EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE AWARD WINNERS OF THE DALE CITY CIVIC ASSOCIATION

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to rise and bring to the attention of my colleagues some very special and important people in Dale City in the 11th Congressional District of Virginia. These are people who have put the good of their community, Dale City, VA, above their own needs and desires, not only performing their jobs, but going above and beyond the call of duty. These individuals have become role models to others in their professions and to other volunteers. They will be honored on Saturday, February 3, 1996, by the Dale City Civic Association, one of the largest, most active, and accomplished citizens associations in the Commonwealth of Virginia. I would like to offer my congratulations to the award recipients.

The Dale City Civic Awards Association was created nearly 30 years ago and hosts an annual service awards banquet. In addition, the association awards a number of scholarships for college bound students from Dale City, monitors development, and serves as a sounding board for citizens and businesses.

Citizen of the Year.—Jo Ann Mains. Ms. Mains serves on numerous community boards, helps raise money for the Dale City Volunteer Fire Department, ACTS, the Boys and Girls Clubs, and she also gives her valuable time by helping needy families.

Young Citizen of the Year.—Shivon Kershaw. Ms. Kershaw serves in many church and civic associations in Prince William County. In addition to these activities she has won Martin Luther King oratory contests both at the middle school and high school levels for the past 2 years. Despite her many extracurricular activities she still maintains a very high grade point average.

Community Service Award.—Terrance Spellane. Mr. Spellane served on the county board of supervisors for 8 years and was a leader in sound fiscal policies, human services, and economic development.

Nurse of the Year.—Deana Michell. Ms. Michell is a nurse at Potomac Hospital whose constant pursuit of perfection and relationship with patients has earned her the respect and admiration of her colleagues and patients at the hospital.

Police Officer of the Year.—Officer Patricia Harmon. Officer Harmon has given not only her official time, but her private time helping the people of her community become educated in safety.

Fire Fighter of the Year.—Howard Coleman. Mr. Coleman has been a member of the Dale City Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department since 1991. Mr. Coleman has always displayed an eagerness to help his fellow citizens and their quality of life.

Emergency Medical Services Award.—Anthony Hool. Mr. Hool has been a member of the Dale City Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department for the past 18 years. During this time Mr. Hool has been responsible for developing the E.M.S. system in Dale City. He is also one of the most respected E.M.S. providers in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Elementary School Teacher of the Year.—Carolyn Harrington. Ms. Harrington is a second grade teacher at Neabsco Elementary School in Dale City. Her dedication and love of her work is reflected in the children of the community.

Middle School Teacher of the Year.—Vernice Turner. Ms. Turner is a seventh grade language arts teacher at Mills E. Godwin Middle School. She is one who gives generously of her time and demonstrates the highest level of professionalism and competence.

High School Teacher of the Year.—Jim Sivells. Mr. Sivells is a social studies teacher at Cecil D. Hylton High School. His dedication to his work truly makes government come alive for his students and is reflected in their admiration for him.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join with me in congratulating these outstanding citizens for their tireless efforts to make Dale City, VA a better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD CHARLES BROWN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Lloyd Charles Brown, an active community leader who dedicated his life for the betterment of the Bronx.

Mr. Brown was born in Banes, Cuba in 1922 to Lesseps Brown and Susan Lawrence Brown. He worked on the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base for 20 years.

Mr. Brown immigrated to the United States in 1964. He became a businessman in the Bronx and initiated many ideas for the betterment of the community.

Mr. Brown's active role in the community included his work at community board No. 9, where he was chairman of the Rainbow After School Program, youth committee member, and chairman of the housing committee. He was also the chairman of the Dankner Eye Institute, president of the Blackrock Avenue Tenant Association and a member of the Mitchell-Lama Council, the America Security Council National Advisory Board, and the Bronx Municipal Hospital Corporation Advisory Board.

His career in politics led him to become president of the Community Democratic Club of the 76th Assembly District in New York. He was also a member of the community advisory committee for Assemblyman Hector L. Diaz.

Mr. Brown received the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Humanitarian Award for his achievements in helping the people of our community. He was also honored with a Citation of Merit from Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer and a Citation of Merit from Assemblyman Hector Diaz.

Mr. Brown left a legacy of courage, responsibility, hard work, camaraderie, and love for the community. He is survived by his wife, four children, three grandchildren, an aunt, and other relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Lloyd Brown who left a mark on our community through his commitment to serve with love and to the best of his abilities.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH E. DALTON

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to honor the retirement of Ralph E. Dalton after serving the public in the Illinois Department of Transportation for 37 years, 7 months, and 11 days of service.

Mr. Dalton, a native of Farmington, IL, graduated from Western Illinois University with a bachelor's degree in physics and Bradley University with a master's degree in engineering administration. He married Joyce Scott on October 19, 1958, and they have one daughter, Libby.

Mr. Dalton's career with IDOT started in 1958 with district 4 in Peoria, IL. Then, in 1965 he was appointed district 4 geotechnical engineer and in 1985 he became district 4 engineer of materials. In 1988 he moved to the engineer of land acquisition in district 4.

In 1990 he was appointed assistant district engineer at district 6 and in 1992 was appointed district engineer for the district 3 Ottawa office.

And, above and beyond the call of duty, Ralph Dalton served for 8 years as a member of the Illinois National Guard.

Mr. Dalton is the type of civil servant who is loyal, diligent, and has a proven record of achievement. He will be missed at the Illinois Department of Transportation.

SALUTING AWARD WINNER PEARL R. ''PEGGY'' FIELDS

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was remiss last year in not taking time to salute a remarkable woman, Pearl R. ''Peggy'' Fields, who was honored with the Arthritis Foundation-Louisiana chapter's Humanitarian Award last June. I am proud to say that Peggy is my aunt, and I want to take a moment today to

salute her not only for this latest honor, but for her long and distinguished record of service to her community.

Peggy was born Pelagia Rosko in Ohio, and entered the convent at age 13 as Sister Maria Consolata. She remained at the convent until, at age 37, she moved to Houston and changed her name to Pearl Rosko. She married James C. Fields and moved with him to Louisiana. During this time, she received her R.N. degree at the Providence Hospital School of Nursing, and her B.S.N. degree and B.A. degree at the Sacred Heart School of Health Administration at Tulane University.

Peggy always loved teaching, and she had the opportunity to educate young people during her 15 years as an elementary school teacher. She also always loved nursing, and she served as a nurse for 20 years in Houston, at Our Lady of Lake Medical Center in Baton Rouge, and at Ascension General Hospital, where she served as director of nurses and as a private nursing consultant.

In the 1970's, Peggy opened and sold the first home health agency in Baton Rouge, which is now known as Capitol Home Health. She also owned several businesses in Ascension Parish, and, in 1989, she opened Ascension College of Gonzales, where she continues to serve as chairman of the board.

In addition to being active in her church (St. John the Evangelist) where she is the organist, Peggy has been active in many organizations in her community. She helped found and lead the Taxpayers for Ascension General; she served as president of her local art guild; and she served as president of her fellowship center.

The recipient of the 1994 National Volunteer Service Citation, Peggy continues to serve on the state board of directors of the Arthritis Foundation. Previously, she received the 1993 Employer of the Year Award from the Baton Rouge Catholic Diocese's senior employment division. She has been named Businesswoman of the Year and, in 1995, was awarded the Research Advocate Award from the National Arthritis Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I may not be totally impartial when it comes to Peggy Fields. But I happen to believe that she represents the kind of volunteerism and private-sector assistance that so many of us believe in. Her tireless efforts over many years in so many different ways to help her neighbors and her community have inspired all who know her, and have given all of us an example of what each of us can do to make our communities better places. I know I speak for the thousands of men, women, and children who have benefited from her work and her compassion when I say, thank you to my aunt, Pearl R. ''Peggy'' Fields.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thank you again, Aunt Peggy.

REGULATION OF TOBACCO BY FDA

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I know you were as relieved as I was, to hear the President reveal that the ''era of big Government is over.'' This likely will be welcome news to the millions of Americans who are fed up with a Federal Government which has spent itself into a $5 trillion debt and which has been injecting itself into nearly every aspect of the lives of working men and women in the process.

Unfortunately, it appears that the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration was not watching the President's address last week because the FDA is still pressing forward with its plans to regulate tobacco.

In the President's new era of smaller Government, the FDA has proposed, in 140 pages in the Federal Register, to wrest from Congress, from the Federal agencies and from the States, the authority to regulate the sale, distribution, advertising, and promotion of tobacco. The FDA has made this proposal despite the fact that Congress has traditionally left to the States most elements of tobacco regulation—including age of purchase.

The President also outlined in his State of the Union Address, a number of challenges he sees facing our Nation—including preventing underage tobacco use. However, I would remind the President that Congress has already risen to this challenge, having enacted in 1992, the ADAMHA Reorganization Act, requiring the States, as a condition for receiving certain Federal grants, to enact and enforce laws preventing the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors.

Although this legislation became law before Mr. Clinton took office, it was only last week that his Department of Health and Human Services issued its final rule for implementation. Indeed, it took the Department almost 2½ years from the time it issued its proposed rule to the time it promulgated its final rule.

This delay helps underscore the inherent limitations of big Government and serves as proof that Congress had the right idea when it granted to the States, and not to the Federal Government, responsibility for reducing underage tobacco use.

While the Federal Government has a legitimate interest in preventing the purchase of tobacco products by minors, the matter is properly the domain of State governments, not a Federal agency acting without congressional authorization or direction. The individual States are much better equipped to deal with the complex factors involved with underage use, than is the FDA with its ''one size fits all'' approach and its unwieldy bureaucracy.

Mr. Speaker, since all 50 States already have laws prohibiting the sale or distribution of tobacco products to persons under age 18, I would think that the FDA's time and resources could be better spent on approving new medicines and medical devices and allow the States to combat underage tobacco use.

FOUR LETTERS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow on February 2, my parents, Bern and Kay Smith, will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. For our family and friends this will be an historic milestone filled not only with enormous happiness and joy, but gratitude, as well.

My parents' love for each other, and for my two older brothers and me, was always strong, an absolutely sure thing, never in question. They always had our best interest at heart. In raising us, we always knew they were raising their three sons not just for this life on earth, but for eternity with God. The bond of love was strong for their own parents, my dad's brother Gil and his daughter Sue—who was like a daughter to them and a sister to us—and my mother's nine brothers and sisters.

Conceding up front that mere words are inadequate in expressing the depth and breadth of our feelings, mom and dad, here are three letters from your three sons

And mom, a letter from dad.

KATHERINE J. HOLL AND BERNARD H. SMITH

How do we label fifty years of marriage? Is it an event, an achievement, a celebration, a milestone, survival of the fittest, a bit of luck or just plain true love? The answer probably lies somewhere within all of these concepts and more. It is difficult to accurately and to adequately describe my Mom and Dad, Kay and Bern.

My first recollection of them begins at their wedding in February 1946. I insisted that I attended and can prove it by merely viewing pictures and scenes from their 16mm movie films. Of course the ''me'' was my 12 year old uncle, but nonetheless I continue to assert otherwise.

Growing up in the Smith home was never dull. Adventure is a good description for those times. Mom and Dad were intimately involved in our lives. Their love nurtured and encouraged without smothering. Reassurance and challenge were always present. They were always there for us. They gave us room to grow and were ready to support and comfort their boys.

If there is an ideal childhood then certainly we had one. The lessons of life were taught by example through an exquisite balance of firmness, fairness and fun. Opportunities of many varieties were provided, shared and celebrated. Success of one was joy for all. Adversity was met directly and, ultimately, viewed as a learning experience to prepare us for the future.

Mom the Club Scout Den Mother, Dad the little league coach, both the homework ''checkers'' have left their imprint on us. That these acorns did not fall far from the tree is evidenced by the Smith boys' character and individual traits. All different yet each possessing the basic core values Mom and Dad lived. We are the fruit of their love and labor.

Although their lives revolved around us they ensure their love and happiness was rooted in each other. They believed in their families and showed us the treasures in grandparent, uncles, aunts and cousins. We were fortunate to have so many. Kay and Bern's friends over these last fifty years are too numerous to list and there are always more being added to the fold. Wherever they live, travel or 'hang out' some new acquaintances emerge, most become friends. The strength we know was and is felt by many. Their generosity and friendliness is well renowned. They have known tough times in their fifty years and after each have emerged stronger in their love for each other. Kay and Bern live life vigorously, content in their past while expectantly anticipating the future.

To be their son is a supreme gift from God. To live up to and emulate their greatness is a difficult task to achieve yet a goal worthy of the quest. Mom and Dad made it simpler because they gave us the template for success and are always there to pick us up and 'point our heads' in the right direction.

I think the answer to my question on how to describe Kay and Bern's fifty years of

marriage is rather simple. How beautiful and wonderful they are . . . my Mom and Dad are an everlasting, unending love story.

Happy Anniversary!

MICK.

My Mom and Dad are proudly celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary, and the impact of this day has made me reflect on just how unique and special they are to my brothers and I. We have enjoyed a lifetime of genuine love and involvement, and it is not possible for me to truly measure all that I have learned from them. Sometimes the ''push'' to grow and change was subtle, at other times it was not, but even as kids, the Smith boys recognized somehow that the love we received on a daily basis was to be cherished.

Of all the qualities that parents can imbue in their sons, several have come to be guiding forces in my life. From my earliest recollections of the teachings of my Mom & Dad, they have stressed the importance of honor and duty. My brothers and I have now seen for ourselves the results of ''doing the right thing'' in our daily lives and we can (and do) thank Mom & Dad for their hands-on style of parenting. In the 90's, it is rather common for many to be unconcerned of the consequences of their actions, but my brothers and I were taught that we must be true to ourselves and to ''own'' our behavior. The ''Golden Rule'' was often the answer we received when we were seeking advice from our parents. I remember a discussion I had with my Dad when I was unsure whether it was O.K. to vote for myself in the upcoming Freshman Class Presidential election. Dad's view on this matter was disarmingly simple and direct. He said, that if I was to ask anyone else to vote for me, that this was akin to asking them to trust in me, and if I had their trust, then surely I must trust in myself to do the job. So I voted for myself, as I had the confidence in myself that loving parents help engender in their children. Trust in oneself took many forms in our household. One only need look at some of the events that we brothers engaged in from some pretty young ages, with full support from Mom & Dad. Chris had his first paper route at age 6! I was about 8 years old when Mick and I started scuba diving. Mom and Dad endeavored to treat us equally. I know we all appreciated that, and I believe the results of that even-handed treatment are partly responsible for the closeness we brothers feel for each other to this day. Sibling rivalry was never an issue, unless the issue was sports!

All of us participated in sports, seemingly always showing a preference for those sporting events where individual achievement could be measured. I think we all desired very strongly to show Mom & Dad that we could be as good as they told us we were! Mom & Dad were early devotees of swimming and tennis and filled our community's need for a place to play, by organizing with assistance from uncle Gil, a Swim Club. Dad was also instrumental in the start-up of a boy's baseball league, and even coached one of the teams. I think we can all remember Dad's frequent calls to be ''Heads Up!'' and to stay in the flow of the action by being prepared to act immediately if we fielded a ball. He would keep us thinking by having us say to ourselves: ''What am I going to do if the ball comes to me?'' The situational awareness that was fostered by this and other self-knowledge exercises while growing up, uniquely prepared my brothers and I for Life's challenges, and I feel strongly that this training helped me in my aviation career. The dinner table discussions at the Smith Family house also helped us to really know and appreciate each other and honed our skills at the presentation of opinions. No topic was off limits and we all learned that to have an opinion on something was to be prepared to clearly debate the issues, with Mom & Dad guiding us a making sure our ''Ducks were in a row.'' My brothers and I benefited tremendously from these now legendary happenings, and to this day when we get together there will be strongly held opinions discussed and dissected, and the learning will continue. There was no need to have the television on to keep us busy.

Mom is the ''Heart Of Our Family'' and is very skilled at making others feel welcome and a part of our family. We were fortunate to meet and know many of Mom & Dad's friends over the years, as they entertained often and graciously. We were never treated like little kids unless we acted that way, which we tried very hard not to do so that we could be involved in more adult matters and discussions. Often upon leaving a large family gathering, we would be praised for being good kids and for making them proud with the way we handled ourselves. My brothers and I always appreciated this positive feedback.

Dad likes to say ''show me'' on occasions where he needs to be convinced of the veracity of a statement. Mom & Dad showed us how they felt about us all the time, and they still do. We knew that we were loved, we were not just told that we were. It is common now to speak of ''family values'' as if they could be capsulized and distributed to people for their enrichment. When you have had good strong family values as the defining fabric of your entire life, as we have had, you begin to sense that ''love is the answer, no matter the question.'' I can honestly state, that Mom & Dad by constantly demonstrating their unwavering love for God, for us, and for each other, have shown the way to true happiness in this life. They have taught us the secret. It is up to us to live that secret and to pass it on to everyone we touch.

Mom & Dad, congratulations on your 50-year achievement!!

I love you very much!

T.

DEAR MOM AND DAD: Fifty years ago today, you both said ''I do,'' and what you've done together has truly left, and continues to leave, a special legacy for all of us who deeply love and respect you.

I am certain that your parents—Nana and Gramp Smith and Holl—Sue and all our loved ones who are with the Lord, rejoice today in your achievement. You have been a blessing and inspiration beyond what you'll ever know. Someday perhaps the Lord will tell you in Heaven how the thousands of seemingly little things—acts of kindness or honesty—affected us for the good. You taught Mick, Tom and me as much, if not more, by your consistent example and good works than by what you said. And Mom, you know how Dad loves to talk.

Growing up in Iselin, our family was strong—like a rock—because of your faith in God, your devotion to the Blessed Mother, your goodness, your sense of humor, your work ethic and concern for others—especially the little guy.

You taught us to look beyond the obvious and below the surface. To think deep thoughts and big ideas, but not to get bogged down in dreams. ''You can keep your head in the clouds,'' you often said, Dad, ''as long as you keep your feet on the ground.'' And then there's your old friend ''economics.''

You never did anything half-way or half-baked or half-hearted. Yet, if I heard it once I heard it a thousand times, ''everything in moderation and balance.'' You poured yourselves first into making your marriage work, and then into the challenge of raising three hard-driving, independent-minded, rough-and-tumble boys.

I never knew a time when you both didn't work hard to make a decent living; and you did it honestly. Remember the time Rawlings sent several dozen top of the line baseball gloves which would sell for almost $100 each, but billed us for rawhide laces at 50 cents a pop. What a profit! What a killing! No one would ever know. Not! You called Rawlings immediately to set the record straight. Well, I remember that day, and I learned a lesson in integrity to last a lifetime. Years later when Mick and I were in the store, a van filled with ''hot'' merchandise—good deals, for sure—pulled into our parking lot. When approached, Mick said, ''not interested,'' called the police, and they arrested the thief as he was making a ''sale'' a short distance away. These kinds of lessons, and others like them, etched values into the depths of our souls concerning right and wrong in ways no book or words could ever do.

Mom, you were a ''career woman'' long before that idea came into vogue; yet, you were always available to Mick, Tom and me because of the way you arranged your hours. We never had to ask, ''Where's Mom?'' There was never any doubt whatsoever that your first priority was us—and, of course, B. H.

In the store you were the bookkeeping guru, Mom, and much more, making sense of accounts payable, receivable and purchase orders. As long as you had a cup of Herb's coffee—we all lived on that stuff for a while (except Tom, who hated it)—you were ready for anything that might walk through that front door.

While Dad did most of the selling to schools and athletic teams, with a minor assist—for a time—from his sons, you were the super glue behind the scenes who made it all work.

Come to think of it, you were the glue at home, as well.

You are a truly remarkable lady, Mom; a real softy with a great big heart. And the way you've handled your health ordeal further reveals your inner strength and faith in God. Dad is right on target when he calls you ''St. Katherine of Robbinsville.'' And Dad you are an example of unfailing love and dedication to mom in ''sickness and in health''—you're always just there for her—don't think your devotion goes unnoticed.

Dad, I sure do respect your courage and boldness.

Mick, Tom and I are tough on the inside because of your ''tough love.'' You were easy to please, but hard to satisfy. We were admonished to ask the difficult questions; stand on principle, even if you do it alone; to never give in; to be prepared; to give 100%. You coached our Little League teams; co-founded a family swim club with Gil, your brother, with whom you are best friends; and founded our Boy Scout troop. You taught us to love the outdoors, camping, hiking and citizenship. Both you and Mom seemed awfully proud when Mick, Tom and I each made Eagle Scout.

In life, and in baseball, you drilled it into us one of the secrets of success: Anticipation, and I'm not talking about ketchup. Your mantra was to ask: ''what do I do if the ball comes to me.'' You instilled in us a proactive way of thinking—not just making double plays. I'm sure Mick and Tom—especially when making critical flight decisions in the pilot's seat somewhere in the stratosphere—find this training extremely useful.

Although we had to prod you for details about World War II—much of it too hellish to recount—we always admired your gallantry and courage serving America as a combat soldier in New Guinea, the Philippines, and other battles in the Pacific. And

what guy wouldn't be impressed with all those medals you earned. When I read your historic novel—Horizons of Glory—I couldn't help wonder how many of the scenes depicted had their root in your actual war experience. Both you and Mom are extremely well-read; thanks for passing the importance of books and reading on to us. And Dad, you have always had the gift—the flair—for writing.

And talk about a guy with that ''competitive edge.'' In sports and life you have risen to every challenge.

In 1977, when I married my college sweetheart Marie, no one was more happy for me—us—than the two of you. I like to think our happy home is like ''our'' happy home. We couldn't be more pleased that Melissa, Chris, Mike and Elyse think of the two of you (aka Mom-Mom and Bobby) as really neat—and they, too, love you.

I just realized, I'm getting a little long—which is really not fair. Mick, Tom and I agreed that each letter was to be concise. Hey, number three son's a politician—what'd you expect? A postcard? Happy 50th!

Love,

CHRIS

A LOVE LETTER TO KAY ON OUR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FEBRUARY 2, 1946–1996

MY DARLING KAY: The unabashed, no apology romantic in me happily says, ''Kay, you are synonymous with Love''.

Love is the only perfect place on our planet. It can move mountains; it has brought down kings. Yet, Love is paradoxically delicate and tenuous and must never be maneuvered, and certainly never be manipulated.

To paraphrase St. Paul in one of his letters to the Corinthians . . . Love is selfless, Love is sacrificial, Love, if nurtured, can be unending.

You neither have to agree to love, nor should there be a reimbursement to Love. We don't have to be Loved back to Love the way God intended. Very simply, it is the never ending gift of totally giving our ourselves—and asking nothing in return.

Cynics may scoff at these sentiments but they come and go like the waves on a beach and, we have spent more than fifty years, most of our lives, proving them wrong. Living as we do, in an age of hedonism, you and I have never measured success with material wealth—the size or location of our homes: the cost of our cars; labels on our clothes, etc. . . .

Our wealth—indeed our legacy is our children and their children and obviously, there is no way to put a dollar value on that, nor should there be a need to.

You and I would like to think that the magic that we first felt for each other was not just blind chance—and we never lost it. Were we just lucky? Maybe—but I think not.

Just a craftsman, a technician and an athlete constantly hone and refine their skills, so too did we, through constant communication and understanding the needs of each other. And, the tender, sometimes wild, often explosively, cataclysmic, earth moving events that produced Mick, Tom and Chris became for us, wondrously frequent happenings. It sure hasn't been ho-hum nor routine.

Do you remember many, many years ago discussing. ''The Magic Cottage'' by O. Henry? It told of a young, handsome and vibrant couple who never saw themselves older with the passing years, as long as they were in the confines of their ''Magic Cottage''. Much the same as the fabled, ''Shangri-La''.

Well, I believe we have found the spirit of our, ''Magic Cottage'' in our minds. The ''Fountain of Youth'' is not a place but rather that tenuous, delicate spirit of love along with our ''Joie de Vivre''. The joy of life.

The very phrase—Joy of Life—has such a positive ring to it. Very few of us are born with it. It must be cultivated over a span of years and, I believe we have done that.

It has manifested itself countless times through the quiet pride we take in our loving parents, brothers, sisters, three fine sons and our grandchildren.

We have been separated by war, have experienced illness and pain, suffered the loss of loved ones always putting our faith in God and His Blessed Mother—and we have been sustained.

My dearest Kay, I have learned, and will continue to learn from your example of never complaining. Someone who knows us both very well once asked me if I found it difficult to live with a saint?

''Not at all'', I answered. ''it's kind of nice''.

Now we celebrate our fiftieth and I know you wonder as I do, ''Where in the world did those years go so quickly?'' Would I do it all over again? In a minute and I wouldn't change a thing.

And I'll bet you feel exactly as I. Remember the line from an old song? ''A million laughs and a few little tears?'' That sums it up pretty good, don't you agree?

Since writing you hundreds of letters beginning in 1939, I always ended them with a simple—''I love you'' but I don't think I'll actually end this one. The song is still playing and I don't think it will ever end.

So, I'll break off here with something you told me you liked very much after hearing it in a speech I once gave.

''Age is not a time of life—youth is merely a state of mind. We become old when we desert our ideals and dreams. We are as young as our faith, as old as our doubts. As young as our self confidence, as old as our fears''.

''And deep within our hearts is a recording chamber, and as long as that chamber is receiving messages of hope—faith and cheer, we will never, never grow old. Happy anniversary.

Love,

BERN

REMARKS BY SENATOR SIMPSON AT NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to introduce into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following speech, by my friend and colleague Senator ALAN SIMPSON, given at the National Prayer Breakfast this morning. Senator SIMPSON delivered this eloquent address with his legendary wit and humor. I encourage all of my colleagues to read this most significant speech by Senator ALAN SIMPSON.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

FEBRUARY 1, 1996

Mr. President, First Lady Hillary, Mr. Vice President and President of our Senate and Tipper Gore, distinguished guests. Greetings, my fellow seekers, discoverers, and wanderers (not necessarily in that order!) Always a grand morning.

One of the great honors of my life was to give the principal address at this National Prayer Breakfast in 1989. I was filled with trepidation that a seeker like me would be asked.

The night before, the Reverend Billy Graham, one of the most loving, inspirational, caring men in this world, called and said, ''Alan, we are praying for you.'' I said, ''You're praying for me! I'm doing plenty of that for myself!'' So typical of Billy Graham.

Long ago in public life I learned where to turn when I didn't know where to turn. One source.

The Senate prayer breakfast group gathers every Wednesday morning for a convivial half hour between 8 and 9:00. Our leaders are Bob Bennett, the Republican from Utah and Dan Akaka a Democrat from Hawaii. Rare gentlemen both.

The presentor of the day—after an opening prayer—shares much of himself or herself with us for fifteen or twenty minutes and then a time of discussion and fellowship. Promptly at the hour of nine we close with a prayer as we stand with hands joined around the tables. Sometimes the theme is the Bible. Sometimes it's public life. Sometimes it's about family and our jobs but always it's about ourselves and the impact of that greater force in our lives—a higher being. All faiths. All philosophies. All believers.

These are always very moving times. We share much with each other and we gain much from each other.

It helps us endure in the partisan and political world in which we have chosen to labor. Kindness, civility, tolerance and forgiveness all are part of the essence of our gatherings. We try to put aside harsh judgment and criticism.

I remember the words of a wonderful couplet my mother used to share.

''There is so much good in the worst of us. And so much bad in the best of us. That it ill behooves any of us to find fault with the rest of us.''

I like that one. I knew you would!

We also talk about our human frailties. We talk about how easy it is to fall for the blandishments of flattery and be overcome by ego. I have often said that those who travel the high road of humility in Washington DC are not really troubled by heavy traffic!

It is always a very uplifting time. Yes, actually too a time of sharing of our own vulnerabilities. It was Will Rogers, our great American humorist, who said, ''It's great to be great but it is greater to be human.''

We are very privileged to be able to serve in the United States Senate. A special obligation. People do observe us. We are scrutinized. (Indeed we are!) We hope to do more than just talk a good game. We need to live the things we learn and share.

Let me close with a poem that is something we try to take from the weekly Senate prayer breakfast group and something we might hope to remember from this marvelous convocation today. That little poem.

''We'd rather see a sermon than hear one any day,
We'd rather you would walk with us than merely show the way.
The eye is a better pupil and more willing than the ear.
Fine counsel is confusing, but example's always clear.
We can soon learn how to do it if you'll let us see it done,
We can watch you well in action, but your tongue too fast may run
And the lecture you deliver may be very wise and true,
But we'd rather get our lessons by observing what you do.''

Now there's ''The Word'' for the day! God bless you all.

YELTSIN ADVISOR PROCLAIMS YELTSIN REFORM ERA OVER

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the record the text of Boris Yeltsin's human rights advisor Sergei Kovalev's letter of resignation.

Mr. Speaker, this devastating critique of the Yeltsin regime is most timely, considering the IMF's current considerations of a $9 billion infusion into the Russian treasury. It also comes at a time when Prime Minister Chernomyrdin is here in the United States assuring the administration and other officials that all is well in Russia. All is not well Mr. Speaker, and those, like the administration, who still don't get it are plainly referred to by Mr. Kovalev as naive. I urge all Members to read this critical letter.

THE CASE AGAINST YELTSIN

(By Sergei Kovalev)

For the past six years I have considered it my duty to promote in every way possible the policy that can fairly be called the ''democratic transformation of Russia'' notwithstanding many reservations. For a long time that policy was closely linked with your name. You were the head of a country on the road to democracy, and at first, you were even considered the leader of the democrats. As long as you remained headed in that direction. I considered myself your ally, or, in those instances when you departed from the overall course or drastically slowed the tempo of advance, a member of the loyal opposition.

Russia's road to freedom never promised to be easy. Many difficulties were obvious from the very beginning. Many others cropped up unexpectedly. To overcome them, all of us—the government, society, each individual—had to make complicated and sometimes tragic decisions. The main things the country expected from you were the will to make changes and honesty. Especially honesty. In electing you, Russia saw not only a politician ready to demolish the former state structure, but a person who was sincerely trying to change himself, his views, his prejudices and his habits of rule. You convinced many—myself included—that humane and democratic values could become the foundation of your life, your work and your policies. We weren't blind. We saw the typical traits of a Communist Party secretary preserved in your behavior. But all Russia, like a man striving to overcome a serious defect, was struggling with itself. We understood you even when we did not love you.

In recent years, however, even though you continue to proclaim your undying devotion to democratic ideals, you have at first slowly, and then more and more abruptly, changed the course of government policy. Now your government is trying to turn the country in a direction completely contrary to the one proclaimed in August 1991. . . .

Beginning in late 1993 if not even earlier, you have consistently taken decisions which—instead of strengthening the rule of law in a democratic society—have revived the blunt and inhuman might of a state machine that stands above justice, law and the individual. . . .

During the tragic days of the fall of 1993 [when Yeltsin dissolved the Supreme Soviet], I decided to stand by you despite my serious inner doubts. I don't deny my responsibility for that support. I believed that the use of force was a tragic necessity given the imminent threat of civil war. Even then I understood that the events of October might encourage the top leaders to perceive force as a convenient and familiar instrument for resolving political problems. But I hoped for a different outcome, that by overcoming the crisis of legitimacy and creating a basis for the rule of law in Russia, the president and the government would do everything possible for our country's peaceful and free development. To a very great extent, the outcome depended on you, Boris Nikolaevich. I believed that you would choose the second path. I was wrong.

The 1993 Constitution confers enormous powers on the president, but it also places enormous responsibilities on him: to be the guarantor of the rights and liberties of citizens, to safeguard their security and to protect law and order in the country. How have you discharged these duties? How have you fulfilled your responsibilities?

You have virtually halted judicial reform, which was designed to make the administration of justice truly independent from the other branches of government. You openly professed the principle: ''Let the innocent suffer as long as the guilty are punished.''

You loudly proclaimed the launching of a war on organized crime. In order to implement this, you granted exceptional, extralegal authority to the security ministries. The result? The criminals continue to roam freely, while law-abiding citizens have to tolerate the abuse of the uniformed forces without gaining the security they were promised.

You stated that your goal was the preservation and strengthening of the Russian Federation's territorial integrity. The result? A shameful and bungled civil war which has been raging in the North Caucasus for more than a year. Under the guise of strengthening Russia's defense capability, you've blocked all military reforms which would give Russia an effective modern army. The result? Spending on the army is growing, and the number of generals has increased to an indecent figure. In order to justify their existence, the term of service has been increased and draft deferments have been ended. Meanwhile, soldiers and officers are impoverished, ragged and hungry. And the degradation, ill-treatment and corruption, traditional in our army, are as prevalent as ever. Not surprisingly, tens of thousands of young men are evading this medieval recruitment like the plague.

You speak of a policy of openness, of transparency and of public accountability, yet at the same time you sign secret decrees concerning the most important matters of state. You create closed institutions, and you classify as secret ever more information about government operations and the state of the country. Presidential decisions are made almost in the same backroom fashion as in the era of the Politburo. It's no secret that you increasingly depend on the security services and on their system of clandestine information. Isn't it obvious to you how unreliable and tendentious this information is?

The thrust of your personnel policy is becoming clearer with each passing day. At first there were quite a few competent, honorable people around you. But you also enthusiastically welcomed individuals whose only virtue consisted in their personal loyalty to you. Gradually such loyalty has become your primary demand when recruiting staff, just as it was in the heyday of the Community Party. . . .

You began your democratic career as a forceful and energetic crusader against official deceit and party disposition, but you are ending it as the obedient executor of the will of the power-seekers in your entourage. You took an oath to build a government of the people and for the people, but instead you have built a bureaucratic pyramid over the people and against the people. Moreover, having rejected democratic values and principles, you haven't stopped using the word ''democracy'' so that naive people may well believe that ''democrats'' remain in power in the Kremlin. Your policies have compromised the very word, and if democracy is fated to someday exist in Russia (and I believe it will), it will exist not because of you, but in spite of you.

HARRY KUBO CELEBRATES 25 YEARS AT HELM OF THE NISEI FARMERS LEAGUE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 1996, the Nisei Farmers League will celebrate its 25th anniversary. This will be the closing of an era with Harry Kubo at the helm and the dawning of a new era with him handing over the reins to Manuel Cunha, Jr. Harry will be stepping down as president but will remain on the board as president ex-officio.

AND THE DOVE OF PEACE WEPT, TOO

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Marilyn Krantz of Philadelphia, in response to the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, was moved to pen the following poem entitled ''And the Dove of Peace Wept, Too.''

Feelings * * * shared by countless many,
Amidst the shock and grief,
In prayers and prose and poetry
Expressing horror and disbelief
That Israel's leader, Yitzhak Rabin
Had so mercilessly been slain—
And by one of his countrymen
Whose deed marked the return of Cain!

With the word ''Peace'' still on his lips
And his heart filled with hope anew
This Great man fell, and tears did flow,
And the Dove of Peace wept, too.

Reaching beyond Israel's boundaries,
This was a loss to all the world,
Leaders gathered from near and far
To join as mournful words unfurled
For this man who'd struggled to ensure
The survival of one small nation
And worked tirelessly to bring peace
In the Mideast—a great revelation!

Soldier, statesman, family man.
In his wisdom, he'd come to see
That war was no solution
And killing brings no victory.

May his memory be for a blessing,
Others will carry his ideas through;
This was promised amidst the tears,
And the Dove of Peace wept, too.
Yitzhak Rabin is with us yet:
He lives in every believing heart
That peace must and will be achieved,
And each dawn offers a new start.

KIOWA WARRIORS PROTECTING U.S. TROOPS IN BOSNIA

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the Department of Defense authorization and appropriations bills for fiscal year 1996, Congress added $140 million to the Army's procurement budget to buy 20 armed OH–58D helicopters, better known as Kiowa Warriors. The proof that Congress made the right decision is demonstrated in the attached article from the January 15, 1996, edition of Inside the Army.

Mr. Chairman, you will note that the Kiowa Warrior—with its mast-mounted sight and day-night, all weather surveillance capability—is deployed to monitor military peacekeeping movements in the zone of separation between Bosnia and Serbia. It is proving its mission effectiveness by protecting the lives of thousands of American servicemen and women moving into dangerous territory.

As Army Major General John Suttle of the 1st Armored Division's Task Force Eagle states: ''The Kiowa is uniquely suited [for Bosnia] because of its stealth capability, its high maneuverability and its ability to protect itself with a variety of weapons systems.''

The Army has a valid requirement for 507 Kiowa Warriors, but through this fiscal year, fewer than 400 OH–58D's have been funded. I hope that my colleagues in Congress will continue to act wisely and show support for further acquisition of Kiowa Warriors for the Army until the requirement for this outstanding military aircraft is fully met.

The full text of the Inside the Army article follows.

U.S. TROOPS ROLLING INTO BOSNIA UNDER COVER OF APACHES, KIOWA WARRIORS

As U.S. troop move into Bosnia at a rate of 500–600 a day—6,600 servicemembers arrived by Friday—Army aviators are flying continuous protection missions to help protect the flow of deployment.

Maj. John Suttle, spokesman for the 1st Armored Division's Task Force Eagle, said hundreds of troops have been deployed with the Apache AH–64 attack helicopters and OH–58D Kiowa Warrior scouts to monitor military peacekeeping movements into the Zone of Separation between Bosnia and Serbia.

''The Kiowa is uniquely suited [for Bosnia] because of its stealth capability, its high maneuverability and its ability to protect itself with a variety of weapons systems,'' Suttle said.

The Kiowas are being flown by members of the 2nd Brigade's 4th Cavalry Division who are ''conducting routine reconnaissance in addition to providing quick reaction by placing their eyes on 'hot spots' as the command deems necessary,'' said Suttle. He said their recon maneuvers have been important to the Sava River Bridge building and crossing of troops into Bosnia.

The Apache units are staged with the 4th Brigade in both Tazar, Hungary and in Tuzla, Bosnia. ''The Apaches can do the same types of missions as the Kiowas, but they're much more of a heavy hitter,'' said Suttle. The Apaches are also flying continuous reconnaissance missions to allow pilots to ''get a feel for the surrounding area.''

Apaches are also serving as a protective measure for arriving VIPs such as Defense Secretary William Perry, who took a holiday visit to the troops, and for President Bill Clinton, who at press time was preparing for a trip to the region.

Suttle said the river crossing has become a ''piece of cake'' since flooding of the Sava River was stopped by the Army Corps of Engineers. During a Pentagon briefing for reporters last week, officials said peacekeeping vehicles are moving over the bridge at a rate of 230 per day.

Earlier this month the same officials said they planned to build a second span across the Sava River to help expand the flow of personnel and equipment into the Zone of Separation. But in a Pentagon press briefing Thursday, Ken Bacon, assistant to the secretary of defense public affairs, said ''we believe we're getting enough flow across the Sava River now. We believe that the time of the engineers could be better spent improving the quality of the life for the troops there, and we'll delay the second bridge for about a month.''

Quality-of-life matters are a concern for the soldiers settling in to areas like Camp Harmon, where Army officials expect to house 2,500 troops by March 1.

According to Capt. Tom Evans, Army spokesman stationed in Zupanja, near the Sava River Bridge, the Army will house ''about 10 people per tent at Camp Harmon.'' He said nearly 100 tents with temporary wood floors, reinforced with straw, have been erected in the camp. As Army units cross the Sava Bridge, they are being asked if they have enough supplies for the areas in which they are assigned; cold weather gear and heating units top the list.

Evans said soldiers are issued heating units that have been on supply in the European theater for some time. According to U.S. Army Europe, the heaters are the standard Army stoves that can use a variety of fuels including the standard Army fuel JP–8, wood, diesel or coal.

Concerns about the diesel-fueled heaters have been voiced by soldiers housed in tents in Germany, where countermine training is conducted before they are deployed in the Bosnian mission.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FERROALLOY ASSOCIATION

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the Ferroalloy Association representing U.S. producers of Ferroalloy products. It is an industry that has supported America's economic engine through wars, depression, and into the information age. You have seen its products in the shiny metal surface of a new car, or the armor plating of an M1A1 tank patrolling the streets of Bosnia. It is a product critical to the production of steel, iron, aluminum, and silicon, as well as newer applications in chemicals, semiconductors, solar cells, coatings and catalysts. As a collection, the over 50 different alloys and metals ferroalloys are critical to the economic well being of the United States.

Apart from its pivotal position within our commercial economy the ferroalloy industry has long been a strategic asset in the defense of our Nation. Begun just over 100 years ago with the introduction of the electric-arc furnace in 1892, the industry expanded rapidly 7 years later when it was called on to meet the needs for projectiles and armor plate during the Spanish American War. Since that time, domestic producers have seen major expansions during every war period up to the last expansion during the Vietnam war. Each time the industry met the challenges placed upon it as part of the defense industrial base.

However, in recent years, U.S. manufacturers have watched capacity and jobs sharply decline, due primarily to increased foreign imports and increased regulatory requirements. During the 1970's there were 15 companies with 26 plants operating 97 furnances. By 1990 there were only 12 companies with 16 plants operating 42 furnaces. In a matter of two decades, a more vibrant domestic industry had lost 60 percent of its work force and was expected to cease to exist completely by the end of the century.

But, in response to these difficulties, management and workers joined together to meet the challenge once again. Through the use of U.S. trade remedies against illegal predatory pricing, the industry has recovered market share and increased profits. The industry has invested in new technology and has improved the capital infrastructure of existing facilities. Management and workers have continued to work together to increase competitiveness by improving productivity and improving the manufacturing process. The result has been the resurrection of the industry.

Quality, productivity, and world-class technology are the watchwords for the U.S. ferroalloy industry as it continues to provide our Nation with the tools it needs to grow and defend itself.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID R. ELLEMAN

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to an outstanding elected official and public servant from Onondaga County in my home district. David Elleman served the people of the Greater Syracuse area and the entire County of Onondaga as its comptroller since 1967.

He has played an important role in keeping Onondaga County at the highest level of financial stability, with an excellent credit rating, through challenging economic times.

Recently retired, he is a respected and warmly regarded man of integrity; a civic leader with an enviable career.

Since serving as his senior high school class president in Syracuse, Dave Elleman has been a leader of his community and his Nation. A retired lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, he is a decorated veteran of combat in Berlin and Korea. Returning home, he has served on numerous foundations and boards including Blue Shield Central Board, New York Regional Planning Board, and the Syracuse/Onondaga County Planning Board.

Dave Elleman founded the New York State Government Finance Officers Association and he has served as New York Stake representative of the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

His family, and his community, are very proud of him. I would ask my colleagues to join me in wishing David Rundel Elleman and

his wife, Ruth Calale Elleman, all the best as they enjoy the time they have earned.

On a personal note, I want to say I look forward to seeing the Ellemans very soon and often in years to come.

DEEPWATER PORT MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today with my Louisiana colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, to introduce the Deepwater Port Modernization Act—legislation to amend the Deepwater Port Act of 1974. Our efforts go to the heart of the battles this year in Congress to change the anticompetitive, overregulatory approaches of the past and streamline and focus Government's role overseeing American businesses.

Clearly, when this legislation originally passed Congress over two decades ago, the oil industry faced markedly different challenges than the industry encounters today. There was much concern that the efficiency and environmental advantages offered by deepwater ports would so eclipse the market that they would monopolize the bulk of oil transportation to shore.

To the contrary, in the 22 years since this legislation passed Congress, there is only one licensed deepwater port, the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port or LOOP. Unfortunately, despite Congress' original miscalculation on the ability of deepwater ports to control the market, the burdensome environmental regulations of the seventies remain in place.

First of all, our legislation would promote the efficient transportation of crude oil from the outer continental shelf [OCS] of the Gulf of Mexico, which is currently not listed as one of the priorities of the act. New technologies have resulted and will continue to undoubtedly result in increased production of OCS oil. Without a more cost effective and environmentally sound means of getting the oil to market, expanding production of our domestic resources in the gulf will occur more slowly to the detriment of the consumer. Deepwater ports will allow us to utilize the increased OCS production and capitalize on the estimated 15 billion barrels untapped in the deepwater of the gulf.

Second, our bill would repeal the antitrust provisions of the 1974 act and clarify the intent of the 1984 amendments in order that deepwater ports may better respond to market conditions to set rates, terms, and conditions. Deepwater ports are highly regulated due to the aforementioned belief that monopolies would form. But, nothing could be farther from the truth. Deepwater ports have many strong competitors that can constantly and instantly adjust their own rates. Our bill will level the playing field to encourage competition by providing deepwater ports such as LOOP with the same rate structure as their competitors.

Additionally, our legislation would simplify the regulatory framework under which deepwater ports function. The bill replaces the three-tiered system of requirements on deepwater ports—overlapping Federal regulations, licensure provisions, and operations manual—with the requirement that a port comply with the published guidelines of the Secretary of Transportation for a facilities operations manual. Furthermore, a licensee's operations manual, and proposed changes to the manual, shall be approved and reviewed by the Coast Guard.

LOOP currently pumps approximately $32.7 million in direct and indirect revenues in Louisiana's economy, not to mention additional impacts from other economic multipliers and benefits from a more environmentally safe transportation system. Because LOOP is only operating at about 63 percent of capacity, there is clearly room for expansion and for construction of more such deepwater facilities.

We, accordingly, must correct the provisions within the current law which are stifling market usage of deepwater ports and burying with archaic government regulations what would be another efficient transportation source. Mr. Speaker, my Louisiana colleagues in the House and the Senate join me in requesting that Congress take action to clarify the intent of the 1974 act to promote the usage of deepwater ports by eliminating duplicate and unnecessary licensure and other requirements. It is clear that, while the market has changed, the conclusion of the seventies that deepwater ports can bring sustantial financial and environmental savings to oil transportation remains true. We must act responsibly this year to ensure that deepwater ports are allowed to operate in the future in a way to maximize competition and minimize unnecessary regulatory barriers which prevent efficient, environmentally protective commerce in this country.

FIGHTING PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, we are discussing the telecommunication bill which is a large and complicated piece of legislation. Buried within this complex labyrinth of highly technical legislation is an important provision that attempts to control child pornography on the Internet. This provision gives us false security to believe that we are dealing with this heinous crime. However, the reality is that the provision does not have the power to eradicate computer pornography. Mark my words: We will have to come back to this issue 6 or 7 months from now trying to fix the deficiencies in this provision. Read about the German experience and laws.

Mr. Speaker, I highly recommend to my colleagues the following article by Patrick Trueman, one of America's foremost legal experts in the area of child protection and the former Director of the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Office in the U.S. Department of Justice.

PORN ON THE INTERNET, HERE AND ABROAD

(By Patrick A. Trueman)

Compuserve, one of the nation's top Internet access providers, temporarily blocked more than 200 sexually explicit sites recently because a German prosecutor thought the provision of such material by the company to German citizens violated that country's law. Compuserve may have reason to fear German law but seems safe in providing pornography to American citizens, even children. That is because Congress is contemplating passage of a telecommunications bill which will protect Compuserve and all Internet access providers from criminal liability for the provision of similar material to anyone, including children.

Yes, the bill in question contains specific protective language for those access providers who make millions distributing pornography, even hard-core pornography, to children and others. Sen. James Exon, Democrat Nebraska, and Rep. Rick White, Washington Republican, are responsible for this political favor. They are the principle authors of the Communications Decency Act, which they have characterized as a measure to control computer pornography.

Computer pornography should be eradicated, not controlled. Senator Exon originally proposed a bill that was a simple, straightforward prohibition. His top staffer on the bill frankly admitted to me that he caved in to demands of access providers under heavy lobbying pressure by them and thousands of Internet users. The interests of Rep. White are patently obvious. In his Washington state district is the headquarters of major Internet access provider, Microsoft.

Last year when the telecommunications bill was in committee, the American Family Association fought hard against special protections for access providers. So too did such notables with a high profile in the fight against pornography as former Attorney General Edwin Meese III and Rep. Henry Hyde, chairman of the U.S. House Judiciary Committee.

Why is Congress so willing to protect those who distribute and profit from computer pornography? Because one major pro-family group and a few smaller ones urged it to. Access providers and the so-called ''free speech'' lobby fought for the protections, but they couldn't have gotten such major concessions from the family-friendly 104th Congress without the cover certain pro-family groups gave them.

Pro-family champion Mr. Hyde offered a much tougher, no-exceptions computer pornography provision in committee as an alternative to Exon-White. He was defeated, however, by Mr. White—who liberally touted the support of the few pro-family groups who supported the position of the access providers.

Soon Congress will vote on the final version of the telecommunications bill, which contains this soft-on-pornography language. The effect on the Internet is predictable—computer pornography will continue to flow freely.

Under the Hyde provision anyone would have been liable, including access providers, for knowingly and intentionally distribution or making available pornography to children or obscene pornography to anyone. The argument in favor of the Hyde provision—that by providing no exceptions in the law, access providers will voluntarily restrict access to pornography—was made crystal clear by Compuserve's response to the German prosecutor.

That is the exact response that could be expected from all U.S. Internet access providers by passage of the Hyde language. It is an inexplicable irony that due only to the efforts of some pro-family groups, Compuserve and other access providers may have to block pornography to German children, but are free to provide it to the children of America.

Why did pro-family groups go to bat for access providers? I still wonder. The arguments of their representatives shifted throughout the months-long debate during consideration

of the various computer pornography provisions in Congress. The lawyer for one argued that it is unconstitutional to hold access providers liable because they have no ability to block pornographic Internet sites. Her ''constitutional argument'' is undermined by Compuserve's response to the German prosecutor. She also contended that the Internet is a ''wonderful resource'' and we shouldn't go ''too far'' in regulating it.

Wow. Since when did Internet protection become a pro-family priority? Another prominent argument was that any computer pornography measure should be modeled after the federal dial-a-porn law with access providers treated like the phone companies are in that law. There is no more ineffective criminal law than the federal dial-a-porn law. It is hardly an appropriate model. Dial-a-porn is a thriving business in America precisely because this law has almost zero deterrent effect.

There have been no prosecutions under it since it was revised in the late 1980s to give phone companies almost blanket exemption from prosecution for what otherwise would be a crime of conspiracy when they knowingly provide service to and profit from dial-a-porn companies. The reason for this exemption was that phone companies are heavily regulated common carriers. Access providers are not common carriers and after this bill won't be regulated at all.

Congress, in the telecommunications bill to which Exon-White is appended, will impose on them all the benefits of a common carrier but none of the burdens. If Congress wants an appropriate computer pornography model, it should mirror the federal child pornography law which, like the Hyde proposal, does not exempt access providers. That is undoubtedly a major reason why one access provider, America OnLine, so willingly cooperated with the Justice Department in a recent computer child pornography sting operation.

As Compuserve has demonstrated, the best carrot and stick approach is a tough law. Only when Compuserve understood it was the liable under German law for the distribution of pornography did it block pornographic site. The company has indicated that it regretted the blockage of pornographic sites to its customers in this country and quickly ended the blockage.

Finally, some pro-family advocated argued that any law is better than what we have now. That arguments assumes that current federal obscenity laws do not allow prosecution of those who traffic in such material by computer. There is no court that has ever taken this position and, indeed, the Justice Department has successfully used current law to prosecute a computer pornography crime. Thus, it only makes sense to enact a new computer pornography law if it improves the ability of the Justice Department to prosecute for computer pornography crimes.

The Justice Department has told Congress in three letters that any law that exempts access providers from liability undermines its ability to prosecute those who traffic in computer pornography. Exon-White, then, is a retreat in the war against pornography.

Sure, Exon-White will allow the Justice Department to prosecute the individuals who put obscene pornography on the Internet or provide pornography via the Internet to children. But how many of the thousands of individuals in this country who are potential prosecution targets will really be deterred by Exon-White? The Justice Department can only do a relatively few prosecutions a year for such violations? Not long ago it announced it was dropping or postponing a great number of investigations targeting those who distribute child pornography by computer for lack of investigative resources.

Certainly child pornography will be given the highest priority by the department, leaving few resources to enforce Exon-White against violators in this country. And what about the tens of thousands of individuals in other countries who fill the Internet with pornography? Since our government has no jurisdiction to prosecute them, there is no reason to believe they will change their behavior.

There is also no reason to believe that any pornographic Internet sites will disappear. Exon-White guarantees they will remain since access providers who make those sites available will be free under Exon-White to provide them.

The simple solution to eliminating or substantially reducing those sites was Henry Hyde's bill. If access providers are liable for making pornography available, they will clean up the Internet. The Hyde proposal would have allowed access providers to make indecent but not obscene pornography available to adults so long as they took measures to assure that the material was not available to children. This provision is made necessary by a line of court cases indicating that adults have a constitutional right to indecent material. It could have been accomplished by providing access codes or pin numbers to adult customers like banks do for ATM card customers.

Under Hyde, access providers would not be held liable for all illegal pornography on the Internet which their services may be used to obtain. Nor would it require that they check all communications to ensure that no violations of the law are occurring. They would simply be required to avoid knowing violations of the law.

This is an obligation imposed on all citizens, and Congress is foolish to exempt Compuserve and others like it from such a responsibility, especially since those most likely to be harmed will be children who, with a few clicks of a computer mouse, can enter that grand international pornographic swap meet that the Internet will be for them, courtesy of the access provider companies.

Federal criminal law has traditionally assigned equal liability both for those who commit a crime and those who aid and abet a crime. Thus any notion that access providers aren't directly responsible for the provision of pornography on the Internet should be legally irrelevant because without their willing facilitation there would be no Internet pornography.

Exon-White won't make the issue disappear from Congress. The access providers and those who enjoy the easy availability of pornography on the Internet have won round one. Soon, however, that segment of decent American society that began the clamor for a solution to the disease of computer pornography will realize that Exon-White is little more than the placebo it was designed to be and they will demand that Congress provide a serious response.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST REMARKS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to introduce into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following speech given by my friend and colleague, Congressman PETE GEREN, at the National Prayer Breakfast this morning. As a member of the National Prayer Breakfast Committee, Congressman GEREN clearly emulates the values represented by the National Prayer Breakfast. I urge my colleagues to read PETE GEREN's address with the thoughtfulness and sincerity with which it was delivered.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Gore, distinguished guests one and all, I bring you greetings from the Prayer Breakfast of the U.S. House of Representatives. My charge today is to tell you about our prayer breakfast, with the hope and prayer that perhaps you can build on our experience in your nation, your state, your neighborhood or place of work.

In the book of Matthew, Jesus told us: ''Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.''

Today those gathered in His name number in the thousands, and we thank Him for his presence.

Every Thursday morning that the House is in session, we gather, 40–50 members strong, in His name. Our gathering is extraordinary by Capitol Hill standards, for so many reasons, and truly a blessing to those who have made it a part of their lives.

Extraordinary by Capitol Hill standards: In a super-charged environment where most all meetings are restricted by party membership, even more narrowly, by philosophical subsets within a party, by race, by religion, by region or by cause, our meetings are inter-faith, ecumenical, multi-racial, nonpartisan and as diverse as this great land of ours.

The Irish brogue of South Boston, the syrupy drawl of South Georgia, the sharp and clipped tongue of Brooklyn, the twang of Texas and the flat tones of Minnesota fill the room every week.

There are no guests, not even family members, no cameras, no press, no record of the proceedings. It is as private as Capitol Hill can be and members share their hearts.

I said no guests, well there is one exception: Legislators or parliamentarians from around the world join us to learn about our breakfast, and, on occasion, return years later to tell us of the leadership groups they have started in their land.

Today, prayer breakfasts are held in over 100 countries, in countries as far-flung as India, Peru, and Japan. So in a way, then we engage in outreach to the world, but that is not our main purpose.

Our focus is internal, on the lives, hearts and souls of our colleagues. It is fellowship, an eye in the storm of the swirling world of politics.

There is a saying that ''If you want a friend in Washington, buy a dog''. Our breakfast belies that expression.

Breakfast begins at 8 am and it is the only $3.00 breakfast left in Washington. I am sure it somehow violates the gift ban.

We visit informally for most of the first half hour. When we are called to order we begin our day's program with a scripture reading.

Our very own General, Congressman Sonny Montgomery, then brings us up to date on the lives, and too often of late, the deaths of House members, past and present. He shares with us celebrations such as recent births and the trials and tribulations of others.

We then lift up our colleagues and their families in prayer, with rejoiceful prayers of thanksgiving, prayers for healing, for comfort and for the blessing of our nation and our leaders.

We follow the prayer with a hymn, long on enthusiasm, but short on harmony. Congressman Jake Pickle of Texas used to regale us with the history of each hymn, or at

least the ''history according to Jake'', but he now has retired and we miss him.

Following the hymn, a House member, tells us his/her life story—about the influences that shaped his life, values, philosophy, politics and faith.

On these occasions, members offer a window into their souls that I expect few others have ever seen. Through this sharing each of us, so often is surprised that, beyond the accents, geography and political labels, surprised at how much we have in common. After hearing Joe Moakley of Massachusetts tell of his South Boston childhood, Charlie Rangel, who grew up in Harlem, said ''Joe, we really grew up in the same neighborhood we just never knew it!''.

Regarding our differences, and they are many, we grow to understand them better.

We close with another prayer. We pray that we may be salt and light in this world we share.

Each of us truly is blessed by our participation and pray that somehow our Congress and nation, one nation under God, are as well.

BALANCE THE BUDGET

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, last week, during his State of the Union Address to Congress, the President paid a great deal of lip-service to the need for balancing the budget. Ironically, it was only 2 weeks earlier, that members of his own party, said ''We—Democrats—are advantaged, both politically and substantially, in not reaching an agreement on the budget.'' This confirms the President and his colleagues are more interested in campaign politics than in the future of this country.

While my colleagues on the other side of the aisle believe that it is to their advantage not to balance the budget, let me remind them of who stands to gain the most from a balanced budget—every American. All the working families who have mortgages, car notes, or student loans will benefit. Interest rates directly affect their standard of living and lower interest rates mean more money in their pockets. Those who currently rely on Medicare, and those who will in the future, will be able to rest assured that these services will be there for them. Families, the middle class, and businesses are targeted for tax cuts. These are the people who need and will receive the advantages of a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican majority in Congress will continue to work toward a balanced-budget agreement. We take our commitments seriously. It is time the President and his colleagues did the same.

SALUTE TO MARION AND NATALIE CHARD OF THE MADISON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the outstanding work of Mr. Marion Chard and Mrs. Natalie Chard of Madison, CT. Although Mr. and Mrs. Chard are not my constituents, I have a great respect for their work with the Madison Historical Society and the Allis-Bushnell House. During the Civil War, Madison's C.W. Bushnell contributed to keeping our Nation whole by contributing to the construction of the *Monitor.* The Madison Historical Society has in its collection the original telegram from President Abraham Lincoln to C.W. Bushnell requesting immediate assistance in building the *Monitor.*

I, too, have a great affinity and interest in the history of the Civil War. A little know fact of the Civil War was that Union Naval Officer David Glasgow Farragut was of Hispanic origin. He is credited with splitting the Confederacy in two with his victories along the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico and successfully blockading the South. Farragut became the first American awarded the rank of Admiral of the Navy and was recognized worldwide as a hero. Farrugut was one of approximately 10,000 Hispanic soldiers that fought on both sides of the Civil War.

I ask my colleagues here assembled to join me in saluting the efforts of the Chards, and other historical preservation groups nationwide, for their dedication to safeguarding our Nation's history. Their efforts will benefit future generations of Americans that seek to learn more about our past. Mr. Speaker, I ask to enter into the RECORD, following this statement, a copy of a historical account of the U.S.S. *Monitor* from the U.S. Navy's Division of Naval History.

Navy Department
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Division of Naval History (OP–29)
Ships' Histories Section

USS MONITOR

On 4 July 1861, Secretary of the Navy Welles recommended the appointment of a Board to report on the merits of ironclads. The recommendation was approved by Congress and a board was authorized. The Board was appointed on 8 August, and on 16 September, it reported, recommending acceptance of three of the proposals submitted for their review. One of the proposals recommended was Ericsson's MONITOR.

The contract for the building of the MONITOR, was signed on 4 October 1861, between John Ericsson, principal, John F. Winslow, John A. Griswold, C.S. Bushnell, sureties, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. One of the provisions of the contract was that the vessel be completed and ready for sea in 100 days from the date of the contract.

In order to expedite the work, Ericsson made contracts with various concerns. The hull was built by Thomas F. Rowland of the Continental Iron Works, Green Point, Long Island, New York; the main engines and auxiliary machinery by Delameter and Company of New York; the turret by the Novelty Iron Works of New York, and many other establishments contributed to the work by contracts for forgings, bolts, etc.

The iron hull of the vessel was launched at Green Point, on 30 January 1862; the turret guns, and other fittings being added later. On 19 February, the MONITOR left Green Point and went to the New York Navy Yard, where it appears, she was commissioned on 25 February. Lieutenant John L. Worden, USN, was her first commanding officer.

The MONITOR's dimensions were as follows; length, 179 feet; beam, 41 feet feet 6 inches, depth, 11 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 776 (Navy Register). Her battery consisted of two XI-inch Dahlgren pattern guns. They were cast at the West Point Foundry and had the following characteristics; length, 13 feet 3.7 inches; weight of guns, 16,000 pounds; weight of shot, 166–170 pounds; weight of shell, 127–130 pounds; and weight of service charge powder, 15 pounds. The ship's complement, as of 6 March 1862, may be obtained from Appendix II.

On 27 February 1962, the ironclad left the yard for sea, but because of poor steering qualities she returned to the yard. A few changes were made and she departed for Hampton Roads on 6 March 1862. (Appendix I contains a factual account, by Lieutenant Worden, of this trip to Hampton Roads and of the famous battle between the MONITOR and CSS VIRGINIA (ex-MERRIMACK).

The MONITOR arrived at Hampton Roads during the evening of 8 March. The next morning, she engaged the CSS VIRGINIA (ex-MERRIMACK), commanded by Lieutenant Catesby ap R. Jones, CSN, in battle in Hampton Roads. Lieutenant Worden was wounded during the engagement and the command fell to Lieutenant Samuel D. Greene, USN. The battle lasted over three hours when the VIRGINIA retired from action to Norfolk. the MONITOR remained at Hampton Roads for the protection of the wooden Union ships.

Consular dispatches received in Washington revealed the plan of the Confederates to concentrate their vessels and force the blockade of Wilmington. In consequence of this it was decided in December 1862, at Washington, to send more vessels to Wilmington, including the three ironclad monitors PASSAIC, MONTAUK AND MONITOR, to cooperate with the army in an attack on Wilmington and the defenses about the city. The fall of Wilmington would have rendered the blockade more effective and cutoff a large part of the supply of goods received by the South from abroad.

On 29 December 1862, the MONITOR, Commander J.P. Bankhead, USN, commanding, left Hampton Roads for Beaufort, North Carolina. She left under her own steam, but in tow of USS RHODE ISLAND and accompanied by the monitor PASSAIC. A very rough sea was encountered off Cape Hatteras, and the MONITOR began leaking and taking water to such an extent that the pumps could not discharge it. The work of transferring the crew was attempted by the RHODE ISLAND, but the vessel foundered before this could be fully accomplished and four officers and 12 men were lost.

The MONITOR sank shortly after midnight, 31 December 1862, twenty miles S.S.W. of Cape Hatteras. The exact location of her sinking is not known. At noon on 30 December 1862, the RHODE ISLAND's position by dead reckoning was Latitude 35–25 North and Longitude 75–16 West, and at noon on 31 December 1862, her position by head reckoning was Latitude 34–56 North, Longitude 76–05 West. The RHODE ISLAND endeavored to remain as near as possible to the position, where the MONITOR was believed to have sunk, until daylight on the morning of the 31st, but after daylight she cruised looking for her missing small boat, so that the position taken at noon was not necessarily that of the sinking of the MONITOR.

At 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. the RHODE ISLAND sounded with 30 and 40 fathoms of line respectively, but got no bottom. At 7 a.m. soundings showed her in 35 fathoms of water.

Quoting from a letter written by Commander Bankhead concerning the sinking of the MONITOR, the position is given thus: ''As near as I could judge, making allowance for current, drift, and sea, we were about 25 miles south of Cape Hatteras, say in Latitude 34–50 North, Longitude 75–30 West, depth of water, 30 fathoms.

The MONITOR has never been raised.

Compiled: 14 FEB 1957.

APPENDIX I

Report of Captain John L. Worden, U.S. Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy, concerning the services of Lieutenant S.D. Greene, U.S. Navy on the USS MONITOR, March 9, 1862.

Brooklyn, New York
January 5, 1868.

Sir: Recently learning that Lieutenant-Commander S.D. Greene the executive officer of the MONITOR in her conflict with the MERRIMACK in Hampton Roads, on the 9th of March 1862, has been annoyed by ungenerous allusions to the fact that no official record existed at the Department, in relation to my opinion of his conduct on that occasion, I desire now to remedy a wrong, which I regret should so long have existed, and to do justice to that gallant and excellent officer, as well as to all the officers and crew of the MONITOR, who, without exception, did their duty nobly in that remarkable encounter, by placing of the file of the Department the following report.

In order to do full justice to him and to the others under my command, I beg leave to state narratively the prominent points in the history of that vessel from the date of my orders to her, until the encounter with the MERRIMACK.

I was ordered to her on the 13th January 1862, when she was still on sticks. Prior to that date, Lieutenant S.D. Greene had interested himself in her and thoroughly examined her construction and design, and informed himself as to her qualities and notwithstanding the many gloomy predictions of naval officers and of officers of the mercantile marine as to the great probability of her sinking at sea, volunteered to go in her, and at my request was ordered. From the date of his orders, he applied himself unremittingly and intelligently to the study of her peculiar qualities and to her fitting and equipment. When she was nearly ready for putting in commission, I was authorized by the Department to select a crew from the receiving ship NORTH CAROLINA, or any other vessel of war in the harbor of New York. Under that authority I asked for volunteers from the NORTH CAROLINA and the frigate SABINE: and after stating fully to the crews of these vessels the probable dangers of the passage to Hampton Road and the certainty of having important service to perform after arriving there, had many more men to volunteer than was required. From them I selected a crew, and a better one no naval commander ever had the honor to command.

She was put in Commission February 1862, and from that time until her day of sailing, Lieutenant Greene and all the officers and crew displayed untiring energy and zeal in her fitting and equipment, and in the conduct of the several trials of her engines, turret machinery, etc.

She left the lower bay of New York on the afternoon of the 6th of March, with a moderate wind from the westward and smooth sea, in tow of a small tugboat, and accompanied by the U.S. steamers CURRITUCK and SACHEM. About midday of the 7th, the wind had freshened to a strong breeze, causing in our then position off the capes of the Delaware, a rough sea, which broke constantly and violently over her deck and forcing the water in considerable quantities into the vessel through the hawse pipes, under the turret and in various other places. About 4 o'clock p.m. the wind and sea still increasing, the water broke over the smoke and blower pipes (the former 6 feet and the latter 4 feet high) which wetting the blower bands caused them to slip and finally to break. The blowers being thus stopped, there was no draft for the furnaces and the engine and fire rooms became immediately filled with gas. The senior engineer, Mr. Isaac Newton, and his assistants met the emergency with great determination, but were unable to fight against the gas, which in a very short time prostrated them, apparently lifeless, upon the floor of the engine room, from which they were rescued and carried to the top of the turret, where they finally revived. With motive power thus useless for propulsion or pumping, the water which was entering the vessel in many places, was increasing rapidly. The hand pump was used and men set to work bailing, but with little effect. The tugboat, having us in tow, was ordered to head directly inshore, but being light and of moderate power, she could move us but slowly against wind and sea. Between 7 and 8 o'clock however, we got into smoother water and were enabled to so far clear the engine room of gas as to permit the blower bands to be repaired and the blowers to be gotten in motion, and by 8 o'clock were on our course again, with the engines going slowly and a comparatively smooth sea. This lasted until shortly after midnight, when in crossing a shoal the sea suddenly became rough again, broke violently over the deck, causing fears of another disaster to the blowers. The wheel ropes too, became entangled and jammed and for half an hour, until it was cleared, the vessel yawed unmanageably and seriously endangered the towing hawser, which fortunately held and in a short time we were clear of the shoal and in smooth water again. From this time no further serious mishap occurred, and about 4 o'clock p.m. of Saturday March 8th, we passed Cape Henry light and soon after heard heavy firing in the direction of Fortress Monroe, indicating an engagement, which I rightly concluded to be with the MERRIMACK. I immediately ordered the vessel stripped of her sea rig. Turret keyed up and in every way to be prepared for action. About midway between Cape Henry and Fortress Monroe, a pilot boat came alongside and gave us a pilot, from whom we learned of the advent of the MERRIMACK, the disaster to the CONGRESS and CUMBERLAND, and the generally gloomy condition of affairs in Hampton Roads.

About 9 o'clock p.m. we anchored near the frigate ROANOKE, Captain Marston, the senior officer present, to whom I reported, and who suggested that I should go to the assistance of the frigate MINNESOTA, then aground off Newport News. Finding difficulty in getting a pilot, I accepted the services of Acting Master Saml. Howard, who earnestly volunteered for that service, and under whose pilotage we reached the MINNESOTA about 11:30 o'clock p.m. when I reported to Captain Van Brunt, her commanding officer, and anchored near him at about 1 o'clock a.m. of Sunday March 9th. He hoped to get his ship afloat at high water, about 2 o'clock a.m., but failed to do so. At daylight the MERRIMACK, with several consorts, was discovered at anchor under Sewell's Point. I went at once to see Captain Van Brunt, whose vessel was still aground, a good deal damaged from the attack of the day before and in a helpless condition. After a few minutes conversation with him in relation to the situation of affairs, I left, telling him that I would develop all the qualities, offensive and defensive, possessed by the ''Battery'' under my command to protect his vessel from the attack of the MERRIMACK, should she come out again, and that I had great faith in her capabilities. Soon after reaching my vessel and at about 7:30 o'clock a.m. the MERRIMACK was observed to be underway, accompanied by her consorts, steaming slowly. I got underway as soon as possible and stood directly for her, with crew at quarters, in order to meet and engage her as far away from the MINNESOTA as possible. As I approached the enemy, her wooden consorts turned and stood back in the direction from which they had come, and she turned her head up stream, against the tide, remaining nearly stationary, and commenced firing. At this time, about 8 o'clock a.m. I was approaching her on her starboard bow, on a course nearly at right angles with her line of keel, reserving my fire until near enough that every shot might take effect. I continued to so approach until within very short range, when I altered my course parallel with hers, but with bows in opposite directions, stopped the engine and commenced firing. In this way I passed slowly by her, within a few yards, delivering fire as rapidly as possible, and receiving from her a rapid fire in return, both from her great guns and musketry, the latter aim at the pilot house, hoping undoubtedly to penetrate it through the lookout holes and to disable the commanding officer and helmsman. At this period I felt some anxiety about the turret machinery, it having been predicted by many persons, that a heavy slot with great initial velocity striking the turret, would so derange it as to stop it working, but finding that it had been twice struck and still revolved as freely as ever, I turned back with renewed confidence and hope and continued the engagement at close quarters every shot from our guns taking effect upon the huge sides of our adversary, stripping off the iron freely. Once, during the engagement, I ran across and close to her stern, hoping to disable her screw, which I could not have missed by more than 2 feet. Once, after having passed upon her port side, in crossing her bow to get between her and the MINNESOTA again, she steamed up quickly and finding that she would strike my vessel with her prow or ram, I put the helm ''hard a port'' giving a broad sheer, with our bow towards the enemy's stern, thus avoiding a direct blow and receiving it at a sharp angle on the starboard quarter, which caused it to glance without inflicting any inquiry. The contest so continued except for an interval of about fifteen minutes when I hauled off to remedy some deficiency in the supply of shot in the turret, until near noon, when being within 10 yards of the enemy a shell from her struck the pilot house near the lookout hole, through which I was looking, and exploded, fracturing one of the ''logs'' of iron of which it was composed, filling my face and eyes with powder, utterly blinding and in a degree stunning me. The top of the pilot house too, was partially lifted off by the force of the concussion which let in a flood of light, so strong as to be apparent to me, blind as I was, and caused me to believe that the pilot house was seriously disabled. I therefore gave orders to put the helm to a starboard and sheer off and sent for Lieutenant Greene and directed him to take command. I was then taken to my quarters and had been there but a short time when it was reported to me that the MERRIMACK was retiring in the direction of Norfolk. In the meantime Lieutenant Greene, after taking his place in the pilot house and finding the injuries there less serious than I supposed, had turned the vessel's head again in the direction of the enemy, to continue the engagement, but before he could get at close quarters with her, she retired. He therefore very properly returned to the MINNESOTA and lay by her until she floated.

The MERRIMACK having been thus checked in her career of destruction, and driven back crippled and discomfited, the question arises should she have been followed in her retreat to Norfolk? That such course would commend itself very temptingly to the gallantry of any officer and be difficult to resist, is undeniable; yet I am convinced that under the condition of affairs

then existing at Hampton Roads, and the great interests at stake there, all of which were entirely dependent upon the MONITOR, good judgment and sound direction forbade it. It must be remembered that the pilot house of the MONITOR was situated well forward in her bows and that it was quite considerably damaged. In following in the wake of the enemy, it would have been necessary, in order to fire clear of the pilot house, to have made broad ''yaws'' to starboard or port, involving in the excitement of such a chase, the very serious danger of grounding in the narrower portions of the channel and near some of the enemy's batteries, whence it would have been very difficult to extricate her, possibly involving her loss. Such a danger her commanding officer would not, in my judgment, have been justified in encountering, for her loss would have left the vital interests in all the waters of the Chesapeake at the mercy of future attacks from the MERRIMACK. Had there been another ironclad in reserve at that point, to guard those interests, the question would have presented a different aspect, which would not only have justified him in following, but perhaps made it his imperative duty to do so.

The fact that the battle with the MERRIMACK was not more decided and prompt was due to the want of knowledge of the endurance of the XI-inch Dahlgren guns with which the MONITOR was armed, and which had not been fully tested. Just before leaving New York, I received a peremptory order from the Bureau of Ordnance to use only the prescribed service charge, viz. 15 pounds, and I did not feel justified in violating those instructions, at the risk of bursting one of the guns, which placed as they were in turret, would almost entirely have disabled the vessel. Had I been able to have used the 30 pound charges which experience has since shown the guns capable of enduring, there is little doubt in my mind, that the contest would have been shorter and the result more decided. Further, the crew had been but a few days on board, the weather bad, mechanics at work on her up to the moment of sailing and sufficient opportunity had not been afforded to practice them properly at the guns, the mode of manipulating which was entirely novel. A few days at Hampton Roads to have drilled them and gotten the gun and turret gear in smooth working order (which from having been constantly wet on the passage was somewhat rusted) would have enabled the guns to have been handled more quickly and effectively and with better results.

And now sir, I desire to express my high appreciation of the zeal, energy and courage displayed by every officer and man under my command during this remarkable combat, as well as during this remarkable combat, as well as during the trying scenes of the passage from New York. I commend one and all most heartily to the favorable consideration of the Department and of the country.

Lieutenant Greene, the executive officer, had charge in the turret, and handled the guns with great courage, coolness and skill and throughout the engagement, as in the equipment of the vessel, and on her passage to Hampton Roads, exhibited and earnest devotion to duty, unsurpassed in my experience, and for which I had the honor in person to recommend him to the Department and to the board of admirals (some three years since) for advancement, in accordance with the precedent established in the case of Lieutenant Commander Thornton, the executive officer of the KEARSARGE. I beg leave now, most respectfully and earnestly to reiterate that recommendation.

Acting Master Saml. Howard, who volunteered as pilot, stood by me in the pilot house during the engagement and behaved with courage and coolness. He has since been promoted to acting volunteer lieutenant for his services on that occasion.

Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers USN, made the passage in the vessel to report upon the performance of the machinery, etc., and performed useful service during the engagement in manipulating the turret.

First Assistant Engineer Isaac Newton, the chief engineer of the vessel and his assistants, managed the machinery with attention and skill and gave prompt and correct attention to all the signals from the pilot house.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W.F. Keeler and Captain's Clerk Danl. Toffey made their services very useful in transmitting my orders to the turret.

Peter Williams, quartermaster, was at the helm by my side and merited my admiration by his cool and steady handling of the wheel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. WORDEN,
Captain.

Honorable Gideon Welles
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF OFFICERS OF USS MONITOR, MARCH 6, 1862

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Worden, John L., Commanding
Lieutenant Greene, Samuel D., Executive Officer
Stodder, Louis N., Master
Webber, John J.N., Master
Logue, Daniel C., Assistant Surgeon
Keeler, W.P., Paymaster
Newton, Isaac, 1st Assist. Engineer
Campbell, Albert B., 2nd Assist. Engineer
Hands, R.W., 3rd Assist. Engineer
Sunstrum, A.T., 3rd Assist. Engineer
Toffey, Daniel, Captain's Clerk
Frederickson, Geo., Acting Master's Mate
Stimers, A.C., Chief Engineer, passenger, and volunteer officer

MUSTER ROLL USS MONITOR BEFORE SAILING FROM NEW YORK NAVY YARD 6 MARCH, 1862

Augier, Richard, Quartermaster
Atkins, John, Seaman
Anderson, Hans, Seaman
Bringman, Girick, Carpenter's Mate
Baston, Anton, Seaman
Bryan, William, Yeoman
Crown, Joseph, Gunner's Mate
Cuddeback, David, Capt. Steward
Carroll, Thomas 1st, Capt. Hold
Conklin, John P., Quarter Gunner
Carroll, Thomas 2d, 1st Class Boy
Connoly, Anthony, Seaman
Driscoll, John, 1st Class Fireman
Durst, William, Coal Heaver
Fisher, Hugh, 1st Class Fireman
Feeny, Thomas, Coal Heaver
Fenwick, James, Seaman
Garrety, John, 1st Class Fireman
Geer, George S., 1st Class Fireman
Hubbell, R.K., Ship's ———
Hannan, Patrick, 1st Class Fireman
Joice, Thomas, 1st Class Fireman
Leonard, Matthew, 1st Class Fireman
Longhran, Thomas, Seaman
McPherson, Norman, Seaman
Moore, Edward, Wardroom Cook
Murray, Lawrence, Wardroom Steward
Mooney, Michael, Coal Heaver
Mason, John, Coal Heaver
Marion, William, Seaman
Nichols, William H., Landsman
Peterson, Charles, Seaman
Quinn, Robert, Coal Heaver
Riddey, Francis A., Seaman
Rooney, John, Master-at-Arms
Richardson, William, 1st Class Fireman
Roberts, Ellis, Coal Heaver
Sinclair, Henry, Ship's Cook
Seery, James, Coal Heaver
Stocking, John, Boatswain's Mate
Stearns, Moses M., Quartermaster
Sylvester, Charles, Seaman
Truscott, Peter, Seaman
Tester, Abraham, 1st Class Fireman
Viall, Thomas B., Seaman
Williams, Peter, Quartermaster
Williams, Robert, 1st Class Fireman
Welch, Daniel, Seaman
John L. Worden, Lt. Commander

A TRIBUTE TO HUMBLE MAYOR HADEN E. MCKAY, JR., M.D.

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I bring to the attention of the House the passing of former Humble, TX, Mayor Haden Edwards McKay, Jr., M.D. Dr. McKay died on Saturday, January 13 in Humble—a town he lived in, helped build, and governed for more than three quarters of a century. Indeed, Dr. McKay was known throughout my home town simply as ''Mr. Humble.''

I know you join with me in extending your deepest sympathy to his loving wife of 55 years, Lillian McKay.

Dr. McKay served as an Humble city councilman for 14 years before beginning his 24-year tenure as mayor. During that time, he oversaw Humble's transition from a sleepy little town with wooden sidewalks and privately-owned utility companies to a modern, booming town with an unsurpassed quality of life for all of its people.

The impact Dr. McKay had on my home town—both as a respected medical doctor and a dedicated public servant—was demonstrated by the more than 1,000 persons who attended his funeral in the Humble Civic Center on Wednesday, January 17.

Dr. McKay was, first and foremost, a medical professional who delivered into this world and cared for generations of Humble-area residents—including generations in my own family. With his family, Dr. McKay moved to Humble in late 1919. He graduated from Charles Bender High School—now Humble High School—in 1926 before receiving his bachelor of science degree from Mississippi State University and his medical degree from the Chicago Medical School in 1936. With his father, the late Dr. Haden E. McKay, Sr., he opened a thriving medical practice in Humble in 1938.

Some health care providers might have retired to easier and more peaceful pastures as they aged. Not Dr. McKay. He passed away Saturday at 87; he saw his last patient on the day before his death.

It was that type of dedication that earned Dr. McKay innumerable medical and community service awards.

In 1993, Dr. McKay received the Dr. Nathan Davis Award, presented by the American Medical Association, in recognition of his long and distinguished medical career as well as his government and community service. In 1979, he received the Distinguished Service Award of the Texas Medical Association, only the fourth physician to receive the award.

Dr. McKay was a past president of the Texas Academy of Family Practice; a past chairman of the board of councilors to the

Texas Medical Association; a past president of the Harris County Academy of General Practice; and a former committee member of the American Medical Association. He found and served as the first chief of staff of the Northeast Medical Center Hospital, and he was a medical staff member at both St. Joseph Hospital and Memorial Baptist Hospital in Houston.

Dr. McKay even found a way to combine his love of medicine with his devotion to his country. In 1942, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Medical Corps as a 1st lieutenant. Serving until 1946, he held the rank of major at the time of his discharge.

Despite the pressures and long hours Dr. McKay spent caring for the health of his neighbors, he also found time to serve his community in other ways. A long-time member of the Humble Area Chamber of Commerce, Dr. McKay was the recipient of the chamber's Outstanding Citizen Award—which was later renamed the Haden E. McKay Award. Dr. McKay was a longtime member of the Humble Intercontinental Rotary Club, of which he was a charter member and a past president, and he was an active member of the First United Methodist Church of Humble.

Dr. McKay was a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Arabia Shrine. He not only was the recipient of a 50-year Masonic membership pin, but he was presented with the Sam Houston Award by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Texas—the highest Masonic award for distinguished service that a Texas Mason can receive.

As mayor of Humble, Dr. McKay played a key role in building a new community center; in remodeling and expanding the new Humble City Hall; in building a new criminal justice center; in building a new fire/EMS center; in building a new public works center; in expanding city parks and the criminal justice center; in spearheading the effort to build Deerbrook Shopping Mall; and in offering a site for the Houston Intercontinental Airport.

Mr. Speaker, it is fair to say that Dr. Haden E. McKay, Jr., was larger than life. For several generations of Humble residents, he was the man who delivered them into this world; cared for them when they were sick; ensured the quality of their life and the lives of their fellow citizens as their mayor; and comforted their survivors following their passing.

Dr. McKay did for my home town what he did for many of his patients—helping it grow from infancy to maturity, providing his wisdom and compassion in time of need, and prescribing effective treatments for the problems that inevitably arise in any community as it grows and matures.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who knew him, loved him, and depended on his wise counsel, were deeply saddened at Dr. McKay's passing. But we know that our community, and those of us whose lives he touched, are much the better for his having spent his life among us. We will continue to honor his memory and the contributions he made to our city's well-being, and we will continue to keep him, and his beloved Lilian, in our thoughts and our prayers.

ANTITRUST HEALTH CARE ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to ensure that the antitrust laws permit full utilization of private cooperative initiatives which can help make the Nation's health care system more efficient. H.R. 2925, the Antitrust Health Care Advancement Act of 1996, provides that when doctors, nurses, and hospitals form integrated joint ventures to offer health are services, their conduct will be reviewed on the basis of its reasonabless—rule of reason—for purposes of the antitrust laws. The end result of this case-by-case analysis will be to increase consumer choice while ensuring full competition in the marketplace.

Health care provider networks, or HCPN's—those composed of doctors, hospitals, and other entities who actually deliver health care services—are potentially vigorous competitors in the health care market. Their formation will lead to lower health care costs and higher quality of care. Costs will be lower because contracting directly with health care providers would eliminate an intermediate layer of overhead and profit. Quality will be higher because providers, and particularly physicians, would have direct control over medical decisionmaking. Physicians and other health care professionals are better qualified than insurers to strike the proper balance between conserving costs and meeting the needs of the patient.

Currently, however, there are obstacles to the formation of HCPN's. One of the most serious is the application of the antitrust laws to such groups in a manner which does not allow the network to engage in joint pricing agreements, regardless of whether its effect on competition is positive rather than negative. It is this obstacle, that H.R. 2925 will eliminate, by conforming agency enforcement practices to the manner in which courts have interpreted the law.

Antitrust law prohibits agreements among competitors that fix prices or allocate markets. Such agreements are per se illegal. Where competitors economically integrate in a joint venture, however, agreements on prices or other terms of competition that are reasonably necessary to accomplish to procompetitive benefits of the integration are not unlawful. Price setting conduct by these joint ventures should be evaluated under the rule of reason, that is, on the basis of its reasonableness, taking into account all relevant factors affecting competition.

The antitrust laws treat individual physicians as separate competitors. Thus, networks composed of groups of physicians which set prices for their services as a group will be considered per se illegal under the antitrust laws if they are not economically integrated joint ventures. In the typical provider network, competing physicians relinquish some of their independence to permit the venture to win the business of health care purchasers, such as large employers. These networks promise to provide services to plan subscribers at reduced rates. The ventures also achieve another central goal of health care reform: careful, common sense controls on the provision of unnecessary care.

However, agreements among physicians who retain a great deal of independence but set fees for their services as part of a network bear a striking resemblance to horizontal price fixing agreements. These are the most disfavored and most quickly condemned restraints in antitrust jurisprudence. The key factual question which distinguishes an arrangement that is per se unlawful from one which, upon consideration of the circumstances, is acceptable because it is not anticompetitive in nature, is the degree of integration of the individuals who form the network.

While the antitrust laws provide substantial latitude in the context of collaboration among health care professionals, there is an understandable degree of uncertainty associated with their enforcement. Because each network involves unique facts—differences not only in the structure of the network, but also in the market in which it will compete—the ability of providers to prospectively determine whether their arrangement will be considered legal is limited.

In order to eliminate this uncertainty, and to encourage procompetitive behavior that would otherwise be chilled, the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission have established a mechanism for prospective review of proposed HCPN's. In 1993, the antitrust enforcement agencies jointly issued ''Statements of Enforcement Policy and Analytical Principles Relating to Health Care and Antitrust.'' These guidelines, which were amended in 1994, contain safety zones which describe providers network joint ventures that will not be challenged by the agencies under the antitrust laws, along with principles for analysis of joint ventures that fall outside the safety zones. A group of providers wishing to embark on a joint venture may request an advisory opinion from the agencies. The agencies, after reviewing the particulars of the proposed venture, then determine whether the network would fall within a safety zone, or otherwise not be challenged under the antitrust laws.

The problem is that these enforcement guidelines articulate standards that are more restrictive than the realities of the agencies' enforcement practices and the current state of the law. They treat as per se illegal many more networks than the antitrust laws would require.

The guidelines promise rule of reason treatment to ventures where the competitors involved are ''sufficiently integrated through the network.'' This is consistent with judicial interpretations of the law. See, e.g., *Broadcast Music, Inc.* v. *Columbia Broadcasting Sys.,* 441 U.S. 1, 19–20 (1979). Where the guidelines diverge significantly from current law, however, is in defining integration solely as the sharing of ''substantial financial risk.'' A network which integrates in any other way—regardless of the extent of that integration, or whether a court interpreting the antitrust laws would find it to be integrated—cannot qualify as a legitimate joint venture. This means that the agencies would not proceed to examine the specific facts of these joint ventures to determine their likely impact on competition; the arrangement would be deemed per se illegal.

This restrictive notion of what constitutes a legitimate joint venture discourages procompetitive ventures from entering the health care marketplace, under the guise of antitrust enforcement. It excludes potential provider networks which would mean an expanded set of

consumer choices and increased competition, and thereby, lower costs, for health care services.

H.R. 2925 overcomes this barrier by requiring that the conduct of an organization meeting the criteria of a health care provider network be judged under the rule of reason. The result will be to permit a case-by-case determination as to whether the conduct of that HCPN would be procompetitive, and thus permissible under the antitrust laws. It is important to understand, however, that this is not an exemption from the antitrust laws. In no event would providers be allowed to set prices or control markets if, in doing so, they have an anticompetitive effect on the market. The normal principles of antitrust law will continue to apply.

Only an organization meeting specified criteria would qualify for the more liberal, rule of reason consideration. The network must have in place written programs for quality assurance, utilization review, coordination of care and resolution of patient grievances and complaints. It must contract as a group, and mandate that all providers forming part of the group be accountable for provision of the services for which the organization has contracted. If these criteria are not met, the entity could still be considered per se illegal.

Rule of reason consideration would be extended not only to the actual performance of a contract to provide health care services, but also to the exchange of information necessary to establish a HCPN. An important limitation on the exchange of information is that it must be reasonably required in order to create a HCPN. Further, information obtained in that context may not be used for any other purpose.

H.R. 2925 delegates to the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission authority to specify how rule of reason consideration would be implemented under these circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, the Antitrust Health Care Advancement Act of 1996 means greater choice for consumers regarding health care services and the delivery of quality health care at lower price. Later this month, on February 27 and 28, the full Judiciary Committee will be holding hearings on health care reform initiatives, both in the antitrust area and in the liability area. H.R. 2925 will be one of the proposals considered in those hearings.

GUAM COMMONWEALTH PROCESS MOVING TOWARD CLOSURE

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of participating in a meeting in San Francisco earlier this week with the Governor of Guam, the Honorable Carl T.C. Gutierrez, the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, and the Deputy Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable John Garamendi. Mr. Garamendi will be soon named as the President's Special Representative for the Guam Commonwealth discussions. The members of the Guam Commission on Self-Determination who participated in this meeting with the Governor included Presiding Judge Alberto Lamorena, Senator Hope Cristobal, Senator Francis Santos, Mayor Francisco Lizama, former Senator Jose R. Duenas, and Youth Congress Speaker Rory Respicio.

The Guam Commonwealth process that we are engaged in sorely needed a jump start, and the meeting in San Francisco renewed the commitment of the President and the leadership of Guam to an improved political status for our island. I am pleased that the administration has refocused on the Guam Commonwealth, and that bringing some form of closure to this process is the common goal of the participants.

The people of Guam are growing increasingly frustrated by the lack of progress on the Guam Commonwealth. There is a growing sense that the Commonwealth discussions will continue to drag on with no end in sight. This is not acceptable to the people of Guam. Our patience has limits, but our resolve is not diminished. That is why I am particularly encouraged by the consensus to complete the current discussions in a timely manner, and to wrap up these discussions by early this summer.

It is important to note that Mr. Garamendi reaffirmed in San Francisco that progress already made, and agreements already reached with Guam, will be honored.

Once the Clinton administration has completed its discussions with the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, the focus of our efforts will shift to the U.S. Congress, which has plenary authority over the territories.

I commend Governor Gutierrez, the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, and Mr. Garamendi for this very good beginning. I look forward to continuing the progress for the Guam Commonwealth, and to advancing the cause of self-government for the people of Guam in this legislative body.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, the past 2 months have brought into sharp focus the lengths our new House Majority will go to get their way. The Republicans have virtually abandoned any pretense of true debate and discussion of differing views as they have literally stalled the functions of government in an attempt to force their extreme priorities on the President and the American people.

Twice, the Republicans shut down the Federal Government because the President and Congressional Democrats wanted to balance the budget without large tax breaks for the wealthy, and without the deep cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment needed to pay for them. House Republicans seriously miscalculated the President's resolve and thought closing our Nation's Social Security offices, Medicare offices and national parks, would force him to sign their budget, a right wing vision of how America should be run. To his credit, the President did not succumb to this pressure.

Now, once again, the Republicans want to take this country down the road of irresponsibility; this time with very dangerous consequences. Republicans want to throw our country into default be refusing to extend America's borrowing authority. This would jeopardize our Nation's credit rating—currently the highest in the world. Not only would this throw the world's financial markets into a tailspin, and would cause the value of the dollar to plummet worldwide, it would have a devastating impact on hard-working American families who are struggling to pay their own bills and obligations.

The reason we must raise our debt limit is because America must issue bonds and borrow money to meet its current obligations, even as we gradually eliminate all borrowing to balance the Federal budget. Those obligations include $30 billion in Social Security checks, which would not be issued if the Government goes into default next month. It would also mean that no tax refunds would be paid to Americans who are owed these funds. And it would prevent America from making payments on its other financial obligations, which would mean that America's financial credibility—unquestioned throughout our history—would be destroyed.

The result? Interest rates would go up on credit cards, home mortgages, and loans. Average Americans would pay a heavy price for the Republicans' childlike behavior for decades. Moody's Investors Service announced recently that for the first time in history it was considering lowering the credit rating for certain U.S. Treasury bonds.

The reason? Because NEWT GINGRICH and his extremist allies would rather promulgate their right-wing agenda than compromise. The Republicans understand the need to raise the debt limit. In their Seven Year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act, even after cutting Medicare and Medicaid, they, themselves, call for the raising of the debt limit by $5.5 trillion.

America paid its bills during the Reagan-Bush years. When a Republican President controlled the White House and Democrats controlled one or both Houses of Congress, and we borrowed to pay for annual deficits, the debt limit was raised 27 times. Our predecessors understood the importance of keeping our financial obligations. Now, the Republican-run Congress is willing to throw that away and risk financial catastrophe in order to score political points.

The Republicans have said they will use any means at their disposal to force the President to accept their program.

America must not default on its debt. We are the preeminent financial power in the world because we keep our word. If we allow that faith to be damaged, our economy will be hurt in ways that will hit every family in the pocketbook.

Congress should not go into recess, as the Republicans propose to do, until we vote to raise the debt limit. The situation will become critical by the end of February unless we do so.

On January 22, the Treasury Secretary notified the Congressional leadership by letter, that unless the debt ceiling is increased, he would have to take additional steps to prevent default in mid-February, and that even those steps would provide funds only until March 1. Congress should take action this week to enact a clean debt limit increase.

It is time to raise the debt limit with no gimmicks, conditions, threats or delays. The American people deserve congressional action, not watching a parade of politicians go to recess.

TRIBUTE TO THE PARKWAY CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL SYMPHONIC BAND

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Parkway Central High School Symphonic Band from Chesterfield, MO. The Marching Colts proudly represented the St. Louis area by participating in the 1996 Tournament of Roses Parade.

Parkway Central is located in the Parkway School District, which has long been committed to providing their students excellent facilities and instructors for its music programs. Under the skilled guidance of their director, Mr. Doug Hoover, the Parkway Central band has a history of national performances; including performances at the 1989 George Bush Presidential Inaugural Parade, and the 1991 and 1993 King Orange Parades in Miami.

The Marching Colts have benefitted from outstanding community support from Chesterfield and the entire St. Louis community. The band has successfully used various fundraising efforts, including their annual fall craft show known as the Craft Harvest, to raise thousands of dollars. This event boasts over 200 vendors and several thousand patrons. These efforts stand as a testament to the dedication of the parents, faculty, and local community who have rallied around the efforts of these young people.

Mr. Speaker, the Parkway Central band is to be commended for its continued hard work and dedication to excellence, which has brought not only their school nationwide recognition, but is also a great source of pride to the residents of St. Louis County. It is with great pride that I congratulate these fine educators and students and recognize the contributions they have made while at Parkway Central High School.

PARENTS TELEVISION EMPOWERMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today addresses a problem faced by parents across the country—controlling what their children see on television.

Parents can control what movies their children see, but what can a parent do when their kids can turn on the TV every night and see murder and gore? What can a parent do when their kids can come home after school, flip on the TV and see talk shows with titles such as, ''Nude Dancing Daughters, ''Incest Family,'' ''Get Bigger Breasts or Else,'' and ''Women Who Marry Their Rapists''?

The television industry, in a rush for ratings, too often takes an anything goes attitude and loses its sense of responsibility. The industry has every right to make a profit, but when in the process they help to debase our culture, we have to say enough is enough. They're chipping away at our moral foundation and, in the long run, this will be disastrous. It may sound corny in this day and age, but it's still true: A society without clear collective values and strong morals is like an engine without oil—eventually, it grinds to a halt.

The Parents Television Empowerment Act of 1996 requires the Federal Communications Commission to establish a toll-free number that television viewers can call to complain about violence and other patently offensive material. The complaints would be considered by the FCC when deciding whether to renew the licenses of stations that aired the material.

Callers' comments would also be forwarded to the offending stations, and the stations would have to respond to each caller.

This is not censorship. This is an attempt to give viewers a better way to bring pressure on television producers and to help improve a situation that has truly gotten out of hand.

The average American child watches 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on television before finishing elementary school. Study after study has shown that television violence causes aggressive and violent behavior in children who watch it. Despite this growing body of evidence, TV and cable companies continue to broadcast murders, rapes, and gratuitous violence into our living rooms.

Psychologists have raised strong concerns about the impact on children from talk shows that explore such topics as incest, rape, and pornography in a manner intended more to sensationalize and shock than educate and inform.

The V-chip is part of the solution. But I think that the conversation about this problem should not be just in our living rooms, but also in institutions where public policy is made.

Television producers are fond of saying, ''We're only giving viewers what they want.'' Well, this bill gives consumers, especially parents, a way to tell the television industry what it wants.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II REGARDING THE PARENTS TELEVISION EMPOWERMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today addresses a problem faced by parents across the country—controlling what their children watch on television.

When it comes to movies, parents can control what their children see by paying attention to ratings. But what can a parent do when their kids can turn on the TV almost every night and see murder, blood and gore? What can a parent do when their kids can come home after school, flip on the TV and see talk shows with titles such as, ''Nude dancing daughters,'' ''Incest Family,'' and ''Wives of Rapists''?

The television industry, in a rush for ratings, too often takes an 'anything goes' attitude and loses its sense of responsibility. The industry has every right to make a profit, but when in the process they help to debase our culture, we have to say enough is enough. In the long run, this chipping away at our moral foundation will be disastrous. It may sound trite, but it's certainly true: A society without clear collective values and a strong sense of moral responsibility is like an engine without oil.

The Parents Television Empowerment Act of 1996 requires the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to establish a toll-free number that television viewers can call to complain about violence and other patently offensive material. The complaints would be considered by federal officials when deciding whether to renew the licenses of stations that aired the material.

The FCC would be required to publish summaries of viewer comments on a quarterly basis. The comments would also be forwarded to the offending station and would become part of that station's relicensing process. The stations must, under law, respond to each complaint.

Let me stress: This is not censorship. This is not some sort of pollyanish attempt to block out the real world. This is an attempt to give viewers a better way to bring pressure on television producers and to help improve a situation that has truly gotten out of hand.

The average American child watches 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on television before finishing elementary school. Study after study has shown that violence on television causes aggressive and violent behavior in children who watch it. Despite this growing body of evidence, networks, cable TV companies and producers continue to broadcast murders, rapes and gratuitous violence into our living rooms for our children to see.

While there is less scientific evidence about the impact of television talk shows on children, psychologists have raised strong concerns about them. Many of these shows explore topics such as incest, rape and pornography in a manner intended more to sensationalize and shock than educate and inform.

Television producers are found of saying, 'We're only giving viewers what they want. Let the market decide what shows appear on TV.' Well, this bill simply establishes a way to make the market work better by giving consumers, especially parents, an avenue to express their opinions and concerns.

Concern about television programming cuts across lines of ideology, race and gender. There's an outcry across the land to give people a better way to do something about what they see on TV. My bill gives them that opportunity.

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 ''Parents Television Empowerment Act of 1996''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The average American child watches 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on television before finishing elementary school.

(2) Many of the poorest and potentially most vulnerable groups in our society are the heaviest viewers of television.

(3) Television violence is often presented without context or judgment as to its acceptability.

(4) Most of the violence on television is presented during times when children are likely to be viewing.

(5) The 1972 Surgeon General's Report, Television and Growing Up: The Impact of Televised Violence, found that there was a significant and consistent correlation between television viewing and aggressive behavior and a direct, causal link between exposure to televised violence and subsequent aggressive behavior on the part of the viewer.

(6) The 1982 National Institute of Mental Health report, Television and Behavior: Ten Years of Scientific Progress and Implications for the Eighties, found that ''violence on television does lead to aggressive behavior by children and teenagers who watch the programs,'' and that some viewers learn to be passive victims.

(7) Numerous other studies establish a causal connection between watching violence on television and increasingly violent behavior of children.

(8) There has been a proliferation of television talk shows that, in a race for ratings, air ever more outrageous programs dealing with rape, incest, and other sensitive topics in a manner that seeks to sensationalize and shock rather than educate and inform. Although the impact on the hundreds of thousands of children who view these programs has yet to be fully documented, the programs have raised strong concerns among psychologists.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT.

Title VII of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 714. COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF COMPLAINTS CONCERNING VIOLENT PROGRAMMING.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FACILITY FOR THE COLLECTION OF COMMENTS AND COMPLAINTS.—The Commission shall, within 6 months after the date of enactment of this section, establish a toll-free number for the collection of comments, suggestions, and complaints from the public concerning the transmission by broadcast stations or cable systems of programming containing depictions of violence and other patently offensive material. The Commission shall take such steps as may be necessary to publicize such number and the Commission's functions under this section.

''(b) PUBLICATION OF DATA CONCERNING COMPLAINTS.—The Commission shall publish in the Federal Register, on a quarterly basis, a summary of the comments, suggestions, and complaints received pursuant to subsection (a) during the preceding period. Such summary shall include—

''(1) a breakdown of the complaints by broadcast or cable network and broadcast station, and by program name, date, and time;

''(2) an identification, with respect to the 50 programs for which the highest number of complaints were received, of the production company, the principal advertisers supporting network distribution, the broadcast or cable network and broadcast station, and the program name, date, and time; and

''(3) a statement of observed trends in such complaints as compared with complaints received during prior periods.

''(c) AVAILABLE OF RECORDS.—The Commission shall transcribe the comments, suggestions, and complaints received pursuant to this section and shall—

''(1) transmit to each licensee any comments, suggestions, or complaints made with respect to its station; and

''(2) make the transcribed comments, suggestions, and complaints available for public inspection.

The Commission shall omit from any records transmitted or made available under this subsection the name and address of any caller requesting confidentiality.

''(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall include in each annual report to Congress under section 4(k) an analysis of the complaints received pursuant to this section. Such analysis shall include—

''(1) an evaluation of whether, consistent with its obligations to serve the public interest and meet the educational and informational need of children, the broadcasting industry has effectively responded to the comments, suggestions, and complaints received pursuant to this section regarding video programming containing depictions of violence and other patently offense material; and

''(2) such recommendations as the Commission considers appropriate to secure more conscientious fulfillment of those obligations with regard to such programming.''.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALABAMA PRESS ASSOCIATION ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to bring to the attention of this body a historic and noteworthy anniversary. This year marks the 125th year since the founding of the Alabama Press Association [APA], the oldest statewide trade association in Alabama and one of the oldest State newspaper associations in the Nation.

In 1871, as Alabama continued to recover from the ravages of the Civil War, its newspaper editors and publishers, joined by community leaders, sought new ways to promote economic growth. This was the genesis of the Alabama Press Association which actually came into being with the first statewide meeting of newspaper executives on March 17, 1871 at the Montgomery Advertiser.

Since those early days, the APA has evolved from a social organization of editors and publishers to an association that has played an important role in developing the daily and weekly newspapers of Alabama and serving as a catalyst for the State's economic and cultural development.

The APA worked on behalf of the citizenry of Alabama by advocating stronger public access to government records and meetings. It has pushed for the State's first statewide taxes to support public education and it spearheaded a successful effort to launch a statewide chamber of commerce.

The APA played a role through many of its leaders in guiding the State through some of the important and cultural changes of the last half of the 20th century. Its officers have included some of the leading newspaper men and women in America, and its member newspapers have won the Nation's highest awards for journalistic excellence.

Additionally, before coming to the Congress it was my pleasure to serve as president of the APA in 1991. Alabama and the Nation can be justly proud of the contributions and leadership of the Alabama Press Association as it continues toward another 125 years of public service.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. DAVID SCHOCK

HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to a great American, a great Army officer, and a greater soldier. Last month Lt. Col. David Schock completed over 24 years of dedicated service to our country. As a soldier, leader and finally as a trusted member of the Army's Office of Congressional Liaison, House Division, he has provided dedicated and distinguished service.

Today as we honor his retirement, we reflect on the outstanding career which David started in 1972 when he enlisted in the Army. Less than 2 years later, David successfully completed Officer Candidate School and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the infantry. David went on to complete the Rotary Wing Aviator Course and became proficient in the AH1 Cobra, CH47 Chinook, UH1 Huey, and OH58 Scout. Over the course of the past 24 years, he served in a variety of exceptionally challenging troop and staff assignments in the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. His positions of leadership include Aviation Section Commander, Aviation Platoon Leader, Aviation Company Commander, and Squadron Executive.

As a staff officer he saw duty in many tough and challenging assignments to include Brigade and Battalion Personnel Officer and Battalion Intelligence Officer, validating the confidence the Army placed in his demonstrated abilities. After serving in the field with many aviation units, David Schock demonstrated his superb organizational skills while serving as the Aviation Branch Assignments Officers and as the Combat Arms Division Coordinator for the U.S. Army Military Personnel Command. His selection as a headquarters, Department of the Army Staff Officer further demonstrated the high regard in which David is held by the leadership of the Army. This led to his final assignment as a Congressional Liaison Officer for the Secretary of the Army, first in programs working personnel issued and lastly in the House Liaison Division.

During David Schock's tour in Army Legislative Liaison, he guided the Army's relationship with a wide variety of Committees and individual Members of Congress. His ability to remain calm and focused during a period of tremendous change was demonstrated continually in his dealings with both Members of Congress, Professional Staff and Personal Staff. Through David Schock's involvement with the Speaker of the House and his Staff and the House National Security and International Relations Committees, he ensured that the very best service was provided to the Congress and that the Army and its programs were professionally represented.

David Schock's career reflects a commitment to our Nation, characterized by dedicated selfless service, love for the Army and a commitment to excellence. Lieutenant Colonel David Schock's performance, almost a quarter of a century of service, personifies the traits of courage, competency, and integrity that our Nation has come to expect from its Army Officers. On behalf of the Congress of the United States and the people of this great Nation, I offer our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for a soldier who served his country so admirably.

A TRIBUTE TO HERBERT G. PERSIL, A DEDICATED CIVIL SERVANT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Herbert G. Persil, the Director of the Office of Budget at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Herb is retiring after 41 years of Federal service.

Herb has appeared many times as a witness before the Appropriations Subcommittee

on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies in defense of HUD's budget requests. We have always found him to be most knowledgeable and most responsive.

Over the years, he has been of great assistance to the subcommittee in its day to day dealings with the Department. We have always valued his counsel.

Herb is, I believe, a truly dedicated civil servant. His high standards represent what is best about the civil service.

Since 1990, Herb has been Director of the Office of Budget. Prior to that he served for a number of years as Deputy Director in the Office of Budget. He has made countless contributions to efficient and effective program management.

Mr. Persil began his Federal service at the Department of Agriculture in 1958. In 1964, Herb moved to HUD's predecessor agency, the Housing and Home Finance Agency. In his early years at HUD, Herb helped in the development and initial administration of the Model Cities Program. He also helped in the development of the first community development consolidated grant proposal which later evolved into the community development block grant program.

Mr. Persil's achievements and skills are not only recognized throughout HUD, but also in the academic community. As adjunct faculty, he teaches courses in public financial management for Golden Gate University and the American University. He is a member of the board of directors of Public Financial Publications, Inc., which publishes Public Budgeting and Finance, jointly sponsored by the American Association for Budget and Program Analysis [AABPA] and the American Society for Public Administration. He has served as chairman of special committees on AABPA and has participated as an expert in numerous panel discussions on topics such as training budget staff and managing under limited resources. He is also a frequent contributor to professional journals.

I understand that Herb plans to spend his time with his family, reading, and traveling. While he claims to be retiring, there are many who know that old habits are hard to break and suspect he will continue to serve through his teaching, writing, and panels on government issues.

Mr. Speaker, Friday, February 2, 1996, is Herb's last day at HUD. We will miss him. I know that you join with me in wishing him and his wife, Blythe, a long, happy, and healthy retirement after 41 years of distinguished Federal service.

ELECTRIC POWER COMPETITION ACT OF 1995

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation aimed at promoting competition in the electric utility industry. This legislation creates Federal incentives for the removal existing State-level barriers to competition in the generation of electricity—so that competition and market forces can be unleashed in a manner which will efficiently and reliably provide electric energy to retail consumers at a lower cost.

Today, the electric utility industry operates as one of our Nation's last great protected monopolies. Presently, the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity remains fundamentally a monopoly enterprise. The monopoly nature of this industry has, in turn, necessitated a very strict system of Federal and State utility regulation aimed at protecting captive utility ratepayers from potential overcharges, abuses, and conflicts-of-interest.

Over the years, Congress has taken the lead in promoting increased competition in the electricity industry. In 1978, the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act [PURPA] first opened up competition by making possible the growth of independent power. This was achieved by requiring utilities to purchase power from such independent producers at their avoided cost. While there have been problems in some States with implementation of the act, by most accounts, PURPA has been largely successful in achieving its objectives. The congressional conference report accompanying the bill predicted that 12,000 megawatts of nonutility projects would be on-line by 1995. In actuality, by 1991, 32,000 megawatts was on line. In addition, the emergence of wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and other renewables industries can be directly traced to PURPA.

In 1982, the Energy Policy Act [EPACT] built on the foundation established under PURPA by adopting an amendment I authored along with the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] which opened up wholesale transmission access. In the same legislation, Congress also adopted amendments to the Public Utility Holding Company Act [PUHCA] aimed at allowing utilities to establish exempt wholesale generators.

As a result of industry changes prompted by these bills, we are now at a crossroads for the electric utility industry—half-way between the old heavily regulated monopolies of the past and the new competitive electricity marketplace of the future. We now have a growing independent power industry, increased cogeneration, and increased interest by industrial customers in lowering rates through competition. While transmission and distribution systems appear likely to remain a natural monopoly, we now have an historic opportunity to bring full competition to the business of electricity generation. The transition to such a competitive market, however, will require both Federal and State action.

Right now, following the overall policy direction mandated by the transmission access provisions of EPACT, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] is moving forward on a proposed rulemaking on wholesale wheeling and stranded investment. This is a positive development and I look forward to adoption of a final FERC rule this year. In addition, several States, including Massachusetts, have initiated retail wheeling proceedings which, when completed, will open up retail competition and consumer choice by eliminating monopoly control over retail electricity generation.

Unfortunately, many other States are either not moving forward all or have become stalled part of the way through the process. I find this troubling in light of the fact that many in the utility industry are now arguing for a repeal of PURPA by suggesting that competition is already here. The reality is that full competition has not yet arrived. We cannot and should not deregulate into a monopoly environment; we can and should deregulate into a competitive marketplace.

The bill I am introducing today provides incentives to move toward competition. Specifically, my legislation will link any repeal of the mandatory power purchase provisions of PURPA to the arrival of real competition in the market for electricity generation. It would establish overall Federal standards for competition which could be met either by divesting generation from transmission and distribution assets or, alternatively by permitting retail power generation competition on an open and nondiscriminatory basis. In addition, the bill establishes certain minimum certification requirements aimed at ensuring that energy efficiency and renewables programs are retained and that the low-income consumers receive protections against price discrimination. Utilities in States that meet the minimum certification requirements and either the retail competition or divestiture standards in the bill would be freed of the mandatory power purchase requirements of PURPA. In other words, my bill deregulates—but it deregulates by creating the conditions in which true competition can exist.

I agree with Commerce Committee Chairman BLILEY and Energy and Power Subcommittee Chairman SCHAEFER it makes little sense to adopt piecemeal bills such as a repeal of the mandatory power purchase provisions of PURPA or a repeal of PUHCA. We cannot get rid of the protections built into these bills without also attaching the fundamental reason these laws were enacted in the first place: the continued existence of a government protected utility monopoly. With the bill I am introducing today, I hope to advance the dialog on the difficult and complex issues Congress will be confronting as we consider legislation regarding PURPA. Obviously, there are many broader restructuring issues that are not specifically addressed in my bill. These include the need to retain certain PUHCA restrictions on abusive interaffiliate transactions, the appropriate boundaries of Federal and State regulatory jurisdiction, treatment of conservation, efficiency, and renewables, and need to eliminate certain Government subsidizes for the power marketing administrations.

While these are difficult and complex issues, I believe that electric utility restructuring—if done properly—will benefit all consumers of electricity. A properly crafted approach holds out the hope of lowering electricity rates through increased competition, while simultaneously protecting the societal and environmental benefits of conservation, improved efficiency, and greater fuel diversity. I look forward to working with the leadership of the Commerce Committee as we proceed into this debate on electricity restructuring legislation, so that we can produce a truly balanced and bipartisan approach to bringing real competition and consumer choice to the electricity industry.

LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, during the 104th Congress, the Commerce Committee has been highlighting the problem of inflexible or inappropriate statutory requirements. These requirements can prevent EPA from issuing regulations or facility cleanups that address realistic and significant risks in a cost-effective and cost-reasonable manner.

H.R. 2036 embodies the position of the EPA in final rules that were later struck down by the courts. In each case, EPA did a regulatory impact analysis which found that the costs of a given option were exceedingly high and the benefits very low. In each case, EPA sought a more flexible and balanced approach but was ultimately directed by the Courts to the most counterproductive result.

In their March 2, 1995, summary of the Proposed Rule EPA wrote, ''the Agency is required to set treatment standards for these relatively low-risk waste and disposal practices, although there are other actions and projects with which the Agency could provide greater protection of human health and the environment.''

In this particular case, EPA estimates suggest over half a billion dollars will be spent with little if any improvement to human health. Indeed, the Agency states that less safe alternatives may be chosen over more safe alternatives. That is unacceptable. In their letter endorsing H.R. 2036 the administration wrote,'' the bill would eliminate a mandate that the EPA promulgate stringent and costly treatment requirements for certain low-risk wastes that already are regulated in Clean Water Act or Safe Drinking Water Act units.''

H.R. 2036 is also endorsed by organizations representing State environmental programs such as the Groundwater Protection Council, and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials as well as the National Association of Counties.

I appreciate the bipartisan efforts of Ms. Lincoln and the administration, including the chair of the Council on Environmental Quality Kathleen McGinty, and her staff, in support of H.R. 2036. It is important to move forward with legislation that injects common sense into current statutory law and H.R. 2036 is just such an infection.

This is time-critical legislation and I hope that it can proceed swiftly through the process. I should note, however, that these issues—while important for many—are the tip of the iceberg. We must make fundamental reform to ensure that our regulatory programs address realistic and significant risks through cost-effective and cost-reasonable means. There is much work to be done.

I urge all the Members to vote for swift passage of H.R. 2036 to prevent EPA from being forced to use unnecessary and costly regulations.

CONGRESSIONAL BOYCOTT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thurdsay, February 1, 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 of 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 today 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 or 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 environment 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 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 the matter: The United States has long supported the French nuclear weapons program.

I must take special exception to the United States decision to allow French military aircraft to fly to the South Pacific test site via the use of United States airspace. How can the world take seriously a United States criticism of the French nuclear weapons testing program when the United States refuses 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 tests. At the very least, France should declare the permanent closing of the South Pacific test site. France should also clean up the nuclear mess it left behind and allow independent monitoring of 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 an 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.

A CLEAN DEBT CEILING EXTENSION BILL

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, the time has come for this Congress to face up to its responsibilities by passing a clean debt ceiling extension bill and not allow this great Nation for the first time in 220 years to default.

Just last week Moody's Investors Service announced that it might lower the credit rating for U.S. Treasury bonds—the first time in our Nation's history. This should not be a source of pride to any Member of Congress.

America cannot afford to have its full faith, its good word and its credit sacrificed on the altar of partisan posturing. Imagine Social Security checks and veterans' checks not being sent to recipients or honored when deposited by individuals who earned these benefits and rely on them. The American people cannot afford the higher interest rates that would result from default. We rail against ''dead beat'' dads * * * no one should be part of a ''dead beat'' Government.

Mr. Speaker, only you and your colleagues have the power to keep America from the disgrace and disaster of default. Let us together pass a bill now to avoid default and international discredit.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH DOUGHNER

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Topanga, CA's most dedicated and admired citizens, Elizabeth Doughner, who passed away recently.

Betty Doughner served as executive officer/clerk of the Board of Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains—formerly the Topanga-Las Virgenes Resource Conservation District—which carries out environmental education and restoration projects. During the 34 years Betty was employed by the District, she watched it grow from an operation with one employee—herself—to the 50-employee agency it is today.

In her position with the district, Betty worked tirelessly for our community. She helped secure conservation services for landowners in

the area, wrote the district's quarterly newsletter, coordinated the annual plant sale, hired personnel, maintained all the district's records, and helped establish and maintain the district's Vance Hoyt Memorial Library. She became an expert on the law governing the operation of Resource Conservation Districts in order to properly advise the District Board.

Betty was also responsible for writing and obtaining the first grants that expanded the district's education program. The large number of awards to the district for conservation and education are a testimony to the effectiveness of her work, for which she was twice honored with a Distinguished Service Award by the Employee Association of the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts.

Betty contributed much to the community in other ways as well. For her volunteer work with schools, the Womens' Club, and the Strawberry Festival, the Topanga Chamber of Commerce recognized her as the 1979 ''Citizen of the Year.'' She was also a volunteer with Share International, where she helped publish its monthly magazine.

Betty Doughner's warmth, enthusiasm, and dedication are greatly missed by all of her colleagues at the district, and by everyone else who knew her. The entire Topanga community joins me in expressing our deep sorrow to her family and friends, and our heartfelt appreciation for her many years of outstanding public service.

TRIBUTE TO MONROE WOODS

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Monroe Woods who is retiring as the Midwest Regional Administrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Consumer Service. An event will be held in his honor on Thursday, February 1, 1996, in Chicago, IL.

Mr. Woods joined the Food and Consumer Service in 1966 as a member of the Los Angeles Field Office staff. He has held various positions in Oakland and the San Francisco Regional Office, the New England Region in Boston, MA, and the Mountain Plains Region in Denver, CO, before his appointment in July 1978 as Regional Administrator of the Midwest Region in Chicago.

As Regional Administrator of the Midwest Region, Mr. Woods administers the agency's food assistance programs in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; oversees annual expenditures of $5.6 billion; and manages approximately 200 employees.

His service, and outstanding dedication to his work and to the citizenry, have merited him appointments on a number of national and local advisory boards, task forces, and councils, including the National Advisory Council for the Child Nutrition Programs and the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. Mr. Woods also served as Chairman of the Chicago Federal Executive Board in 1987 and 1988, and is an alumni of the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, VA.

Mr. Woods received a Presidential Rank Award at a private White House ceremony in 1984, where he was conferred ''distinguished executive status''. In 1991, Mr. Woods was named to Who's Who in Government Service. In 1992, Mr. Woods was presented with a medallion of the city of Detroit by the President of the Detroit City Council.

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Consumer Service became the sponsor of, and Mr. Woods was named chairperson of, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Minority Business Opportunity Committee. It is in this capacity that I became most familiar with Mr. Woods. Mr. Woods' dedication to the Inclusion of minority and women-owned businesses in the Federal procurement process have been well documented. This dedication led him to willingly take responsibility for the continued mission of the Minority Business Opportunity Committee to increase the participation of such businesses in the marketplace.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Monroe Woods, an outstanding community and business leader and role model. I wish him the best of luck in his retirement. May he continue to share his talent and love of community that he has given to the Federal Government and the community at large.

TRIBUTE TO JEROME DAVIS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, when you hear the terms rodeos and cowboys, your mind wanders off to images of the wide open plains of the American West. Now, however, when you think of champion cowboys, you will have to think of the Sixth District of North Carolina because we are now home to a world champion bullrider.

Mr. Jerome Davis of the Glenola community in Randolph County, NC, won the world bullriding title in Las Vegas, NV, on December 10, 1995. Davis had fulfilled a lifelong dream by capturing the top bullriding trophy. In fact, he entered the 10-day national finals rodeo competition ranked No. 1 in the world standings, but Davis needed a final-day win to secure the top prize.

Runner-up rider Terry West scored an 89 on his final ride which meant that Davis could not be thrown off his final mount or he would lose the title. Davis was able to stay on the aptly-named ''The Jam'' and scored an 84 to clinch the title. He won more than $72,000 at the national finals to complete the season with more than $135,000 in earnings. Davis beat West by only $3,000 to claim the world title.

As reported in the High Point Enterprise, more than 300 well-wishers greeted Jerome Davis when he returned to the Piedmont Triad International Airport on the day after his world victory. ''I never expected anything like this,'' David told the Enterprise's Mark McKinney. ''I figured maybe my Mom would be here with a few folks. This is more than I could have imagined.'' It appeared that the entire Glenola community turned out to greet Davis, sporting homemade lapel pins that read ''Jerome Davis, World Champion!'' and ''#1 Jerome Davis.'' Calvin Wagner of Silver Valley, a longtime rodeo promoter and enthusiast, told the newspaper that Davis is a trail blazer. ''Jerome brought it home,'' Wagner said. ''By being the first world champion bullrider east of the Mississippi River, Jerome has opened doors for cowboys that previously were closed.''

Davis told his crowd of supporters that he could not have won by himself. ''A lot of work goes into winning a world title,'' Davis remarked. ''But I never could have done it without the support of my family and friends. I don't know how to thank everybody for all this.''

We know how to thank you, Jerome. On behalf of all the citizens in the Sixth District of North Carolina, we offer our congratulations on winning the world bullriding title. Now when people talk about champion cowboys, we can say just look to Glenola and Jerome Davis.

CONGRESS SHOULD VOTE ''NO'' ON THE AUBURN DAM

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to pay for the construction of a dam on the North Fork of the American River at Auburn, CA. In 1992, I led the successful bipartisan effort to defeat the authorization of the $700,000,000 Auburn Dam—potentially the most expensive dam project in U.S. history. However, this project has been resurrected. I understand that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is poised to seek Congressional authority and funding once again for another Auburn Dam project—this time, for a larger, more expensive version of the dam that we defeated on the House floor in 1992. Furthermore, I understand that the Federal Bureau of Reclamation is now also considering dam construction proposals.

This project has been opposed and rejected time and time again in recent history. Back in 1965, it was authorized as a multipurpose project, mainly for the purpose of farm irrigation. In 1975, after about $200 million had been spent on site preparation and other separate features, construction was halted because of concerns that the dam might trigger seismic activity. In 1979, the Department of the Interior concluded that seismic activity in the earthquake faults located under the proposed dam site might jeopardize the structural integrity of the dam, the failure of which could devastate the Sacramento metropolitan area.

In 1980, the dam was redesigned, but the project never moved forward because of the advent of Federal water program cost sharing reforms under the Reagan administration. Under these reforms, traditional beneficiaries of Auburn Dam were no longer interested in advancing the project if they were to be partly responsible for its financing. Realizing that the multipurpose dam proposal was doomed, in 1992 proponents found a new reason for the dam to live: flood control. But the evidence against a dam project hadn't changed, and the House rejected funding authority for the project again on September 23, 1992.

I am introducing this legislation today to once again deliver a strong message to my fellow Members of Congress, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation:

Financial constraints, environmental concerns, and the availability of less expensive, less environmentally intrusive alternatives led the House to reject previous Auburn Dam proposals—and they will do so again if the issue is brought before Congress. Every time this proposal has been reincarnated, its estimated costs have risen dramatically. This time, the price tag has ballooned to just under $1 billion. At a time when the Congress is grappling with the question of exactly how to balance the Federal budget and desperately seeking solutions on how the deal with our $5 trillion public debt, how can the Congress possibly justify the unnecessary expenditure of such a gross amount of money?

It is not necessary to build a dam at Auburn in order to protect the California Central Valley community and the city of Sacramento from flooding in the event of a storm the size of any which have previously struck. In order to justify the latest proposal, proponents claim that the dam is needed to protect the region from storms that are far larger than the greatest flood that may reasonably be expected on the American River. Fortunately, however, the Corps of Engineers and regional flood control authorities have identified much less expensive alternatives which will significantly improve the performance of Sacramento's flood control system. And it is possible that these alternatives could be paid for by the local community without any Federal funding—or at least without the majority of project costs being borne by Federal taxpayers.

In order to build the latest Auburn Dam, project supporters expect U.S. taxpayers to bear 75 percent of its approximate cost of $1 billion. I feel strongly that the Federal civil works program is not an entitlement program, and that it certainly should not be expected to bear this kind of burden in the case of a regional water project. Those who know flood control concur with this assessment. In fact, the National Academy of Engineering released a blue ribbon report on the American River flood control project which found that, since the project was without widespread benefits and located in an area with substantial financial resources, there was no Federal interest in additional flood control work on the American River.

But cost is far from the only reason why I am introducing this bill today. A few months ago, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] declared an Auburn Dam to be environmentally unacceptable. Each year, about half a million people visit the American River canyons that would be inundated by such a dam, and many of them strongly oppose actions by their government to take this resource away from them. Up to 39 miles of pristine canyon habitat would be flooded by a dam built according to the latest proposal, robbing wildlife of precious habitat. Citizens and editorial boards throughout California have denounced the dam in both its past and present incarnations.

This dam was stopped in the seventies because of concerns about seismic safety. It never moved forward during the eighties because of President Reagan's commitment to seek full reimbursement for the water and power benefits which a multipurpose dam would provide to the region and its residents. In the nineties, Congress has thus far said no once already to an Auburn Dam because of economic and environmental concerns. My introduction of this legislation today is intended to send a strong message: Congress must say no to building an Auburn Dam once again—for all of the above reasons.

A REQUEST FOR KINDNESS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Kindness Week in the city of Dallas, scheduled for the week of February 11, 1996. The mission of this event is to celebrate and promote the value and spirit of kindness, and to help bring all races, religious, and socioeconomic groups within the city of Dallas together to foster understanding among us all.

As a part of the celebration of Kindness Week, I ask all the citizens of Dallas to come together in the true spirit of the week, and if possible, to attend a formal ''Kindness Celebration'' at Thanksgiving Square, at 12 p.m. on February 14, 1996.

This week-long event presents the city of Dallas an opportunity that seldom occurs: a chance to lead the Nation, and hopefully the world, in making our small planet a better place to live. Attitudes are contagious, and with a unified effort, Dallas can assist the Nation in creating an attitude of kindness that can carry on for years to come.

I ask all of my friends in Dallas to participate in Kindness Week in a variety of ways, all of which are easily done but pay big rewards. Such things as visiting a senior center, driving safely and courteously, and speaking with an old friend take very little effort and time, and create a good feeling for each person involved. Compliment rather than criticize; help rather than shout; and smile rather than frown. Each of us has a role to play, and I hope we will all do our part in Kindness Week.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL FREDERICK JULIAN BECTON

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened today to bring to your attention the recent passing of Frederick Julian Becton, a retired Rear Admiral of the United States Navy. A true hero, Admiral Becton demonstrated his courage and mettle many times over throughout his 35 years of military service.

A World War II hero, Admiral Becton passed away in his hometown of Wynnewood, PA, on Christmas Eve at the age of 87. No episode better portrays Admiral Becton's tenacity and bravery than when he refused to abandon his ship during one of the most punishing attacks of the war. Admiral Becton was later awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism as Commander of the USS *LAFFEY* in action against Japanese forces off Okinawa, on April 16, 1945 . . . with his ship under savage attack by 30 hostile planes.''

I would like to submit for the RECORD an article that appeared on December 26, 1995 in the Philadelphia Inquirer regarding Admiral Becton. When you read this article, I am sure that you too will come to understand what a fine gentleman and hero that America has lost. I know that my colleagues join me today in mourning the passing of Admiral Becton, an American hero.

F. BECTON, NAVY HERO IN WWII

(By Larry Fish)

Frederick Julian Becton, a retired rear admiral who was awarded the Navy Cross for refusing to give up his ship after one of the most punishing attacks of World War II, died Sunday in Wynnewood at age 87.

A native of Arkansas and a 1931 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Adm. Becton was a lieutenant when the war broke out. He was to see action in the Atlantic and Pacific Theaters and would win many decorations and medals for his exploits.

The most dramatic came in April 1945, when the destroyer USS Laffey, commanded by Adm. Becton, was off Okinawa on radar picket duty.

The Laffey was a relatively new ship but had already been bloodied—in June 1944, when it supported the D-Day invasion of Normandy and participated in the bombardment of Cherbourg, France. Among its scars from that engagement was an unexploded 8-inch shell lodged in the superstructure.

By this late stage of the war, the Japanese had begun to expand the use of Kamikaze attacks, the suicidal crashing of armed planes into Allied ships.

For the Laffey, the attack began shortly after sunrise April 16 with a formation of four planes. The kamikazes split up to make it more difficult for the crew to keep guns trained on them, and the assault was on.

It was to last 79 minutes, and eventually, 22 planes drew a bead on the Laffey. Adm. Becton, wearing a steel helmet and life vest, stood in the open to better see the action.

Planes seemed to come from every direction and altitude, he said in an Inquirer interview shortly before the 50th anniversary of the battle this year.

Though the Laffey's gunners and those from nearby craft were aided by U.S. warplanes, some of the kamikaze inevitably found their mark.

''Each time one crashed, there was always a flood of gasoline from the plane—and one hell of a fire,'' Adm. Becton told The Inquirer.

The guns took out at least eight of the planes, but five hit the destroyer, jamming its rudder and spreading fire everywhere.

''Near the end of the action, one of my officers, Frank Mason, came to me and said, 'Captain, we're in pretty bad shape aft. Do you think you'll have to abandon ship?'

''It never entered my mind to abandon ship. The ship might sink under us. We might not be able to sail her. But I wasn't going to abandon her.

''So I said, 'No, Frank, I'll never abandon ship as long as a gun will fire.' ''

Thirty-one crew members died, and the Laffey had to be towed to Seattle, where a newspaper reported that it was ''riddled like a sieve above the water line.''

The citation for the Navy Cross praised Adm. Becton's ''extraordinary herosim'' in keeping his ship afloat and in action.

He was promoted to captain in 1951 and to rear admiral in 1959, and was assigned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel and other posts. When he retired in 1966, he and his wife, the former Elizabeth Hilary Reuss, moved to her hometown of Wynnewood.

He wrote a book on his experience—The Ship That Would Not Die—and kept in touch with many former crew members.

He is also survived by two daughters, Hilary Becton Wagner and Julie Bradford Becton.

A viewing will be held at 10 a.m. Jan. 3 at Ardmore Presbyterian Church, Montgomery Avenue and Mill Creek Road; a service will follow at 11 a.m. Burial will be 11 a.m. Jan. 4 at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

HON. JIM BUNN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a plan, already approved by the Judiciary Committee in the other body, to reorganize the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. This proposal, which is long overdue, would divide a circuit that is twice as large as the national average in terms of geographical area, population, and caseload.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was originally designed during the Civil War, when 6 of the 9 States in the circuit had not yet been admitted to the Union. Since then, the laws of the Nation, and the resources required to interpret those laws, have grown exponentially. Caseload growth is a concern in many circuits, but no circuit suffers the burden as does the ninth circuit.

One large problem is the magnitude of cases that has led to lengthy delays. Even Chief Judge Wallace, the top judge in the ninth circuit, admitted that cases can be delayed for 4 months over the national average. While the judges have worked very hard to improve an unacceptable situation, I believe we can do better.

The number of judges alone prevents consistency in the ninth circuit. There are 28 judges in the ninth, more than twice the national average of 12.6, leading to thousands of possible combinations of three judge panels to hear a case. Because there are so many sitting and visiting judges, there is little uniformity among decisions, leading to greater uncertainty of the law of the land. Furthermore, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has a higher rate of cases being overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court than the national average.

In addition, Chief Judge Wallace recently called for 10 additional judges to ease the burden on the current judges, while others have requested that the number of judges be doubled to 56. However, adding judges to the already unwieldy panel of 28 would only worsen the problem; reorganizing the ninth circuit into two more manageable circuits provides a much more efficient solution.

There is recent precedent for the successful split of a Circuit Court of Appeals. The Hruska Commission recommended in 1973 that both the fifth and the ninth circuits be divided due to overwhelming size and caseload. The fifth circuit was split in 1980 with great success in improving efficiency. Chief Judge Tjoflat of the eleventh circuit testified before the other body's Judiciary Committee that while the new fifth and the eleventh circuits have approximately the same number of judges as does the ninth, the two new circuits are able to process 50 percent more cases than the current ninth circuit.

Judges, lawyers, and legislators have been calling for a reorganization of the ninth circuit since the formal recommendation in 1973, and the attorneys general of nearly all of the States involved have endorsed the ninth circuit split. While many people agree that much greater reform of the Federal judicial system is needed, this bill is a crucial first step. I ask my colleagues to join me in support for this important legislation.

REMARKS BY SENATOR NUNN AT NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a great personal pleasure for me to introduce into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following statement by our distinguished colleague and my good friend, Senator SAM NUNN. His speech, delivered at the National Prayer Breakfast this morning, was very powerful and given with his usual sense of thoughtfulness and sincerity. I strongly urge all of my colleagues to take a moment and read this moving address given the Senator NUNN.

[National Prayer Breakfast, Feb. 1, 1996]

SENATOR SAM NUNN—TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS

Thank you Bob Bennett, President and Mrs. Clinton, Vice President and Mrs. Gore, fellow sinners. Have I left anyone out? I say to my good friend, Alan Simpson, Billy Graham called me also, Alan. He said, as he did in his message, that he was praying for us all. But, he felt particularly compelled to pray for Alan Simpson and for me. Alan, I don't know what he meant by that, but you and I appreciate it.

A few years ago during the Bresznev era, Dr. Billy Graham returned from a highly publicized trip to Moscow and was confronted when he returned by one of his critics with these words, ''Dr. Graham, you have set the church back 50 years.'' Billy Graham lowered his head and replied, ''I am deeply ashamed. I have been trying very hard to set the church back 2,000 years.''

Today we represent different political parties, different religions and different nations, but as your invitation states, we gather as brothers and sisters in the spirit of Jesus who lived 2,000 years ago, and who lives in our hearts and minds today.

The first prayer breakfast was held in 1953 in a world of great danger. President Eisenhower was newly inaugurated and had just returned from Korea where our young soldiers were fighting desperately. World Communism was on the move. Eastern Europe and the Baltics were locked behind the Iron Curtain. All across the globe, the lights of religious freedom and individual rights were going out, and the specter of nuclear destruction loomed over our planet.

I wonder this morning how those who attended that first national prayer breakfast 43 years ago would have reacted if God had given them a window to see the world of the 1980's and 1990's.

They would have seen truly amazing things: Catholic nuns kneeling to pray in the path of 50-ton tanks—the power of their faith bringing down the Philippine dictatorship; the Iron Curtain being smashed, not by tanks of war, but by the hands of those who built it and those who were oppressed by it; the Cold War ending, not in a nuclear inferno, but in a blaze of candles in the churches of Eastern Europe, in the singing of hymns and the opening of long-closed synagogues. I believe that God gave Joseph Stalin the answer to his question, ''How many divisions does the Pope have?''

They also would have seen a black man in South Africa emerge from prison after 26 years and become the President of his nation, personifying forgiveness and reconciliation; the first hesitant but hopeful steps toward peace between Jews and Arabs in the Middle East, and between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland. They would see that in 1996 we are blessed to live in a world where more people enjoy religious freedom than at any other time in history. Can we doubt this morning that a loving God has watched over us and guided us through this dangerous and challenging period?

During the early days of the Russian parliament, the Duma, I joined several other Senators in attending a meeting with a number of newly elected members of that body. The second day, a few of us were invited to a very small ''prayer breakfast'' with a group of Duma members who were just forming a fellowship, no doubt stimulated by Doug Coe. As in the larger meeting the day before, the breakfast discussion started with a degree of coldness and tension. One of the Russians, in obvious sadness and a little embarrassment, remarked that Russia was in great economic distress and that the United States was the only remaining superpower. It was clear that this was a very sensitive point for them. It had been abundantly clear the day before.

Senator Dirk Kempthorne and I then pointed out that in the real sense there is only one superpower in the world, our heavenly Father who watches over us all. The tension immediately eased and the spirit of fellowship was built, and we prayed together to that superpower, the God who loves us all.

Our world is a strange and tragic place. It is very ironic in many ways. The Cold War is now over, but in a tragic sense, the world has now been made safer for ethnic, tribal, and religious vengeance and savagery. Such tragedy has come to the people of Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Haiti and others.

At home, the pillar of our national strength, the American family, is crumbling. Television and movies saturate our children with sex and violence. We have watered down our moral standards to the point where many of our youth are confused, discouraged and in deep trouble. We are reaping the harvest of parental neglect, divorce, child abuse, teen pregnancy, school dropouts, illegal drugs, and streets full of violence.

It's as if our house, having survived the great earthquake we call the Cold War, is now being eaten away by termites. Where should we turn this morning and in the days ahead?

Our problems in America today are primarily problems of the heart. The soul of our nation is the sum of our individual characters. Yes, we must balance the federal budget and there are a lot of other things we need to do at the Federal level, but unless we change our hearts we will still have a deficit of the soul.

The human inclination to seek political solutions for problems of the heart is nothing new. It is natural. Two thousand years ago, another society found itself in deeper trouble than our own. An oppressive empire strangled liberties. Violence and corruption were pervasive.

Many of the people of the day hoped for the triumphant coming of a political savior, a long-expected king to establish a new, righteous government. Instead, God sent his son, a baby, born in a stable. Jesus grew up to become a peasant carpenter in a backwater town called Nazareth. He condemned sin but made it clear that he loved the sinner. He befriended beggars and prostitutes and even

tax collectors while condemning the hypocrisy of those in power. He treated every individual with love and dignity and taught that we should do the same. He died like a common criminal, on a cross, and gave us the opportunity for redemption and the hope of eternal life.

He also put the role of government in proper perspective when he said, ''Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's.''

Shortly after I announced that I would not seek reelection, a reporter asked me, ''You've been in the Congress for 24 years; what do you consider to be your greatest accomplishment?'' I paused for a moment and replied, ''Keeping my family together for 24 years and helping my wife Colleen raise two wonderful children, Michelle and Brian.'' Upon hearing this, the reporter scoffed, ''Don't give me that soft sound-bite stuff. What laws did you get passed?

When he said that, I had several thoughts—only a couple of them I can share with you this morning. Four years ago, my daughter, Michelle, and a few of her friends started an organization in Atlanta called Hands on Atlanta, making it exciting, efficient and fun for young people to volunteer their time to help those in need. Now, about 5 years later, 10,000 volunteers each month render about 20,000 hours of personal, one-on-one service. What laws have I passed that have had this impact?

I also thought about the difference between being a Senator and being a father. When we in the Senate make a mistake, we have checks and balances—99 other Senate colleagues, plus the House of Representatives, plus the President, plus a final review by the Supreme Court. But, when we as parents make a mistake with our children, where are the checks and where are the balances?

Congress can pass laws cracking down on those who refuse to support their children. But we cannot force husbands to honor their wives, wives to love their husbands, and both parents to nurture their children. Congress can pass laws on civil rights and equal rights, but we cannot force people of different races to love each other as brothers. Congress can promote fairness and efficiency in our tax code, but we cannot force the rich to show compassion toward the poor. We can join with our NATO allies to separate the warring factions in Bosnia, as we are doing, and give them a breathing space, but we cannot force Muslims, Croats and Serbs to live together as brothers in peace.

I recently heard a story on the radio. It happened in Bosnia, but I think it has meaning for all of us. A reporter was covering that tragic conflict in the middle of Sarajevo, and he saw a little girl shot by a sniper. The back of her head had been torn away by the bullet. The reporter threw down his pad and pencil, and stopped being a reporter for a few minutes. He rushed to the man who was holding the child, and helped them both into his car.

As the reporter stepped on the accelerator, racing to the hospital, the man holding the bleeding child said, ''Hurry, my friend, my child is still alive.''

A moment or two later, ''Hurry, my friend, my child is still breathing.''

A moment later, ''Hurry, my friend, my child is still warm.''

Finally, ''Hurry. Oh my God, my child is getting cold.''

When they got to the hospital, the little girl had died. As the two men were in the lavatory, washing the blood off their hands and their clothes, the man turned to the reporter and said, ''This is a terrible task for me. I must go tell her father that his child is dead. He will be heartbroken.''

The reporter was amazed. He looked at the grieving man and said, ''I thought she was your child.''

The man looked back and said, ''No, but aren't they all our children?''

Aren't they all our children?

Yes, they are all our children. They are also God's children as well, and he has entrusted us with their care in Sarajevo, in Somalia, in New York City, in Los Angeles, in my hometown of Perry, Georgia and here in Washington, D.C.

In the book of Micah, the prophet asks, ''Shall I give my firstborn for my transgressions, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?''

The cruelest aspect of our wars and our sins is what they do to our children. Jesus said, ''Suffer the little children to come unto me . . . For of such is the kingdom of God.'' Too often today we shorten this commandment to—suffer—little children.

Mrs. Clinton, thank you for the emphasis you have put on children and the spotlight you have shined on our challenges. You are great.

The world is watching America today. People around the world are watching not just our President or our Congress or our economy or even our military deployments. They are watching our cities, our towns, and our families to see how much we value our children, and whether we care enough to stop America's moral and cultural erosion. Do we in America in 1996 love our neighbors as ourselves as explained by Bob Bennett as our theme for the morning and by Tom Lantos and his personal example?

I do not have the answer to these questions this morning, and I don't pretend to. These problems can be solved only in the hearts and minds of our people and one child at a time. I do, however, have a few observations.

The Cold War provided as with a clarity of purpose and a sense of unity as a people. Our survival as a nation was at stake. We came together often in fear. The challenges that confront as today are far different, but the stakes are the same. I pray that our children, all of our children, will be the bridge that brings us together, not in fear, but in love.

Each year millions of our children are abused, abandoned and aborted. Millions more receive little care, discipline and almost no love. While we continue to debate our deeply-held beliefs as to which of these sins should also be violations of our criminal code, I pray that we as parents, as extended families, and as communities, will come together to provide love and spiritual care to every mother and to every child, born or unborn.

Government at every level must play a role in these challenges, but I do not believe that it will be the decisive role. What, then, are our duties as leaders, not just in the world of politics and government, but in every field represented here this morning and throughout our land? Like basketball stars Charles Barkley and Dennis Rodman, we are role models whether we like it or not.

I believe that the example we set, particularly for our young people, may be the most important responsibility of public service. We must demonstrate with our daily lives that it is possible to be involved in politics and still retain intellectual honesty and moral and ethical behavior.

We are all sinners, so we will slip and we will fall. But I have felt God's sustaining hand through every phase of my life—growing up in Perry, Georgia, raising a family, my relationship with my wife Colleen, in Senate floor debates, in committee meetings, visiting our troops in war, or being part of a mission for peace.

In the years ahead, when I think back on my public service, I am certain that my most cherished memories will be those moments spent with my colleagues in the Senate prayer breakfasts and in my meetings with leaders from around the world, usually arranged by Doug Coe, in the spirit of Jesus.

I have also been blessed by many friends in the Senate and also a small fellowship with a group of Senate brothers like the late Dewey Bartlett, Republican of Oklahoma; Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida; Pete Domenici, Republican of New Mexico; Harold Hughes, Democrat of Iowa; and Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon. No one can accuse that group of being of like minds politically.

Yet, these brothers have listened to my problems, shared in my joys, held me accountable and upheld me in their prayers. Fellowship in the spirit of Jesus does amazing things. It puts political and philosophical differences, even profound differences, even profound differences, in a totally different perspective.

I believe that 2,000 years ago Jesus was speaking to each of us when he delivered his Sermon on the Mount. And, my prayer this morning for our leaders and our nation is in the spirit of his words then.

May we who would be leaders always be aware that we must first be servants. May we who compete in the arena of government and politics remember that we are commanded to love our enemies and pray for those who persecute us. I can't find any exception for the news media or our opponents. May we who seek to be admired by others remember that when we practice our piety before men in order to be seen by them, we will have no reward in heaven. May we who have large egos and great ambitions recall that the Kingdom of Heaven is promised to those who are humble and poor in spirit. May we who depend on publicity as our daily bread recall that when we do a secret kindness to others, our Father, who knows all secrets, will reward us. May the citizens whom we serve as stewards of government be sensitive to the fact that we are human beings subject to error and that while we need their critiques, we also desperately need their prayers. May we never forget that the final judgment of our tenure here on earth will not be decided by a majority vote, and that an election is not required to bring us home.

May God bless each of you.

SCHOOLS YOU CAN BELIEVE IN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Catholic Schools Week. I want to take this opportunity to highlight, praise, and congratulate our Catholic schools. Catholic schools are an integral part of our island community on Guam. In fact, nearly one out of every five students on Guam attend Catholic schools.

The mission of the Catholic schools of the Archdiocese of Agana is ''to proclaim the Gospel, build community, and educate for service to humanity by integrating the truths of the Catholic faith with the learning process.'' School children are taught values along with academics and truth along with facts.

Catholic schools on Guam are not just on the forefront of elementary and secondary education, they are on the cutting edge. Our Catholic schools, in addition to traditional quality teaching, are leaders in innovation. Last

year three elementary schools started year-round education. This new strategy is sure to benefit our students and our island.

The Catholic school system rose to prominence after World War II. Many fine educators and religious leaders built the foundation of our present Catholic school system. On a personal note, I would also like to mention the contributions of my aunt, Mary Underwood—formerly Sister Ines. After joining the Sisters of Mercy, she returned to her native Guam after World War II to help organize the Catholic school system. After many years of retirement in San Francisco, she recently returned to Guam.

Congratulations to all the Catholic schools on Guam, Archbishop Anthony Sablan Apuron, Sr. M. Dominic Reichart, RSM, interim director of Catholic schools, and to the other members of the Archdiocesan Board of Education: Dr. Katherine Aguon, Sr. Emiline Artero RSM, Mr. Zenon Belanger, Mr. Frank Campillo, Mrs. Fay Carbullido, Mr. Manuel Cruz—vice-president, Mr. Carl Dominquez—president, Mrs. Teresita Hagen, Mr. Paul Boyd, Dr. Richardo Eusebio, and attorney Jay Arriola. These individuals, along with every teacher and student, make Guam's Catholic schools, schools we can believe in. Si Yu'os Ma'ase yan todos hamyo.

NCEITA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS REFORM DEBATE

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the fine efforts of the North Carolina Electronics and Information Technologies [NCEITA] to play a constructive role in the debate over telecommunications reform this year. NCEITA was formed in 1993 as the primary association representing North Carolina's high-technology companies. Rapid growth in our State's electronics and information industries has made it the second largest employer in North Carolina, accounting for more than 145,000 jobs. North Carolina, with its Research Triangle Park, the Nation's oldest and largest research park, has become one of the Nation's premier locations for firms in electronics, telecommunications, computer systems, and other high-technology fields.

As Congress considered the sweeping rewrite of our communications laws this year, NCEITA encouraged policymakers to take a close look at North Carolina's commitment to build a fully interactive fiber-optic network throughout the State and the advanced telecommunications capabilities available to its citizens. At the end of 1994, over 40,000 sheath miles of fiber-optic cable had been deployed throughout our State, providing the backbone for date transmission. Currently, over 97 percent of North Carolina businesses have access to digital switching. This interactive broadband network allows students to participate in classroom debates taking place on the other side of the State or browse through the library collections at distant universities. Cardiac specialists in Chapel Hill can now examine video images of the beating heart of an elderly woman in her doctor's office in the mountains of Hendersonville, NC.

Using North Carolina as a model of the benefits of advanced telecommunications capabilities, NCEITA urged legislators to promote the deployment of advanced telecommunications networks nationwide to enable all Americans to originate and receive affordable, high-quality voice, data, image, graphic, and video telecommunications services. NCEITA emphasized deregulation and competition in the local telephone exchange as the means toward spurring investment in these advanced broadband networks. As a result of their efforts on the legislative front, Congress chose to include a provision authorizing the Federal Communications Commission to encourage the timely deployment of advanced telecommunications capabilities, if necessary, through policies of pricing regulation, regulatory forbearance and promoting competition in the local telephone exchange. Quite simply, this will enable Americans to communicate better tomorrow than they can today. For that, NCEITA member companies—particularly Broad Band Technologies, Siecor, Nortel, and General Instruments—deserve special recognition.

BASIS FOR CHARGE THAT BILL CLINTON ''LOATHES'' THE MILITARY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DORNAN, Mr. Speaker, at your own request, Mr. GINGRICH, I am including the following letters from a young Bill Clinton to his ROTC draft board adviser Bataan Death March survivor Col. Eugene Holmes, as well as Colonel Holmes' response 20 years later. Also included are some of my comments on this issue that you and other Members have requested be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times]

TEXT OF BILL CLINTON'S LETTER TO ROTC COLONEL

The text of the letter Bill Clinton wrote to Col. Eugene Holmes, director of the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas, on Dec. 3, 1969:

I am sorry to be so long in writing. I know I promised to let you hear from me at least once a month, and from now on you will, but I have had to have some time to think about this first letter. Almost daily since my return to England I have thought about writing, about what I want to and ought to say.

First, I want to thank you, not just for saving me from the draft, but for being so kind and decent to me last summer, when I was as low as I have ever been. One thing which made the bond we struck in good faith somewhat palatable to me was my high regard for you personally. In retrospect, it seems that the admiration might not have been mutual had you known a little more about me, about my political beliefs and activities. At least you might have thought me more fit for the draft than for ROTC.

Let me try to explain. As you know, I worked for two years in a very minor position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I did it for the experience and the salary but also for the opportunity, however, small, of working every day against a war I opposed and despised with a depth of feeling I had reserved solely for racism in America before Vietnam. I did not take the matter lightly but studied it carefully, and there was a time when not many people had more information about Vietnam at hand than I did.

I have written and spoken and marched against the war. One of the national organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium is a close friend of mine. After I left Arkansas last summer, I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium, then to England to organize the America here for demonstrations Oct. 15 and Nov. 16.

Interlocked with the war is the draft issue, which I did not begin to consider separately until early 1968. For a law seminar at Georgetown I wrote a paper on the legal arguments for and against allowing, within the Selective Service System, the classification of selective conscientious objection for those opposed to participation in a particular war, not simply to ''participation in war in any form.''

From my work I came to believe that the draft system itself is illegitimate. No government really rooted in limited, parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose, a war which even possibly may be wrong, a war which, in any case, does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation.

The draft was justified in World War II because the life of the people collectively was at stake. Individuals had to fight, if the nation was to survive, for the lives of their countrymen and their way of life. Vietnam is no such case. Nor was Korea an example where, in my opinion, certain military action was justified but the draft was not, for the reasons stated above.

Because of my opposition to the draft and the war, I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill and maybe die for their country (i.e. the particular policy of a particular government) right or wrong. Two of my friends at Oxford are conscientious objectors. I wrote a letter of recommendation for one of them to his Mississippi draft board, a letter which I am more proud of than anything else I wrote at Oxford last year. One of my roommates is a draft resister who is possibly under indictment and may never be able to go home again. He is one of the bravest, best men I know. His country needs men like him more than they know. That he is considered criminal is an obscenity.

The decision not to be a resister and the related subsequent decisions were the most difficult of my life. I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason: to maintain my political inability within the system. For years I have worked to prepare myself for a political life characterized by both practical political ability and concern for rapid social progress. It is a life I still feel compelled to try to lead. I do not think our system of government is by definition corrupt, however dangerous and inadequate it has been in recent years. (The society may be corrupt, but that is not the same thing, and if that is true, we are all finished anyway.)

When the draft came, despite political convictions, I was having a hard time facing the prospect of fighting a war I had been fighting against, and that is why I contacted you. ROTC was the one way left in which I could possibly, but not positively, avoid both Vietnam and resistance. Going on with my education, even coming back to England, played no part in my decision to join ROTC. I am back here, and would have been at Arkansas Law School because there is nothing else I can do. In fact, I would like to have been able to take a year out perhaps to teach in a small college or work on some community

action project and in the process to decide whether to attend law school or graduate school and how to begin putting what I have learned to use.

But the particulars of my personal life are not nearly as important to me as the principles involved. After I signed the ROTC letter of intent, I began to wonder whether the compromise I had made with myself was not more objectionable than the draft would have been, because I had no interest in the ROTC program in itself and all I seemed to have done was to protect myself from physical harm. Also, I began to think I had deceived you, not by lies—there were none—but by failing to tell you all the things I'm writing now. I doubt that I had the mental coherence to articulate them then.

At that time, after we had made our agreement and you had sent my 1–D deferment to my draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard and self-confidence really set in. I hardly slept for weeks and kept going by eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep. Finally, on Sept. 12 I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board, saying basically what is in the preceding paragraph, thanking him for trying to help in a case where he really couldn't, and stating that I couldn't do the ROTC after all and would he please draft me as soon as possible.

I never mailed the letter, but I did carry it on me every day until I got on the plane to return to England. I didn't mail the letter because I didn't see, in the end, how my going in the Army and maybe going to Vietnam would achieve anything except a feeling that I had punished myself and gotten what I deserved. So I came back to England to try to make something of this second year of my Rhodes scholarship.

And that is where I am now, writing to you because you have been good to me and have a right to know what I think and feel. I am writing too in the hope that my telling this one story will help you to understand more clearly how so many fine people have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military, to which you and other good men have devoted years, lifetimes, of the best service you could give. To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is disservice, or if it is clear, the conclusion is likely to be illegal.

Forgive the length of this letter. There was much to say. There is still a lot to be said, but it can wait. Please say hello to Col. Jones for me.

Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1992.

Memorandum for Record.

Subject: Bill Clinton and the University of Arkansas ROTC Program.

There have been many unanswered questions as to the circumstances surrounding Bill Clinton's involvement with the ROTC department at the University of Arkansas. Prior to this time I have not felt the necessity for discussing the details. The reason I have not done so before is that my poor physical health (a consequence of participation in the Bataan Death March and the subsequent 3½ years internment in Japanese POW camps) has precluded me from getting into what I felt was unnecessary involvement. However, present polls show that there is the imminent danger to our country of a draft dodger becoming the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. While it is true, as Mr. Clinton has stated, that there were many others who avoided serving their country in the Vietnam war, they are not aspiring to be the President of the United States.

The tremendous implications of the possibility of his becoming Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces compels me now to comment on the facts concerning Mr. Clinton's evasion of the draft.

This account would not have been imperative had Bill Clinton been completely honest with the American public concerning this matter. But as Mr. Clinton replied on a news conference this evening (September 5, 1992) after being asked another particular about his dodging the draft, ''Almost everyone concerned with these incidents are dead. I have no more comments to make''. Since I may be the only person living who can give a first hand account of what actually transpired, I am obligated by my love for my country and my sense of duty to divulge what actually happened and make it a matter of record.

Bill Clinton came to see me at my home in 1969 to discuss his desire to enroll in the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas. We engaged in an extensive, approximately two (2) hour interview. At no time during this long conversation about his desire to join the program did he inform me of his involvement, participation and actually organizing protests against the United States involvement in South East Asia. He was shrewd enough to realize that had I been aware of his activities, he would not have been accepted into the ROTC program as a potential officer in the United States Army.

The next day I began to receive phone calls regarding Bill Clinton's draft status. I was informed by the draft board that it was of interest to Senator Fullbright's office that Bill Clinton, a Rhodes Scholar, should be admitted to the ROTC program. I received several such calls. The general message conveyed by the draft board to me was that Senator Fullbright's office was putting pressure on them and that they needed my help. I then made the necessary arrangements to enroll Mr. Clinton into the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas.

I was not ''saving'' him from serving his country, as he erroneously thanked me for in his letter from England (dated December 3, 1969). I was making it possible for a Rhodes Scholar to serve in the military as an officer.

In retrospect I see that Mr. Clinton had no intention of following through with his agreement to join the Army ROTC program at the University of Arkansas or to attend the University of Arkansas Law School. I had explained to him the necessity of enrolling at the University of Arkansas as a student in order to be eligible to take the ROTC program at the University. He never enrolled at the University of Arkansas, but instead enrolled at Yale after attending Oxford. I believe that he purposely deceived me, using the possibility of joining the ROTC as a ploy to work with the draft board to delay his induction and get a new draft classification.

The December 3rd letter written to me by Mr. Clinton, and subsequently taken from the files by Lt. Col. Clint Jones, my executive officer, was placed into the ROTC files so that a record would be available in case the applicant should again petition to enter into the ROTC program. The information in that letter alone would have restricted Bill Clinton from ever qualifying to be an officer in the United States Military. Even more significant was his lack of veracity in purposefully defrauding the military by deceiving me, both in concealing his anti-military activities overseas and his counterfeit intentions for later military service. These actions cause me to question both his patriotism and his integrity.

When I consider the calabre, the bravery, and the patriotism of the fine young soldiers whose deaths I have witnessed, and others whose funerals I have attended . . . When I reflect on not only the willingness but eagerness that so many of them displayed in their earnest desire to defend and serve their country, it is untenable and incomprehensable to me that a man who was not merely unwilling to serve his country, but actually protested against its military, should ever be in the position of Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces.

I write this declaration not only for the living and future generations, but for those who fought and died for our country. If space and time permitted I would include the names of the ones I knew and fought with, and along with them I would mention my brother Bob, who was killed during World War II and is buried in Cambridge, England (at the age of 23, about the age Bill Clinton was when he was over in England protesting the war).

I have agonized over whether or not to submit this statement to the American people. But, I realize that even though I served my country by being in the military for over 32 years, and having gone through the ordeal of months of combat under the worst of conditions followed by years of imprisonment by the Japanese, it is not enough. I'm writing these comments to let everyone know that I love my country more than I do my own personal security and well-being. I will go to my grave loving these United States of America and the liberty for which so many men have fought and died.

Because of my poor physical condition this will be my final statement. I will make no further comments to any of the media regarding this issue.

EUGENE J. HOLMES,
Colonel, U.S.A., Ret.

LETTERS TAKE THE MEASURE OF TWO MEN

(By Robert K. Dornan)

A couple of years ago, Americans sat transfixed before the remarkable documentary on the Civil War produced by Ken Burns. It was the most watched program in the history of public broadcasting and set new standards of excellence.

Perhaps the most moving and memorable scene occurred at the end of the first episode, during the reading of a letter written by Maj. Sullivan Ballou of the 2nd Rhode Island to his wife Sarah on July 14, 1861. This was a week before the battle of Manassas in which Ballou, to use Lincoln's phrase, ''gave the full measure of devotion.'' I have yet to meet anyone who did not have tears in their eyes after hearing Ballou's beautiful and timeless words.

I thought it might prove enlightening to compare the feelings and attitudes found in Ballou's letter to those found in the wartime letter penned by Bill Clinton on Dec. 3, 1969, concerning his being drafted into the military. By that time, Clinton had used repeated political influence to avoid the draft and had organized anti-war demonstrations on foreign soil. It is these events during the fall and winter of 1969 that make his companionless trip to Moscow and Prague during the first weeks of 1970 so suspect.

On dying for their country:

Clinton: ''Because of my opposition to the draft and the war, I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill and maybe die for their country.''

Ballou: ''I know how * * * great a debt we owe to those who went before us through the blood and sufferings of the Revolution. And I am willing—perfectly willing—to lay down all my joys * * * to pay that debt.''

On the future:

Clinton: ''For years I have worked to prepare myself for a political life characterized by both practical political ability and concern for rapid social progress. It is a life I still feel compelled to try to lead.''

Ballou: ''The memories of the blissful moments I have spent with you come creeping over me, and I feel most gratified to God and to you that I have enjoyed them so long. And hard it is for me to give them up and burn to ashes the hopes of future years when, God willing, we might still have lived and loved together, and seen our sons grown up to honorable manhood.''

On sacrifice:

Clinton: ''The decision not to be a resister and the related subsequent decisions were the most difficult of my life. I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason: To maintain my political viability within the system.''

Ballou: ''Sarah, my love for you is deathless, it seems to bind me with mighty cables that nothing but Omnipotence could break, and yet my love of country comes over me like a strong wind and bears me unresistably on with all these chains to the battle field.''

On agony:

Clinton: ''At that time, after we had made our agreement and you had sent my 1–D deferment to my draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard and self-confidence really set in. I hardly slept for weeks and kept going by eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep. Finally, on September 12, I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board.''

Ballou: ''I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine Providence, but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar—that I shall return to my loved ones unharmed. If I do not, my dear Sarah, never forget how much I love you, and when my last breath escapes me on the battlefield, it will whisper your name, Forgive my many faults, and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless and foolish I have oftentimes been! How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little spot upon your happiness.''

When you compare the two, it is astonishing that so many commentators found Clinton's mawkish letter ''thoughtful'' and ''tormented.'' And I often wonder how Ballou—who went into battle with teenagers—would have reacted to Clinton's excuse that he was just a 23-year old ''boy'' at the time.

But more to the point. Whereas Ballou's definition of success is raising ''honorable'' men, Clinton's is a career in politics. Whereas Ballou found the call of his country to be more powerful than even his ''deathless'' love for his wife, Clinton found the call of his country couldn't match the love he had for * * * himself.

Clearly there is more than just a century that separates these two men.

CAMP CLARK, WASHINGTON,
July 14, 1861.

MY VERY DEAR SARAH: The indications are very strong that we shall move in a few days—perhaps tomorrow. Lest I should not be able to write again, I feel impelled to write a few lines that may fall under your eye when I shall be no more.

I have no misgivings about, or lack of confidence in, the cause in which I am engaged, and my courage does not halt or falter. I know how strongly American Civilization now leans on the triumph of the Government, and how great a debt we owe to those who went before us though the blood and sufferings of the Revolution. I am willing—perfectly willing—to lay down all my joys in this life, to help maintain this Government, and to pay that debt. . . .

Sarah, my love for you is deathless, it seems to bind me with might cables that noting but Omnipotence could break; and yet my love for Country comes over me like a strong wind and bears me unresistibly on with all these chains to the battlefield.

The memories of the blissful moments I have spent with you come creeping over me, and I feel most gratified to God and you that I have enjoyed them so long. And hard it is for me to give them up and burn to ashes the hopes of future years, when God willing, we might still have lived and loved together, and seen our sons grown up to honorable manhood around us. I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine providence, but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar, that I shall return to my loved ones unharmed. If I do not, my dear Sarah, never forget how much I love you, and when my last breath escapes me on the battlefield, it will whisper your name. Forgive my many faults, and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless and foolish I have often time been! How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little spot upon your happiness. . . .

But, O Sarah! If the dead can come back to this earth and the unseen around those they loved, I shall always be near you; in the gladdest days and in the darkest nights . . . always, always, and if there be a soft breeze upon your cheek, it shall be my breath, as the cool air fans your throbbing temple, it shall be my spirit passing by. Sarah, do not mourn me dead; think I am gone and wait for thee, for we shall meet again.

BROOKLYN CHINESE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it pleases me to congratulate one of the leading multiservice organizations in the 12th Congressional District, the Brooklyn Chinese American Association [BCA] on its eighth anniversary. The Brooklyn Chinese America Association serves the vibrant Asian American community in Brooklyn through a multitude of programs including a senior citizens center, and confidential police information hot line, adult literacy and citizenship programs, employment and skills training programs, leadership training and academic tutoring for youth as well as an Asian Youth Orchestra. The Brooklyn Chinese American Association serves more than 400 clients daily in these and other programs such as through case management services and a program for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled. These services are an invaluable contribution to the Asian American community of Sunset part, Brooklyn and to New York City as a whole.

Through Brooklyn Chinese American Association's efforts, Chinese American's of Brooklyn have been able to access the information and resources needed to succeed in their new homes. Simultaneously, the tremendous talents, enterprise, and energy that immigrants have always brought to America, especially to our cities, has been untapped for all to enjoy.

In the 8 years that the Brooklyn Chinese American Association has developed from a one person service project in the corner of a surrounding Asian American community of Brooklyn has revitalized Eight Avenue, opening up more than 50 new businesses. All along the way, Brooklyn Chinese American Association has been there growing with and serving the needs of this dynamic community.

A year ago, Brooklyn Chinese American Association celebrated the grand opening of its community service center which houses its day care center, computer for employment skills training, classrooms for English as a second language [ESL] and citizenship classes as well as space for social services provision. Through this and other centers which are readily accessible, the Brooklyn Chinese American Association is able to accommodate the educational, employment training and social service needs of the Chinese American community in a culturally competent manner.

In closing, I'd like to say that as a country of immigrants, the United States has always welcomed and encouraged immigrants to fulfill their hopes and dreams as active and contributing members of our society. Hard work and enterprise by our Nation's immigrants should be applauded and it is in that spirit, Mr. Speaker, that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Brooklyn Chinese American Association and wish it much success as it works to empower the Asian American community of Brooklyn and of New York City.

A COMMITMENT TO ALL AMERICANS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice the concerns of my constituents of El Paso, TX. I voted today for the current continuing resolution to avert a third Government shutdown. I also concur that the shutdown would have had disastrous ramifications, most of all for our Social Security beneficiaries, veterans, Federal employees and our students.

The ongoing chaotic budgetary clashes have paralyzed parts of the Government and alienated many Americans. Partial shutdowns that started in mid-November and December closed many Federal operations for 27 days and cost taxpayers $1.4 billion. My constituents should not have to suffer nefarious consequences because of Republican ineptness at passing necessary appropriations bills. Many El Pasoans were furloughed and received truncated paychecks. My constituents are fed up with Republican maneuvers and several Federal employees publicly protested against NEWT GINGRICH and the Republicans' extreme agenda. These hard working citizens should not be treated as pawns by the Republican majority in order to score political points.

I voted for the measure to restore funding for many social, health and educational programs which many citizens depend on. I do, however, have grave concerns regarding the Republicans' decision to curb education funding for programs such as safe and drug free schools and bilingual education.

I am proud to represent El Paso, TX, whose 600,000 citizens and residents have successfully integrated bilingualism and biculturalism into their education system, health care facilities, and economy. Bilingual education programs are essential in my district and many others throughout the country to integrate new immigrants and their children into our society successfully. Because much of the rhetoric surrounding the subject of immigrants has become increasingly harsh, these programs are easy targets for budget cuts. However, any decrease in funding for bilingual and immigrant education would be very poorly advised.

Our immigrant population is growing and the vast majority of these immigrants are from Asia and Latin America. If we can capitalize upon their linguistic abilities, we can ensure that young immigrants and the children of immigrants will be a valuable asset to our national competitiveness in the global economy.

Moreover, if we fail to adequately fund bilingual and immigrant education programs, we will set many children up for failure and lose the benefits of their valuable linguistic skills. In the long run, the result will be that many of our young immigrants and their children will be unable to contribute fully to the future of this Nation. I do not believe neglecting the needs of citizens that speak English as a second language is sound policy.

Any decrease in funding for bilingual education programs will promote frustration, segregation, and discrimination between those who have mastered the English language and those who have been denied the opportunity to do so.

Further, the safe and drug free schools have proven to be effective in informing our youth of the severe consequences of participating in this illicit activity. Although there has been a shift in favor of punishment rather than prevention in dealing with crime, this approach may not be the best solution for young people. The sad fact is that between 1985 and 1993, juvenile crime rose 58 percent. Clearly, an interventionist response that reaches out to our Nations' youth is needed. Funds for crime and drug prevention programs in schools help to meet this need. Furthermore, these funds ensure that important State and local educational resources will not have to be increasingly diverted from mainstream educational initiatives in order to address the problems of crime and drugs. In short, the program not only provides important preventative initiatives, but indirectly helps to ensure that all students get the resources they deserve for education, and that they are educated in a safe and focused environment.

These particular program address some of the most pressing needs of my district and I believe these programs simply cannot afford to be cut.

I am pleased by the bipartisan effort to stave off another Government shutdown. Moreover, I encourage my colleagues to fulfill their commitment to the American people and continue to serve the interest of the American people in protecting essential social and educational programs.

NO DESSERT UNTIL WE CLEAN OUR PLATES

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, until we have taken care of spending bills for the rest of government operations, we have no business taking care of ourselves. Today, along with my colleagues, Representatives MORELLA, DAVIS, and LUTHER, I am introducing a resolution to postpone final action on Legislative Branch appropriations for any fiscal year until all other regular appropriations for that fiscal year have been enacted into law.

The resolution adds new points of order under three House Rules. These would preclude final action on the regular Legislative Branch appropriations bill, if all other regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year have not been enacted into law. Similarly, a continuing resolution could not contain Legislative Branch appropriations unless it also included continuing appropriations for the same period for all other regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year that have not yet been enacted into law.

Basically, this means, for Legislative Branch appropriations, there could be no final action on conference reports, no motions on Senate amendments, and no action on continuing resolutions if we have not first, or concurrently, provided appropriations for the other twelve regular appropriations. This resolution would ensure that the Legislative Branch is last in line for appropriations in the future.

The concept is elementary—no dessert until we clean our plates.

Last September, Congress made the mistake of trying to fully fund the Legislative Branch bill for fiscal year 1996 before taking care of nearly every other appropriations bill. And it backfired. The Legislative Branch spending bill was vetoed the first time around—not because of its content, but because of its timing.

Even after a Legislative Branch appropriations bill was enacted, many regular appropriations bills remained in limbo. As a result, the second Government shutdown did not affect Congressional operations.

We should never again leave major portions of the Government hanging, with ourselves high and dry. We should never again play with the lives of innocent Federal employees and disrupt the operations of Government unless we are willing to risk our own time, our own staff, and our own operations. We should never again enjoy our dessert while our main course remains on the table before us.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution to make sure that before we ever fund ourselves again, we have first met our obligation to take care of the rest of our Government operations and the public we are here to serve.

NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1966

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today, the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. Bunn, is introducing the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act of 1996. I am an original cosponsor of this legislation.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act is important legislation which will vastly improve the judicial process in the western United States. In terms of geographic area, population, and caseload, the current Ninth Circuit is much too big. By splitting the Ninth Circuit and creating a new Twelfth Circuit, we will ensure the highest qualify and most efficient jurisprudence for both the Ninth Circuit and the new Twelfth Circuit.

Under Mr. Bunn's bill, the headquarters of the Twelfth Circuit will be Portland, OR. Although I am original cosponsor of this legislation, it is my belief that the Twelfth Circuit's headquarters should be Seattle, WA. I commend Mr. Bunn for his leadership on this issue, but I differ with him on this one point. In terms of accessibility and economic significance, Seattle is the logical location for the headquarters of the Twelfth Circuit. As this bill moves through the legislative process, I look forward to working with Mr. BUNN and Chairman HYDE and hopefully come to an equitable solution to this issue.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MARSHALL BURNS WILLIAMS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Marshall Burns Williams, who at the time of his death, on December 28, 1995, was the president pro tempore of the South Carolina Senate. Senator Williams was a distinguished statesman, who had been a member of the South Carolina Legislature for 48 years. He served continuously in the senate for 42 years, and was the longest serving State senator in the Nation.

Marshall Williams was a gentleman of the ''old school,'' who was an accomplished trial attorney, a successful farmer, and a sportsman. He lived all of his life in rural Orangeburg County, an area in which his family had resided for many generations. Growing up on a farm, Marshall Williams developed a deep affection for the land and the people who made their living from it. When asked his occupation, he would tell you that he was a lawyer and a farmer. He excelled at both.

Senator Williams and I became friends when I was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, and I had the privilege of serving with him when I was in the senate. He was a reasonable person who appreciate the needs of his constituency and he was always working to improve the lives of those who lived in rural areas of our State.

Senator Williams was noted for his contemplative style. He was very effective at bringing lawmakers holding opposing views together to craft a compromise, often using humorous stories to make a point. He was a skillful arbiter of issues, and he was highly respected by his colleagues.

Marshall Williams also distinguished himself in the legal profession. He relished being a trial attorney, and he was widely recognized for his courtroom skills. He was especially proud of being a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Throughout his life, Marshall Williams was dedicated to being of service to others. This brought him much success in politics and in his profession; however, he did not seek recognition. In his unassuming manner, he helped to direct South Carolina from being a State in which the economy was largely based on agriculture, to one which focused on education and economic development—the progressive Palmetto State that we know today.

Senator Williams was an outstanding man who cherished his family. His passing is mourned by many who knew him as their friend. Our State has greatly benefited from his leadership.

THANK YOU SHERIFF ENGLEHARDT

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen and public servant who has contributed to the growth and the safety of his community. Sheriff Ed Englehardt of Passaic County, NJ, has for decades been a leader who has inspired both the men and women of Passaic County to tackle the challenges their community faces on a daily basis.

In the very challenging world of law enforcement, Sheriff Englehardt has demonstrated the uncanny ability to harness all the energy available to him, and create a safer environment for the betterment of the residents of his community. His commitment is to serve with firmness, fairness, and efficiency.

At a time when other sheriffs are complaining that their jails are full and they cannot take any more prisoners, Sheriff Englehardt stands alone in letting the judges know that he can always find room to receive the criminals that they sentence.

For over 20 years, Ed Englehardt has served as Sheriff of Passaic County, employing approximately 600 sworn and civilian personnel. Sheriff Englehardt's strong leadership abilities have enabled him to foster feelings of mutual respect and trust between the civilians and the Sheriff's officers of Passaic County. Despite budgetary constraints that are affecting not only Passaic County but also the entire country, Sheriff Englehardt vowed not to be a victim. He has avoided any cutbacks that would alter his proficient training system. Sheriff Englehardt's officers receive top-of-the-line training to guarantee safety and efficiency for the entire community. This is an unbelievable accomplishment, one that the entire community should be thankful for.

One of Sheriff Englehardt's greatest accomplishments is his creation of the Sheriff's Emergency Response Team. For over 13 years, this service has provided immediate response to emergencies anywhere in the county. The men and women who serve on the emergency response teams are highly trained professionals who volunteer their time to meet the needs of their community 24 hours a day. Sheriff Englehardt's ability to make his vision a reality is exemplary. He not only has provided this sophisticated service to the county, but also he has saved taxpayers thousands of dollars and more importantly, he has saved lives and has protected the residents of Passaic County.

To recognize Sheriff Ed Englehardt is a great honor for me. By honoring him, I am also applauding the county of Passaic for recognizing his abilities and his successes time and time again. His constant will to improve a diversified community is a testament to his belief in and love of Passaic County. His reputation as being, ''The toughest Sheriff in the State'' is respectfully deserved.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure today not only to recognize the toughest Sheriff in the State, but the best. It is a real honor to be able to call Sheriff Ed Englehardt a friend.

CAN THE FDA REDUCE UNDERAGE TOBACCO USE?

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, almost six months go, claiming his desire to curb underage tobacco use, President Clinton announced that the Food and Drug Administration would be asserting regulatory jurisdiction over tobacco products. I share the President's concern for preventing tobacco use by minors. But, for the FDA to assume responsibility for this issue runs counter to statutory, regulatory, and agency precedence. I do not believe, it will prove effective in reducing underage tobacco use.

The FDA's proposed assertion of jurisdiction over tobacco stands out as another example of the Federal Government attempting to assume powers rightfully within the purview of Congress and of the individual states. Congress has expressly reserved to itself the authority to regulate tobacco products, leaving the bulk of tobacco regulation to the states—including taxation, age of purchase, and certain aspects of tobacco use, including the manner and method of retail transaction.

In its most recent action with respect to the regulation of tobacco, the ADAMHA Reorganization of 1992, Congress addressed this in the appropriate manner—it required states, as a condition for receiving certain federal grants, to enact statutes prohibiting tobacco sales to minors. Also required of the states are random inspections and certain reporting obligations.

As a result of the congressional-established scheme, every state in the Union now has a law on its books banning tobacco sales to minors. But beyond this arrangement, Congress left to the States virtually every other aspect of underage sale of tobacco. All States accepting funds under the federal scheme remain free to enact or reject other steps relative to tobacco sales to minors.

Proposed regulations for implementing this Act were issued on August 23, 1993. Last week, after nearly 2 years and 5 months, the Department of Health and Human Services finally promulgated its final regulations. The fact that it took the Department so long to set forth these regulations underscores the inherent limitation of Federal action and further demonstrates that Congress was on the right track when it gave to the states the primary responsibility for handling this complex problem.

Still, FDA has attempted to seize jurisdiction over tobacco products. For nearly 90 years, and on at least twenty different occasions congress has specifically rejected proposed legislation to grant FDA jurisdiction over tobacco. This includes seven occasion over the last decade.

During this same period, FDA itself has concluded on numerous occasions that it has no jurisdiction over tobacco markets without claims of ''therapeutic benefit.'' It has recognized that Congress never granted it such authority, and it has acted only where a particular brand of cigarettes carried specious claims that it would prevent disease or affect the structure of the body. Indeed, as recently as last year, FDA Commissioner Kessler stated that Congress would need to provide some new direction before the FDA could assert jurisdiction over cigarettes.

Despite this long history of Congressional denial of FDA jurisdiction over tobacco, and the long history of FDA concurrence in this jurisdictional arrangement, the FDA is now without any legislation or other guidance from Congress whatsoever, attempting to assert jurisdiction over tobacco products.

The FDA proposal cites 21 U.S.C., section 352 (misbranded drugs), section 360 (registration of producers of drugs or devices), section 360j (general provisions respecting control of devices intended for human use), section 371 (authority to promulgate regulations for the efficient enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act), and section 374 (inspection of manufactures of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics) as authority. However, nowhere in these statutes is there any expression of congressional intent or grant of authority to the FDA to assume authority over tobacco sales to minors.

The President recently addressed the Nation, sharing with American people his assessment as to the state of the nation—and the challenges the country faces in the coming year. Among the challenges he cited was reducing underage tobacco use. However, this is challenge which Congress has already addressed. With the promulgation of the final rule implementing the ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992, the tools for addressing this problem in the most effective and efficient manner are now in place. The Federal Government should continue to work with the individual states as they each undertake, as delegated to them under this Act, the challenge of preventing the distribution of tobacco products to minors.

At the same time, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the Constitutional framework of our government, the FDA must be prevented from assuming jurisdiction over this product. A precedent must not be set whereby a Federal bureaucrat, in contravention of the Constitution, can carve out for himself and his agency, rights and prerogatives specifically reserved by the Constitution to the Congress and the states.

A GREAT MAN RETIRES

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a constituent of mine, Robert Groh, who has devoted over two and a half decades of service to the State of Ohio and the Town of Amelia. He retired on Sunday January 1, 1995 and Mayor of Amelia, ending his 18 years of public life.

Mayor Groh first served in the early 1950's when the town of Amelia was a rural community with roughly 500 residents and only one two-lane road. Today, thanks to Robert Groh's dedication, Amelia has bloomed into a community of over 2,200. Mr. Groh is credited with being able to ease the ''growing pains'' of this developing community with his ability to understand the concerns of the parties involved and to create solutions meeting the needs of all concerned.

As a father of three, and a grandfather of six, Robert Groh balanced a career at Proctor & Gamble with his family-run monument business, and his 26 years of service to Amelia as

Mayor and Councilman. He was responsible for developing the Amanda Acres senior-citizen facility and the village municipal building. He also assisted in developing the town's infrastructure from his position on the Public Works District Integrating Committee.

Robert W. Groh is the heart and soul of Amelia and has made this town a wonderful place in which to live and work. He has unselfishly given his time and energy to the community and to our country. Robert Groh is a special man to Amelia and its citizens and he will always be a valued member of the community. I am proud to know Mayor Groh, have him as a constituent, and call him a friend.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives, please join me in saluting Robert W. Groh for his many years of service and wishing him the best for many years to come.

IN SUPPORT OF FDA LEGISLATION

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] legislation introduced today by Congressman BURR, which would provide some regulatory relief for health professionals. The legislation would allow the holder of an approved new drug application to provide health professionals a reprint of a medical journal article which includes information about the drug that is not in the FDA-approved package insert.

While I certainly support the basic health and safety mission of the FDA, I have heard numerous concerns from my constituents about the FDA approved process and the frustrations they have in dealing with the Federal bureaucracy in general. As a representative of a rural district, I am very aware of the feeling of isolation that rural providers experience. Many times, rural providers find themselves with limited access to information they are unable to find someone to cover their practices so that they can attend conferences or meetings at which new medical technology is discussed. I believe Representative BURR's legislation is a good first step in addressing some of my constituents' frustrations.

Current law allows doctors to prescribe drugs for the users they feel most appropriately meet their patients' needs. For instance, if a doctor reads a journal article showing the effectiveness of a particular drug treating an illness for which it was not originally approved, the doctor is not prohibited from prescribing the drug for that use.

However, current FDA regulations prohibit drug manufacturers from providing doctors with information about any use of the drug that has not been previously approved by the FDA. Therefore, while studies might have shown the safety and effectiveness of the drug for additional uses, manufacturers are not allowed to share this information with doctors. Representative BURR's legislation attempts to address this issue in a fair way that will maintain the FDA's mission of protecting consumers from unsafe, ineffective drugs.

I believe it is important for the committees of jurisdiction to consider this legislation and all of its ramifications, particularly with regard to consumer safety. I feel very confident that liability responsibilities shouldered by physicians more than adequately ensure that they will not carelessly prescribe inadequately proven drugs.

Many agree that the FDA approval process, while attempting to ensure consumers have safe and efficient drugs, may actually delay the availability of some breakthrough drugs. This bill may not contain all of the answers, but it is a productive first step and it should receive a hearing in the regular committee process, so that interests on all sides of the issue can be heard and considered. It is important that we reform the FDA with an awareness of the agency's responsibility, which is to see that the medicines we use are safe and effective.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I requested and was granted on January 23, 1996, leave of absence for that day, the 23d, as well as the 24th and 25th, as I was on my honeymoon.

However, I would like to enter in the RECORD how I would have voted on the three suspension votes had I been here.

On rollcall vote No. 13—H.R. 2657, I would have voted ''yes.''

On rollcall vote No. 14—S. 1341, I would have voted ''yes.''

On rollcall vote No. 15—H.R. 2726, I would have voted ''yes.''

Additionally, I would also like it to be noted that on rollcall vote No. 16—S. 1124 a nonsuspension vote, I would also have voted ''yes.''

BURDENSHARING LEGISLATION

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, this summer the world celebrated the 50th anniversary of V–J Day and the end of World War II. For thousands of veterans who fought to defend democracy in Europe, North Africa and the Pacific, it recalled a proud moment in American history.

For America's veterans and the widows of America's fallen heroes, the observance of this anniversary was laced with poignant irony. Those who made the sacrifices 50 years ago are being asked by some in our Government to make sacrifices again.

Since the United States won victories in Europe and Japan more than 50 years ago, and in Korea more than 40 years ago, we have continued our military presence in those nations. At a vast cost to the American taxpayer, we have preserved the peace, assured victory over global communism and allowed war-ravaged economies to prosper and grow.

America did the right thing in building world stability, freedom and hope. But America can no longer afford to bear the financial burden imposed on our people by protecting Europe, Japan and Korea.

I am introducing legislation today to require the host nations of NATO, Japan and Korea to share the burden of the direct costs of the United States military presence in those nations. My legislation also provides that the revenues resulting from those burdensharing agreements be deposited in the Medicare trust fund. The revenue generated by my bill will guarantee the solvency of the Medicare trust fund through 2007, eliminating the need for the huge cuts in Medicare services that have been approved by the Republican Congress and vetoed by President Clinton.

It is not fair that the United States continues to pay for the defense costs of these countries while they continue to pour billions into subsidizing industries that compete with American jobs, and provide social services to their citizens that the American taxpayer cannot afford for our own. It is not fair to the American taxpayer or the American worker.

It is not fair that the United States continues to pay the defense costs of these countries while our Nation cuts billions from services provided to the people who won World War II on the front lines and the homefront. The soldiers who fought at Iwo Jima and the Battle of the Bulge and Inchon now receive Medicare benefits. The future of that program has been jeopardized by huge reductions in services approved by the House but vetoed by the President. My legislation guarantees the solvency of Medicare by generating up to $90 billion in revenue from burdensharing agreements.

My bill gives the administration a hammer to force the host nations to share this burden by requiring the withdrawal of our troops if agreements are not reached by the end of 1997. I do not expect one company of troops, one wing of aircraft or a single tank to be withdrawn as a result of this legislation. The host nations involved want the American military presence in their countries. We have failed in the past to achieve adequate burden-sharing agreements because there was no credible incentive to force them to the table. My bill gives the host nations every possible motivation to bargain in good faith because a failure in negotiations delivers results unacceptable to them. If I am wrong about the wishes of the host nations, my bill will still protect Medicare by investing the savings that result from a troop withdrawal into the Medicare trust fund.

It is time, Mr. Speaker, that those who won World War II and contained communism at the 38th Parallel stop paying the price for our victory through unacceptable cuts in health care. It is time that the United States force the host nations of NATO, Japan, and Korea to pay the bills for their own protection. It is time that the U.S. taxpayer stop subsidizing foreign industries that compete with American jobs. It is time that the U.S. taxpayer stop subsidizing better health care and social security for our allies than American can afford for our own. It is time, Mr. Speaker.

CHARITABLE MEDICAL CARE ACT OF 1996

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the Charitable Medical Care Act of 1996 which I am today introducing with Representatives MOORHEAD, MCCOLLUM, SMITH of Texas, HOKE, and BRYANT of Tennessee. This important legislation will make it easier for free medical clinics to recruit medical professionals to volunteer their services for the poor.

Free clinics have developed as a privately funded, grass-roots effort to provide outpatient health services primarily to the working poor. There are over 200 free clinics in the United States which have evolved with no Federal support and little local government support.

My District is privileged to be home of several outstanding free clinics including one of the finest free clinics in the country, the Bradley Free Clinic of Roanoke, VA. The Bradley Free Clinic is also headquarters of the Free Clinic Foundation of America, which has been working to provide services to assist and establish free clinics across the country.

My friends at the Bradley Free Clinic brought to my attention the problems free clinics nationwide encounter finding medical staff willing to volunteer their time and services because of concerns over medical liability. Medical professionals who would like to provide free care for the poor are discouraged by the possibility that doing so will put their medical malpractice coverage at risk. Retired medical professionals don't have liability coverage and therefore can't volunteer. As a result, the poor don't get the care they need.

In response I am introducing a bill similar to legislation passed in Virginia in the 1980's to exempt health care professionals who provide free services in connection with a free clinic from liability for simple negligence only. In fact, Virginia is one of eight States which have laws in place exempting doctors who voluntarily provide free care in good faith from liability for simple negligence.

While Medical liability suits against health care professionals who volunteer their services at free clinics are very rare, under this legislation health care professionals would not be protected if they commit gross negligence or willful misconduct. In addition, the exemption would only apply if the patient received the care at no charge, there was no reimbursement to the health care professional for providing the service and the patient had informed consent before the service was rendered that any liability incurred by their health care provider would be limited to gross negligence and willful misconduct.

With over 30 million uninsured Americans, the need for privately sponsored free clinics and health services has never been more acute. It is estimated that charitable medical care provides care to 30 percent of the Nation's uninsured and is an important alternative to expensive emergency room care which is far too often the only care available for the uninsured or underinsured. This legislation would help ensure that free clinics continue to fulfill this important role by making it possible for them to attract volunteers.

The Free Clinic Foundation and the Catholic Health Association are strong supporters of this legislation. Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN has sponsored companion legislation in the Senate. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan effort and cosponsor the Charitable Medical Care Act of 1996.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT IN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the World Trade Organization [WTO] recently ruled against the United States in a case involving the Environmental Protection Agency's [EPA's] regulations on reformulated gasoline to achieve the standards of the Clean Air Act. Unfortunately, this decision has been portrayed by some as an assault on U.S. environmental laws. Nothing could be further from the truth.

To begin, it should be pointed out that the case involved an EPA regulation, not U.S. law, U.S. air quality standards, as legislated in the Clean Air Act, were not at issue. Rather, the case dealt with the different set of regulations that are imposed on imports of reformulated gasoline from those imposed on domestically refined reformulated gasoline. In the WTO, the case was filed under the national treatment clause which says that you cannot have one regulatory standard for imports and a different one for domestic products. This is a principle of trade that the United States, as the world's leading exporter, has espoused for years in our efforts to open new markets to U.S. goods and services. It works to protect the competitiveness of U.S. goods and services overseas by ensuring that our trading partners treat our exports in their markets in the same manner that they treat their own products.

I urge my colleagues to carefully study this decision and, more importantly, to learn the facts before urging action which would damage U.S. credibility in the short term and our trading relationships in the long run. Indeed, the United States fought to establish the WTO dispute settlement process because of the way it will help us pry open foreign markets to our products. Under the old GATT dispute settlement procedure, the United States filed the greatest number of cases of any member country. However, because countries could block the old dispute settlement process, we sometimes could not get decisions in cases that would have helped us remove barriers to our exports overseas. The new process established in the WTO removes the possibility of such obstruction and ensures that the procedure will work on a predictable timetable and that a decision will be rendered. Based on our history of using the GATT dispute settlement process, the new procedure is likely to be used frequently by the United States in the future to help us achieve our trade liberalization goals.

As chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade, I am proud of the great strides that the United States has made in recent years toward opening markets and removing barriers to trade around the world. As we work to ensure that our trading partners fulfill their WTO commitments, it is critical that we set an example by living up to our own.

In sum, I would like to quote from an editorial from the January 21, 1996 issue of the New York Times. The editorial, entitled ''Winning, by Losing on Trade,'' concludes:

> The ruling helps establish the W.T.O. panels as deliberative judicial bodies willing and able to enforce rules of fair trade. That is beneficial to the United States, which brings more complaints to trade-dispute panels than any other country. Washington will win more than its cases in the years ahead. The W.T.O. has shown it can keep trading honest. That is a welcome development.

HONORING MRS. ANNA GAYLE

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to honor a remarkable person and a wonderful citizen. I am sad to report that this past Tuesday, one of my most admired constituents, Anna Gayle, passed away at the age of 99. Now Ms. Gayle was known for many great things in Manatee County. She was a deaconess and missionary at St. John First Baptist Institutional Church in Palmetto, FL. She served as the director of the Senior Citizens Centers of Manatee County in Bradenton and Palmetto for over 10 years. And she also in 1984 received a national award from the National Council on Aging for her advocacy.

But the qualities that everyone attributed most to her were her strong character, her kindness, and above all, her willingness to help those that were less fortunate. As stated by one of her many fans, ''If people were sick, she helped them. If a child needed care, she saw that he got it. If you needed a hand, she was there.'' It was this commitment to provide for those less fortunate and her drive to better surrounding neighborhoods which led to the Anna Gayle Resource Center—a neighborhood center for families experiencing drug and crime problems in her much loved community of Palmetto, FL. Her legacy of improving the quality of life will long be remembered by many for years to come.

I have always found such commitment to help others inspiring, and mourn deeply the passing of such an outstanding human being. We will all miss her.

TRIBUTE TO KWEISI MFUME

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES F. SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our departing colleague from Maryland, Congressman KWEISI MFUME.

For the past 10 years, the people of Maryland's Seventh District have benefited from the representation of Congressman MFUME.

Representative MFUME's political career began as a Baltimore City Council member where he promoted the causes of his inner-city constituents. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1986 and recently

served on the Banking and Financial Services and Small Business committees.

His record reflects a dedication of addressing the needs of his district while balancing those with the needs of the Nation. His hard work and legislative ability have earned him the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Representative MFUME's outspoken support of civil rights and other traditional minority concerns lead to his election as Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus in 1992, where he elevated the level of influence for the caucus to a new level.

I wish Congressman MFUME good luck as he assumes his new responsibilities as chief executive officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, where he will have a new platform to fight for the causes he believes in. This is an exciting opportunity for him and I know I am joined by my colleagues in wishing him continued success.

LET'S REEXAMINE THE CUBAN EMBARGO

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent event in California.

On Wednesday, a caravan of 30 vehicles was stopped at the United States-Mexico border by United States Customs officers. The caravan was carrying approximately 300 used personal computers and modems for medical and educational purposes in Cuba.

Why was the delivery stopped? Because the United States imposes a comprehensive trade and travel embargo against Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, the equipment these people were trying to deliver to Cuba was not high technology. It was not a threat to our national security. The equipment—outdated 286 personal computers and used modems—was for schools and hospitals in Cuba.

This recent event demonstrates the problems with our embargo against Cuba. How could the Cuban Government oppress the Cuban people with obsolete computers? How could these computers be used to threaten the security of the United States, a country where many individuals have personal computers that are many times more powerful?

We need to face the fact that the best way to help the Cuban people is to work with Cuba, not against it. How better could we bring our values to Cuba than help improve the health and welfare of the Cuban people? How better could we help Cubans learn about American philanthropy and goodwill than support private donations by Americans?

Mr Speaker, we need to reexamine our approach to Cuba. We are the only nation left that imposes such severe restrictions on trade with Cuba. Let us help the Cuban people by letting Americans help Cubans.

TRIBUTE TO SYLVIA E. THOMAS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 10, a retirement ceremony for a remarkable woman will be held. On that date, at the Fort Monmouth Officers Club, the friends and colleagues of Sylvia E. Thomas will pay tribute to Ms. Thomas' 35-year career as an educator, school administrator and a perfectionist who has always strived to give the most for her students.

A resident of Neptune Township, NJ, Ms. Thomas retired on January 1 as the principal of Neptune Middle School. The career that Sylvia Thomas is now concluding is not only a great testimony to her own talent, courage and determination, but it is a true indication of what public education in this country is all about: dedicated professionals, often working under adverse conditions, without lavish salaries, to shape future generations. Sylvia Thomas, like so many unsung heroes working in public education, has earned the respect and gratitude of her former students, their parents and our entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Thomas was born in Georgia and raised in Alabama, the daughter of educators Royal and Lilian Hope Dunham. She earned her bachelor of science degree in secondary education from Tuskegee University in Alabama in 1958, and received her masters degree from Columbia University in New York in 1959. She earned her principal's and supervisor's certificates from Monmouth College—now Univesity—in West Long Branch, NJ, between 1974 and 1976.

Ms. Thomas began her career as a ninth grade teacher in Augusta, GA., in 1959. She taught math and science throughout the country wherever her husband, Govan, a former Army serviceman, was stationed at the time. She has also taught GI's. In 1973, the Thomases settled in Neptune, on the Jersey Shore. She taught math to eighth graders at Asbury Park Middle School, in the neighboring community. From 1978 to 1981, she served as coordinator of the math program and the compensatory education program. For the next three years, she chaired the math/science department for kindergarten through eighth grade in Asbury Park. In 1984, Ms. Thomas moved into the administrative side, becoming principal of Green Grove Elementary School in Neptune. She was transferred to the Middle School as vice principal, and subsequently became principal six years ago. During her tenure at Neptune Middle School, the school increased its emphasis on math and science, acquired additional computer equipment and made many capital improvements.

In a recent profile of Ms. Thomas by staff writer Travis R. Moore in The Asbury Park Press, one of the major newspapers in our area, Mr. Michael T. Lake, superintendent of Neptune public schools, who has worked with Ms. Thomas for the past 11 years, described her as ''a consummate professional.'' Ms. Peola Smith-Smith, chairperson of the counseling/guidance department at Neptune High School, said Ms. Thomas has been an ''inspiration'' and an ''exemplary administrator.'' In the article, Ms. Thomas herself described the key to success for the men and women who run our public schools. While she stressed her reluctance to compromise on her high expectations, she nonetheless recognized the need for flexibility: ''You do whatever has to be done to get the job done.''

In addition to her distinguished career as a teacher and administrator, Ms. Thomas has been a leader in numerous community organizations, including the Central Jersey Club of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club, the National Coalition of Black Meeting Planners, St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Asbury Park, and Lambda Omega Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She has also maintained a long-time association with Drifters, Inc., a nonprofit civic organization of black women with 30 chapters nationwide dedicated to serving the community and enhancing the universal image of womanhood. Ms. Thomas served as national president of Drifters from 1989 to 1993, is a charter member of the Ocean Chapter of Drifters, and has also coordinated public relations and edited the organization's newsletter. She was the recipient of the 1993 Now Black Woman Award given by the national Drifters, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and privilege for me to join the friends and colleagues of Sylvia Thomas in saluting a great educator and community leader.

REMOVAL OF RUSSIAN MILITARY FORCES FROM MOLDOVA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in October 1994 the Prime Minister of Russia and the Prime Minister of Moldova signed an agreement according to which Russian military forces would leave Moldovan territory by October 1997. Last April, the Russian Duma approved a resolution opposing the 3-year withdrawal agreement.

The Russian Government has stated its intention to live up to the agreement but little progress has been made. At present about 4,000–4,500 Russian troops stationed in as many as eight garrisons in eastern Moldova, known as Transdniestria. These are the vestiges of the former Soviet 14th Army which once had troops stationed throughout Moldova and the Odessa Military Region in Ukraine. The Russian Army has essentially maintained its force strength in the region, and troops have even been sent to Moldova to replace those that have been demobilized. Mr. Speaker, Moldova is the only former Soviet Republic upon which Russian troops are still stationed without permission of the host government, and Moldovan officials have raised this issue at several international meetings.

Mr. Speaker, I would note that the administration has consistently supported the withdrawal of Russian forces from Moldova. During his meeting with Moldovan President Snegur last year, President Clinton made clear that the United States expects the 1994 agreement to be implemented on time.

With respect to the international community, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations have passed resolutions calling for the removal of

the Russian military forces. As part of the recent vote of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly that recommended Russian accession to the Council of Europe, an amendment was included that Russia should ratify the October 1994 agreement within 6 months.

In view of this situation, I—along with Mr. WOLF, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. DURBIN—am introducing a resolution calling upon the Government of the Russian Federation to adhere to the provisions of the withdrawal agreement signed on October 21, 1994. The resolution further urges the Secretary of State to use every appropriate opportunity and means, including multilateral and bilateral diplomacy, to secure removal of Russian military forces from Moldova.

In addition, this resolution calls upon Moldova's neighbors to recognize its territorial integrity and notes the efforts of the OSCE and the Government of Ukraine to assist in resolving issues that have arisen in Transdniestria, including the withdrawal of the Russian forces.

Mr. Speaker, I would stress that this resolution does not ask the Russian Government to do anything to which it has not already agreed. It merely underscores the concern of Congress and the American people for the implementation of international law and for the easing of potential conflict in Europe.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO HON. DONALD P. MCCULLUM

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the tremendous contributions of a highly esteemed constituent, Judge Donald P. McCullum. Judge McCullum was born in Little Rock, AR, to Charles and Irene McCullum, and was the fourth of six children.

Influenced by NAACP lawyer Thurgood Marshall's court victories, Justice McCullum attended Talladega College in Alabama. After attending and graduating with honors from Boston University, School of Law in 1951, he was then sworn in as a member of the Massachusetts Bar in 1953. A highly decorated Naval Officer during the Korean War, he separated from the service and settled in Oakland, CA in 1955.

As a civil rights attorney and NAACP activist, he championed the causes of the disenfranchised, the politically under-represented, the non-represented and poor youth. He then led his contemporary colleagues in the fight for civil rights during the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's and received recognition as a civil rights leader. He served as Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County, and was the first Black City Attorney of Berkeley, and serviced as a California State Inheritance Tax Referee. In 1977, Justice McCullum was appointed to the Alameda County Superior Court bench by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., and was then elected Presiding Judge for two terms. In 1982, McCullum was appointed Associate Justice of the State Court of Appeals, and in 1984, was appointed Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court.

His organizational affiliations include Sigma Pi Phi and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternities, the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the California Association of Black Lawyers, Director of the National Urban Coalition in Washington, DC, lifetime member of both the National Council of Negro Woman and the NAACP and Director of the New Oakland Committee. Justice McCullum has also been characterized by the San Francisco Examiner's Image Magazine, as ''one of three great contributors to Bay Area Social Justice in the past 100 years.''

Judge Donald P. McCullum is survived by his wife of 25 years, Peggy, a son, Donald Anthony, two daughters, Peggy Lisa and Erica, one brother, Charles and two sisters, Laura and Ernize. He will forever shine bright in the hearts of those he touched, and will be remembered for years and years to come.

Judge McCullum's philosophy for life is reflected in the following statement by him, ''The measure of performance and the value of an endeavor is directly related to the obstacles surmounted, the adversity overcome and the sacrifices made by a person.''

SALUTE TO THE TOWN OF SOMERSET, MD

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the town of Somerset, MD, which celebrates its 90th birthday this year.

Somerset is a very special place. One of the oldest suburbs of Washington, DC, Somerset was originally settled in 1890 by five Department of Agriculture scientists who paid a total of $19,000 for their 50-acre ''suburban colony.'' One of the town's distinguished founders, Dr. Harvey Wiley, was the father of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.

By 1905, 35 families called Somerset ''home'' and it was soon apparent that if the ''colony'' were to succeed it needed to organize to provide for the common good. In 1906 the ''colony'' received a charter from the State of Maryland and it became a town. Soon, taxes were levied for water, sewers, roads, schools, and the public safety.

Women played an important role in the development and history of Somerset and, indeed, in the civic life of Montgomery County throughout this century. In 1902, Somerset women organized themselves into the Wednesday Club, where over tea and the week's mending they discussed the town's problems and later the larger issues of child labor, their right to vote, and the war in Europe in each other's parlors. By 1916, the Wednesday Club became the Women's Club of Somerset and eventually joined with the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs.

The town of Somerset has a mayor-council form of government. Current officials elected by residents of Somerset are Mayor Walter J. Behr, Council members George Snow, Nat Finkelstein, Judy Frankel, Peter Gubser, and Richard Kessler.

As the town celebrates its history this year, there will be a special tour highlighting Somerset's private gardens that contribute so much to the natural beauty of the area. And in July, the town will come together as it has traditionally done over the years for a glorious July 4th celebration.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing the town and people of Somerset, MD, a most happy 90th birthday.

IN PRAISE OF WEST VIRGINIANS DURING RECENT FLOOD DISASTER

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to know where to begin in praise of the people of West Virginia in their concerted and unselfish efforts to help start cleaning up and digging out after recent disastrous floods throughout 6 of the 16 counties I have the high honor to represent in the House. The counties which are scheduled to receive both Federal and State assistance were: Mercer, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Webster, Summers, and Monroe Counties.

Let me begin by saying that the West Virginia Legislature acted promptly and with compassion without politics in expeditiously approving the State's matching share of $7.5 million to begin to assist southern West Virginia to clean up and dig out after the devastation of the flood waters. The Salvation Army, who is ever present at disasters of all kinds, was there in force to help southern West Virginia. The West Virginia National Guard provided cleaning supplies, shovels, and helped set up the shelter at the elementary school in Talcott, Summers County, for families and children whose homes were washed away or who had to be evacuated from their homes. Our National Guard was super.

The State Department of Highways and county emergency services directors took immediate action to make heavy equipment available and provided other debris-removal and salvage assistance. Directors of emergency services made local relief available immediately. Local businesses are to be commended highly for their free donation of necessary supplies of immediate necessity to families in the community at large in dealing with all aspects of the flooding.

Deserving of highest praise were the local fire departments, city mayors, county commissioners, and concerned individuals and families who took it upon themselves to stand by night and day to provide food and beverages for the workers, and shelter, blankets, space heaters, and clothing for families.

I would like to specifically mention many of—but not all—those individuals and agencies by name, who were strong and steadfast in getting assistance to those who needed special food for those on medically required diets, many who needed warm clothing for themselves and children who lost homes and escaped with only the clothes on their backs. There were those in need of special medications left behind when home evacuations were necessary, and transportation was provided for those in need of a physician's care or for shopping for other of life's necessities for people finding themselves suddenly homeless. And those who wanted cleaning supplies and brooms, shovels, and water hoses to start getting rid of the mud and muck in their homes,

businesses, churches and public buildings were also served by local businesses and emergency relief offices mentioned above.

First I want to pay tribute, with the highest praise possible, to the Talcott Volunteer Fire Department Chief Tom Talbott and Tim Ulrich, his able assistant chief, in Summers County—for it was this volunteer fire department that stood by night and day throughout the flood's intensity and afterward, and who provided food and drink for everyone else on the flood sites. These volunteers showed real leadership in stressful and often dangerous situations, including heroic rescues, and who helped keep the local victims of the flood—their neighbors—calm, sale, warm, and fed.

In that context, I wish to convey special thanks and gratitude to the following individuals who are members of the Talcott Volunteer Fire Department:

Kenny Simmons, Pete Weikle and his sons, David, James, and Darin; Matt Stalnaker, Evelyn and Robert Bailey, Wayne Martin, Bryan Keatley, Wesley Ward and John Gold, Kellis Miller, Tommy Ward, and Charles ''Chucky'' Gore, all of whom responded beyond the call of duty as they reached out to neighbors and friends to provide food and shelter.

During my tour of Pocahontas County's Marlinton flood area, I received able assistance and support from Dana Moyers, president of the Pocahontas County Commission, and Commissioner Joel Collison, as well as county superintendent of schools, Thomas Long. I have the highest praise for Marlinton's acting mayor, Jean Hite, who did an outstanding job. For myself and all others engaged in assessing how to best meet the short- and long-term needs of the city's people, she went all out to make the city's emergency relief and other resources available. Her's was a job well done.

Last, but certainly not the least of fine-caliber, able people who accompanied me on the Marlinton tour of damages, I am most deeply appreciative of the work and support of Jane Price Sharp, of the Pocahontas Times, whose job it was to observe and to write of the flood and its devastating effects on people and institutions. Under the time-honored banner of the Fourth Estate's credo that ''people have the right to know,'' Jane did an outstanding job.

The Salvation Army—any organization on which all of can and do rely during disasters of all kinds—were outstanding in their offers of assistance to individuals and families and followed through with clothing, blankets, and all other forms of human assistance possible to the flood victims throughout the areas hardest hit.

I want to particularly thank Mayor Jim Leslie of Hinton in Summers County for his assistance in touring the Bluestone Dam. My deep appreciation goes to Mayor Lindy Hodges of Ronceverte in Greenbrier County, who met me at the Ronceverte townhall—the old townhall because the new one was flooded—as we discussed Greenbrier County to assess the damage and determine what the immediate and long-term needs would be.

Mayor Tom Housby of Alderson, between Monroe and Greenbrier Counties, met me at the Alderson townhall and accompanied me to view the flood's toll taken on the people, their homes and businesses in that area, and to do a quick assessment of damage and loss there.

And I salute the locally elected members of the West Virginia Legislature, Delegate Ron Thompson of Beckley, Delegate Mary Pearl Compton of Summers County, house majority leader Jim Rowe and Delegate Bill Wallace of Greenbrier County, Delegate Joe Martin and Delegate Bill Proudfoot of Pocahontas County, and State Senators Mike Ross and Walt Helmick, for their quick action along with their colleagues in the West Virginia House of delegates and the State senate, to approve the State's matching share of funds so that the cleanup of their communities could go forward.

Honorable mention must go also to Postmaster John ''Bill'' Dillion, of the Talcott Post Office, and his assistant Lorene Cales, and carriers Ronnie Quick and Patsy Mills for keeping the post office open for mail services as well as a community center, so that not only could people get their mail—a very important daily ritual of normalcy for people everywhere—as well as a place for people to gather and assure one another that they were safe. I commend each of them for this public service and for their humanitarian concern.

My hat is off to Talcott Elementary School Principal Gaye Shaver, whose assistance in turning the school's gymnasium and cafeteria over as a shelter to families seeking refuge from the storms and the rising waters is and was invaluable. Praise goes also to Rev. Dana Stalnaker, pastor of the local Baptist Church for helping with the shelter and getting the Red Cross involved in Summers County, and to Peggy Elkins who started within a few hours of receding flood waters to obtain local emergency relief for families—while awaiting the often longer process of getting State and Federal relief started. Thank you Peggy.

During the early tour of the flood-torn area in my district, I was accompanied by FEMA's regional director from Kansas City, John Miller, who was asked by the Philadelphia Regional Director to help us out due to the intensity of the flooding.

In the week after the floods, after the six counties were declared an emergency disaster area by the President, I was joined by FEMA Director James Lee Witt on a tour of Pocahontas County and other areas, again to stress the need for Federal assistance and to assess the extent of the damages suffered in the six-county area.

As we have seen happen in natural disasters throughout the country and the world, people do come together and help one another in times of stress and even danger. Disasters, call upon the best that is in us—and people seldom fail to meet their duties and responsibilities to their neighbors both close and far.

This is what I have observed in West Virginia: A binding together of people from all walks of life, helping each other in this most frightening of ordeals with floodwaters swirling about their homes, schools, churches, businesses, and public buildings. It makes me very proud to be a West Virginian and to be their Representative in Congress.

My hat is off to the people of West Virginia—all those whom I have named in these remarks, and all those whose names are unknown to me who did their part and who continue to help one another.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E. LEO, VETERAN AND EDUCATOR

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of a true patriot, a man who dedicated his life to the principles that make this Nation great. I am referring to Mr. Robert Leo, a veteran, rancher, and educator, who for many decades was a great and respected leader in south Texas. Mr. Leo passed away on Saturday, January 27, and I respectfully request that this House of Representatives take a moment to honor his many accomplishments. South Texas will miss this strong leader, who fought so hard and so well for the principles we all hold dear.

Robert Leo served this Nation in the United States Army during World War II, defending this Nation in the battle of Attu in the Aleutian Islands. He received the purple heart for his service. Mr. Leo sacrificed his future for this Nation, because his wound prevented him from enjoying a career in baseball with the New York Yankees, who had selected him in the baseball draft.

After serving this Nation in war and sacrificing himself to protect our freedoms, Mr. Leo never forgot the foundations of the republic he fought to preserve. He knew that a healthy democracy depends on the education of its citizens, so he went to work educating young south Texans, teaching in his native La Joya and later serving as principal and assistant superintendent of Webb County school district in Oilton. Even after his retirement, he served as the president of the board of trustees of the Ramirez Common School District for many years. He enjoyed researching the rich history of south Texas all the way back to the Spanish colonial and Mexican land records.

Robert Leo understood the importance of public service to American democracy. He was active with the Disabled American Veterans and was a life member of the Boy Scouts of America. He served on many boards, including an appointment to the State Committee for the Control of Pesticides and the State Committee for Exports to Mexico. As a member of the board of directors for Valley Telephone Cooperative, including 2 years as chairman, he helped spearhead improvements in communications for south Texas. Whether it was helping veterans, or young people, or promoting the Texas economy, modernizing communications, or preserving our agricultural and ranchlands, Robert Leo, with his energy and dedication, left his unique stamp on these critical efforts.

Above all, Robert Leo stood for the importance of the accountability of those in Government and the free exchange of ideas. He founded the Freedom Party in Duval County, and was appointed to chair the committee to investigate county corruption. Above all he cared deeply about our Democratic institutions and he was outspoken in their defense, working for decades to make them serve the people as they should.

We in Congress should take a moment to remember this outstanding man, who had a rare gift for giving to others and for public service. Above all, he stands as a shining example of how to work for change and at the

same time honor the principles of liberty and freedom which make this democracy unique.

As his local newspaper, The Duval County Picture, wrote recently, ''There will never be another Robert Leo but we must never forget the genuine article. He will serve as a role model for all citizens. His life will serve as an example to future leaders of what a true public servant is about.

''We will miss our friend. He can never be replaced but we must never stop trying to live up to the high standards he set for all of us.'' We have lost a great American, but his memory will provide inspiration for years to come.

TRIBUTE TO SYD KRONENTHAL

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the House Syd Kronenthal, whose remarkable record of 50 years of service as Director of Human Services for the City of Culver City has become a major source of civic pride.

Syd began his work for Culver City on December 14, 1945, following his service in the United States Air Corps in World War II. His Culver City employment record was punctuated only by a brief hiatus in 1946, when General Omar Bradley summoned him to be rehabilitation supervisor for the Veterans Administration. He returned to Culver City in April of 1947 where he has been ever since.

One of his most significant contributions was his leadership in drafting and obtaining voter approval for Culver City's first major recreation bond issue after World War II. This bond issue enabled the city to construct the Veterans Memorial Building, the Olympic-size swimming pool, new recreation buildings at McManus Park and Culver West Park. It also provided the means to rehabilitate the old pistol range at Lindberg Park that has been converted into the present recreational facility.

As a leader in the Sister City Program, Syd has been a pioneer in building bridges of understanding to people of other nations and cultures. His commitment to the Olympic movement dates back to the historic 1932 Olympic Games where he helped create the Olympic Village in the area now known as Baldwin Hills, and later served as a member of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games Citizens Advisory Committee.

It was under Syd's leadership that in later years Culver City developed a youth and community center, and converted the former county library into a multi-purpose senior citizen center. The Culver City Senior Center is widely recognized as one of the finest senior facilities in the United States. He continues his outstanding stewardship over a myriad of essential social services and recreational programs.

In grateful appreciation of his many efforts on behalf of the city, McManus Park was renamed Syd Kronenthal Park in 1992.

Over the years these important institutions have proven to be vital community assets which have greatly enriched the lives of the people of Culver City. Like a tall oak tree which has endured the test of time, his leadership and service become more valuable with every passing year.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 23, 1996, there will be a civic celebration and appreciation of Syd Kronenthal in Culver City. I know I speak for all of my colleagues in congratulating him on this extraordinary milestone, and offering best wishes for another 50 years.

TRIBUTE TO KWEISI MFUME

SPEECH OF

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. CARDIN, for making this time available to recognize our good friend and colleague, KWEISI MFUME. It is a distinct pleasure to have the opportunity to speak about a gentleman who has earned a place of high respect and honor here in the Congress.

We all know that there's often a lot of talk in this Chamber, but there's seldom a lot of listening. KWEISI MFUME is one of those soft-spoken voices that rises above the din, above the crowd—one of those rare voices that Members listen to on both sides of the aisle.

KWEISI has earned our ear, and our respect, not only because of his dedicated work for this great Nation and his effective advocacy for our most disadvantaged citizens—but also because of the hard road he took to Congress—from the troubled neighborhoods of west Baltimore to the heights of Capitol Hill, his is a story of determination. It is a story which teaches our Nation's youth great lessons about dignity and self-respect.

We applaud the NAACP for choosing a leader of the caliber of KWEISI MFUME. Quite sincerely, I can think of no one more qualified and respected to lead that venerable institution into the 21st century. Our only regret is the loss we will feel here in this institution when we lose the reasoned voice and seasoned leadership of KWEISI MFUME.

I wish my friend every success as he confronts the challenges of his new position.

TRIBUTE TO SID LUCKMAN

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINKSI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true Chicago sports legend—Sid Luckman—at the news he will receive our State's highest honor, the Order of Lincoln, on April 20, 1996.

Sid Luckman joined the Chicago Bears in 1939 and quarterbacked them to four NFL championships in the next 12 seasons, the years that earned the Bears their reputation as the ''Monsters of the Midway.''

Perhaps his most memorable performance was in the 1946 championship game against the New York Giants, the first football game I can remember listening to on the radio. Sid Luckman's championship performance was capped by scoring the winning touchdown on what was called the ''bingo keeper'' play. With the Bears at the goal line, he faked a handoff to one running back, faked to another rusher, tucked the ball under his arm and outran the defense along the line of scrimmage and into the end zone.

In addition to earning his teammates respect while serving as their captain, he was honored by all of football as the NFL's most valuable player three times and was named an all-pro seven times. He received football's highest honor when he was enshrined into the Hall of Fame after his retirement.

Sid Luckman also enjoyed a 14-year stint as a coach with both the Bears and the University of Notre Dame. In addition, he recently completed a successful business career when the packaging company, Cell-Craft, he bought into in 1946 was sold.

But perhaps the thing that has made Sid Luckman so special has been his tireless devotion to his community. He has always been willing to lend his time, efforts, and stellar reputation to good causes both in the Chicago area and throughout the country. For instance, he established a scholarship to the prestigious Mayo Clinic to help deserving medical students study there.

For his athletic and civic accomplishments, Sid Luckman will join the likes of former President Reagan, actor Charleton Heston, journalist John Chancellor, and one of his successors in football's pantheon, Walter Payton of the Bears, in the Lincoln Academy. The Academy, named for Illinois' most famous son, was established 31 years ago to honor distinguished Illinoisans, either by birth or residency, who have brought honor to the Land of Lincoln.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Sid Luckman on joining the Order of Lincoln and wish him many more years of enjoying the respect and admiration of his community.

TRIBUTE TO STOP OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

HON. RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Safe Tables Our Priority [STOP]. STOP is a national coalition organized by families and friends who have lost loved ones to serious illness due to the contamination of ground beef with E. coli 0157:H7 bacteria. The coalition has been dedicated to educating the public and legislators about this deadly bacteria.

Americans became painfully aware of the dangers associated with the consumption of raw meat products upon an outbreak of the E. coli bacteria 3 years ago. This outbreak, which occurred on the west coast, infected 600 people and killed 4 children. Following this tragedy, STOP began actively working to change the system in order to make sure others did not suffer from this deadly bacteria. Their journey brought them to Capitol Hill to work with Members of Congress to reduce this E. coli hazard, and educate Americans on the safe handling of foods.

I commend the efforts of STOP in their work on the Family Food Protection Act, H.R. 1423, of which I am a cosponsor. This legislation amends the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to improve public health and safety through reduction in harmful contaminants in meat and poultry.

When the Center for Disease Control estimates that 500 deaths and 20,000 illnesses are attributed to E. coli each year, legislation such as this will help protect the health of Americans.

STOP has also been very active in the agriculture appropriations process. Most recently, I worked on their behalf to ensure that there would not be a delay of the USDA's implementation of safeguards and standards to improve meat inspection. Because of their efforts, additional public hearings will be held to consider the views of all interested parties throughout the rule-making process.

Once again, I thank each member of STOP. I encourage my colleagues in Congress to follow their lead in the fight against the E. coli bacteria, and for better food safety.

SALUTING DANA MORAN

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to salute Dana Moran of Golden, CO. Dana, an aero engineer at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory [NREL], is retiring after 18 years of service to that national laboratory.

Among other things, Dana has served NREL in the structures and materials design/application field and has provided research project management in materials science. He is also experienced in large program and subcontract management, having spend more than two decades in technology transfer activities. He was the executive secretary for NREL's Science and advisory board, as well as of all previous NREL advisory boards and committees, including the days when NREL was known as the Solar Energy Research Institute [SERI]. In fact, Dana spearheaded SERI/NREL's participation in promoting the Lena Gulch interchange on Interstate 70 and replacing its overpass.

Not only has Dana served NREL with distinction during these 18 years, but he has been extraordinarily active in a number of other professional, civic, and business affairs. For example, Dana is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an associate fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and a past director of the Technology Transfer Society.

Dana's civil and community service has been extensive. He has been a member of the board of directors and vice president of the Jefferson Economic Council. He has been a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce's Energy and Transportation Committee and of the Golden Rotary Club, serving as its president in 1989–90. He was the founder, trustee, and president of the Colorado Innovation Foundation from 1984 to 1995. Serving three 3-year terms on the Golden Chamber of Commerce, Dana was its president in 1995. He has also served in a wide range of civic groups and organizations dedicated to community advancement and technological innovation.

Among his many business associations, Dana has participated in small business incubators and has served as the Department of Energy's Regional Small Business Coordinator. He has experience in trade shows and exhibits, as well as international business, especially in the Australia/New Zealand area.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Dana for his tireless devotion to NREL and to the Community. On a personal note, I want to thank him for his work on the small business conferences I have sponsored in my district.

NREL is losing a valuable member of its team, but I am certain that the community will continue to benefit fro his many talents and skill for years to come. On behalf of all the residents of Colorado's Sixth Congressional District, I want to wish Dana Moran all the best in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC SCHOOLS DURING CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an educational institution that has been educating American children since the founding of the Republic, and continues to provide top quality instruction and a moral framework for young students—Catholic schools—during Catholic Schools Week, Jan. 29–Feb. 2.

There are dozens of these fine institutions serving my district, and they are celebrating their educational contributions with events ranging from family skating parties to a visit from a NASA astronaut. Ms. Penny Wright, a music teacher at St. Cletus School in LaGrange, is being honored with a Heart of the School Award from the Chicago Archdiocese for her dedication and creative approach to education. Ms. Wright is 1 of only 20 teachers working in the archdiocese receiving this honor.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Catholic schools on their heritage of providing academic excellence and a moral grounding for their students, and I wish these institutions continued success in educating our young people.

STOP THE ATTACK ON AMERICA'S AVOCADO GROWERS

HON. RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, America's avocado growers are threatened with extinction. Why? The Department of Agriculture is likely to modify the quarantine on Mexican Hass avocados. The quarantine was placed in 1914 to protect our avocado crops from Mexican pests and fruit flies. The USDA believes that Mexico can eradicate their serious pest problem. But, science has proven that Mexico has failed to destroy pests for years. NAFTA specifically left the quarantine intact, because Mexican pests would devastate American avocados.

Avocado growers in my district are ringing my phone off the hook. They fear that this Clinton administration action will destroy their crops and destroy their lives.

Mexican pest-infested avocados have already been smuggled across our border. Most recently, on January 5, 1996, the U.S. Customs Service confiscated and destroyed 3,337 pounds of Mexican Hass avocados at the Otay Mesa commercial facility in San Diego County. The driver, who had previously been arrested for the same offense, admitted to similar smuggling activities in recent months. Although U.S. Customs officials thought they were seizing a truck loaded with drugs, they definitely touched on a problem of significant concern to California's avocado-growing region.

We must stop this from happening every day. Stop the Clinton administration's assault on California jobs. Join me in stopping the USDA's attack on America's avocado growers.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALABAMA PRESS ASSOCIATION ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to bring to the attention of this body a historic and noteworthy anniversary. This year marks the 125th year since the founding of the Alabama Press Association [APA], the oldest statewide trade association in Alabama and one of the oldest State newspaper associations in the Nation.

In 1871 as Alabama continued to recover from the ravages of the Civil War, its newspaper editors and publishers, joined by community leaders, sought new ways to promote economic growth. This was the genesis of the Alabama Press Association which actually came into being with the first statewide meeting of newspaper executives on March 17, 1871, at the Montgomery Advertiser.

Since those early days, the APA has evolved from a social organization of editors and publishers to an association that has played an important role in developing the daily and weekly newspapers of Alabama and serving as a catalyst for the State's economic and cultural development.

The APA worked on behalf of the citizenry of Alabama by advocating stronger public access to government records and meetings. It has pushed for the State's first statewide taxes to support public education and it spearheaded a successful effort to launch a statewide chamber of commerce.

The APA played a role through many of its leaders in guiding the State through some of the important and cultural changes of the last half of the 20th century. Its officers have included some of the leading newspaper men and women in America, and its member newspapers have won the Nation's highest awards for journalistic excellence.

Additionally, before coming to the Congress it was my pleasure to serve as president of the APA in 1991. Alabama and the Nation can be justly proud of the contributions and leadership of the Alabama Press Association as it continues toward another 125 years of public service.

TRIBUTE TO THE WINNERS OF THE TAKE PRIDE IN CICERO AWARD

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the winners of the Take Pride in Cicero Award, which recognizes residents and businesses in the community for improving their property.

While many communities sponsor similar programs, Cicero, a community in my district, warrants special mention because of the leaps and bounds it has made in improving its image. While municipal government leaders have played an important role in this transformation, it is the residents, small businesses, and community organizations in Cicero who have been the real catalyst for this change. To recognize these efforts, the Take Pride in Cicero Award was established by the town government, Cicero Chamber of Commerce, and Life newspapers.

The winners of the Take Pride in Cicero Award in four different categories included: Ms. Geraldine Ceranek; Mr. Juan Perez; Mr. Clark Burkhart; Mr. Edward Lopez; Seguin Services; Central Building Materials; St. Dionysius Church; Lang's Ace Hardware; CasaAmerica; Osco Drug; and Ms. Mary Rosario, with help from Habitat for Humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the winners of this award and hope their spirit of community improvement spreads throughout Cicero and all the towns and villages of our great country.

''JUST SAY 'WHOA'''

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the congressional narcotics abuse and control caucus, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the following article, ''Just Say 'Whoa' '', written by former First Lady Nancy Reagan, which appeared last month in the Wall Street Journal.

I rise to thank and congratulate her for her editorial, ''Just Say 'Whoa' '', which appeared in this week's Wall Street Journal. The article correctly described how apathy, neglect, and irresponsible attitudes have corrupted efforts to stem the trafficking and abuse of narcotics in this country. I share her outrage, but I am heartened to know that Mrs. Reagan's commitment to this Nation's future—our children—continues.

As Americans, we all hail from different backgrounds. Our ethnic, cultural, and spiritual diversity have served us well as sources of community, strength, and pride but occasionally test the strength of our Union. The one virtue that unites us all however, is our goal to provide a better future for children. This shared sense of destiny will always include a world free of drugs and the associated violence, crime, disease, and death. Increased drug use and tolerance by our children however, turns our dreams into nightmares.

As discourging as the increase in the use of drugs by teens is the silence and indifference of responsible policymakers who have ignored the fears of our children. Worse still are the people, both conservative and liberal, who perpetuate misguided rhetoric supporting legalization of this scourge. Such irresponsible behavior further erodes the ability of teachers, mentors, and parents to shield children from the seductive lure of drugs.

Instead of equivocating on the harms of drugs, we need to inspire, educate, train, and employ our young people. Opportunity and responsibility offer perhaps the best alternative to drug use. Instead of endlessly incarcerating our children at a shameful rate, we need to lift them up with hope and show them alternatives. It's time to act.

The article follows:

JUST SAY ''WHOA''

(By Nancy Reagan)

Statistic released last fall from the annual Household Survey of Drug Use and, more recently, from the 21st annual Monitoring the Future Survey show that marijuana use among teenagers was up again last year. Where is the public outrage over this finding? When will this country realize that as long as we don't wake up and adopt a zero tolerance for drug use, we are heading down a path of no return? Must we lose another generation of children to the horrors of crack addiction? Must the statistics soar to all-time highs before we bother to take notice?

Last March I was invited to testify before a congressional committee, at which time I said: ''I am not here to criticize or place blame, but after the great strides that were made just a few years back, I'm worried that this nation is forgetting how endangered our children are by drugs. I'm worried that for the first time in many years, tolerance for drugs and the mistaken perception that 'everyone is doing it' is creeping back into our national mentality. And I am worried that the psychological momentum we had against drug use has been lost.

''[Y]et it's more than worry,'' I pleaded. ''This weakening vigilance against the drug threat can have a tragic effect on this country for many years to come. . . . How could we have forgotten so quickly? Why is it we no longer hear the drumbeat of condemnation against drugs coming from our leaders and our culture? Is it any wonder drug use has started climbing again, and dramatically so?''

Regarding the drug use survey, NBC News reported: '''Just Say No' was an effective message in the '80s . . . in the '90s much more will be needed,'' Denver drug counselor Bob Cota emphasized, ''Kids have to be shown why they need to learn it early, in the third and fourth grades—and it has to be repeated often.''

Repeated often—like in the '80s when the national leadership was vigilant and visible. And yes, we do need even more now. In response to the 1994 Monitoring the Future Survey, Joseph Califano Jr., chairman and president of the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA), warned: ''If historical trends continue, the jump in marijuana use among America's children (age 12–18) from 1992 to 1994 signals that 820,000 more of these children will try cocaine in their lifetime. Of that number, about 58,000 will become regular cocaine users and addicts.'' In a 1995 survey by CASA, adolescents said that drugs were their ''number one'' problem. Our children are crying out for help.

While drug use is on the rise, the perceived risk of drug use is on the decline. The two go hand in hand. Only a few short years ago, the constant message to young people—in the media, in their classrooms, and in their homes—was that drugs lead to destruction. But where are those messages today? Those messages, those lessons, are what change perceptions, change attitudes, change lives. Each of us have a responsibility to bring back those messages—loud and clear.

Before the drug-use increases of the past three years, we really had seen marked progress. As I told the members of the committee: ''A decade of effort was beginning to pay off. Attitudes were being changed. I don't mean to sit here and say that we had won the battle against drugs. I think it's plain we had not.'' However, between 1985 and 1992, monthly cocaine use declined 78%, or to an annual rate of 3.1% from its peak of 13.1% in 1985. It's the same story with other numbers: Annual use of any illicit drug by high school seniors dropped to 27.1% in 1992 from 54.2% in 1979. ''The battle was going forward one child at a time,'' I said in March. ''There was momentum, unity, intolerance of the exaggeration and glorification of drug use by the media—we were building peer support for saying 'no.' Children were being taught resistance skills—in short, there was progress.''

Now there is silence—and not without consequence. In 1994, twice the number of eighth-graders were experimenting with marijuana as did in 1991, and daily use of marijuana by high school seniors in 1994 was up by half from 1993. The 1995 Monitoring the Future Survey shows that daily use has made another jump.

We should all, as citizens of this great nation, be frightened by the latest drug statistics. We should all question what they mean to our futures and those of our children. We should all resolve not to be silent any longer. By the latest drug statistics and the renewed calls for legalization of marijuana, it is painfully obvious that our ''letting up'' is going to let down the young people of this country. It's time to just say ''Whoa!''

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE BETTY LOREN-MALTESE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a leader in my district who has worked diligently to dramatically improve the quality of life in her community, Betty Loren-Maltese, town president of Cicero, IL. President Loren-Maltese was recently recognized for her efforts by Grit magazine which bestowed her with its True Grit Award for Distinguished Volunteer Service.

Although I could comment on the remarkable job president Loren-Maltese has done for her community in her less than 3 years in office, I will instead convey the words of the Cicero resident who nominated her for the award: ''Cicero had a bad reputation. But because of town president Loren-Maltese, we can hold our heads up high. She has declared war on gangs, slums, and dope pushers and [is] making Cicero a haven for law-abiding citizens.''

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate president Loren-Maltese for receiving this prestigious award and the great job she has done as a leader of her community.

TRIBUTE TO ELMER ''FUZZY'' MUELLER

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true community servant in my district, Mr. Elmer Mueller, who was recently selected as the Pleasantview Fire Protection District Employee of the Year.

Mr. Mueller, or ''Fuzzy,'' as he is known to virtually everyone, has served the district as a paid-on-call firefighter for 35 years, starting when the multicommunity district had two firehouses and two full-time employees. Now there are 4 facilities, 2 paramedic units, and 16 people on duty staffing the district around the clock.

Fuzzy's dedication has helped the department become one of the finest in the State. He currently oversees the district's air rehab unit, which provides sometimes life-saving air to firefighters and victims on the scene. The unit also provides a few comforts for his colleagues weary from battling a fire, like coffee, snacks, and blankets. Fuzzy also serves as treasurer, responsible for fundraising that helps cover the district's expenses and special programs, like providing bath thermometers to senior citizens so they will be less likely to scald themselves.

Fuzzy is also active in his church, Hope Lutheran in LaGrange, singing in the choir, and he only recently stepped down as coach of the church's softball team after 48 years.

In the words of his chief, Dan Hemers, Fuzzy ''goes at it full-bore, does it on his own, and makes sure it's done right.''

TRIBUTE TO KURT ENGEL, JOHN SIEPLE, AND BOB BOYD

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute three teachers in my district who represent all that is good in education today—Mr. Kurt Engel, Mr. John Sieple, and Mr. Bob Boyd of Lyons Township, IL, High School. These three educators were recently honored as a Most Inspirational Teacher, an award for which they were nominated by former students.

Mr. Engel, a physics teacher and baseball and football coach, characterizes his teaching method as stepping back and putting yourself in the students' shoes and seeing how you're meeting their needs. Mr. Sieple, a psychology teacher and football coach, said he likes to use students' own experiences to illustrate the points he makes in class and believes teachers must be flexible for their students. Mr. Boyd, a music teacher and choral director at LTHS for 23 years, often gets to teach students from their freshman through senior years and says he finds it rewarding to witness the progression of their skills.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these three fine teachers on receiving this honor and wish them, and all other dedicated teachers in our Nation, further success in shaping the minds and character of young people.

TRIBUTE TO CARYN M. SAIMO, TOM HAYMES, AND EUGENE WOJCICHOWSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three heroic citizens who helped prevent three crimes in Berwyn, IL, in my district—Ms. Caryn Saimo of Berwyn, Mr. Tom Haymes of Berwyn, and Mr. Eugene Wojcichowski of Chicago. All three were recently honored with commendations by the police department and the city council of Berwyn for their efforts in preventing crimes and apprehending criminals in the community.

Ms. Saimo stepped in to physically rescue an 11-year-old girl who was the victim of an abduction attempt and provided information to the police on the attacker. Mr. Wojcichowski pursued a purse snatcher and helped police catch him. Mr. Haymes' telephone call to the police about a suspicious stranger in his apartment building led police to recover $1,400 in stolen property in the suspect's car.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these three individuals on their willingness to get involved and not look the other way, and I hope that all Americans develop their spirit of responsibility in our war against criminals.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 6, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 7

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine whether Members of Congress should be able to make recommendations for individuals seeking Federal employment.
SD–342

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine threats and responses to Taiwan's security.
SD–419

Special on Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters
To continue hearings to examine certain issues relative to the Whitewater Development Corporation.
SH–216

FEBRUARY 8

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on S. 295, to permit labor management cooperative efforts that improve America's economic competitiveness to continue to thrive.
SD–430

10:00 a.m.
Special on Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters
To continue hearings to examine certain issues relative to the Whitewater Development Corporation.
SH–216

FEBRUARY 14

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to examine Medicare's billings policy for investigational devices and procedures by hospitals nationwide.
SD–342

FEBRUARY 28

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the Retired Officers Association, the Association of the U.S. Army, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the Blinded Veterans Association.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 27

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of World War I, AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
345 Cannon Building

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
335 Cannon Building