

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## A YOUNG SPEAKER VOICES TIME-TESTED IDEALS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 5, 1996*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, Hubert Humphrey, a distinguished former Vice President and Senator, observed over 50 years ago, that "It is not enough to merely defend democracy. To defend it may be to lose it; to extend it is to strengthen it. Democracy is not property; it is an idea." One of the best ways of extending our democratic ideals is to help more Americans, both young and old, improve their appreciation for democracy. Tracey Sierras of Bay City, MI, has exemplified this effort with her outstanding participation in this year's Voice of Democracy contest, sponsored by the Veterans' of Foreign Wars, in which she was selected as the best speaker in the State of Michigan, and this week is participating in the national finals here in Washington.

Tracey is the manifestation of what we want our young people to be. She is concerned about her community and nation, as evidenced by her efforts in this year's speaking contest. She understands the importance of the eloquence of words being followed with the commitment of action. She is vice president of Bay City All Saints High School student council, and has been actively involved with Students Against Drunk Driving. She leads by example, including her outstanding 3.5 grade point average.

Competing for achievement is nothing new for Tracey. She has done it this year in Michigan, and is facing our Nation's best here in Washington. She is planning on making her presence known internationally as she has set her long-term goal on becoming an international business lawyer. She will take more concrete steps towards the goal when she enters Saginaw Valley State University, my alma mater, this fall, putting to good use the scholarship she won as part of the Voice of Democracy contest.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we seem to hear stories about young people who are heading down the wrong path, who have failed to set goals for themselves and do not appreciate what life has to offer to them, it is important and refreshing for us to learn about capable, energetic and focused young people like Tracey Sierras. I know her parents, Randy and Judy, are rightly proud of their daughter. I want to add for the record that all of us in Bay City and in the fifth district are proud of her, too.

I congratulate Tracey on her accomplishments, as I do all of the other State winners. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating her as we prepare to welcome this new generation of new thoughtful leaders to the proud heritage of our Nation.

## HONORING VICTOR CRAWFORD, 1933-1996

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 5, 1996*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor Victor Crawford, who died March 2, 1996, at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, MD. Mr. Crawford was a leader and a national spokesman in the fight to curb tobacco use.

Mr. Crawford served in Maryland's State legislature for over 26 years. After he retired from his legislative career, Mr. Crawford became a lobbyist. One of his largest lobbying contracts was with the tobacco industry, including the Tobacco Institute, which paid him over \$20,000 in fees.

As a tobacco lobbyist, Mr. Crawford used his considerable legislative and personal skills to derail a number of State initiatives that would have curbed tobacco use in public places and by young people. "I was in it for the money," he said, "and I was never concerned if people were dying."

Mr. Crawford's views on tobacco radically changed after he was diagnosed with cancer, a product of his lifelong smoking addiction. He became an eloquent and persuasive speaker on the issue of tobacco. His message was clear and sobering, "It's too late for me, but it's not too late for you."

By appearing on "60 Minutes", Massachusetts' Department of Public Health's "Let's Make Smoking History" campaign, and a radio address with President Clinton, Victor Crawford made a difference in the fight against youth tobacco use. His was a credible voice, a man who realized he had made a mistake and wanted to make amends.

Mr. Crawford will be missed not only by his family and friends but also by countless children who listened to his message and decided not to start smoking. His legacy will include thousands of healthy lives that otherwise would have ended prematurely from tobacco related illnesses.

## HONORING THE SPRINGFIELD INTER-SERVICE CLUB COUNCIL AWARD WINNERS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 5, 1996*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to some very special people in Virginia's 11th District. These are individuals who put the good of their community above their own needs. These people received awards from the Springfield Inter-Service Club Council ISCC on February 20, 1996.

The Springfield ISCC was founded in 1986 to coordinate the good works of the numerous

service clubs and civic organizations in the greater Springfield community. Today more than 60 clubs, civic organizations, and agencies are affiliated with the ISCC.

Mr. Speaker, the following individuals who received awards for their distinguished service to the community are:

Sylvia Bonner. Sylvia has been a Girl Scouts Council of the Nation's Capital Service Unit comanager in the central Springfield area since 1992, Sylvia has worked hard to build a strong cohesive program for the youth of our community. Most recently she has picked up the banner of the Springfield Santa refurbishes experienced toys for needy children during the holidays. Under her leadership Santa's Green Elves are keeping a Springfield tradition alive.

John Garilli. John with his guide dog, Guy, has served the Springfield-Franconia Host Lions Club as secretary, vice president, flea market chairman, sight chairman, and communications chairman. He is founder and advisor for the Leo Club at Hayfield High School. John and Guy also serve as spokesman for Leader Dog in the Washington metro area.

Mr. Speaker, the following individuals who received awards for their outstanding community service are:

Dominick Caridi. Dominick has been a tireless and resourceful Boy Scout leader. He led the Scouting for Food Drive in southern Fairfax County and the city of Alexandria. Under his exceptional leadership and enthusiasm the Scouts collected more than 80 tons of food for the hungry residents of the Greater Washington area.

Robert E. Denny. Robert, an author, a Civil War historian, a tireless volunteer who has worked on the developmental programs for severely handicapped residents of the Northern Virginia Training Center.

Bob Lund. Bob serves the community in many ways. As the coordinator of volunteer efforts to maintain the grounds at the Pohick Regional Library, he has coordinated the efforts of over 35 Eagle Scout service projects, serving as mentor and role model to countless young people and saving the community untold costs.

Lt. Tyrone Morrow. Lieutenant Morrow of the Fairfax County Police Department serves his community in many ways. In addition to his unselfish service as a police officer he serves as a mentor and role model for children at risk of being lost to education. Through his personal efforts as a tutor and through his inspirational example and ability to recruit others to serve as tutors, Lt. Morrow has instituted ongoing projects to help young people in our community who had nowhere to turn.

Mr. Speaker, the following individuals received the Award for Persons of the Year:

Carl and Betty Kohlmeier. Carl and Betty have been unsung heroes in our community since 1959. In service to the victims of family violence, helping the Northern Virginia Hotline, active in the United Methodist Church, and feeding the needy through "Lazarus at the Gate." With seemingly endless energy and a gift to know what is right they have quietly and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ably given their hearts and their hands to ensure success in their endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating these fine citizens on their outstanding work. It is citizens like these, scattered across America, that provide this country with our margin for excellence, in providing services to those in need, keeping our communities clean and beautiful, and restoring the American dream to our young people. The Springfield Inter-Service Club Council and its member organizations deserve our thanks and efforts.

JACK VALENTI—ADDRESS TO THE  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS BAR  
ASSOCIATION: LESSONS OF ONE  
OF WASHINGTON'S KEENEST OB-  
SERVERS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Jack Valenti, the president and CEO of the Motion Picture Association of America, is one of the most distinguished and insightful observers of the Washington scene. As my colleagues know, Jack arrived in Washington aboard Air Force One with President Lyndon Johnson on November 22, 1963. In the three decades since Jack arrived at the White House, he has been a thoughtful and careful eyewitness to the administrations of seven Presidents and every Congress from the 88th to the 104th.

Jack shared his wisdom and thoughts about our National Government based on his firsthand participation and his perceptive observations in an outstanding address to the members of the Federal Communications Bar a few weeks ago. The lessons he shared with these attorneys are lessons that would be beneficial to all of us in the Congress as well. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the address of Jack Valenti be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it thoughtful attention.

WASHINGTON, DC: "IT'S A MAKE YOU TOWN OR A BRING YOU DOWN AND BREAK YOU TOWN."

(By Jack Valenti)

As one who has spent his entire adult career in two of life's classic fascinations, politics and movies, I have known in both those worlds the great, the near great and those who thought they were great. The latter category outnumbers the first two by a long ton. I have become convinced that movie people and politicians spring from the same DNA.

They are both:  
Unpredictable.  
Sometimes glamorous.  
Usually in crisis, imagined or otherwise.  
Addicted to power.  
Anxious to please.  
Always on stage.  
Hooked on applause.  
Enticed by publicity.  
Always reading from scripts prepared by someone else.

Constantly taking the public pulse.  
Never really certain, except publicly.  
Indeed, it's difficult to say which deserves more the description of entertainment capital of the world, Hollywood or Washington, D.C.

The lyrics of the song "This Town," as sung by Frank Sinatra explain most accurately what Washington is all about. Sang

Old Blue Eyes: "It's a make you town or a bring you down and break you town."

Which is why I would like to talk tonight about what I have learned since I arrived in the Federal City aboard Air Force One on November 22, 1963. In the intervening 32 years I have in turn been an intimate participant at the highest station of this government, serving my President with loyalty and fidelity, as well as a clinical observer through the administrations of seven Presidents, from the 88th Congress through the 104th Congress. Perhaps some of these musings will be some casual interest of a few of you. They are quite interesting to me.

So, let me count the lessons I have learned. Or more accurately, lessons learned as defined by my experience, not necessarily by yours.

I learned that in the White House there is one enduring standard by which every assistant to the President, every presidential adviser, every presidential consultant must inevitably be measured. Not whether you went to Harvard or Yale, or whether you scored 1600 on your SATs, or whether you are endlessly charming and charismatically enable or whether you made millions in what we sardonically call "the private sector." These are all attractive credentials which one may wear modestly or otherwise. But when the decision crunch is on in the Oval Office they are all merely tracings on dry leaves in the wind. What does count, the ultimate and only gauge, is whether you have "good judgment."

I learned that no presidential decision is ever made where the President had all the information he needed to make the decision. There is never enough facts. Very quickly, the decision corridor grows dark, the mapping indistinct, the exit inaccessible. What is not useful are precedents or learned disquisitions by Op-Ed page pundits, some of whom would be better suited to raising pigeons. Finally, the decision is made on judgment alone. Sometimes the judgment is good. Sometimes it is not.

You don't learn "good judgment" in the Ivy League or by reading the New York Times, the Washington Post or even the Weekly Standard. It is well to remember, as Oscar Wilde once said, that from time to time nothing that is worth knowing can be taught. Judgment is something that springs from some little elf who inhabits an area between your belly and your brain, and who from time to time, tugs at your nerve edges, and says, "no, not that way, the other way." This mysterious inhabitant is called instinct, intuition, judgment. It is the one ingredient on which the rest of human condition depends for guidance.

I learned that the one political component above all else which can insure electoral victory or crushing defeat is timing. A whack to your political solar plexus six to eight months before an election is survivable. Two weeks before the election, and you're dead. Ask Jimmy Carter. In politics, twenty-hours is a millennium.

I learned that economic forecasts beyond about two weeks have the same odds of accuracy as guessing the winning numbers in the D.C. lottery. If you truly believe in long-term predictions of economic activity, estimates based on so-called "real numbers," which is the mantra of the current budget debate, then you are enrolled in a defunct mythology. Economic forecasts are usually unwarranted assumptions leaping to a preconceived conclusion. Just remember, whenever an economist can't remember his phone number, he will give you an estimate.

I learned that when there is no unamiable issue like war, or prospect of war or recession or economic disaster, most people vote for a President viscerally not intellectually.

Most people choose a President romantically, a choice made in unfathomable ways which is now romance is formed. Like John Kennedy and Ronald Reagan.

I learned never to humiliate an antagonist and never desert a friend. In a political struggle, never got personal else the dagger digs too deep. Your enemy today may need to be your ally tomorrow.

I learned that nothing lasts. What is up will inevitably go down and sooner or later in reverse. It took forty years, but the House changed masters. Victory is often the prelude to defeat. President Bush can rise to testify about that. Failure is often the precursor of triumph. Ask Bill Clinton. Richard Nixon tasted both ends of those beguiling equations. The breeding ground of politics is irrigated and nourished by change. As one who has fallen from political power, I can instruct George Stephanopoulos in how quickly you lose your charm and your enticements when you no longer sit at the right hand of the Sun King.

I learned that a political poll is Janus in disguise. The life of a poll is about 10 nanoseconds. It is already in decay when it is published. A political poll, like the picture of Dorian Gray, is the face of entropy. The veteran professionals know that. The old polls use polls to raise money. When polls are up, go for the fat wallets. But the politician who persistently lifts his wet finger to test the political polls before he acts, usually leaves office with a wet finger.

I learned that if a President, a Congressman, a Senator not have convictions, he or she will be right only by accident. I must confess I have a grudging admiration for those freshmen House Republicans who won't budge from their fixed convictions. They truly believe, heavily, explicitly. Which is why Speaker Gingrich is finding out what Mirabeau finally knew: When you undertake to run a revolution, the difficulty is not to make it go. It is to hold it in check.

But I have also learned that the frustrating constant of modern day American politics is perennial gridlock, caused by forces at either extreme. It has been said that a man does not show his greatness by being at the end of one political boundary or the other, but rather by touching both at once. In our free Republic, political parties argue and shout, but finally they touch both ends of the extremes and draw them together. That is called "compromise." It is not an ignoble word. Compromise is the canopy under which men and women finally behave wisely, once they have exhausted all other alternatives. Without compromise, parliamentary bodies will "split into a bundle of unfriendly and distrustful fragments."

I have learned that if we live in the incestuous world of Washington long enough we become, in the main, skeptics, cynics, who view with lacerating contempt the boobs and the rabble, the unlearned and unlettered, who live out there, somewhere east of Beverly Hills and west of the Beltway. But those boobs are the very folks who over two centuries of cruel disjunctings have sustained this free and loving land.

I have a special feeling for the rabble. My grandparents were part of that rabble. They came to Texas from Sicily, poor immigrant peasants, strangers in a strange and wondrous land. They became unabashed patriots, which to them meant fierce loyalty and unbreakable fidelity to their new country.

These days we are uneasy with the designation "patriot." We regard it in much the same queasy manner as one does holding a wolf by the ears. Too bad. When the night is full of knives, when lightning is seen and drums are heard, the patriots are always there, ready to fight, and ready to die if need be, to defend their country and to protect

those who stayed home, for sound and convenient reasons, of course.

But the greatest lesson I have learned, the most important of my education, is really the essential imperative of this century. It is called leadership. We brandish the word. We admire its light. But we seldom define it. Outside Caen in the Normandy countryside of France is a little cemetery. Atop one of the graves is a cross on which is etched these words: "Leadership is wisdom and courage and a great carelessness of self." Which means, of course, that leaders must from time to time put to hazard their own political future in order to do what is right in the long term interests of those they have by solemn oath sworn to serve. Easy to say. Tough to do.

I remember when I first bore personal witness to its doing. It was in December, 1963. Lyndon Johnson had been President but a few short weeks. At that time I was actually living on the third floor of the White House until my family arrived. The President said to me on a Sunday morning, "call Dick Russell and ask him if he would come by for coffee with you and me."

Senator Richard Brevard Russell of Georgia was the single most influential and honored figure in the Senate. His prestige towered over all others in those years before the dialogue turned sour and mean. When in 1952, the Senate Democratic leader's post fell open, the other Senators turned immediately to Russell, imploring him to take the job. "No," said Russell, "let's make Lyndon Johnson our leader, he'll do just fine." So at the age of 44, just four years in his first Senate term, LBJ became the youngest ever Democratic leader and in a short time the greatest parliamentary commander in Senate history.

When Russell arrived, the President greeted him warmly with a strong embrace, the six-foot four LBJ and the smallish, compact Russell, with his gleaming bald head and penetrating eyes. The President steered him to the couch overlooking the Rose Garden, in the West Hall on the second floor of the Mansion. I sat next to Russell. The President was in his wing chair, his knees almost touching Russell's, so close did they sit.

The President drew even closer, and said in an even voice, "Dick, I love you and I owe you. If it had not been for you I would not have been Leader, or Vice President or now President. But I wanted to tell you face to face, please don't get in my way on this Civil Rights Bill, which has been locked up in the Senate too damn long. I intend to pass this bill, Dick. I will not cavil. I will not hesitate. And if you get in my way, I'll run you down."

Russell sat mutely for a moment, impassive, his face a mask. Then he spoke, in the rolling accents of his Georgia countryside. "Well, Mr. President, you may just do that. But I pledge you that if you do, it will not only cost you the election, it will cost you the South forever."

President Johnson in all the later years in which I knew him so intimately never made me prouder than he did that Sunday morning so long, long ago. He touched Russell lightly on the shoulder, an affectionate gesture of one loving friend to another. He spoke softly, almost tenderly: "Dick, my old friend, if that's the price I have to pay, then I will gladly pay it."

Of all the lessons I have learned in my political life, that real life instruction in leadership on a Sunday morning in the White House was the most elemental, and the most valuable. It illuminated in a blinding blaze the highest point to which the political spirit can soar. I have never forgotten it. I never will.

## COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleagues, Congressmen STOKES and PAYNE, for calling this special order in celebration of Black History Month for choosing this year's theme: African-American Women: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. The theme today heralds women who have made distinctive contributions to our country. For every woman from Harriet Tubman to Rosa Parks to Myrlie Evers-Williams who have become household names, there are legions of women from past to present who have made great contributions to their communities with little or no recognition. We are here to honor all of them today.

When we examine this theme, it is only natural that our thoughts would turn to our recently departed friend and colleague Barbara Jordan. Congresswoman Jordan was a formidable force, not only in the African American community, but throughout our country. A champion of liberal causes, she was not only a role model for African American women, but also an inspiration to people of all colors.

Mr. Speaker, I am very fortunate to represent California's 8th Congressional District and to work with many outstanding African-American leaders, both women and men, and community organizations based in the city of San Francisco. These are leaders like Enola Maxwell, who has been a driving force for the Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, guiding and mentoring several generations of neighborhood youth; or like Naomi Gray, who spent many years on the San Francisco Health Commission as an advocate for health care for low-income communities; or like Sharon Hewitt, who recently helped organize a city-wide summit to find ways to prevent youth violence among communities of color in San Francisco. These women are working within the community to make it a better place. I applaud their efforts, and the efforts of the many African-American women in my district who are working every day to improve life in the city of San Francisco and in our Nation.

In just a few days, we will end Black History Month and enter a celebration of Women's History Month. Let us continue to acknowledge the accomplishments of pioneering women of the past and promote and support the goals of African-American women present and future. Their struggles deserve credit and recognition every day of the year, not just during Black History Month.

## COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with this year's Black History Month theme, "African American Women: Yesterday, Today and To-

morrow" I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding St. Louisan who exemplifies the highest values and qualities of leadership in the African-American community, Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson is a St. Louis native who graduated from Sumner High School and received a B.A. degree in economics, cum laude, from Talladega College. She went on to earn her LL.B. from Lincoln University School of Law. Mrs. Wilson has been a highly respected jurist in St. Louis for many years and is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. She has also taught at the CLEO Institute and St. Louis University School of Law.

Margaret Bush Wilson has dedicated her life to the fight for civil rights and racial equality, carrying on a family tradition of community service. Mrs. Wilson's mother, Berenice Casey, served on the executive committee of the St. Louis NAACP in the 1920's and 1930's and her father, James T. Bush, Sr., a pioneer real estate broker in St. Louis was the moving force behind the Shelley versus Kraemer case which led to the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial restrictive housing covenants.

In addition to being a prominent St. Louis leader, Margaret Bush Wilson has served in many national positions. She was national chairperson of the NAACP Board of Directors from 1975-84. She has also served in the following Federal, State, and local posts: U.S. Attorney, Legal Division, the Rural Electrification Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, assistant attorney-general of Missouri, Legal Services specialist, State Technical Assistance Office, War on Poverty; administrator, community services and continuing education programs, title I, Higher Education Act of 1965 in Missouri, and acting director, St. Louis Lawyers for Housing.

Mrs. Wilson actively serves in numerous organizations committed to education and social justice. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is the recipient of many civic and professional awards including honorary degrees from St. Paul's College, Smith College, Washington University, Kenyon College, Talladega College, Boston University, and the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Margaret Bush Wilson is a cherished member of the St. Louis community and a distinguished black woman. She has demonstrated a deep understanding of the history of the black community and displayed the highest level of compassion for equal justice. She has truly dedicated her life to improving the future of the black community.

Mr. Speaker. I am honored to salute Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, a force for good in our society who has helped changed the course of African-American history.

## THE DEATH OF HIS EMINENCE, JOHN CARDINAL KROL, D.D., J.D.C., ARCHBISHOP EMERITUS OF PHILADELPHIA, 1910-96

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my thoughts about a great spiritual leader who led the archdiocese of Philadelphia for nearly 30 years.

This week, the city of Philadelphia, the entire Delaware Valley region, the United States, and people throughout the world are mourning the death of one of the great spiritual leaders of our time, John Cardinal Krol, archbishop emeritus of the archdiocese of Philadelphia. He was 85. He came to Philadelphia an unknown bishop from Cleveland. He leaves with friends in the city, the Nation, and around the world.

In my capacity of public service, I have had the great opportunity to know His Eminence. Through my contacts with members of his flock, I have come to appreciate the spirit, dedication, and integrity of a man who was unwavering in his faith in God, his commitment to his church and its people, and his dedication to the Greater Philadelphia area he served. He was a prince of the church who never lost touch with the common man and woman. He was a doctrinal conservative who had compassion for workers and the poor. He was, at once, a man who moved in powerful worldwide circles which dictated the course of Roman Catholicism and international politics and a shepherd whose humble service to God and His people made him a role model for those of all faiths. He served his people and his church with strong, steady, and effective leadership and with great distinction.

The cardinal was born in Cleveland in 1910, the fourth of eight children of John and Anne Krol, Polish immigrants. One day, the cardinal liked to remember, a coworker asked him four questions about Catholicism that he couldn't answer. Annoyed, he began poking around in theology books. Instead of answers, he found more questions. That search for answers led him, at age 21, to the door of St. Mary's Seminary in Cleveland where he enrolled in 1931 as a candidate for the priesthood. There he developed a reputation for scholastic brilliance and was ordained a priest in 1937.

His obvious intelligence and his devotion to God led him to Rome where he studied canon law. He arrived in a Europe restless under the shadow of Adolph Hitler. He visited Poland in 1939 to seek out the birthplace of his parents and managed to flee just before Nazi troops overran the country. Father Krol returned to this country and began further law studies at Catholic University here in Washington. He obtained his doctorate in canon law in 1942.

A year later, he was named vice chancellor of the Cleveland diocese and, in 1951, he became chancellor. In 1953, he was named auxiliary bishop of Cleveland and, later that year, vicar general of the diocese.

It was from this position he was named archbishop of Philadelphia in 1961.

As a public figure in Philadelphia, Cardinal Krol often moved among the wealthy and powerful in public life. Still, those who know him well described the cardinal as shy, compassionate, caring, and most at ease with children and the disabled.

It was at the Second Vatican Council in 1962 that Bishop Krol became friendly with Karol Jozef Wojtyla, the Polish priest who would later become Pope John Paul II. The future pope had been born in a town less than 50 miles from where Bishop Krol's parents hailed, and the two could lapse easily into a local Polish dialect that no one around them could understand.

Bishop Krol had been the only American named the year before to serve on a commission preparing for the Vatican Council. His Ho-

liness, Pope John XXIII, called the meeting of all the world's Catholic bishops in an effort to renew the church for life in modern times. It was to be only the 21st such council in the church's history and the first in a century.

It was amid these preparations that Pope John named Bishop Krol to be archbishop of Philadelphia. He succeeded John Cardinal O'Hara, who had died the previous summer. Then the youngest Catholic archbishop in the United States, Krol approached his new job with trepidation. Still, he later recalled that he was given a warm welcome by the priest, religious, and the people of Philadelphia.

A talented administrator, he kept the archdiocese financially secure at a time when even the Vatican was experiencing monetary problems. He ran the five-county archdiocese like a business and responsibly provided for the 1.5 million Catholics who live there. He maintained the Catholic school system, one of the best in the Nation, despite severe economic pressures and a decline in teaching funds.

At the same time he was administering the archdiocese with great skill, his stature rose in Rome. During the Vatican Council, Pope John made him one of the five under secretaries. In 1967, Pope Paul VI named Archbishop Krol a cardinal, a prince of the church.

In 1971, the cardinal's fellow bishops elected him to a 3-year term as president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, solidifying his position as a premier prelate of the Catholic Church in America.

It is widely believed that Cardinal Krol played a key role in the 1978 conclave that elected Wojtyla, then the archbishop of Krakow, Poland, to the papacy. The two remained close friends and Cardinal Krol was one of the few people in the world who could get through to His Holiness on the telephone, giving him unique input to the decisionmaking process of the Roman Catholic Church.

Poland was always an important cause in Cardinal Krol's life. He made radio broadcasts in Polish to his ancestral land for more than 25 years and headed relief efforts during the economic crises of the 1980's when his friend Lech Walesa and the Solidarity movement were challenging Communist rule.

In this country, he offered advice and direction to several American Presidents including Richard Nixon who asked him to deliver sermons in the White House during his Presidency. He offered prayers at two Republican national conventions and traveled extensively to Israel, Egypt, India, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, and Poland. He called for Catholics and Protestants to lay down their arms in Northern Ireland and urged both sides to share the language of peace in the Middle East.

In 1972, he concelebrated Mass with Pope John Paul II, then a cardinal, in a field at Auschwitz honoring the Polish priest and martyr St. Maximilian Kolbe, who volunteered to die in place of a Polish Army sergeant.

When the Vatican was faced with staggering deficits in the early 1980's, Cardinal Krol was appointed to a council of 15 cardinals and helped rescue the Holy See's finances. In 1985, Pope John Paul II appointed Cardinal Krol one of three copresidents over the Extraordinary Synod of Bishops, a special conference summoned by the Pope to evaluate the condition of the church 20 years after the close of Vatican II.

Cardinal Krol submitted his resignation to the Pope on his 75th birthday as required by

church law. But its acceptance was delayed out of a reluctance to see him step down. Finally, 2 years later, after the cardinal had become seriously ill, the Pope named Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua, then bishop of Pittsburgh, to succeed him.

On the occasion of his 75th birthday, the cardinal listed among the high points of his tenure in Philadelphia the canonization in 1977 of his 19th-century predecessor, St. John Neumann, the fourth bishop of Philadelphia; the meeting in Philadelphia in 1976 of the 41st International Eucharistic Congress, a major gathering of Catholics from around the world; Pope John Paul II's visit to Philadelphia in 1979 during His Holiness' first trip to the United States; and the development of the new parishes and the construction of new churches.

When many Catholics fled the city of Philadelphia for the suburbs, Cardinal Krol adopted a policy of keeping as many churches and schools open as possible in innercity neighborhoods despite the fact that the majority of the people served by the churches and schools there were not Catholic.

Cardinal Krol also took satisfaction in the establishment in 1981 of Business Leaders Organized for Catholic Schools [BLOCS], an organization of local corporate executives, Catholic and non-Catholic, that raised millions of dollars for Catholic schools.

Cardinal Krol stayed on the job longer after reaching retirement age than any other American bishop.

The Cardinal, whose name in Polish means king, was uncomfortable with the trappings of his office. He disliked pomp and was happiest when he was with the children of his archdiocese or helping the poor.

Over the years, honors have been showered on the prelate. A score of colleges and universities, including all the Philadelphia-area ones, conferred honorary degrees upon him. His biography lists 45 awards, including ones from Poland, Italy, and the Republic of Chad. He received the Philadelphia Freedom Medal, the city's most prestigious award, in 1978.

The last award listed, and perhaps the most revered by Cardinal Krol, was the Commandery with the Star of the Order of Merit, presented by Polish President Lech Walesa in March 1991. Poland's highest award for people of other nations who are not heads of state, it had not been awarded in 52 years.

The health of Cardinal Krol has not been good for years, Mr. Speaker, but he never lost his sense of humor. "You get tired and you get into a rocking chair and you can't get it started," he quipped. But even when his health was not good, Cardinal Krol kept working on behalf of his church and its people. He traveled to Rome to celebrate the elevation of his successor, Anthony Bevilacqua, to the College of Cardinals in June 1991. And last October, he was at Giants Stadium to welcome his dear friend, the Pope, to America.

Cardinal John Krol died on the Feast of Katherine Drexel, the Philadelphia heiress and nun who he sought to elevate to the status of saint.

The woman, known as Mother Drexel, was beatified November 20, 1988, in a ceremony at the Vatican. Beatification is the second-highest honor the Catholic Church can confer, the next-to-last step in the long process toward granting sainthood to a member.

Cardinal Krol, then a retired archbishop, said at the time that the honor was a dream come true.

The quest to honor Mother Drexel began in 1964 when Cardinal Krol approved a request by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament that the church consider the possibility of declaring Mother Drexel a saint.

An heiress who lived in poverty as a nun, Mother Drexel gave \$20 million to support the church's work among black people and native Americans. I think it is fitting that Cardinal Krol chose such a person to champion. Her spirit was reflected in his life. Her compassion for those in need was mirrored by his own. Her rejection of wealth and status in favor of a life of service was matched by his rejection of earthly trappings in favor of unflinching spirituality.

Unfortunately, Cardinal Krol's friend, Pope John Paul II, will be unable to attend the funeral services in Philadelphia because of security restrictions but he was saddened by the news of his friend's death. His Holiness said, "I have received news of the death of Cardinal John Krol, with a sense of great loss. With immense gratitude for his fruitful and untiring cooperation with the Holy See from the time of the Second Vatican Council and with me personally throughout my pontificate, I am certain that his memory will live on in the community he so faithfully served."

Mr. Speaker, the death of John Cardinal Krol was a loss to the archdiocese of Philadelphia and the entire Nation as well as to the Catholic Church, both here in the United States and throughout the world. Cardinal Krol was a quiet, graceful man in life and he was graceful in death. He chose to return home where he died, in his own bed, surrounded by friends, family, and colleagues. By extension, Mr. Speaker, all of us who ever knew him, who ever benefited by his leadership and faith, who ever felt the grace of this man were there as well. He will be missed but his spirit will live on in the lives of all he touched.

#### H.R. 1645 AND THE FLOODING IN OREGON

HON. JIM BUNN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, with the recent floods in the Pacific Northwest, one of the things that became clear to me is that there are times when neighbors doing everything they can to help their neighbors just is not enough. These are the times where people need help that only the State and Federal governments can provide, whether that be through the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] or the National Guard, or any other Government program designed to help those in the most need. In this case, I was lucky enough to witness first-hand the National Guard in Oregon and the important role in saving lives and property. I am very thankful for having that opportunity.

Immediately after the rains, I observed the flood-damaged areas while riding in a National Guard helicopter. During that ride, we found a family stranded. The National Guard used the helicopter to rescue the family and take them to safety. It is actions like this, that happened

all across the flooded area, that show how important the Oregon National Guard is to our State. At this time, I would like to submit for the RECORD comments provided by Major General Rees of the Oregon National Guard which further illustrate the need for the National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS, OREGON NATIONAL GUARD, OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Salem, OR, February 26, 1996.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD J. PHILBIN,  
Executive Director, National Guard Association of the United States, Washington, DC.

DEAR ED: Knowing the keen interest you and the leadership of the NGAUS have shown in regard to H.R. 1646, I have decided to write this letter to inform you of our experiences in the recent traumatic flooding in Oregon.

I am proud to say that the men and women of the Oregon National Guard, Army and Air, responded magnificently. A total of over 1,200 individuals responded, reaching a peak of 750 on duty at one time.

In a similar flooding in 1964 over 70 lives were lost. In 1996, only 4 perished. Technological improvements such as satellite weather, cell phones, et al, played a significant part. However, a modernized National Guard played a huge role in that "golden" 24 hours when everyone must get it right or fail. Mud slides and high water made our highway system a shambles. National Guardsmen in many different modes but primarily in modernized aircraft or aircraft with aircrews equipped with night vision devices and thermal imagers executed 68 persons from extremely perilous circumstances.

To those who say that the Guard is in too many communities and needs to reduce, let me say that we would have failed if we had been concentrated only in mega-armories in metropolitan areas. To those who say that we can share resources with other components, let me say thank you, but I need dual-missioned and highly functional units available at a moment's notice and under the Governor's control.

Geographic dispersal, community involvement, familiarity with municipal government, the right mix of modernized capabilities, and unity of command is what the people of Oregon needed and got in their time or peril.

Only the National Guard can deliver that support. I fear that H.R. 1646 may create some false sense that the Army Reserve will ride to the rescue in a dire local emergency in lieu of a diminished National Guard.

Additionally, I must tell you of the support I received from fellow TAG's and the National Guard Bureau. In the response process, the California National Guard put a C-130 with 240,000 sand bags in to Portland Air National Guard base within 6 hours of the request. In the recovery phase, California, Utah, and Washington put units on stand-by (primarily ribbon-bridge companies and water purification units). This was all done without an interstate compact because we made it work without a compact. However, please do not diminish your advocacy of the national compact. Many important questions such as liability and insurance need to be addressed systematically and not on the tarmac with each event.

Finally, I can say that the foresight shown by previous Oregon Adjutants General in selecting force structure paid great dividends. At the heart of our operation was the 41st Brigade and 116th Brigade combat units with their inherent command, control, and communications. Their Table of Organization and Equipment support units of engineer, medical, and MP's were supplemented by force multipliers from echelon above division ARNG aviation, engineers, and transpor-

tation units and ANG support units. (I am also pleased to tell you that critical parts for our CH-47D aircraft were delivered "just in time" by our OSA ANG C-26.) A truly balanced force of combat, combat support, and combat service support units made the day.

Keep up the fight, we need an informed approach on this issue, not a quick legislative enactment based on an anecdote.

Best regards,

RAYMOND F. REES,  
Major General, OR NG,  
Adjutant General.

#### AFFIRMATIVE STEPS OF THE ST. LOUIS FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is a well-known fact that in spite of the many gains women have made in the workplace, there are still employers who have yet to recognize their talents and reward them accordingly. This is especially true in law enforcement. I am proud to say that St. Louis officials have taken affirmative steps to resolve this problem. Recently, St. Louis Fire Department chief, Neil Svetanics, appointed the department's first woman captain, Gail Simmons, to the busiest engine company in the city.

I want to share the following editorial regarding the St. Louis Fire Department's effort to recruit and hire women. Entitled "Climbing The Fire Department's Ladder," the editorial appeared in the February 2, 1996, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is my hope that the account will enlighten my colleagues who have questions regarding employment politics that target qualified and deserving women and other minorities.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 29, 1996]

#### CLIMBING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT'S LADDER

With the elevation of women to the ranks of captain in both the city's Fire and Police departments, it now seems rather ludicrous that society used to ask whether females were capable of becoming police officers and firefighters.

Eventually the question became why so few of them held such jobs. That was the issue the Department of Justice raised during the 1970s to prod fire and police departments across the country to hire more women.

Just recently, the city's Fire Department reached a milestone of sorts by appointing the first woman captain in 139 years. She is Gail Simmons.

Capt. Simmons is one of 118 captains; she's assigned to the city's busiest engine company, No. 28, at 4810 Enright Avenue. Chief Neil Svetanics wants to go further. His goal, he says, is the appointment of the city's first female battalion chief. Whereas a captain commands a fire truck, a battalion chief supervises five firehouses within a district. Reaching that goal will necessarily mean the department will have to accelerate its recruitment and hiring of women. They now number 10 in a city firefighting force of about 700.

Police Board President Anne-Marie Clarke adds that recruitment of more women is a priority. The department already is way ahead of the Fire Department when it comes to hiring women.

They make up roughly 12 percent of the city's police force, and the board already has

promoted a woman. Antoinette "Toni" Filla, to the rank of captain. A 21-year veteran, she commands the Eighth District and formerly headed the internal affairs division.

Cpts. Simmons and Filla don't regard their achievements as all that special. But they are special in one important sense. As trailblazers, these two have opened the doors for others who will be less stigmatized by the old question of whether women are physically capable of being cops and firefighters.

#### A TRIBUTE TO LOUISE ST. JEAN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Louise St. Jean. Louise, the department of economic and community development's executive secretary, is retiring at the end of March after 23 years of exemplary service with the County of San Bernardino in California.

Louise was born in San Bernardino at St. Bernardine Hospital. As the youngest of eight children, she was raised on a 100-acre farm in Bloomington where her dad grew boysenberries. Her mother, who is 91, still lives in Bloomington.

Louise began her professional work with San Bernardino County in 1973 as a clerk with the transportation/flood control department. She was promoted in 1975 and served with the county surveyor's office. A short time later, Louise returned to the county and in 1985 was promoted to executive secretary to the director of Economic and Community Development.

Louise was recognized as the department's County Employee of the Year in 1994 by the board of supervisors. She was particularly instrumental in facilitating the public sector approval process for the issuance of over \$800 million in tax-exempt housing and industrial development bonds to finance new homes, apartments, and commerce in San Bernardino County.

Louise is also well known for her versatility and professionalism which has allowed her to assume many diverse responsibilities. While she has served primarily as the secretary to the ECD director, she was also the secretary for the county's appointed economic and community development commission and secretary to the Agua Mansa Growth Association comprised of elected officials from the cities of Colton, Riverside and Rialto and the Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Louise's husband Ed, their family, and many friends in wishing her many more years of happiness and success in writing that book she has always wanted to write. It is only appropriate that the House recognize Louise St. Jean today for her many years of dedicated service to San Bernardino County.

#### TRIBUTE TO JIM ELLIOTT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Jim Elliott of Milwaukee, who after

39 years in the labor movement, 22 of them as president of the Milwaukee Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO, recently retired.

After serving his country in the Air Force, Jim returned to Milwaukee and began working at Otis Elevator, where he joined the Elevator Constructors Local 15. Five years later, while still at Otis, following his parent's examples of union activism and involvement, he was elected full-time business manager for the union, a post he held for 18 years. In 1974, Jim put his years of union experience to work once again and was elected president of the Milwaukee Building and Construction Trades Council, the post he held until his retirement just last month.

During his distinguished career, Jim has served his union brothers and sisters well in various capacities, including the United Way of Greater Milwaukee; the Greater Milwaukee Committee; the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; the Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO; and the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

Best wishes, Jim, to you and Sandy, and to your children and grandchildren. Enjoy your well-deserved retirement and thanks for everything over the years. God bless.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, yesterday I was unavoidably detained. As a result, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 44. However, had I been able to vote, I would have voted "yes."

I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD following rollcall vote No. 44.

#### HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM BILL

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Kennedy-Kassebaum-Roukema health insurance reform bill. Of the more than 43 million Americans who still have no health insurance, 21 million lack coverage because of preexisting conditions. An additional 4 million must stay in their jobs because they fear losing coverage if they leave.

The Roukema bill will expand the availability of health insurance by eliminating preexisting condition restrictions and guaranteeing portability. Americans who want to change jobs will no longer be locked into their current jobs because they fear they will lose their health insurance.

Of course, we should continue our efforts to enact comprehensive health care reform legislation that will control costs and ensure universal coverage. While the Roukema bill is by no means the solution to our Nation's health care crisis, it is a good start.

In his State of the Union Address, President Clinton said he would sign the Kennedy-

Kassebaum-Roukema bill, and he urged Congress to take quick action on this legislation. The House of Representatives has an opportunity to move the Roukema health care reform bill one step closer to the President's desk by passing it as soon as possible. Unfortunately, some Members of this body want to delay enactment of these much-needed reforms by loading the Roukema bill down with controversial provisions.

Mr. Speaker, we can't afford to let this modest, but essential health care reform plan fall by the wayside. The American people need this health care reform bill, and they need it now. I urge my colleagues to support the Roukema health care reform bill.

#### A TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS L. PETERSON

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Phyllis L. Peterson, who is retiring after 12 distinguished years as president of Diablo Valley College in Concord, CA.

Dr. Peterson's career began 37 years ago as a high school French teacher. She later was recruited into community college administration at De Anza College in Cupertino, CA, and later at Cuyamaca College in San Diego County.

In 1984, Dr. Peterson became the fourth president of Diablo Valley College. During her illustrious career at DVC, she helped develop the Center for Higher Education at DVC's satellite center in San Ramon, CA, and led the college to its highest enrollment of 23,000 students. She guided the college's faculty and staff into an era of shared governance and provided the vision for DVC's nationally acclaimed instructional program.

Dr. Peterson has proven herself a leader in higher education. In 1993, she served as head of the Chief Executive Officers of the California Community Colleges. The University of Texas Community College Leadership Program recognized her as an outstanding community college president and the Association of California Community College Administrators honored her with the Harry Buttmer Distinguished Administrator Award.

Through her accomplishments as a teacher and administrator, Dr. Peterson embodies the very best in our educational leadership. I personally want to thank her for her years of dedicated service to the education community and wish her the very best in the future.

#### RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of National Sportsmanship Day, March 7, 1996. Since 1991, student athletes from across the country have come together to celebrate sportsmanship,

and the importance of fairness, character, and ethics in athletics at all levels. Parents, teachers, coaches, and students of all ages will spend this day participating in creative activities that will emphasize the rewards of being a good sport. Teamwork, cooperation, honesty, and integrity are the themes of the life lessons that are learned by the young people who take part in this day.

For the past 6 years, the Institute for International Sport, located at the University of Rhode Island, has worked hard to help establish greater awareness in the area of physical fitness. In addition to National Sportsmanship Day, the institute works all year to promote initiatives like the Student-Athlete Outreach Program, where student-athletes from high schools and colleges travel to local elementary and middle schools to serve as positive role models and promote good sportsmanship.

I am proud to offer my support to programs like this that provide students of all ages the opportunity to develop the skills that will help them through life. I would like to acknowledge the parents, teachers, coaches, participants, and especially those individuals who have committed their time and efforts to broaden participation in the arena of friendly competition and sportsmanship.

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#### THE CARDIAC ARREST SURVIVAL ACT OF 1995

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act of 1995. This legislation would encourage greater training of citizens and professionals who respond first to victims whose heart suddenly stops, known as cardiac arrest, or other cases of serious trauma injury. It would expand the number of health professionals and members of the lay public who are trained to perform life savings techniques, such as cardio-pulmonary resuscitation [CPR], rescue breathing, relieving airway obstruction, and other first aid techniques.

Each year, approximately 350,000 people die when they suffer cardiac arrest. Less than 5 percent of people suffering cardiac arrest outside of a hospital survive, according to the American Heart Association.

I know we can do better than this. We owe it to ourselves and our loved ones to try. For instance, in Seattle, where CPR training is required for high school students, cab drivers, and Seattle sports arena vendors, and is offered free to anyone who wants it, a person is five times more likely to survive a cardiac arrest than in most other parts of the country. In Seattle, the average survival rate for cardiac arrest is 29 percent and rises to 40 percent for victims who receive the quickest emergency response.

As a member of the Health Subcommittee, I have received evidence that strongly suggests that we should be training more people to learn CPR. Merely eight States currently require elementary and secondary school teachers to be trained in CPR and first aid before receiving a teaching certificate. Only 15 States demand that athletic coaches know CPR, while 16 States require students to learn CPR.

But even if we expand these programs, we must ask, "Are we training the right people?" A recent study of CPR training courses by Dr. Nisha Chandra, a Johns Hopkins researcher and member of the American Heart Association's Emergency Cardiac Care Committee, found that three out of four of those participating in an American Red Cross CPR training course were under age 40. However, the people most likely to be called on to use CPR in the home, where 70 percent of cardiac arrests occur, are those between 50 and 70. We should be training more older Americans to perform CPR.

The need for CPR training is particularly acute in the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts where there is a high proportion of elderly residents. I believe it is essential to increase public awareness of this issue. In fact, many of my congressional staff have received CPR training.

But, according to the American Heart Association, CPR training is not enough. To increase survival after cardiac arrest, a sequence of events needs to occur, including early CPR response—within 4 minutes—opening airways and providing oxygen, administering electric shock, known as defibrillation—to restore heart rhythm—and medication. Each of these activities must be successfully linked in a chain of survival. Any weak link in this chain undermines the likelihood of success.

This legislation I am introducing today would encourage States to increase CPR and life saving first aid training for anyone likely to be in frequent contact with people at high risk of cardiac arrest, such as health professional, police and fire personnel, athletic coaches, and lifeguards. In addition, States would be encouraged to train members of the lay public, such as school teachers, high school students, licensed professionals, and even anyone applying for a driver's license.

The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services would be directed to develop recommendations to States regarding how to increase training in CPR and other life saving techniques and who should be trained. The Secretary would make recommendations regarding how to increase the availability of automatic external defibrillators on ambulances, in large public buildings, and at large public gatherings, such as sports events.

The Secretary would also recommend approaches to reduce the cost of liability insurance associated with defibrillators to make them more affordable and available. The Secretary would study options for self-insurance by the Federal Government for defibrillators it buys and consider the advisability of establishing an industry funded compensation fund to pay claims arising from devices purchased by private entities.

Finally, the Secretary would monitor the frequency of cardiac arrest and survival and report to the Congress regarding improvement in these areas.

This legislation would not mandate any State or local actions and would authorize only the funds necessary to carry out authorized Federal activities.

I urge my colleagues to join the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, the American Association of Critical Care Nurses, and the National Association of EMS Physicians in support of this potentially life saving legislation.

#### COMBATING TERRORISM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to condemn in the harshest terms the recent wave of suicide-bomb attacks in Israel. These cowardly attacks, carried out by Hamas, indiscriminately maimed and killed hundreds of innocent civilians and must be stopped. How many times must Israel watch her children be butchered in the street while she stands by idly in the name of peace? How long would the United States tolerate this level of terror if these scenes were played out in the streets of New York or Washington?

The time has come for Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian Authority [PA] take action against the perpetrators. If Chairman Arafat is serious about achieving a lasting peace in the Mideast and Palestinian self-determination, then he must step forward and honor his commitment to combat terrorism in areas under controlled of the PA. It is time to start disarming Hamas and apprehending the perpetrators of these heinous crimes. If Chairman Arafat and the PA hope to further appeal to the United States and international community for financial assistance they must send a clear and unmistakable message to Hamas and other terrorist groups that they are not welcome and further attacks on Israel will not be tolerated.

In closing let me send my heartfelt condolences to the friends and families of victims of these horrible bombings and assure the people of Israel that the United States of America is firmly committed to combating terrorism and its roots abroad.

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#### A TRIBUTE TO DR. LEONARD BAILEY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dr. Leonard Bailey of Loma Linda, CA. On March 12, Dr. Bailey, a pioneer in infant heart transplants, will be appropriately honored for his contributions to the health of children, with the dedication of a 10-acre park named in his honor in Loma Linda.

Dr. Bailey is a world famous authority on infant cardiac transplantation and his education, training, and professional accomplishments are very well known. In 1984, Dr. Bailey first received attention with the transplantation of a baboon heart into a 12-day-old girl. While the infant, known around the world as Baby Faye, died 3 weeks later, she was the first of many infant heart transplants. Eddie Anguiano—who was known as Baby Moses when he was given a human heart transplant as a four-day-old baby in 1984—is today a healthy, active youngster as a result of Dr. Bailey's work.

Dr. Bailey is chairman of the department of surgery and surgeon-in-chief of the Loma Linda University Children's Hospital. He is professor of surgery in the School of Medicine of

Loma Linda University and directs surgical training programs at the University Medical Center.

In 1989, the city of Loma Linda purchased a 10-acre parcel of land adjacent to the Bryn Mawr Elementary School. Elmer Digneo, then mayor of Loma Linda, suggested that because the park was adjacent to an elementary school, it be named after Dr. Bailey for his life-long dedication to the health of children. On February 13, 1990 the local city council officially named the park the Leonard Bailey Park. Work is now underway to provide diverse recreational use—a baseball diamond, tennis courts, a full-sized soccer field, facilities for little league baseball, and others—at the park. Dr. Bailey joins Mayor Digneo and Hulda Crooks as two local citizens distinguished by parks named in their honor.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Dr. Bailey and have admired his work for a great many years. A photograph of Dr. Bailey and many of the children he has provided with a second chance, hangs proudly in my office. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and many of Dr. Bailey's friends and colleagues in recognizing his remarkable achievements at the official dedication of the Leonard Bailey Park in Loma Linda.

SALUTE TO MARGARET BUSH  
WILSON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with this year's Black History Month theme, "African-American Women: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding St. Louisan who exemplifies the highest values and qualities of leadership in the African-American community, Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson is a St. Louis native who graduated from Sumner High School and received a B.A. degree in economics, cum laude, from Talladega College. She went on to earn her LL.B. from Lincoln University School of Law. Mrs. Wilson has been a highly respected jurist in St. Louis for many years and is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. She has also taught at the CLEO Institute and St. Louis University School of Law.

Margaret Bush Wilson has dedicated her life to the fight for civil rights and racial equality, carrying on a family tradition of community service. Mrs. Wilson's mother, Berenice Casey, served on the executive committee of the St. Louis NAACP in the 1920's and 1930's and her father, James T. Bush, Sr., a pioneer real estate broker in St. Louis was the moving force behind the Shelley vs. Kraemer case which led to the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial restrictive housing covenants.

In addition to being a prominent St. Louis leader, Margaret Bush Wilson has served in many national positions. She was national chairperson of the NAACP Board of Directors from 1975 to 1984. She has also served in the following Federal, State, and local posts: U.S. attorney, legal division, the Rural Electrification Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, assistant attorney-general of Missouri,

legal services specialist, State Technical assistance Office, War on Poverty; administrator, Community Services and Continuing Education Programs, title I, Higher Education Act of 1965 in Missouri, and acting director, St. Louis Lawyers for Housing.

Mrs. Wilson actively serves in numerous organizations committed to education and social justice. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is the recipient of many civic and professional awards including honorary degrees from St. Paul's College, Smith College, Washington University, Kenyon College, Talladega College, Boston University, and the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Margaret Bush Wilson is a cherished member of the St. Louis community and a distinguished black woman. She has demonstrated a deep understanding of the history of the black community and displayed the highest level of compassion for equal justice. She has truly dedicated her life to improving the future of the black community.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to salute Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, a force for good in our society who has helped change the course of African-American history.

TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 5, 1996*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 6, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Although the Indiana economy has shown some strengths in past months, I sense a great deal of unease as I travel around the 9th District. People are concerned about the economy and job security, and worry about their future and their children's future. And this is not just in Indiana. Many people across the country are uneasy about their economic future in the new global economy that means stronger competition and rapidly advancing technology. Hoosiers are interested in what it will take to better prepare themselves in this new global job market. One idea getting increased attention—especially for rural areas—is distance learning through sophisticated computer links.

OPPORTUNITIES

We often hear of the cyberspace revolution, the Internet, the Web, and going on-line. Behind the new and often confusing terminology is the potential to significantly upgrade the skills of Hoosier students and workers. The economy increasingly demands a workforce that is well-educated, particularly in math and science, and has important communication and computer skills. Rural areas, such as in southern Indiana, often do not have the resources to build new training or education facilities, but can get the latest information and expertise through telecommunications and computer technologies. "Distance learning" means using a variety of technologies to reach learners hundreds of miles away. Instead of traditional, instructor-led classroom teaching, people could learn through self-directed and interactive courses run through multi-media computers. Thus, for example, teachers in elementary and secondary schools could bring the vast resources available on the Internet to our students, such as accessing the latest news

stories or taking them on a "virtual field trip" through the Amazon rain forest without ever leaving their class-room. College students could tap into courses being taught at distant campuses in areas such as life sciences, business management or engineering technology. Someone working during the day could spend some time at a business or industry site to improve skills in everything from speech communication to computer-aided design.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

The federal government helped lay the groundwork for the Internet, the worldwide connection of computers at libraries, universities, governments, and businesses. It is also helping to build the Information Superhighway—including Indiana's version, Access Indiana—which will make access to the Internet much easier.

The National Science Foundation recently funded the Rural Datafication Project, a nineties version that brought electricity to rural areas some sixty years ago. This project is to determine how rural communities spread over large areas can be given access to the Internet. The federal government also helps promote distance learning and rural student access to previously unavailable courses.

President Clinton recently announced an initiative that makes upgrading the technological literacy of our young people a high priority for his administration. He has proposed creating a \$2 billion seed money fund that would help connect all U.S. schools and libraries to the Internet.

INDIANA EFFORTS

In Indiana, Governor Bayh has undertaken several initiatives to improve distance learning and computer use in the schools.

Indiana now ranks among the top ten states in the ratio of students to computer. Indiana is also among those states which have state-supported telecomputing networks for K-12 instruction, and several K-12 schools in the 9th District have already made their debut on the World Wide Web with their own Home Pages posting a variety of information on school activities and educational material.

The Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System (IHETS) operates a satellite-based TV network that delivers its programs to 300 sites across the state, including 100 K-12 schools, 48 business and industry sites, and 33 hospitals. Most of the programming allows for "live interaction" of students off-campus.

The Indiana Partnership for Statewide Education (IPSE), a consortium of Indiana's independent and public higher educational institutions, is developing programs to bring higher education courses via satellite, cable TV, and computers to citizens wherever they may live. It is already offering 300 degree and non-degree courses throughout Indiana. The offerings include undergraduate and graduate, continuing education, professional development, and independent study courses.

Indiana is also active in the Rural Datafication Project, with a site in Moores Hill hosted by the Southeastern Indiana Rural Telephone Cooperative providing an Internet access program. Another project initiated by the Wilson Education Centers in Jeffersonville has connected to the Internet 180 school buildings in 12 counties in the southeastern corner of our state. Various state grants are available to help schools and communities hook up to the Internet.

ASSESSMENT

The solution to the challenge of upgrading the education of our children and the skills of our workers cannot be found in technology alone. But there is no doubt in my

mind that we must take advantage of what technology has to offer. Indiana is taking some important steps to improve its distance learning programs, and these need our support, especially for the rural areas of our state. We cannot afford to have another two-tiered population—those who have access to the information highway and those who do not.

But we need more than technology and hookups. We also need a sustained dialogue among students, teachers, businesses, and community leaders to formulate a workforce development policy that is best suited for the particular needs of our region. Businesses interested in expanding their operations in southern Indiana have to play a role in defining the skills they expect from potential employees. Similarly, teachers know our strengths as well as weaknesses, and are crucial in defending curriculum and teacher training in the new technology so it becomes an integral part of instruction. Combining these recommendations with inputs from the community, we can build on and enhance the various programs already in the works.

Few things are more important to me than the education of our children and good jobs for our communities. Distance learning and improved computer links will play an increasingly important role in our efforts to upgrade our students' and workers' skills. It is an investment in our future worth making.

#### SALUTE TO THE FEDERATION OF DODECANESE SOCIETIES

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a philanthropic organization that traces its roots back to the Dodecanese Islands of Greece. The Dodecanese Islands include Rhodes, Kos, Patmos, Kasos, Symi, Kalymnos, Haiki, Tilos, Astypalea, Kastelorizo, Nisyros, Karpathos, and Leros. These historic islands housed the Colossus of Rhodes and are where Hippocrates, the father of medicine, founded the first western medical school. These islands are prominently mentioned in Greek history and legend.

When migrating to the United States, the Dodecanese Greeks brought with them their love of Hellenic culture and Democracy. They were the first to form an antifascist movement, in New York City, after Mussolini's ascension to power in Italy. The movement's members played a major role in the liberation of the islands from Italy and Turkey. The Dodecanesians who love democracy and freedom, not only fought in Greece, they served in the armies of Abyssinia, Spain, and the American military on all fronts in the Second World War.

On March 7, 1996, the members of the Dodecanese Societies in my district together with all the members and friends of the society will celebrate the 48th anniversary of the unification of the islands with Greece. The members of the Dodecanese Societies are unique individuals who love their Greek heritage and the United States. They take the best of both worlds, to create a true cultural blend, that is better than the individual.

Today, the society continues its positive role. The Federation serves as a link to the

Hellenic past and a springboard to the future. Under the presidency of Professor Christopher I. Koroneios, the organization is concentrating on its young since those individuals will play an important role in the growth and success of the United States. But, they do not forget their heritage and will always fight for freedom and human rights, be it in New York or Imia.

So I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Federation of Dodecanese Societies for their past accomplishments and future endeavors.

#### CELESTIAL ECONOMICS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the great Sid Taylor of the National Taxpayers Union Foundation takes pen in hand once more, and hits the bull's eye.

#### CELESTIAL ECONOMICS

(By Sid Taylor, Fiscal Poet)

We had a bitter standoff  
But, the controversy is through.  
We're going to balance the budget  
In the fiscal year of 2002.  
So, now there's no need to worry,  
Our national debt is fine,  
The White House and Congress  
Agree on a \$5 trillion credit line.  
The deficits don't really matter,  
They're just a little more red ink,  
So, like the sinking of the Titanic  
\$164 billion won't put us in the drink.  
Now, about those interest payments  
To finance our national debt,  
They're only \$333 billion a year  
So, there's no need to get upset.

#### SCHOOL PRAYER

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, I believe our leadership should express its concern about the despicable act of an Atlanta TV station toward one of our Presidential candidates. I, for one, regret the way Alan Keyes was treated by being handcuffed and shoved in a parking lot. While I have made no endorsement in this primary, the profamily and provalues message of Alan Keyes deserved to be heard in the Georgia debate.

The 104th Congress has spent its first year addressing economic issues. While these issues are of vital importance to American businesses and families, let us not forget the contract with American families. Especially in the absence of White House leadership, it is now time for us in the second session of the 104th Congress to address the moral and spiritual crisis facing America. The breakdown of families and the disregard of moral values are at the very root of our economic woes.

Many Federal programs may have contributed to increased drug use, promiscuity, breakup of the traditional family unit, alternative lifestyles, and reliance on Government rather than work and individual responsibility. It's time the Federal Government sends our

young people and families a clear message regarding values such as hard work, discipline, respect for human life, individual responsibility, and the sanctity of marriage. And since we can still begin each day with prayer in the U.S. House, it's time we return prayer to our schools.

#### TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL JOHN KROL

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and honor Cardinal John Krol. One of the Philadelphia region's dearest religious leaders, Cardinal Krol passed away early Sunday morning at his home in Pennsylvania.

Born on October 26, 1910, in Cleveland, OH, Cardinal Krol's beginnings were humble and his aspirations never lofty. All that he ever wanted was to be a priest so that he could better serve God and people. During his 27 years as Archbishop of Philadelphia, the Nation's sixth largest archdiocese, Cardinal Krol accomplished that goal, helping to create a better life for the residents of the Delaware Valley and everyone whose lives he touched.

As Archbishop, his accomplishments in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia were great. During his tenure, over 100 new churches were built, the Catholic school system was extended far into the suburbs, and services for refugees, the elderly, youth, and the hungry were expanded.

Best known for his strict conservatism on matters of Church doctrine, such as his opposition to the ordination of women and his strong stand against abortion, Cardinal Krol was steadfast in his beliefs. However, he also pursued a social policy that championed the rights of workers and the poor. Additionally, Cardinal Krol reformed the confusing and cumbersome annulment process in the archdiocese for Catholics who were trapped in marriages without love.

Cardinal Krol is also well known as being a close friend of Pope John Paul II, and by some accounts was instrumental in his election as the first Polish pope by the Cardinal College in 1978. While Pope John Paul II is credited by some as playing a pivotal role in freeing Poland and Eastern Europe from communism, Cardinal Krol also worked to achieve those same goals. Of Polish ancestry himself, Cardinal Krol often made Polish-language broadcasts on Radio Free Europe. Additionally, Cardinal Krol, like Pope John Paul II, supported Lech Walsea and Solidarity in their ultimately successful anti-Communist activities.

A great religious and spiritual leader, Cardinal Krol will be remembered in the hearts of the people of Delaware Valley for many years to come. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the late Cardinal John Krol. He will be greatly missed by his family, friends, and all of the people of the Philadelphia area.

LEGISLATION TO REAUTHORIZE  
THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a bill I introduced to reform the Safe Drinking Water Act [SDWA]. This bill, which is identical to legislation passed unanimously by the Senate, would cut burdensome regulations, eliminate unnecessary testing requirements, and assist communities in making sure their drinking water is clean and safe.

Since I was elected to Congress, I have been working to pass legislation to reauthorize and reform the Safe Drinking Water Act. During the 103d Congress, I joined Congressman Slattery and others in introducing H.R. 3392 which passed the House and was the main bill around which negotiations centered. Unfortunately, Congress adjourned before final action could be completed. I am hopeful that with the overwhelming support this bill received in the Senate, swift action will be taken in the House in the near future.

Over the past 3 years, I have visited several small water systems in North Dakota. Through my visits and conversations with system operators, I have become very familiar with the workings of this law. Many small and rural water systems simply cannot comply with these mandates—they don't have the technology and they don't have the resources. This law has driven many North Dakota communities to the edge of bankruptcy, while others have had to ignore the law in order to survive financially.

I firmly believe the rules of SDWA should fit the communities it is designed to serve. The original law was based on large water systems and subscribes to a one-size-fits-all approach to the problem. I believe a more prudent approach is to take the actual threat to public health into consideration and allow communities to target scarce resources to those needs.

This bill does just that. It reduces the regulatory burden imposed on States and public water systems, increase State authority and flexibility, provides financial assistance for unfunded mandates, and directs the Environmental Protection Agency to consider costs and benefits when setting new standards. Importantly, small systems are given special consideration under the legislation. The bill requires the EPA to consider system size when determining the best available technology to address a risk, permits States to issue variances, and provides for technical assistance grants.

Of particular concern to me regarding the current law are the arbitrary numbers of specific contaminants that must be regulated—without regard to the risk they present. Currently, communities must monitor for 83 contaminants and the EPA will require monitoring for 25 more contaminants every 3 years. The bill passed by the Senate and which I have introduced eliminates this requirement and establishes a process for EPA to select and list contaminants for regulatory consideration based on occurrence and health effects.

I am hopeful that the House of Representatives will follow the Senate's lead and take swift action to move this bill.

SPECIAL APPLICATION OF SEC-  
TION 1034 OF THE INTERNAL  
REVENUE CODE

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to provide for a special application of section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

According to section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code: If a property used by the taxpayer as his principal residence is sold by him and, within a period beginning 2 years before the date of such sale and ending 2 years after such date, property is purchased and used by the taxpayer as his principal residence, gain from such sale shall be recognized only to the extent that the taxpayer's adjusted sales price of the old residence exceeds the taxpayer's cost of purchasing the new residence.

When Hurricane Iniki hit on September 11, 1992, the island of Kauai was totally devastated. Thousands lost their homes along with all of their possessions. The hurricane destroyed documents and caused numerous other problems. The crisis left the County of Kauai unable to process claims already in progress in the usual timely fashion. As a result, the 24 month IRS rollover period permitting nonrecognition of gain, on Ms. Rita Bennington's sale of her old principal residence, expired. The delays caused by the disaster are well documented, however the IRS code has no leniency for such unforeseen circumstances.

My constituent, Ms. Rita Bennington, purchased her new residence within the meaning of section 1034, however was unable to meet its requirements with respect to the sale of her old principal residence, due to the delays caused by Hurricane Iniki. This bill would allow her 2.5 years, instead of 2 years, to complete the transaction thereby allowing her to apply nonrecognition of gain provisions to the sale of her old principal residence.

Natural disasters are truly unfortunate. Nevertheless, individuals who suffer as a direct result of such destruction should not be additionally penalized with the denial of an expected tax deduction. Such circumstances should be given legislative relief.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the immediate consideration of this legislation.

IT IS TIME TO STOP THE FLOW OF  
ILLICIT DRUGS IN THE UNITED  
STATES

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will authorize the imposition of trade sanctions on countries which threaten the health and safety of U.S. citizens by failing to cooperate fully with the United States regarding the reduction and interdiction of illicit drugs.

The United States has been saturated by a flood of illegal drugs which has resulted in our national security being seriously threatened.

Startling new statistics reflect a resurgent drug crisis and a sharp increase in the use of heroin, cocaine, and crack cocaine, LSD, and marijuana by our children—usually between the ages of 12 and 17. We have attempted to fight the drug war by creating joint Federal-State-local task forces and with the Department of Justice's Weed and Seed sites, and by passing strict sentencing laws for drug traffickers.

Now it is clear, however, that we must not only have a tough domestic drug policy, such as by enforcing minimum mandatory sentences for drug traffickers, we must also take our fight across our borders into other countries. We need to send a strong signal to all foreign governments that we are serious about our war on drugs.

Despite the increase of drug use this past year, the administration continues to grant significant trade benefits to countries whose governments have failed to cooperate with the United States in drug interdiction efforts. Clearly, Members of Congress must now assume this responsibility and ban together to protect our country and children from these drugs.

My bill authorizes the imposition of trade sanctions on countries that fail to cooperate fully with us to stop the flow of illicit drugs. Reducing U.S. trade benefits will make foreign governments that willingly allow these drugs to end up on American streets and in American schools to think twice before they look the other way while drug kingpins in their country cultivate and or transport cocaine right before their eyes.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation and send a strong message to foreign countries that the United States is serious about halting the flow of illicit drugs.

EXTENSION OF AGENCY RULE-  
MAKING PERIOD UNDER TITLE I  
OF THE INDIAN SELF-DETER-  
MINATION AND EDUCATION AS-  
SISTANCE ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a simple bill that amends title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The act, which was enacted in 1975, empowers tribes and tribal organizations to take over the operation of Federal programs that directly benefit American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. In giving tribes greater control of the programs which affect their lives on a daily basis, we sought to foster true Indian self-determination as well as to limit the growth of the attendant Federal bureaucracy which had sprung up around the Federal Indian programs.

In the 103d Congress, we amended the Indian Self-Determination Act in response to the 6-year refusal of the Departments of the Interior and Health and Human Services to promulgate rules to carry out certain provisions in the act. Through the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994, we streamlined the contracting process, curbed the Departments' rulemaking authority, and required the Departments to negotiate new regulations with the Indian tribes.

In order to prevent any further agency intransigence in promulgating regulations pursuant to the Departments' remaining rulemaking authority, the 1994 amendments contained a sunset provision which terminates the Departments' ability to issue regulations if they fail to do so within 18 months of the date of enactment. The Departments' rulemaking authority is set to expire on April 25, 1996.

Since enactment of the 1994 amendments, the tribes and the Departments have proceeded to negotiate a draft set of regulations to carry out the terms of the act. Although the tribes and the Departments finished work on the draft regulations by the end of October 1995, the two Government shutdowns and a spate of bad weather prevented the agencies from publishing the proposed regulations until January 24, 1996. The 60-day public comment period runs until March 25. The tribes and the Departments have both committed to a final meeting prior to publication of the final regulations in order to review, discuss, and reach a consensus regarding the comments received by the Departments.

The tribes and the Departments both fear that there will not be enough time to conduct a final meeting and allow for adequate agency review and integration of tribal comments into the final regulations by April 25. The tribes and agencies are in agreement that they are better off with the negotiated regulations than with no regulations at all. Thus, the tribes and the Departments have asked Congress to amend section 107(a)(2)(B) of the Indian Self-Determination Act to extend the sunset provision by 2 months.

Mr. Speaker, that is what this bill does. I would like to note that not only does this bill have the support of the Indian tribes and the administration, but it enjoys bipartisan support in the Congress. I urge my colleagues to support its swift passage.

THE RICKY RAY HEMOPHILIA RELIEF FUND ACT: HELPING THE VICTIMS OF HEMOPHILIA-ASSOCIATED AIDS

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I would ask each of my colleagues to imagine that you are the parent of three fine sons, each of whom has inherited the gene for hemophilia. Then imagine, if you can, that each of your sons acquires the AIDS virus through a contaminated blood transfusion. Your first son dies at age 40; the second, at 37, and your surviving son is very sick. Among them, they have nine children—your grandchildren—all of whom will be left fatherless.

At least one family in my congressional district does not have to imagine what that would be like. They know, because it is precisely what has happened to them. The heart-breaking story of the family of Joseph and Jacqueline Savoie is movingly told in an article by Liz Kowalczyk of the Patriot Ledger, published January 6-7, 1996, which I ask to have inserted in the RECORD.

Nor is their story unique. I have received letters from people throughout New England who have lost family members to hemophilia-asso-

ciated AIDS. At least 8,000 people with hemophilia and other blood-clotting disorders contracted HIV/AIDS from transfusions of contaminated antihemophilic factor [AHF] between 1980 and 1987. This means that as many as half of all individuals who suffer from blood-clotting disorders were exposed to HIV through the use of AHF.

Every death from AIDS is a tragedy that touches many lives. Yet who can fathom the sheer devastation inflicted on families such as these? The enormity of their experience becomes still more compelling when one learns that the Government could have acted to prevent it.

In 1980, when the first gay men began falling ill from the mysterious ailment that would ultimately be called AIDS, the technology became available to pasteurize blood-clotting agents. Yet for 7 years the Reagan administration failed to require the blood products industry to make use of this technology. Nor did the Government require the industry to inform the public about the risks of contamination with blood-borne pathogens such as HIV.

The failures of our public health system that contributed to this catastrophe are documented in a report by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, commissioned by Secretary Shalala and published last year. The report recommends a series of steps that will help ensure the safety of the blood supply so that future tragedies can be prevented.

Such forward-looking measures are essential. But we also have a responsibility as a society to make restitution to those for whom these steps have come too late. That is why I have joined with Congressman PORTER GOSS of Florida in introducing bipartisan legislation to provide partial compensation to these individuals and their families. The bill, H.R. 1023, is known as the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act. It is named for a young man from Florida with hemophilia-associated AIDS, who died in 1992, at the age of 15.

The bill would establish a Federal trust fund to provide \$125,000 in compensation to victims or their survivors. This may seem like a substantial amount of money in these budget-cutting days. In fact, it will not even cover the annual medical costs incurred by many of these families. As Steve Savoie wrote to me last year, "I have been stripped of my dignity and can no longer support my family. \* \* \* The financial stress is a big part of our lives. \* \* \* There are days I can just barely make it through the day, only to get bill collectors calling the house looking for payment."

The compensation this legislation would provide cannot undo the terrible harm that has been done to Ricky Ray, Joe, Phil, and Steve Savoie, and the thousands like them. But it is the very least we can and must do. I commend Congressman GOSS for introducing this bill, and urge my colleagues to join us and our 181 current cosponsors in supporting it.

[From the Patriot Ledger, Jan. 6-7, 1996]

ANGER, TEARS REVEAL FAMILY'S TRAGEDY

(By Liz Kowalczyk)

For the past five years, Joseph and Jacqueline Savoie have watched life slip away from their three youngest sons. But they couldn't bring themselves to tell people why.

When the boys were born with hemophilia in the 1950s, the Savoies thought that was the worst they would have to face.

Each time Joseph Jr., Steven and Philip hurt themselves playing baseball or climbing

a tree, they were guaranteed a series of transfusions and weeks in the hospital.

So when drug companies started selling a blood-clotting solution that their sons could inject at home, the Savoies were thankful.

Then their gratitude turned to outrage.

The same product that granted Joe, Steve and Phil such freedom became a death sentence.

Sometime during the early to mid-1980's each of the three brothers contracted the AIDS virus from contaminated blood used in the clotting solution.

Joe was the first to die of AIDS-related lung cancer in January 1992. He was 40.

Phil, the baby of the family, died June 6 of AIDS-related illnesses, including pneumonia. He was one week short of his 38th birthday.

Steve, 41, is the sole survivor.

"I'm really scared," he said. "Since Thanksgiving, I've had problems with my throat. I'm afraid it's the beginning of things."

His weight has dropped from 200 to 176 pounds, and his tonsils have become so swollen in the last few days he just eats Cream of Wheat.

Steve's mother lies awake at night and prays.

"We prayed for a miracle, we prayed for drugs, we prayed to every saint, and finally you give up," she said. "You feel like you're sitting on railroad tracks and you know the train is coming but there is nothing you can do to stop it."

Kathy Savoie, Steve's wife, interjected: "We're still praying."

The Savoies told no one but a few close friends and their extended family what was killing their sons. Not their coworkers and not their neighbors in Weymouth and Abington. They worried that people in their suburban communities would ostracize them or ask too many painful questions.

But Steve convinced his family that talking about their very personal tragedy will help ease their frustration.

Steve and Kathy live in Weymouth with their two teenagers, Steven Jr., 14, and Kelly, 17. Kathy and the children have tested negative for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

He decided to tell his story after the Supreme Court declined in October to consider a class-action lawsuit, which was brought by AIDS-infected hemophiliacs against four drug companies and the National Hemophilia Foundation.

He and the rest of the family are also frustrated that legislation giving \$125,000 to anyone with hemophilia-related AIDS, or to their survivors, has been stalled in Congress for months. Supporters say the money would compensate victims for the Food and Drug Administration's failure to pull the contaminated products off the market sooner.

"It makes me so awful damn mad to think we lost two boys and they sit back and act like it's nothing," said Joseph Savoie, a retired Weymouth firefighter who now lives in Abington with his wife.

The Centers for Disease Control estimates that 10,000 hemophiliacs—half of all those in the United States—contracted the AIDS virus before the mid-1980s. That's when drug companies started heat-treating the blood products used in the clotting solution, a procedure that usually kills the virus.

About 2,000 hemophiliacs nation-wide have died of AIDS. In Massachusetts, 358 people are known to have contracted HIV from blood products. Two-thirds of those people have died. Activists estimate that in the suburbs south of Boston about two dozen families have children who are infected.

The numbers haunt Steve Savoie.

"The last time I was in the hospital, I was looking out the window," he said, "I imagined I saw Joe's and Phil's faces. They were

asking me to do something. I'm the only one left."

"WE WERE HELLIONS"

During the 1950s and 1960s, when Joe, Steve and Phil were children, hemophiliacs had to go to the hospital for blood-clotting transfusions.

Hemophiliacs—who are almost always boys who inherit the condition from their mothers—lack clotting proteins in their blood. Some needed weekly transfusions. Less severe hemophiliacs, like the Savoie brothers, have some clotting power in their blood, and need transfusions only when they get hurt.

"The doctors said not to climb trees, but we did. They said not to ice skate, but we did," he said. "We were hellions."

Steve ended up in the hospital every couple of months for the little accidents that almost every kid stumbles into. Once, he absentmindedly stuck his tongue to an iced-over porch railing and pulled off the skin. Another time, he tripped over some bricks in a yard while delivering newspapers. The sprained ankle caused internal bleeding.

So in 1968, when the FDA approved the first clotting powder that hemophiliacs could mix with sterile water and inject at home, it seemed like a gift.

But there was a problem. By the late 1970s, the clotting medicine was manufactured from the blood of tens of thousands of donors, many of them intravenous drug users who were paid for their blood.

The collection centers did not screen them for HIV, and just one infected donor could contaminate the entire pool of blood.

Steve said he had no idea how big a risk he was taking each time he injected the solution until one night in 1985 or 1986 when he turned on the national news.

He was shocked by what he heard: There was evidence that the blood products were contaminated with the AIDS virus, and hemophiliacs should order heat-treated blood products. Steve said he immediately called his brothers to warn them.

The next morning, Kathy Savoie called the New England Hemophilia Center at Worcester Memorial Hospital, from which the Savoies ordered their clotting medicine.

"They said we could not get a new supply until ours was gone," she said. "I hung up, we took everything out of the refrigerator and put it all in a big garbage bag. I called them back and said 'We're out of it, so send us the heat-treated stuff.'"

But it was too late.

Jacqueline Savoie said tests later showed that Joe, an electrician, was infected sometime in the spring of 1984. She's not sure when Phil, a carpenter, contracted the virus.

Steve was so afraid that he waited six months to get tested for HIV, and then he waited another six months to call for the results.

Steve said he doesn't know exactly when he was infected. AIDS first started appearing in the United States in 1981, and the drug companies did not start exclusively selling heat-treated blood products until 1985. His infection was probably sometime in between.

During that period, Steve worked as a carpenter, and as is often the case in his line of work, he was injured several times. He could have contracted the virus in July 1984, the month that he replaced the roof on his house. When the wooden planks he was standing on collapsed from their metal staging, he fell to the ground.

LIVING WITH ANGER

One day last month, Joseph, Jacqueline, Steve and Kathy gathered to talk around the kitchen table at the younger couple's home in Weymouth.

Joseph Savoie retired in 1983 after 30 years as a Weymouth firefighter, and built a house

in Abington. All of the couple's other children—Rhona Barone, David Savoie, Joann Dunbar and Dan Savoie—have stuck close to home, settling in either Weymouth or Abington. Another child, also named Joseph, died of meningitis as an infant many years.

But these days many of the family's traditionally boisterous birthday and Christmas parties end in tears, so they just don't get together as often. Joseph and Jacqueline have 27 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren and two more great-grandchildren on the way.

"I had everyone over for Christmas, and I tried to be strong," Steve said. "I didn't want to show my sadness. But it was a terrible night for me."

Steve is one of the quieter members of the family, and his parents and wife express many of the emotions one would expect him to show. He holds it in.

His wife is hopeful that he will live a long time. His father is sad, and his tears come easily. When his parents talk about the past 10 years, they both have have spurts of anger.

Everyone seems numb.

"There's no sudden impact," Joseph Savoie said. "It's not like you open the door and there it is. We live with each new pain, day to day."

What makes Joseph and Jacqueline so mad is that all three of their sons were born with mild cases of hemophilia, so mild that if they'd known about the risk of contracting AIDS, they would not have used the clotting product. They would have waited out the pain of an internal injury, or checked into a hospital for a transfusion, which would have greatly lessened the chance of HIV infection.

The more they've found out, the angrier they've become.

Steve said the drug companies should have been purifying their products with heat treatment long before AIDS became a problem. There was suspicion as early as the 1970s that hemophiliacs were contracting hepatitis from the blood products.

He said the National Hemophilia Foundation did not advise members against injecting the products in the early 1980s because it received financial support from the drug companies, Rhone-Poulenc Rorer; Armour Pharmaceutical; Miles, Baxter Healthcare; and Alpha Therapeutic.

The manufacturers have said they acted as quickly as possible, and that little was known about how AIDS was transmitted.

A recent report from the non-profit Institute of Medicine said the FDA depended too heavily on company officials for advice on whether to pull the products off the market.

And even after the companies started the heat treatments in 1983, the companies kept selling the old product for two years, according to Wendy Selig, assistant to Rep. Porter Goss, the Florida Republican who proposed the compensation legislation.

Today many AIDS-infected hemophiliacs are pursuing individual lawsuits. But in many states they are running into obstacles, such as a statute of limitations.

A few people are suing Worcester Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Peter Levine, the former medical director of the hemophilia clinic and now chief executive officer of the hospital. Levine declined to comment.

TOUGH TO KEEP GOING

Before he died, Phil Savoie served on the board of directors of the Committee of Ten Thousand, which spearheaded the class-action lawsuit against the drug companies.

Steve used to ignore his brother's pleas for help with his work.

"I was running from it," Steve said. "I used to take the documents he'd give me and just file them away. They made me too upset."

Today he wishes he had done more then, and could do more now. He would like people to pressure Congress to pass the compensation bill.

The family recently contacted one lawyer, but was told they might not be able to sue successfully because of the state's statute of limitations in such cases. The family plans to investigate this further.

And while Steve says he'd like to be more active in the fight for compensation, it's become harder to maintain his energy.

He stopped working as a carpenter three years ago when he came down with shingles. He remained fairly healthy until November, when he had to check into Quincy Hospital twice for bleeding in his esophagus. But mostly, he is just exhausted.

"I don't go out much anymore," he said. "There are a lot of lousy moments."

Steve and Kathy, an auto claims supervisor for a local insurance company, don't have the physical relationship they used to have. To feel close, they sit by a fire and talk. A good day is like the one they spent in Hyannis in October, visiting craft shops and stopping for lunch.

While Kathy is working, Steve does laundry and housework—if he feels well enough.

"He'd rather remodel the entire house than do laundry," Kathy said. The last few times he's felt energetic, Steve built rollers for the kitchen drawers and put down a new basement floor.

He gives Kathy pop quizzes about what to do if something goes wrong in the house.

"He's so afraid that I might not be able to keep things going," she said. "He's tried to pick out his funeral plot and I won't. I hate all the planning. I don't want to throw in the towel."

Sometimes they just sit and cry for hours.

Steve tries to spend as much time as he can with his children. He let them miss a day of school to go sledding. On Thanksgiving eve, he baked nine pumpkin, squash and mincemeat pies with the two teenagers, an effort that left him exhausted and in bed the next day.

"We tell them I'm feeling good and doing all the right things," he said. "We just have to enjoy our time together."

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE ED MARKEY ON BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of legislation introduced by Representatives MARKEY, KASICH, and myself addressing problems associated with biological and chemical weapons and the potential threat to the American public.

Together, we have developed two pieces of legislation: first, the measure deals with access to etiological agents, also commonly referred to as pathogens, toxins, or disease organisms, and second, a measure, which I will introduce in the very near future, deals with the appropriate criminal punishments when these agents are used as a weapon of mass destruction to cause death or inflict harm or damage.

JOHN KASICH, ED MARKEY, and I intend to offer amendments to the comprehensive antiterrorism legislation scheduled for consideration before the House of Representatives next week.

The Kennedy-Kasich-Markey Biological Weapons Restrictions Act of 1996 would add provisions recommended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Department, and the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] to current law on weapons of mass destruction and biological and chemical weapons by making the criminal misuse of such biological organisms a Federal crime.

On the surface, the bipartisan Kennedy-Kasich-Markey legislation is very basic. But it represents some very fundamental and necessary changes to current law to fill some very clear gaps identified by the FBI and Justice Departments.

Specifically, the Kennedy-Kasich-Markey bill and amendment would amend the Federal criminal statute to impose mandatory penalties.

First, against anyone who knowingly develops, produces, stockpiles, transfers, acquires, or attempts to acquire under false pretenses any biological agent, toxin or delivery system for use as weapons, or knowingly assists a foreign or any organization to deliver a weapon of mass destruction intended to kill, injure or otherwise harm any persons living in the United States; and

Second, against anyone who knowingly attempts, conspires, or threatens to use any biological agent, toxin or delivery system for use as a weapon, or knowingly assists a foreign state or any organization to do so.

The legislation would also add the term "recombinant DNA material" to the definitions of what constitutes a potential biological weapon if used improperly or as a weapon of mass destruction.

Finally, the legislation would expand the current definition of what constitutes a criminal offense to include those who threaten to use a biological weapon to kill or injure another.

This gap in current law was evident last year, on Good Friday, when, in the weeks following the terrorist incidents in Japan involving the toxin Sarin, an anonymous threat was lodged against Disneyland and its thousands of visitors. The threat demanded a ransom note be paid, or the toxic substance would be released in the Disneyland amusement park. Fortunately, that incident did not result in the threat being carried out, but clearly there is a need to address cases where such threats or other acts of extortion would occur.

In summary, there are two important issues facing this Congress when considering biological or chemical weapons legislation.

The first is how best we can limit access to biological organisms that can be used by a domestic terrorist to make a weapon of mass destruction without inhibiting the very legitimate research of the scientific community in this area. The other issue is how best and how swiftly we will address some very glaring gaps in the current weapons of mass destruction Federal law.

The legislation I have developed, the Kennedy-Kasich-Markey legislation, addresses issues involving the Federal criminal code, title 18 of the United States Code.

The FBI and the CIA have both testified before Congress that terrorism in the form of biological and chemical weapons is the greatest law enforcement challenge of the next decade.

These bills respond to several recent incidents in Ohio, Minnesota, and Mississippi where fringe groups were able to acquire dangerous viruses, pathogens, and toxins but, for-

unately, were stopped before a domestic terrorism incident occurred.

In closing, I'd also restate my support for the approach developed by Representative MARKEY, myself, and others.

Congressman MARKEY'S legislation would allow the Centers for Disease Control to develop regulations limiting the relative easy access to these dangerous biological agents to those individuals with insincere motives and illegitimate intentions, while also protecting the very sincere and legitimate scientific research involving pathogenic or etiological material.

There is obviously legitimate day-to-day research involving these dangerous viruses, such as efforts to find an antidote to the Ebola virus, ongoing at dozens, if not hundreds of academic laboratories. This research is ongoing at both Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology [MIT] in my congressional district. We must take the appropriate steps to protect this legitimate research, and I believe the Markey-Kennedy-Kasich bill is a reasonable step in this direction.

#### NARCOTICS TRADE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my good friends and colleagues, Mr. SHAW of Florida and Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana, in announcing this new and tougher approach in the battle against the international narcotics trade. Our bill, further linking foreign trade to the deadly narcotics business from abroad, is long overdue.

Vice President GORE said not long ago that the annual cost to our society here at home from drug abuse is a staggering \$67 billion each and every year. Most of those drugs come from abroad. While the Vice President's estimate is very low in my opinion, it makes amply clear the seriousness of the threat that illicit drugs from abroad pose for our society here at home. For example, the FBI Director attributes about 90 percent of our crime to drugs.

No nation can and should tolerate such destruction coming from abroad, and not take drastic and dramatic action. If we were to add this \$67 billion annual cost from drug abuse to any yearly trade picture with the major drug producing or transit nations—who want easy access to our markets—we would see an overwhelming and staggering U.S. trade deficit each and every year with these same nations.

The American people know something must be done. Just recently, a survey of public opinion on U.S. foreign policy indicated that 85 percent of the U.S. public believes stopping the flow of illegal drugs to our Nation is the most important foreign policy issue, topping even the concern for protecting U.S. jobs. Our bill responds to that justifiable public concern of the American people.

Mr. SHAW'S bill, which I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of, will require the imposition of trade sanctions on countries failing to cooperate fully with U.S. efforts against the production and sale of narcotics as evidenced by 2 consecutive years of decertification.

Under our bill, on the recommendation of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Sec-

retary of State, one or more of these trade sanctions must and should be applied. This will provide the administration with yet another vital weapon against the flow of deadly drugs into our Nation.

I want to compliment Mr. SHAW and Mr. HAMILTON for their leadership in this effort. We are and will continue to be very serious about drugs, and the American people's deep concerns, as this effort being announced today clearly reflects.

#### TRIBUTE TO GREATER BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH, MIAMI, FL

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church, the oldest African-American congregation in the city of Miami.

Since its founding on March 12, 1896, in the home of Mr. A.C. Lightburn, Greater Bethel A.M.E. has been at the center of Miami's spiritual and community development.

Today, in fulfillment of its founder's vision, Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church still nurtures the spirit of its congregation and the entire Miami community.

Standing on the word, under the cross, in its 100 years of existence, 13 men have served as pastor: Rev. W.G. Fields, Rev. W.A. Jackson, Rev. S.J. Johnson, Rev. A.P. Postell, Rev. R.B. Sutton, Rev. H.B. Barkley, Rev. H.W. Fayson, Rev. W.F. Ball, Rev. J.B. Blacknell, Rev. S.A. Cousin, Rev. T.S. Johnson, Rev. Ira D. Hinson, and Rev. John F. White.

As it begins its second century, Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church is responding to many new challenges. Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church provides programs for children and senior citizens. The church provides counseling to drug and alcohol abusers, shelters and clothes the homeless, as well as gives support to people infected with HIV.

A solid rock in Miami's African-American community, Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church continues to uplift and nurture the human spirit while reinforcing the fabric of the community's social and economic well-being.

Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church recognizes that salvation and service go hand in hand. Church members realize, all too well, that you can't speak to someone about God if they are hungry; and that if you're going to save souls, you have to save their bodies too.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church on the first 100 years and I wish them much success as they carry on their mission through the next 100 years of service and dedication to God and mankind.

#### LEGISLATION TO REAUTHORIZE THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, by request, legislation to reauthorize

the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for an additional 5 years. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, established by statute in 1966, is charged with a variety of responsibilities in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act. The authorization for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is scheduled to expire at the end of the current calendar year.

On March 20, the National Parks, Forest and Lands Subcommittee has scheduled a hearing to conduct oversight of the process for listing resources on the National Register of Historic Places and the section 106 review process for analyzing impacts to National Register properties, as well as several historic preservation measures currently before the subcommittee. It is my intent to consider this legislation at this hearing. Therefore, I encourage all Members who have an interest in this topic to make their views known to the subcommittee so they can be fully considered.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION,  
Washington, DC, February 26, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a bill amending the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, that will continue the appropriations authorization for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Established in 1966, the Council is an independent Federal agency responsible for advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters and commenting to Federal agencies on the effects of their activities upon significant historic properties.

In 1992, the Council requested the President and the Congress to amend Section 212 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Section 470t) to continue the appropriations authorization for the Council at a level of \$5 million from FY 1993 through FY 1996. That amendment was subsequently enacted as Public Law 102-575 on October 30, 1992.

Because the Council's appropriations authorization expires with the current fiscal year, we are now requesting that legislation be passed to continue the necessary authorization. We recommend that the enclosed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and that it be enacted. The draft bill would coordinate the Council's reauthorization with current budgetary planning, which attains a balanced budget in FY 2002, by providing appropriations authority from FY 1997 through FY 2002.

Sincerely,

CATHRYN BUFORD SLATER,  
Chairman.

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL  
AMERICANS: MARY ELLEN  
PHIFER-KIRTON

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join thousands of my constituents and friends in Brooklyn and New York in saluting Mary Ellen Phifer-Kirton as a point-of-light for all Americans.

"First Lady of Brooklyn CORE" is the title we assigned Mary Phifer in the turbulent sixties, when Brooklyn's chapter of the CORE

movement was on the cutting edge of the boldest actions. More than 800 people were arrested challenging discrimination in the construction industry at Downstate Medical Center. We dumped garbage on the steps of Borough Hall to demand better collection in Bedford Stuyvesant. We organized over 100 buildings with rent strikes. Through it all Mary Phifer was our inspiration in Brooklyn CORE.

Mary Phifer moved to Brooklyn from Kannapolis, NC, in 1948. As a single parent she has raised four sons—John, Willis, Bernard, and Quentin—a daughter Teresa, plus several nieces and nephews. In 1975 she married Randolph Kirton. During the entire period of her residency in New York, Mary has always resided in Brooklyn. This adopted daughter of Brooklyn obtained an AA in public administration from Kingsborough Community College and a BS in public administration from Medgar Evers College.

A very special person, Mary Ellen Phifer-Kirton is retiring after 28 years of dedicated service with the New York City Community Development Agency. Mary has been a committed community advocate and volunteer. She serves on the boards of the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now [ACORN], the Brooklyn chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, Fort Greene Senior Citizens Council, the Mutual Housing Association of New York, and the United Communities Democratic Club. She is also a member of the Greater Bibleway Temple, 100 Women for Major Owens, and the League of Women Voters, Midwood chapter.

In addition to her lifetime of activism in the world community, Mrs. Phifer-Kirton has devoted 28 years of her civil service career to community action at the New York City Community Development Agency [CDA]. During the 6 years that I served as commissioner of the CDA, Mary was a staff member. Mary has been in the field since April 1967 when she began her first assignment at CDA monitoring the neighborhood summer programs. By May 1981, she was the district officer of all of the CDA funded agencies in the borough of Brooklyn.

Individuals like Mary are all too rare. She cares deeply about the community, so much that she has devoted over two decades of struggle in the fight to improve the lives of others. At a time when voluntarism and community involvement is decreasing, it is appropriate that we join with Mary's friends and family in celebrating this point-of-light in the 11th Congressional District. Before she relocates to Kannapolis, NC, friends and followers of Mary Phifer are assembling for a special tribute to Mary Phifer on Friday, March 8, 1996. We all welcome this opportunity to show how much we appreciate Mary's life of service in New York. She will always be "First Lady" in our hearts. And for the people of the Nation Mary Ellen Phifer-Kirton is a great point-of-light.

MELISSA CORNELL NAMED TO  
CARRY OLYMPIC TORCH

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the few positive issues on which much

of the world unites these days is support for the Olympic games. For most Americans, the fact that the games will be held in the United States makes this year's games especially important. And for these reasons, the people of southeastern Massachusetts, and especially the people of the town of Freetown, are proud that Melissa Cornell of Freetown has been named as one of those who will carry the Olympic torch. As the accompanying article from the New Bedford Standard Times shows, Melissa Cornell is an extremely impressive young woman, and I congratulate Lisa Devlin of the I.H. Schwartz Center for nominating her and the U.S. Olympic Committee for selecting her for this honor. Mr. Speaker, the story of this young woman is an inspiring one and I ask that the article from the New Bedford Standard Times about Melissa Cornell and her selection as an Olympic torch bearer be printed here.

[From the New Bedford Standard Times]  
COMMUNITY HERO CHOSEN TO CARRY OLYMPIC  
TORCH

(By Elizabeth Lawton)

In July, the Olympics will be coming to Atlanta. For lifelong resident Melissa Cornell, the festivities have already begun.

Thanks to a nomination sent in to the U.S. Olympic Committee by Lisa Devlin of the I.H. Schwartz Center in New Bedford, stating Melissa's kindness, generosity and willingness to always help others, a package arrived at her Chipaway Lane home via UPS, informing her of being selected to carry the Olympic torch on June 15 in Boston.

"I'm wicked excited, but I didn't really believe it," said Melissa.

The road that brought Melissa here has not been without pain and struggles.

Melissa, daughter of Steven and Alice Cornell, was 4 years old when a brain tumor was discovered. She endured three operations that left her partially paralyzed. She was a student at the I.H. Schwartz Center before going on to graduate in 1983 from Apponequet Regional High School in Lakeville.

She has since given freely of her time at the center, and to Easter Seals and many other charitable organizations that she feels she can help.

Melissa's philosophy for life is one of giving back to those who have helped her along the journey. Some might look at Melissa and see her as physically challenged; I had the privilege of spending a recent snowy afternoon watching her teach an 8-year-old to tie shoes, do origami and zipper, all with the use of only her left hand. It was I who felt challenged.

Melissa doesn't allow much to slow her down. "I like to get up every day and do things," she says.

On Feb. 21, Melissa, along with 67 other Massachusetts residents, was honored as a community hero in a reception at Boston City Hall, with the Boston Mayor Thomas Menino welcoming his guests, along with Marion Heard, president of the United Way of Massachusetts Bay, and representatives of Coca-Cola Bottlers of New England.

Melissa will receive an official Olympic running uniform that she will wear June 15 as she carries the 3½-pound torch and runs her half mile toward yet another goal: representing Freetown in this official Olympic event.

We all need heroes to help us remember the goodness in all people.

Melissa, we are proud to know you and have you as our hometown hero. We will be with you—if not in body, in spirit—on June 15 as you continue on your journey.

The Olympic Search Committee lists a community hero as someone who performs

outstanding volunteer work, serves as a community leader, role model or mentor, performs acts of generosity or kindness; and performs extraordinary feats locally or nationally.

The statement of purpose of the U.S. Olympic Committee in Atlanta says: "The committee for the Olympic Games seeks to honor America's community heroes, people whose service to others embraces the Olympic Spirit. For 84 days and 15,000 miles across America, Community Hero Torchbearers will bring the glow of the Olympic Flame to their communities along the route of the 1996 Olympic Torch Relay."

RURAL AIR SERVICE SURVIVAL  
ACT

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to ensure the future of commercial airline service in rural America.

When Congress passed the Airline Deregulation Act in 1978, it was understood that rural air service would deteriorate as airlines raced to compete in high-volume markets. Therefore, to preserve an integrated national air service network, Congress created Essential Air Service, a program to support air carriers that maintain routes in smaller, rural markets. For the last 15 years, EAS has continued to achieve this objective and has received bipartisan support in Congress.

A link to the national air transportation system must be maintained for rural states to foster economic development. The fact is that without reliable air service, it is difficult to retain existing businesses and industries, and even more difficult to attract new ones. As farming operations continue to mechanize and consolidate, rural America must aggressively pursue efforts to diversify its economy.

Key to that diversification is access to the national network of air transportation. With the air service supported by the EAS Program, small cities from North Dakota to Texas and Maine to California can market themselves to investors around the country and indeed around the world. However, if the EAS Program were discontinued and rural air service allowed to evaporate, it would be nearly impossible for communities in rural America to attract new business opportunities.

But EAS is about more than just rural economic development. Air travelers around the country, whether urban or rural, benefit from an interconnected, national air service network. In fact, the majority of passengers on EAS routes are not residents of EAS cities but people from around the country who are able to reach rural destinations thanks to this program.

In recent years, the EAS Program has been under increasing assault in the appropriations process. In fact, the fiscal year 1996 Transportation Appropriations Act reduced the program by over 30 percent, forcing airlines to sharply reduce the number of round trips in small cities across the country, threatening the viability of rural air service. The legislation I am introducing today will extract EAS from the an-

nual appropriations battle and give rural communities and air carriers a greater degree of certainty about the future of their air service.

The Rural Air Service Survival Act would transform EAS, placing the program on solid fiscal grounds by creating a required expenditure within the FAA budget. Funding for the program would be provided by a user fee assessed to foreign carriers that utilize U.S. air traffic control services. As a result, the legislation will have no impact on overall Federal spending. I should also point out that almost every major U.S. competitor nation levies similar overflight fees on foreign carriers.

Senator DORGAN introduced similar legislation in the Senate which was adopted by unanimous vote in the Commerce Committee as an amendment to the FAA reform legislation. I am hopeful that this proposal will be enacted as part of FAA reform when the House and Senate consider this legislation in the coming weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to cosponsor and support the Rural Air Service Survival Act.

WILLIAM V. "BILL" MOORE,  
PHOTOJOURNALIST EXTRAORDI-  
NAIRE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and chronicle the 28 year career of Mr. William V. "Bill" Moore, a photojournalist, who was honored on March 3, 1996. He is the first African-American full-time staff news cameraman on television in the State of California. He has been affiliated with KTVU Channel 2 in Oakland, CA, and for the past 5 years serving as chief photographer.

Bill is a native of Oakland and graduated from Oakland Technical High School. He attended Laney College and the California College of the Arts and Crafts, majoring in photography. Bill was a freelance photographer for the Associated Press before joining what was then a tiny news staff at KTVU Channel 2.

Bill's assignments ranged from the San Francisco Police Department Press for 5 years to U.S. Presidents since Richard Nixon. In between, he covered and recorded on film and tape the events related to the assassination of San Francisco Mayor George Mascone and the trial of his accused killer, Dan White, the antiwar and civil rights demonstrations of the 1970's; the Oakland-Berkeley hills fire storm of 1991; the 1989 and 1993 earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles as well as the Nicaraguan earthquake in 1988; the O.J. Simpson murder trial; the training camps and opening season games of the Oakland A's, San Francisco Giants, and the San Francisco 49'ers. Bill did films for television on location in Haiti, Italy, and Brazil. His skill with the camera is as legendary as his good natured way of dealing with his fellow workers.

He is married to Belva Davis, an established and accomplished TV news personality, and

has 2 children, Steven and Darolyn. Bill is fondly known as Belva's husband. Let the record state that Bill is an all-around-nice-guy, and an accomplished professional.

William V. "Bill" Moore, photojournalist extraordinaire, and his contribution in documenting historic domestic and international news are a treasure of human events shaping the development and future of our world.

TRIBUTE TO PLATO (BUDDY)  
MATHIS

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding employee who has worked at Munroe Regional Medical Center in my home town of Ocala, FL. Munroe's longest serving employee and his name is Plato "Buddy" Mathis. He will be soon retiring.

Mr. Buddy Mathis' loyalty and dedication to Munroe spans over 50 years. He first came to work at the hospital in 1946 as a young boy. In fact, back then he had to stand on a wooden box to perform many of his chores.

Munroe Regional has seen many changes both in its physical makeup, not to mention changes in personnel. But, one thing that did not change over the years at Munroe was Buddy Mathis. He remained a constant in the lives of the people who worked in the medical center and a constant in the community.

Buddy should serve as a role model to all of us. He is the exemplification of the true work ethic. He started working at Munroe when he could barely reach the counter tops without standing on a box. And through the years he moved up, performing a variety of duties, including putting away stock and gathering vegetables from a small garden on the north side of the building. He also assisted fellow employees such as Felicia Stevens—head cook—Mrs. Annie Lee Stroud, and Mrs. Luella Strupp, among others.

In 1951, he joined the military to serve in the Korean war and served for several years. After the war, he returned to Munroe as a cook and was also in charge of inventory. He then attended night school under the GI bill and finished his education.

During the last 10 years, he and Jim Ruth have worked as a team, running the dietary department. Buddy has seen many changes take place in the building and operations of the hospital.

Everybody who has or is still working at the hospital loved working with Buddy and I'm sure they will all hate to see him go. Buddy is respected by all. I am pleased to be able to join with his many, many friends and colleagues in paying tribute to Plato "Buddy" Mathis for his hard work through the years and his kindness and generosity over the years.

I sincerely wish him the best in his retirement and congratulate him on his outstanding service to my hometown hospital, Munroe Regional Medical Center.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO DESIGNATE THE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE IN WASHINGTON, DC, AS THE "E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE"

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a bill to name the U.S. district courts and circuit court of appeals building for the District of Columbia Circuit after the late chief judge E. Barrett Prettyman. I am very pleased that the Chair of the District of Columbia Subcommittee is an original cosponsor. Senator JOHN WARNER has introduced an identical bill in the Senate.

Judge Prettyman was born in Virginia, where he graduated from Randolph-Macon College in Ashland. He then graduated from Georgetown University School of Law.

Judge Prettyman served on the Federal bench for 26 years. He was the chief judge of the U.S. Circuit Court from 1953 to 1960. He was widely regarded as one of America's leading legal scholars and a pioneer for judicial reform. He sought the advice of his colleagues to better understand the issues to help improve the efficiency of the judiciary. He also testified many times before Congress as a strong advocate for increasing the number of judges on the District's juvenile court.

As a jurist, Judge Prettyman was known for his centrist positions and his thorough opinions. His most notable opinion concluded that the State Department had the authority to bar U.S. citizens from entering certain areas of the world. He wrote: "While travel is a right, it can be restrained like any other right." The Supreme Court ultimately upheld the decision.

Judge Prettyman also championed the cause of the indigent. At Georgetown University, he established a program where lawyers were trained to better assist indigent defendants.

Naming the courts after Judge Prettyman would be a fitting tribute to an outstanding jurist and legal scholar. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.

GIVING CREDIT FOR THE MISSING SERVICE PERSONNEL ACT OF 1995

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 10, in signing the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, the President signed into law the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995, which had been incorporated into the authorization bill. The passage of the provisions of the Missing Service Personnel Act is a significant milestone for veterans and for the families of our MIA's, and I rise today to give credit to some of the people, including some of my fellow Vermonters, who worked hard for the passage of these provisions.

Their dedication, commitment, and persistence in the face of overwhelming odds has fi-

nally brought to fruition a matter that has been their primary concern for over 13 years. And I am very proud that my fellow Vermonters have played such a significant role in this effort.

I cosponsored the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995 after being convinced by Patricia Sheerin, Don Amorosi, Sean McGuirl, Walt Handy, and Al Diacetis of the desperate need for this law. The act is the culmination of years of effort on the part of my fellow Vermonters—Tom Cook, Bob Jones, and Brian Lindner, the president, vice president, and chief of research, respectively, of the Northeast POW/MIA Network; and Jim Howley—and the veterans organizations who have supported it, including Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans. Most notable were the contributions of the family members of the missing and prisoners: Tom Cook, Sharon Roraback, and Sarah Pendris.

Were it not for a special conference held in 1993 by the Northeast POW/MIA Network, we would not today have a law to protect missing service persons, to protect their families from exploitation, and to grant basic human rights to the missing as well as their families. Under the guidance of a former POW, Lt. Col. Orson Swindle, participants in that conference were able to clarify the goals of the proposed Missing Service Personnel Act as originally authored by John Holland. Mr. Swindle pointed a new direction: That while we cannot solve all the problems of the past, we can protect missing service persons in the future, based on what we have learned from past mistakes.

Through her courage and intuition, Vermonter Patricia Sheerin, policy analyst for the Northeast POW/MIA Network, convinced the National Vietnam Veterans Coalition to support the legislation and work for its passage. She also formed a plan and policy uniting veterans organizations and veterans advocates with the sole purpose of correcting and updating the outdated Missing Service Persons Act of 1942.

Crucial to passage of this new law was the support of citizens who were informed about its benefits. Joe and Paula Donaldson of Fair Haven, VT, deserve credit for organizing a weekly vigil as part of this educational effort. Nationwide distribution of information on the progress of the legislation, a responsibility of Bob Necci, helped pave the way to passage of this important act. Education is often the key to success, and such was the case with the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995.

I commend the supporters of this bill for their loyalty and devotion to the men and women who wear the uniform of the U.S. Armed Forces. These Vietnam veterans and family members of those missing and captured in Vietnam have left a legacy of justice and fair treatment for future soldiers who become missing while fighting to defend our country and our freedom.

THE ABORTION PROVISION IN THE TELECOMMUNICATION BILL

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the telecommunications bill has been signed into

law. It is a bill that I supported and I am pleased to see this important legislation become law.

However, I am outraged at the way in which this extreme Republican leadership snuck a little-known provision into the conference report. In the attempt to eliminate "obscene" material from the Internet, this provision included an old, outdated definition of the word "obscene." Known as the Comstock Act, it included as part of the definition of obscene materials "any drug, medicine, article, or thing \* \* \* intended for producing abortion." This obscure, never enforced law dates back to the early 1900's and is clearly an unconstitutional violation of free speech. If enforced, this outdated law would prohibit the discussion of abortion over the telephone, on the computer, or through the mail.

The new telecommunication law makes it a felony, punishable by 5 years for the first offense and 10 years for each subsequent offense, for anyone to discuss abortion on the Internet. I believe that it would be unconstitutional to ban citizens from speaking freely on the issue of abortion.

Women's rights have continually been challenged by this Congress. This is just the latest attempt to silence those who advocate a woman's right to choose. I believe that Congress should act immediately to ensure that free speech is not violated by this law.

I lived through the era before Roe versus Wade. I know what poor women went through in the back alleys when abortion was not legal. Any attempt to restrict this medical procedure is just one more way this Congress is throwing away a woman's right to choose.

Mr. Speaker, it is outrageous that this extreme anti-choice movement would use the new telecommunications law to threaten a person's rights to discuss abortion. Choosing abortion is the most heartwrenching and personal decision a woman may ever make. But it is a decision that should be made between a woman, her doctor, her family, and her spiritual conscience. This Congress should not be meddling with our ability to freely discuss a woman's most personal medical decision.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INFECTIOUS AGENTS CONTROL ACT OF 1996

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Infectious Agents Control Act of 1996, which will address the need to keep infectious agents that could pose a serious threat to the public health and safety out of the hands of dangerous people while ensuring that these substances remain available to scientists with a legitimate research need for them.

By now, most of Members of this body have probably read news reports about Larry Wayne Harris, the Ohio white-supremacist who ordered bubonic plague through the mail last summer. It is frightening to think that just about anybody with a 32-cent stamp and a little chutzpah could get a hold of any number of potentially dangerous infectious substances. The Ohio case may be an isolated incident or

it may not be—we really don't know. Why? Because the Federal Government has no system in place today to regulate the transfer of these agents within the United States. I think that's a situation that needs to be corrected, and I am introducing legislation today to do so.

Why worry about the flow of potentially dangerous infectious agents within our borders? Let me read you a few lines from an article on the threat posed by these agents when they are converted into biological weapons, written by U.S. Navy Commander Stephen Rose for the Naval War College Review. Cmdr. Rose writes that:

Science can now reshuffle the genetic deck of micro-organisms to produce a theoretically unlimited number of combinations, each with its own unique blend of toxicity, hardness, incubation period, etc. In short, it is becoming possible to synthesize biological agents to military specifications. Thus, the world lies on the threshold of a dangerous era of designer bugs as well as designer drugs.

Biological weapons have been called the poor man's atomic bomb. They are relatively cheap to produce, and you get an appallingly big bang for your buck. In fact, experts report that some of the supertoxins that have been developed in recent years are ten thousand times more potent than the nerve gases we are more accustomed to, which have been described as mere perfume in comparison to some of their biological competitors. The Office of Technology Assessment reports that some 15 nations, including Libya, North Korea, and Iraq, are suspected of having biological weapons development programs.

Clearly, the potential of biological weapons to rain devastation down upon their victims should give those charged with preventing international terrorist attacks on our Nation cause for serious concern. However, the lesson we learned from the tragedy at Oklahoma City is that we cannot be satisfied to only look outward for terrorist threats. We must also be vigilant against home-grown threats from paramilitary groups within our borders, which could use biological or chemical weapons against their fellow Americans to further their radical anti-government agendas.

On the morning of March 20, 1995, the Japanese Government was faced with just such a situation. A home-grown Armageddon-group called Aum Shinrikyo released sarin gas—a deadly nerve agent that is 500 times more toxic than cyanide gas—in the Tokyo subway system, killing 12 people and injuring thousands more. According to a staff report on the incident prepared by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, the Aum sect had its own chemical weapons manufacturing plant, for the production of sarin gas, and was trying to develop biological weapons, including botulism and anthrax. To get a sense of power of those weapons, consider this: 3 billionths of an ounce of botulism toxin would be enough to kill me.

Incidentally, the staff report concluded that the Aum sect was "a clear danger to not only the Japanese Government but also to the security interests of the United States," which was the target of much of the Aum leader's rhetoric.

In an effort to reduce the risk of a similar attack in the United States, I am introducing legislation directing the Centers for Disease Control to develop a regulatory regime to control

access to those infectious agents that could pose the greatest threat to public health if they fell into the wrong hands. It is my understanding that a working group including representatives of CDC, the Department of Justice, and other relevant Federal agencies already has begun to develop such a regime. My bill would ensure that that work is completed and the system is in place within 1 year of its enactment. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by Budget Chairman JOHN KASICH and Representative JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II.

I am hopeful that this legislation will be given the swift attention that the issue it addresses demands in the House, and that the Senate will take up similar legislation soon.

## NATION'S TRUE ECONOMIC PICTURE

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, who said this? "Washington has abandoned working families. Millions of Americans are running harder and harder just to stay in place. Wages are flat \* \* \*

On February 20, 1996 the Labor Department released its employment cost index, showing the smallest gain in wages and benefits since the Government began keeping statistics in 1982.

A far more disturbing figure was given about the median family income. Under Ronald Reagan's watch, 1982–89, real income increased an average of 2 percent annually. President Clinton declared in his 1996 State of the Union "Our economy is the healthiest it has been in three decades."

How does the current rate of recovery compare to other periods of recovery over the past 35 years? In 1961 through 1969 the increased real gross domestic product was 23.5 percent from the low point of the recession. The 1975–80 figure increased by 20 percent. The 1982–90 recovery saw an increase of 17.9 percent. I wonder how President Clinton could make such a claim about the state of our Nation's economy since the recovery from the recession in March 1991 has only been 13.1 percent so far.

A major factor in the 1992 Presidential election was the economy. "It's the economy, stupid" was the hue and cry of the Clinton campaign. Just as President Bush was reminded over and over again during the 1992 campaign about the promise he made: "Read my lips, no new taxes." President Clinton may also come to realize just how salty his words may become. No doubt he will be haunted by "it's the economy, stupid" during his campaign for reelection. President Bush took his lickings about his tax promise; President Clinton will be subjected to the same standard of scrutiny and criticism. After all, he did run on improving the economy. He stated that he believed America should come first. That he would make the U.S. economy vibrant and he would be known for his domestic policy, not just his foreign policy. He said America will come first.

Well here we are 4 years later. Guess what? The economy does not seem to be improving, rather it is stagnating. Edward Yardeni, chief economist at Deutsche Morgan

Grenfell, has stated: "The U.S. is already in recession," "even though we haven't had two straight quarters of negative growth in gross domestic product." He believes that GDP will shrink at a 1.5 percent annual rate during the first half of 1996. How did he draw this conclusion? Since the Commodity Research Bureau's price index of raw industrial materials fell 6 percent for the 12 months in January, this was the signal that led him to make this conclusion.

Let's be clear about one very important fact. In the third quarter of 1992, the economy grew 5.8 percent—the Commerce Department announced this number after the 1992 election. President Bush tried in vain to get this message across but neither the press nor the media seemed the least bit interested. Why give the American public the facts? For the record, the growth rate for the fourth quarter was an outstanding 8.6 percent. So, President Clinton could claim that under his administration the average annual rate of growth was 2.5 percent since 1993.

Let's examine what happened in 1995, the first year President Clinton's economic policies were fully in effect. Growth that year was a dismal 1.4 percent. How does this compare to other administrations? From 1982 to 1989, the average rate of growth was 3.9 percent. During that same period the annual median family income rose about 2 percent yearly. How does the Clinton administration compare with the Reagan administration? Unfortunately, for all of us the family income has only risen 0.25 percent per annum.

You might say to yourself that all might be true but President Clinton fulfilled his promise and created almost 8 million new jobs. OK, let's take a look at his claim. The Bureau of Labor Statistics backs up the President's numbers. He has lived up to his promise and created 7.5 million new jobs since taking office in January 1993. What is deceptive about these numbers is that the Bureau of Labor Statistics counts people, not the number of hours they work. For instance, two 20 hour per week part-timers are counted as two jobs. If you look at the number of hours worked, then only 758,000 new jobs have been created annually since 1993.

The Wall Street Journal reported on January 24, 1996 that during a Democrat focus group, a pollster announced that thanks to Clinton 8 million new jobs had been created. At that point, one woman yelled out: "Yeah, I know, I have three of them." This response reinforces what the Bureau of Labor Statistics found during its review of the number and types of jobs that were actually created under the Clinton administration.

It has become very apparent, especially in the last few months, that people are feeling insecure and anxious. Many have expressed the fear that if they lose their job they will not be able to find a new job that will provide them with the salary that will allow them to have the same standard of living. What has caused American workers to think this way? There are several factors which account for this negative outlook. Corporate downsizing has had the greatest impact upon middle managers. The statistics bear out the fact that many of these people trying to reenter the market must accept lower pay. Between 1990 and 1992, on average, these workers were forced to take a pay cut of 20 percent. You might find it hard to believe but the median income is less now than it was in 1986.

There is compelling evidence to show that reaching middle class earnings has been on the decline since 1980. According to the University of Michigan's Panel Study on Dynamics, which has tracked the same families since 1968, they found that 65 percent of white American men who turned 21 before 1980 were earning middle class wages—twice the poverty level—by the age of 30. By comparison, only 47 percent of those who reached the age of 21 after 1980 were able to reach this same level of earning power. Blacks do not fare half as well, reaching 29 and 19 percent, respectively.

Since there are more people without a college education than people with the benefit of a higher education, these workers tend to be far more insecure and anxious.

Education can be an influential factor as to how successful an individual will be in securing a well-paid job. Education is becoming a much more important factor in finding good job opportunities than ever before. As a result, the gap in income distribution is increasing, and this is adding to blue collar anxiety.

We must find ways to encourage our workers to get the necessary jobs skills to compete in this high tech global economy. We must also find a way to provide this training to retrain our workers.

We must expand our technological base and find creative and innovative methods to create new industries. In the past, we have been able to transfer a worker's knowledge and ability into learning new skills to allow them to participate in a new job market. A good example of this is when Henry Ford created the automobile and displaced the horse and buggy trade.

What happened is a lesson that we should all try to emulate. These same workers started working in the Ford factories that had displaced them. The telecommunications bill passed by Congress and signed into law by the President will provide the same type of opportunities by creating millions of new jobs.

So far, President Clinton hasn't delivered. If we balance the budget, we will be well on our way to jump starting.

Why is a 7-year balanced budget so important? Many leading economists believe that a balanced budget would result in a drop in interest rates of up to 2 percent. For a 30-year, \$75,000 mortgage, that's \$37,000 saved over the life of the loan. Americans will have more take home pay because our budget includes a \$500 per child tax credit. We also have true welfare reform, which is a No. 1 priority for most Americans.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER W. KRUEGER, A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II AND FOUGHT FOR VETERANS' RIGHTS

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of an American soldier, a man who dedicated his life to the defense of the freedoms that we enjoy and to the veterans who paid for those freedoms with their sacrifice. I respectfully request that the

U.S. House of Representatives join me in mourning the passage of Walter W. Krueger, a man of both vision and action. Having served this Nation for so long, Walter Krueger understood the problems of our noncommissioned officers. So after his service to this Nation was over, at a time when many hang up their uniforms, salute the flag, and retire, Walter Krueger went to work for the noncommissioned officers of this Nation. And when Walter Krueger went to work, good things happened.

Mr. Krueger served this Nation honorably in the U.S. Army for 33 years. When he retired, he was serving as Command Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army, Europe [ASAREUR]. He served this Nation all over the world, including assignments in Panama, Korea, Europe and Vietnam. During his long and very honorable career, he earned the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Distinguished Service Medal.

While still serving this Nation in Europe, Mr. Krueger was appointed to the board of directors of the Noncommissioned Officers Association. Upon retirement, he was elected vice president of the association. A year later, he became president.

Walter Krueger's accomplishment as president of the association are legendary. The Organization received a Federal Charter from this U.S. Congress. The association began its medical trust, which awards funds each year to military families who need the assistance. It significantly raised the funding for and number of scholarships awarded to deserving young people. The NCOA operation appreciation program raised funds for equipment to be used by veterans in hospitals. Under his leadership, the organization began the NCOA national defense foundation, which works to ensure that active duty military enjoy their full right to participate in the democracy which they defend. Mr. Krueger received every award offered by the association, as is fitting for a man who led this organization so well and for so long, a man who fought for the rights and benefits due our noncommissioned officers, and who took every opportunity to honor and fight for our veterans.

I respectfully ask that this U.S. House of Representatives note the passage of this singular and distinguished American, and that we send our deepest condolences to Walter Krueger's wife, Betty Krueger, to his mother, Ruth Drees, to his five daughters, Kathy Logan, Karen Pagel, Judy Shaw, Pam Salada, and Patty Krueger, to his eight grandchildren, and to both his sisters. Walter Krueger was a strong family man, who loved this Nation and all that it stands for, who served all of the citizens of this country, first as a member of our armed services and then as an unparalleled advocate for our veterans. I am proud to call him my friend, and I am proud to ask that the House of Representatives of the Nation he loved so much take a moment to return to him a little of the honor and respect he showed us throughout his life.

COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 1996*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am as proud as a father today, to have this opportunity to pay tribute to Vicky L. Bandy, of Beckley, WV, during Black History Month. For more than a decade, Ms. Bandy served as my executive assistant here in Washington, and Ms. Bandy was ever as loyal and dedicated as she was a professional, at all times and in all situations. I knew that I could depend upon her in all things.

Mr. Speaker, on February 24, 1996, Ms. Bandy gave a speech at the Beckley Federal Correctional Institution's Black Affairs Banquet, as part of its celebration of Black History Month.

I am privileged to place in the RECORD at this point, Ms. Bandy's stirring words as she encouraged and surely inspired her sisters as she spoke eloquently about their theme: African-American Women: Past, Present and Future. Mr. Speaker, I commend Ms. Bandy's remarks to my colleagues for their reading and their remembrance.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

(By Vicky L. Bandy)

"Stony the road we trod, bitter the chastening rod, felt in the days when hope unborn had died."

Today, we gather 370 years after the first African American landed at Jamestown, Virginia, 133 years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, and 31 years after the Enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which gave African Americans power at the Ballot Box.

Last October, the African American Community pledged itself to pursue a bold new course with the success of the Million Man March.

The success of the effort is still being felt. But today, ladies, it is our turn. The Theme for the 1996 observance of Black History Month is: African American Women: Past, Present and Future.

As I thought about what I would say, I thought about how far we as African Americans have come. I thought of the stories that were told to me by my Grandmother, Ella Bandy. I recall stories about how this Strong Black Woman worked hard in the fields of Alabama. She would leave her babies in a wagon under a shade tree, while she worked the long rows of the fields. At the end of each row, she would run back to check on her babies. Grandmama was a strong African American Woman. She never gave up, she was a woman of principle; and she never gave in. Grandmama's hands, hard and calloused from toiling in the hot Alabama Sun, so that her children and grandchildren could have a better way of life.

Earlier this week, I witnessed the Swearing-In ceremony of Congressman Kweisi Mfume, as President and CEO of the NAACP, an event that was attended by a very small but elite group of people, among them being the President and Vice President of the United States. I reflected back to the point in time when I would ride in the car with my grandfather on election day—a day that I equated to Thomas 'n Joyland carnival coming to town.

Grand daddy's car windows held many campaign signs belonging to various politicians, seeking a vote in the Black community. I suppose it never occurred to Grand daddy that his granddaughter would grow up to become a part of the Political Process. He did not know that he was molding me for a successful career with your Congressman Nick J. Rahall. Well, Grand daddy did not live to see the end results of the many rides we shared on Election Day, but I will always be grateful to him. For I did not meet the normal standards. Ladies and Gentlemen, you see, I never attended an Ivy League school. I was educated in a four room schoolhouse. My parents were not politically connected, nor did they contribute to a campaign committee. The one thing that they did, was to teach me how to seize an opportunity.

That same lesson is equally important today. Too many of us today let opportunity pass us by, because we look for it in a pretty package, delivered to our doors by Federal Express or priority Mail. Often times, when we do seize the opportunity, we take all of the credit and forget that the way was paved by someone else, who labored and toiled in the fields from sun up to sun down.

"Stony the road we trod, bitter the chastering rod", I've got mine and you get yours, never offering to lend a hand to help another. Well, I heard the songwriter say "The only time you should look down on a man, is when you are picking him up". Imagine Harriet Tubman, Conductor of the Underground Railroad, not reaching back, after seizing the opportunity to become a freed slave. Where would we be had it not been for Sojourner Truth, who traveled the country to proclaim to others the truth about slavery. Would we be able to sit in any seat on a bus today, had it not been for Rosa Parks, who refused to give up her seat in the front of the bus, when Coloreds were not allowed to ride in the front.

African American women; past, present, and future. What about Dr. Mae Jamison, first African American female Astronaut? What about Elizabeth Drewey, first African American Woman elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates? What about Carol Moseley Braun, the first female African American U.S. Senator, and my boss, Hazel R. O'Leary, the first African American and female African American to become Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy, one who has opened many doors to expose Minority Students to the world of Science. What about your mother and my mother, strong and courageous African American Women, who made tremendous sacrifices and stood firm, despite the obstacles they faced—despite society's denial; despite low paying jobs; despite prejudice and racism—women who because of their determination, paved the way for you and me.

"We have come over a way that with tears has been watered, we have come treading our path thru the blood of the slaughtered." But, I would ask you today, what profit a person to gain, if he or she does not reach back to help another? Now that we have arrived, what are we doing to ensure that we will have famous African American Women in the future?

There are young women in our own neighborhoods who need to know that there is a way off of Welfare and on to Faring Well. Each of you today has a Special Gift to give back, so that others can realize their dreams, their hopes, their goals. I challenge you to stir up your gifts, to lift up somebody, to respect each other, to love yourself and to never stop striving to reach for your goals, never give up—don't give in.

We are African American women, marching on till victory is won. Yet with a steady

beat, have not our weary feet, come to the place for which our fathers signed? African American women; past, present, and future.

Poet Maya Angelou sums it up by saying: "You may write me down in history, with your bitter twisted lies. You may trod me in the very dirt, but still, like dust, I'll rise". We will rise. African American women, past, present, and future.

#### TRIBUTE TO CAROL JENIFER

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, given that we are so frequently confronted with the troubles and the travails of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, I would like to have the following uplifting article from the May 1995 issue of Management Review inserted into the RECORD. The article, by Anita Lienert, profiles Carol Jenifer, the first African-American woman to manage day-to-day operations in an INS district office. Ms. Jenifer is the District Director of the INS district office at the United States-Canada border located in my hometown of Detroit, MI. I hope and expect that the INS will continue to attract and promote individuals of Ms. Jenifer's caliber.

Carol Jenifer does not look like a huggable person. She wears her hair in a Marine Corps-style buzz cut and shuns makeup and jewelry. Although she's six feet tall, she seems even taller, carrying herself with a military bearing that reflects her years as a police officer in Washington, D.C. She carries a gold badge that says "District Director" and has just ordered a Glock handgun to keep in her desk. To get inside her office at the U.S.-Canada border in Detroit, you need to get by a metal detector and armed employees.

So when one of her clients leaps out of a seat in the waiting room at the Detroit branch of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and gives Jenifer a big hug, it seems somewhat out of place.

"Oh, Miss Jenifer," says Chadia Haidous, a Lebanese immigrant "I just got sworn in today! I'm an American citizen! And now I don't have to worry about my daughter."

Jenifer, 45, the first African-American woman to manage day-to-day operations at one of the 33 INS district offices in the United States, hugs her back and rejoices with the Haidous family.

Moments later, loping up the back steps to her office that overlooks the Detroit River, Jenifer explains that little Alica Haidous, 11, who was born in Senegal, could have faced deportation because her mother was not a U.S. citizen.

"The family was afraid the daughter would have to go back to Senegal unescorted," Jenifer explains. "I could have stuck to the book, but why? I made a heart decision and I made it in the name of family unity. I could have sent her back and had them petition for her, but I didn't. And now it won't happen because we don't treat our citizens like that."

Jenifer, who oversees a hectic operation with a \$14 million annual budget, considers herself one of the new breed of INS managers. While the southern border with Mexico draws most of the media attention, INS officials say the northern border has its share of illegal immigrants—they just don't talk about how many.

Therefore, it's her mission to walk a tight-rope to satisfy a number of different con-

stituents, from American taxpayers who are disturbed by the large number of illegal aliens entering the country, to immigrants who complain about long lines and insensitive treatment at INS offices.

One of Jenifer's first management decisions was to improve the atmosphere by installing brighter lights in the crowded waiting room. She is considering hiring a customer-service representative to handle complaints generated by the 48 million people who pass through INS checkpoints in her jurisdiction each year, including the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, the Ambassador Bridge and Detroit Metropolitan Airport. She is also determined to hire an inspector who is fluent in Arabic because her client base is 50 percent Middle Eastern and no one in the office is fluent in that language.

Jenifer has made it a point to get to know the names—and personal details—of the 254 employees and one drug-sniffing dog who work with her in patrolling eight ports of entry along 804 miles of water boundary between the United States and Canada.

So far, one of Jenifer's "employee" relations challenges has been communicating with the German shepherd: Gitta only responds to commands in German. Even so, Jenifer still knows how to work a room—whether it's full of customers or employees—in a charismatic style reminiscent of Ronald Reagan. She stops often to ask about sick wives or new husbands. But don't confuse her familiarity and warm-and-fuzzy approach with wimpiness. In reality, her management style is much closer to the tenets of Tough Love.

After all, her office deported 1,249 people in 1994. And shortly after the heartwarming scene with the Haidous family, Jenifer stands firm on a \$15,000 bond set by her deputy director earlier in the afternoon on a Jordanian immigrant whose wife had blurted out during his naturalization interview that she had been "paid to marry him." He also had prior felony convictions and there was an outstanding warrant for his arrest.

But to get a real feel for Jenifer, you need to see her in action at 7:30 a.m., as a single parent in Detroit getting her two daughters, Eboni and Kia, both 13, off to school. Jenifer skips breakfast and barks orders like "Kia, did you finish those dishes?" and "Eboni, give me that assignment notebook to sign."

While her girls scurry around, Jenifer straightens her simple black dress, snaps on a beeper and bundles up in a coat and scarf, stopping only to grab her ever-present black leather organizer.

Outside, it's 20 degrees and still dark, with a light snowfall. Sounding like a typical mother, Jenifer grumbles that she can't get the girls to wear their ski caps to school and that they keep pestering her to buy a dog.

"When I applied for the job a year ago, I told my supervisors that the girls were a huge part of my life," Jenifer says in the car on the way to work. "I told them I would have to limit travel because I attend games, go to parent conferences and pick them up after school. It didn't seem to hurt, because I think they wanted someone who could humanize the office."

At work, her office is decorated with striking paintings of "buffalo soldiers"—the all-black cavalry who fought and resettled the West. Jenifer explains that since taking the job last spring, she has been worried about every little detail, including whether or not she should have hung the artwork.

"I almost took the pictures down," she says. "I didn't want to overwhelm people who couldn't relate to something like that. But after I thought about it, I realized I needed those men (in the pictures) to watch my back. Management has some pitfalls."

In private, Jenifer admits that "being a tall, black female has had its problems."

Testifying before a congressional committee last fall on equal employment opportunity protection and employment practices at the INS, she described the low points of her career, beginning with her job interview 12 years ago for an INS analyst position.

"The interviewer seemed more surprised that I was articulate and a product of the D.C. public school system than in other qualifying factors," Jenifer told the committee. "It was quite obvious that I did not fit whatever image this manager had regarding African-Americans. He later remarked that one day I would be his 'boss' . . . There remains a perception that my advancement was due to connections and not based on merit."

She says she had to struggle for every promotion at the federal agency, at one point hiring an attorney to present her concerns about lack of advancement to INS personnel officials.

Despite those early challenges, Jenifer says the transition to her new \$88,000-a-year position has been relatively smooth, due in part to her long INS experience that ranges from working as an officer in the detention-and-deportation branch to holding the post of second-in-command in Detroit before she got the director's job. Her boss, Carol Chasse, INS eastern region director, describes Jenifer as "a shining star."

"She's got it," Chasse says. "She's a practitioner of good human relations. Leadership in the '90s is about people skills and that's critical here because we deal with huge volumes of people."

Although Jenifer grew up in Washington, D.C., she never dreamed of working for the INS. The daughter of a bookbinder at the Federal Bureau of Engraving wanted to be a firefighter. "But back in those days, women didn't get to be firefighters," she says. "I had to settle for police work." Her time on the D.C. force included a stint undercover on the prostitution detail.

Jenifer later earned two master's degrees, one in counseling from the University of the District of Columbia and one in public administration for Southeastern University. She said the degrees helped her develop the discipline to manage efficiently.

The first order of almost every day is meeting with her top managers. Six out of seven of Jenifer's managers are women, which is notable considering there are no female border patrol chiefs in the United States and there are only two female district directors. On the day of the interview, Jenifer seems to be running later for her daily briefing, until she explains that she sets her office clock 15 minutes fast on purpose. She grabs a piece of hard candy from the jar on her desk and heads out right on time.

The meeting is fast-paced and informal, and covers topics ranging from the need for air fresheners in the office bathrooms to a video for employees about avoiding sexual harassment. Jenifer insists that her managers keep their remarks to a minimum, and they give their daily reports in a sort of verbal shorthand that takes a total of 21 minutes.

"E-mail is negative," begins administrative officer Judy McCormack.

"No arrests yesterday," pipes up James Wellman, acting assistant district director for investigations.

The issue of bathroom air fresheners prompts some discussion. "I don't care what you get, as long as we get them in there," she says to her staff, slightly annoyed after being questioned about what type should be ordered.

Jenifer is anxious to end the meeting and get down into the public waiting room for her daily "walkaround" with people who are here to take citizenships tests, file paper-

work contesting deportations or apply for green cards. Although she speaks English only, she communicates well, sometimes with gestures or hand-holding or by repeating phrases over and over.

Today, about 75 people are assembled by 9:30 a.m., under disconcerting signs that say things like Fingerprinting—Now Serving #823. Jenifer later explains that the signs record the number of people from January 1 to the present. Still, the signs just seem to magnify the "Waiting for Godot" atmosphere in the room. The Detroit office serves about 350 people a day and conducts about 1,300 naturalization interviews a month.

Jenifer doesn't identify herself, but plunges into the crowd, smiling and joking.

"Where are you from?" she asks one man.

"Nigeria," he replies tersely.

"What part?" Jenifer continues.

"Africa," he says.

"I know it's Africa, silly," she chides him, laughing. "I've been there. What part?"

By this time, the man and his companions are smiling. Everyone in the room is staring.

"Lagos," he says. "Have you been there?"

She has been accused of working the crowd, but "this is some of the most important work I do," she explains afterward. "I got a real feel for front-line work when I worked for the INS processing refugees in Kenya a couple of years ago. It sure gives you a different perspective on naturalization. It makes you realize that these are people's lives you're making decisions about."

Back in her office around 10:15 a.m., Jenifer sucks on another hard candy and meets with Harold Carter, an INS examiner who chairs a committee representing minorities in the Detroit district.

"Come on Harold, get comfortable," Jenifer coos as she scrabbles around on her desk looking for a pen. After Carter settles into a chair, she launches into her concerns: "There are no Hispanics in investigations . . . We don't have any representative [minority] groups at Sault Ste. Marie. We have to show we've tried to reach parity. Can we get people to work up there?"

Carter laughs, noting it's pretty cold at the Soo, which is an INS port-of-entry located in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. But they get serious again quickly. After all, there is a class-action suit in Los Angeles about lack of advancement among black INS officers.

After the meeting, she's off to the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, which runs underneath the Detroit River, but first stops to order Girl Scout cookies from a coworker. "I should have ordered more," she muses. "My kids know I hide them under my bed."

Jenifer needs to see how work is progressing at the tunnel and Detroit's Ambassador Bridge—the largest commercial-vehicle entry port in the United States—on the "Portpass" program. Portpass allows pre-qualified drivers to use express lanes, which will speed up the flow of traffic.

"Traffic can be my worst nightmare," Jenifer says. "We have a federal mandate to get people inspected here in less than 20 minutes—and we have to keep it moving or the complaints start backing up." The INS inspects people crossing the border, while U.S. Customs agents inspect things, but the two cross-train and work together. To the public, they are virtually indistinguishable.

Touring the new tunnel Portpass office, Jenifer is complimentary about the countertops that will separate staff and customers. "Good," she notes, "I like them wide so nobody can reach across and grab our people."

She's less sanguine, however, about the Portpass signs in the traffic lanes at the tunnel. "The signs are too little," she complains. "I don't know if people will be able to see them."

At the bridge at noon, Jenifer is still obsessed with signage. She tells Norman Byron, port director for the bridge, that she's worried that people won't be able to see the express lane signs at night. He assures her that they will be well-lit.

The two tour a trailer-type office set up at the foot of the bridge to accommodate the new program and staff. Jenifer checks out every closet and toilet and pushes back part of the wall paneling that has bowed out. She nearly slips coming down the steps in the snow and asks when skid strips will be put in.

"The skid strip for steps costs \$3,000 a roll," Byron says. "Some things we can't do until the weather gets warmer."

Back in Byron's office, Jenifer banters with several INS agents and asks for their recommendations on good places to eat nearby. They direct her to a restaurant in Detroit's nearby Mexican Village that looks like a dive, but turns out to have decent food.

Jenifer orders the quesadillas and chicken enchiladas and ends up taking home a doggie bag of most of the food for her kids. "I'm a horrendous cook, so I love leftovers," she admits.

By 1 p.m., she's on her way to Detroit's Metro airport to check on a request for more INS inspectors to accommodate a 60 percent increase in international passengers since 1993 due to airline mergers. It's a 45-minute drive to the airport, and on the way she talks about the mundane, yet important issues that face single parents, such as getting the laundry done and whether it's wise to hire a housekeeper.

Stuck in rush-hour traffic with Jenifer, you find yourself sharing the problems of raising teenagers and getting along with men. She seems more like an old friend by mid-afternoon than an interview subject. But then, her staff has warned you that Jenifer often "pulls an Oprah," or gets people to tell all unwittingly.

At the INS section of the airport, Michael Freeman, the supervisory immigration inspector at the airport, prints up a computer list of how passengers have increased on each airline since 1989. Jenifer studies the print-out and tells him she'll consider hiring 10 or 11 new inspectors to ease the crunch. Jenifer asks Freeman if he's lost weight. It's clear Freeman's busting to tell her something else and he finally does.

"I just found out my wife is having a baby," he says. They chat about children and health concerns. If Jenifer ever tires of the INS, she could probably have her own talk show.

She makes it a point to shake hands with or speak to all 12 of the INS inspectors on duty that afternoon before heading back to her office. The new hires, whose desks are piled with books like *The Art of Cross-Examination*, stiffen when Jenifer walks in the room. But within minutes they are relaxed.

Back at the office, Jenifer goes through the paperwork that has sprouted on her desk over the last few hours. Her secretary puts the most urgent notes on her chair. There are employee identification cards to sign, a quarterly meeting with immigration lawyers to arrange and an application for a bowling tournament with the heads of other federal agencies in Detroit, from the Secret Service to the FBI.

"Oh," Jenifer groans, "I need a coach to help me bowl better. I bowled an 80 last time and have yet to live down the shame."

By 4:45 p.m., Jenifer is walking out the door to pick up the girls. They are waiting for her in the school library, complaining about their eight-grade class pictures.

Jenifer studies the photos as closely as she's looked at any paperwork today. "Yes,

I'm keeping these for blackmail purposes," she says. The three of them burst out laughing.

By 5:15 p.m., the INS manager who insists that "fair management and families" are the cornerstones of her personal and professional life, is walking in the side door of her house holding the leftover chicken enchiladas in her free hand.

UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO  
POLITICAL STATUS ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today, the introduction of the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act will, for the first time in nearly a century of U.S. administration, provide a congressionally recognized framework for the inhabitants of Puerto Rico to freely express their wishes regarding the options for full self-government. I want to acknowledge the insightful leadership of Speaker NEWT GINGRICH in working with the committee to formulate a process to advance the United States-Puerto Rico relationship toward a conclusive one of full self-government. A number of Members have been supportive and instrumental in the development of the legislation, including ELTON GALLEGLY, chairman of the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources, BEN GILMAN, chairman of the Committee on International Relations, and DAN BURTON, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere who cochaired with Mr. GALLEGLY the October 17, 1995, joint hearing on the 1993 Puerto Rico status plebiscite. There also has been substantial input from Members on the other side of the aisle.

This matter of tremendous importance to the United States and the nearly 4 million United States citizens in Puerto Rico can only be resolved by adhering to constitutionally and internationally based principles and standards for full self-government. While many may misconstrue this legislation to be designed to benefit one local Puerto Rico political party over another, it is, in fact, a serious bipartisan effort to enact into law a pragmatic process with the long-term objective of resolving the Puerto Rico status dilemma. The legislation divides the process into three manageable stages which follow historical precedent set by the Congress in providing for final political statuses of territories and trust territories during this century.

The first step in the process is the initial decision stage in which voters are asked which fundamental relationship they prefer with the United States—one of separate sovereignty leading to independence or free association or under United States sovereignty leading to statehood.

The second and final steps are the transition and implementation stages which follow the historical patterns of enabling and admission acts for territories becoming States and similar measures for insular areas becoming separate sovereigns.

If this self-determination process does not result in voter approval of one of the recognized options for full self-government, then by democratic choice of the voters—instead of by Fed-

eral mandate—the status quo will continue and Puerto Rico will remain a locally self-governing unincorporated territory under congressional administration.

Under the U.S. Constitution and applicable principles of international law, the three recognized options for full self-government are independence, separate sovereignty in free association with the United States, and full integration into the United States leading to statehood. In order for Congress to determine how to respond to the aspirations of the people of Puerto Rico regarding a permanent, future political status in a manner which promotes and preserves the U.S. long-term national interest, we need to address the status question based on clearly defined principles and standards. This is precisely what the bill does.

Locally conducted plebiscites have been inconclusive, and were unduly influenced by vested interests exploiting the status quo. It is time for the U.S. Congress to meet its responsibility under the Constitution to provide for a self-determination procedure in which the U.S. national interest in resolving the status issue is taken into account, rather than allowing the issue to be dominated by local political rivalries and interference from those who thrive opportunistically on the present territorial status. The United States also has a right of self-determination and this process requires action by both the United States and Puerto Rico in order to advance toward a full self-government relationship.

After 400 years of colonial rule by Spain ended in 1898, it should not have taken another 100 years of American administration for the U.S. Congress to define the options for full and permanent self-government. The United States-Puerto Rico Status Act permits full self-government to be realized in Puerto Rico in definitive steps, with a smooth transition to whatever form of full self-government the people choose: independence, separate sovereignty in free association with the United States, or statehood.

There is an important event which took place recently which is relevant to the introduction of this legislation. On February 29, 1996, I joined three other House committee and subcommittee chairmen from the Committees on Resources and International Relations in responding to Concurrent Resolution 62 of the Puerto Rico Legislature.

In the Concurrent Resolution the legislature asks the 104th Congress to respond to the results of the November 14, 1993, status plebiscite in Puerto Rico, wherein the Commonwealth ballot proposition received a plurality of 48.6 percent votes cast, and to indicate the next steps in resolving Puerto Rico's political status. After extensive research, oversight, and a joint hearing, a substantial record was developed enabling a concise response to Concurrent Resolution 62.

Following is the text of the response to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of the Puerto Rico Legislature:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,

Washington, DC, February 29, 1996.

Hon. ROBERTO REXACH-BENITEZ,

President of the Senate.

Hon. ZAIDA HERNANDEZ-TORRES,

Speaker of the House of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

DEAR MR. REXACH-BENITEZ AND MS. HERNANDEZ-TORRES: The Committee on Resources and the Committee on International

Relations are working cooperatively to establish an official record which we believe will enable to House to address the subject-matter of Concurrent Resolution 62, adopted by the Legislature of Puerto Rico on December 14, 1994. While the specific measures addressing Puerto Rico's status which the 104th Congress will consider are still being developed, we believe the history of the self-determination process in Puerto Rico, as well as the record of the Joint Hearing conducted on October 17, 1995 by the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs and the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, lead to the following conclusions with respect to the plebiscite conducted in Puerto Rico on November 14, 1993:

1. The plebiscite was conducted under local law by local authorities, and the voting process appears to have been orderly and consistent with recognized standards for lawful and democratic elections. This locally organized self-determination process was undertaken within the authority of the constitutional government of Puerto Rico, and is consistent with the right of the people of Puerto Rico freely to express their wishes regarding their political status and the form of government under which they live. The United States recognizes the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination, including the right to approve any permanent political status which will be established upon termination of the current unincorporated territory status. Congress will take cognizance of the 1993 plebiscite results in determining future Federal policy toward Puerto Rico.

2. The content of each of the three status options on the ballot was determined by the three major political parties in Puerto Rico identified with those options, respectively. The U.S. Congress did not adopt a formal position as to the feasibility of any of the options prior to presentation to the voters. Consequently, the results of the vote necessarily must be viewed as an expression of the preferences of those who voted as between the proposals and advocacy of the three major political parties for the status option espoused by each such party.

3. None of the status options presented on the ballot received a majority of the votes cast. While the commonwealth option on the ballot received a plurality of votes, this result is difficult to interpret because that option contained proposals to profoundly change rather than continue the current Commonwealth of Puerto Rico government structure. Certain elements of the commonwealth option, including permanent union with the United States and guaranteed U.S. citizenship, can only be achieved through full integration into the U.S. leading to statehood. Other elements of the commonwealth option on the ballot, including a government-to-government bilateral pact which cannot be altered, either are not possible or could only be partially accomplished through treaty arrangements based on separate sovereignty. While the statehood and independence options are more clearly defined, neither of these options can be fully understood on the merits, unless viewed in the context of clear Congressional policy regarding the terms under which either option could be implemented if approved in a future plebiscite recognized by the federal government. Thus, there is a need for Congress to define the real options for change and the true legal and political nature of the status quo, so that the people can know what the actual choices will be in the future.

4. Although there is a history of confusion and ambiguity on the part of some in the U.S. and Puerto Rico regarding the legal and political nature of the current "commonwealth" local government structure and territorial status, it is incontrovertible that

Puerto Rico's present status is that of an unincorporated territory subject in all respects to the authority of the United States Congress under the Territorial Clause of the U.S. Constitution. As such, the current status does not provide guaranteed permanent union or guaranteed citizenship to the inhabitants of the territory of Puerto Rico, nor does the current status provide the basis for recognition of a separate Puerto Rican sovereignty or a binding government-to-government status pact.

5. In light of the foregoing, the results the November 14, 1993 vote indicates that it is the preference of those who cast ballots to change the present impermanent status in favor of a permanent political status based on full self-government. The only options for a permanent and fully self-governing status are: (1) separate sovereignty and full national independence, (2) separate sovereignty in free association with the United States; (3) full integration into the United States political system ending unincorporated territory status and leading to statehood.

6. Because each ballot option in the 1993 plebiscite addressed citizenship, we want to clarify this issue. First, under separate sovereignty Puerto Ricans will have their own nationality and citizenship. The U.S. political status, nationality, and citizenship provided by Congress under statutes implementing the Treaty of Paris during the unincorporated territory period will be replaced by the new Puerto Rican nationhood and citizenship status that comes with separate sovereignty. To prevent hardship or unfairness in individual cases, the U.S. Congress may determine the requirements for eligible persons to continue U.S. nationality and citizenship, or be naturalized, and this will be governed by U.S. law, not Puerto Rican law. If the voters freely choose separate sovereignty, only those born in Puerto Rico who have acquired U.S. citizenship on some other legal basis outside the scope of the Treaty of Paris citizenship statutes enacted by Congress during the territorial period will not be affected. Thus, the automatic combined Puerto Rican and U.S. citizenship described under the definition of independence on the 1993 plebiscite ballot was a proposal which is misleading and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of separate nationality and non-interference by two sovereign countries in each other's internal affairs, which includes regulation of citizenship. Under statehood, guaranteed equal U.S. citizenship status will become a permanent right. Under the present Commonwealth of Puerto Rico government structure, the current limited U.S. citizenship status and rights will be continued under Federal law enacted under the Territorial Clause and the Treaty of Paris, protected to the extent of partial application of the U.S. Constitution during the

period in which Puerto Rico remains an unincorporated territory.

7. The alternative to full integration into the United States or a status based on separate sovereignty is continuation of the current unincorporated territory status. In that event, the present status quo, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico structure for local self-government, presumably could continue for some period of time, until Congress in its discretion otherwise determines the permanent disposition of the territory of Puerto Rico and the status of its inhabitants through the exercise of its authority under the Treaty of Paris. Congress may consider proposals regarding changes in the current local government structure, including those set forth in the "Definition of Commonwealth" on the 1993 plebiscite ballot. However, in our view serious consideration of proposals for equal treatment for residents of Puerto Rico under Federal programs will not be provided unless there is an end to certain exemptions from federal tax laws and other non-taxation in Puerto Rico, so that individuals and corporations in Puerto Rico have the same responsibilities and obligations in this regard as the states. Since the "commonwealth" option on the 1993 plebiscite ballot called for "fiscal autonomy," which is understood to mean, among other things, continuation of the current exemptions from federal taxation for the territory, this constitutes another major political, legal and economic obstacle to implementing the changes in Federal law and policy required to fulfill the terms of the "Definition of Commonwealth."

8. In addition, it is important to recognize that the existing Commonwealth of Puerto Rico structure for local self-government, and any other measures which Congress may approve while Puerto Rico remains an unincorporated territory, are not unalterable in a sense that is constitutionally binding upon a future Congress. Any provision, agreement or pact to the contrary is legally unenforceable. Thus, the current Federal laws and policies applicable to Puerto Rico are not unalterable, nor can they be made unalterable, and the current status of the inhabitants is not irrevocable, as proposed under the "commonwealth" option on the 1993 plebiscite ballot. Congress will continue to respect the principle of self-determination in its exercise of Territorial Clause powers, but that authority must be exercised within the framework of the U.S. Constitution and in a manner deemed by Congress to best serve the U.S. national interest. In our view, promoting the goal of full self-government for the people of Puerto Rico, rather than remaining in a separate and unequal status, is in the best interests of the United States. This is particularly true due to the large population

of Puerto Rico, the approach of a new century in which a protracted status debate will interfere with Puerto Rico's economic and social development, and the domestic and international interest in determining a path to full self-government for all territories with a colonial history before the end of this century.

9. The record of the October 17, 1995 hearing referred to above makes it clear that the realities regarding constitutional, legal and political obstacles to implementing the changes required to fulfill the core elements of the "commonwealth" option on the ballot were not made clear and understandable in the public discussion and political debate leading up to the vote. Consequently, Congress must determine what steps the Federal government should take in order to help move the self-determination process to the next stage, so that the political status aspirations of the people can be ascertained through a truly informed vote in which the wishes of the people are freely expressed within a framework approved by Congress. Only through such a process will Congress then have a clear basis for determining and resolving the question of Puerto Rico's future political status in a manner consistent with the national interest.

Ultimately, Congress alone can determine Federal policy with respect to self-government and self-determination for the residents of Puerto Rico. It will not be possible for the local government or the people to advance further in the self-determination process until the U.S. Congress meets its moral and governmental responsibility to clarify Federal requirements regarding termination of the present unincorporated territory status of Puerto Rico in favor of one of the options for full self-government.

The results of the locally administered 1993 vote are useful in this regard, but in our view are not definitive beyond what has been stated above. The question of Puerto Rico's political status remains open and unresolved.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,  
*Chairman, Committee  
on Resources.*

ELTON GALLEGLY,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee  
on Native American  
and Insular Affairs.*

BEN GILMAN,  
*Chairman, Committee  
on International Re-  
lations.*

DAN BURTON,  
*Chairman, Subcommit-  
tee on the Western  
Hemisphere.*

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 Thursday, March 7, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 8

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review the status of the reorganization of the Veterans Health Administration and related initiatives to improve VA health care delivery methods.  
SD-192

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the oversight of government-wide travel management.  
SD-342

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 553, to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to reinstate an exemption for certain bona fide hiring and retirement plans applicable to State and local firefighters and law enforcement officers.  
SD-430

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for February.  
334 Cannon Building

MARCH 11

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the Social Security program in relation to future retirees, focusing on the original intent of the program, expectations of different generations, and changes necessary to ensure that retirees born after 1946 will be treated fairly relative to current and past retirees.  
SD-215

MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year

1997 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense plan.  
SR-222

10:00 a.m.  
Budget  
To hold hearings to examine immigration and public welfare benefits.  
SD-608

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the Convention on Chemical Weapons (Treaty Doc. 103-21).  
SD-419

Judiciary  
Youth Violence Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine how youth violence programs should be funded in the future.  
SD-226

2:00 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
African Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the prospects for peace and democracy in Angola.  
SD-419

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To resume hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.  
SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Armed Services  
Personnel Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on manpower, personnel, and compensation programs.  
SR-222

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the reform of health care priorities.  
SR-418

10:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine recent developments in the Space Station program.  
SR-253

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan.  
SR-222

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 1425, to recognize the validity of rights-of-way granted under section 2477 of the Revised Statutes.  
SD-366

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

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Readiness Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on current and future military readiness as the armed forces prepare for the 21st century.  
SR-232A

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Communications Commission.  
SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
Budget  
To hold hearings on the President's fiscal year 1997 budget proposals.  
SD-608

Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To hold hearings to examine the asset forfeiture program, focusing on issues relating to the Bicycle Club Casino.  
SD-342

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the ballistic missile defense program.  
SD-192

Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To resume hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.  
SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To resume hearings to examine the reform of health care priorities.  
SR-418

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1077, to authorize research, development, and demonstration of hydrogen as an energy carrier, S. 1153, to authorize research, development, and demonstration of hydrogen as an energy carrier, and a demonstration-commercialization project which produces hydrogen as an energy source produced from solid and complex waste for on-site use fuel cells, and H.R. 655, to authorize the hydrogen research, development, and demonstration programs of the Department of Energy.  
SD-366

MARCH 26

2:00 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the proposed budget request for fiscal year 1997 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).  
SR-253

MARCH 27

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine Spectrum's  
use and management.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investiga-  
tions

To resume hearings to examine global  
proliferation of weapons of mass de-  
struction.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-  
view the legislative recommendations  
of the Veterans of World War I,

AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners  
of War, the Vietnam Veterans of Amer-  
ica, and the Military Order of the Pur-  
ple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To resume hearings to examine Spec-  
trum's use and management.

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

view the legislative recommendations  
of the American Legion.

335 Cannon Building

## CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 7

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the Convention on  
Chemical Weapons.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence  
To hold a closed briefing on intelligence  
matters.

SH-219