

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMUNITY ACTION OF GREATER  
INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, we always hunger for good news. The following should be a very fine meal in this respect.

COMMUNITY ACTION OF GREATER  
INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

To: Thomas L. Haskett, State Program Director

From: Nanci Morris, Foster Grandparent Program Coordinator, Community Action of Greater Indianapolis

Re: Impact, Meeting Community Needs

To address community needs, three priority areas have been targeted for Community Action's Foster Grandparent Program services: (1) special needs children in public schools, (2) children in homeless shelters, and (3) neglected and abused children in temporary homes and shelters.

## 1. SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Dramatic increases have occurred in the number of mildly-to-severely disabled children enrolled in 19 elementary schools of the Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) that have been designated for mainstreaming these children. Budget cutbacks have not allowed for all classrooms with special needs children to have teacher's aides. Severely disabled children are assigned 8 to a classroom with 1 teacher and 1 aide, and moderately-to-mildly disabled are assigned 10-14 per classroom with 1 teacher and sometimes 1 aide. Thus, 8 schools with classrooms having no aides or not enough aides to adequately address the children's special needs have been selected as priorities for this Foster Grandparent Program's placements by the IPS Programs for Young Children, Special Education Department.

## 2. CHILDREN IN HOMELESS SHELTERS

The increase in children throughout the nation living without a permanent address has made serving homeless children a priority for all Foster Grandparent Programs as presented at the recent Foster Grandparent Conference in Washington, D.C. A survey conducted last fall indicated that there were at least 824 homeless children under age 15 in Indianapolis. Thus, serving homeless children has been identified as a community need for Community Action's Foster Grandparent Program. Program volunteers are placed at 6 of Indianapolis' seven homeless shelters serving families with children.

## 3. NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN IN TEMPORARY HOMES AND SHELTERS

Reported child abuse in Indianapolis has risen 150 percent during the past 2 years. A decrease in the number of neglected, abused, sexually abused, abandoned, fetal alcohol syndrome, emotionally disturbed/disabled, and "crack" children is not anticipated for the foreseeable future. Funding for homes and shelters to serve these children have not increased accordingly. Thus, 7 shelters for abused children have been selected for Community Action Foster Grandparent services.

### IMPACT ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

At the end of the 1994-95 school year, children assigned to Foster Grandparents were

tested and assigned to summer school for additional assistance as needed. To our knowledge, only three students assigned to Foster Grandparents were not promoted. The rest were able to keep up with their classmates after receiving the intervention of one-on-one Foster Grandparent instruction during the school year and summer school.

In addition to there being too few available, homeless shelters for families with children in Indianapolis are understaffed. There is a need for Foster Grandparent intervention during the parents' busiest hours (mornings) as they seek jobs and attend to other business. The one-on-one attention provided by the Grandparents eases the trauma and provides a sense of stability through loving and meaningful interaction for these children. Foster Grandparents help fit the children in suitable clothing in addition to helping provide for other physical needs. The parents enjoy guidance and support from the volunteers as well. Additionally, the shelter employees benefit in the traditional ways from the Grandparents' assistance. Consequently, the whole atmosphere of a shelter improves when a Foster Grandparent is around.

The staffs of homes and shelters for neglected and abused children alone can not adequately provide the level of attention needed there, particularly by the babies and small children. The maturity, stability, and love Foster Grandparents provide help the children respond in ways that would likely not be possible otherwise.

### IMPACT ON THE VOLUNTEER

Many Community Action Foster Grandparent volunteers have worked with special needs children in the IPS system for years and continue to maintain regular contact with many of their former students. Having witnessed the progress these children have made, the Grandparents benefit from the abounding satisfaction they feel from having been a part of each child's paths to success. The Grandparents are encouraged and allowed by IPS to be creative, and the teachers gladly seek advice and new ideas from the Grandparents. A good example of this creativity at work was when children living in a homeless shelter were often teased by their school classmates. "Grandma" started a grooming session whereby the special needs children met her before school. She would check them over for tidiness, give them a pep talk, and then give them a liberal spray of after shave lotion or perfume as a reminder that she was with them all day. This soon caught on, and other children who weren't homeless sought out Grandma for some reassurance and a sweet smell. Thus, the Grandparents are rewarded in the best possible way for being creative. Additionally, each of the Grandparents is taught how to operate school office equipment such as the duplicator, copiers, and calculators. The children often assist the Grandparent in copying and preparing papers for the next day's work, honing skills and providing satisfaction for both. One school even offers computer literacy classes to the Grandparents.

Many of the Grandparents live near the shelters they serve. They know first-hand about the situations faced by the families as they starting over. Being able to offer the single parent support, guidance, and encouragement to "hold your head up" in the face

of diversity and loneliness, inspires the Grandparent and develops a sense of independence and self-worth for both parties.

Of course ultimate personal satisfaction comes when the family is ready to leave the shelter and thanks the Grandparent wholeheartedly for the time, advice, and loving attention given to the children at their time of need.

Reward likewise abounds for the Foster Grandparents who serve neglected and abused children. The sense of self-worth derived from these programs is priceless for the Grandparents.

### IMPACT ON THIS AGENCY:

Foster Grandparents are highly valued by the school system, and thus a positive image of Community Action is presented to the agencies served as well as to the community at large. The Foster Grandparent Program enables Community Action to have significant contact with youth before they become teens and reject adult guidance. Grandparents are also able to refer children and their parents and alert agency personnel to the array of other Community Action programs available to meet diverse needs.

One example is Community Action's certified housing counseling program that includes a strong homeless assistance component. Foster Grandparents remind shelter workers to call upon this Community Action program for additional, on-going assistance to families as needed.

Community Action, the volunteer stations, and most importantly the people they serve benefit from cooperative relationships built through the Foster Grandparent Program.

## REMARKS HONORING HUGH MILLER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the members of the Young Leadership Committee of the New York chapter of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, as they hold their seventh annual masked ball honoring Hugh Miller. Known as an astute businessman in the world of finance, Mr. Miller is president and CEO the Delta Funding Corp., a company dealing primarily with the origination, purchase, and servicing of nonconforming residential mortgage loans. Indeed, the industry has looked to Mr. Miller for leadership, and he has served in that capacity as a representative of the National Home Equity Mortgage Association, National Mortgage Brokers Association, Executive Enterprises, American Community Bankers, Information Management Network, and Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Yet despite the ongoing demands on his time and talents, Hugh Miller has vigorously and effectively undertaken a myriad of social responsibilities. Many diverse organizations including the National Kidney Foundation, Police Conference of New York and Nassau County, DARE, the American Cancer Society, the Leukemia Society of America, Hofstra University

• 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.

Scholarship Funds, and the Huntington's Disease Society of America have greatly benefited from his service. His experience in this regard has emerged as a yardstick by which all such future dedication is measured. Furthermore, in conjunction with the Interfaith Nutritional Network, Delta Funding has created the Delta Funding Inn, which caters to the needs of disadvantaged youths.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when we search for heroes and leaders, it is most reassuring to know that people such as Hugh Miller are tirelessly striving for the betterment of society. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Hugh Miller for his constant dedication in the regard.

METHAMPHETAMINE CONTROL  
ACT OF 1996

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will be a powerful tool in the fight against methamphetamine production and usage in our country.

The production and usage of methamphetamine, also known as meth, speed, crank, or ice, in the United States has grown alarmingly over the last several years. Meth has accounted for a dramatic escalation in the number of overdoses, emergency hospital admissions, drug shootings, and related violence in America's largest western cities and rural areas. Meth has unfortunately become the crack of the 1990's.

Meth causes psychotic and violent reactions in its users because it interferes with the brain's production of the natural chemical dopamine which plays an important role in governing movement, thought, and emotion. Users can go on binges which last as long as 24 hours and result in permanent psychological and physical injury. While most users are young males, meth has inevitably affected the very young. In fact, a generation of meth-addicted crank babies requiring constant care is rapidly filling our Nation's hospitals. These babies appear comatose, often sleeping 24 hours a day. Caretakers are forced to wake them in order to feed them, forcing their mouths open to accept nourishment.

Meth-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent between 1992 and 1994. In California, which has been identified by the Drug Enforcement Administration as a source country of methamphetamine, more than 400 deaths and suicides have been blamed on meth use. Other States have reported similar record numbers.

Meth production also poses severe environmental problems. It literally poisons the communities where it is produced. For every pound of meth that is produced, seven gallons of waste are also produced. A record 465 meth labs were seized in California in 1995, each a toxic waste site requiring immediate and expensive cleanup by hazardous materials teams. In rural areas, this waste is dumped into waterways and on to fertile farming soil. In 5 to 10 years, this poisonous sludge is found in the ground water of nearby communities. In urban areas, abandoned meth labs in apartment buildings make these units and buildings virtually uninhabitable.

This bill is a straightforward solution to the problems created by meth production and usage. First, the bill establishes new controls over the key chemicals necessary to manufacture meth by forcing chemical supply houses to control more strictly the sale of the legal substances which are the precursor chemicals of methamphetamine. Second, the bill increases the criminal sentences for possession and distribution of these chemicals or of the specialized equipment used to make meth. Civil penalties collected will be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up clandestine meth labs seized by law enforcement.

The problems posed by meth are real. This highly addictive drug is cheap, readily available, and easy to manufacture. By more closely regulating the raw materials used to manufacture methamphetamine and by strengthening the criminal penalties for possession of key chemicals and meth paraphernalia, this bill will be an excellent tool in the war against the crank cartels.

TRIBUTE TO GEOFF PIETSCH AND  
CARLOS BARQUIN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to give my congratulations to two remarkable individuals, Geoff Pietsch and Carlos Barquin, who have used their great skills and exceptional dedication in order to bring their respective cross-country teams, Ransom Everglades School and Belen Jesuit Preparatory School, to State victories in Class 4A and Class 3A.

Coach Carlos Barquin, who has been coaching Belen's boy's cross-country for the last 26 seasons, was finally able to feel the joy of victory when his Wolverines took home the school's first State title in any sport, winning the Class 4A race at the State championships with 75 points.

Coach Geoff Pietsch also has had much to cheer about with his boys cross-country team at Ransom Everglades as he watched them capture first place with 71 points and as they went on to win their fourth State title.

Both Belen Jesuit Preparatory and Ransom Everglades are Dade County Schools whose coaches and students exhibited the importance of good coaching, excellent team effort, the skills to go ahead and the drive to be No. 1. Coaches Pietsch and Barquin are exceptional individuals who have dedicated their lives to not only teaching their students how to win, but have also shown that team effort and individual dedication are the key to ultimate success. They were both recognized as Florida Coach of the Year for their respective divisions.

I congratulate both coaches on their great work and dedication and I hope that they will continue to keep up the exceptional work in the future as they have done in the past. They are both truly a fine example to all of us.

COMMENDING THE BROOKLYN  
IRISH-AMERICAN PARADE COM-  
MITTEE ON ITS 21ST ANNUAL  
PARADE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Brooklyn Irish Parade Committee by including a draft resolution into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DRAFT OF PROCLAMATION/LEGISLATIVE  
RESOLUTION

COMMENDING THE BROOKLYN IRISH-AMERICAN  
PARADE COMMITTEE ON ITS 21ST ANNUAL PA-  
RADE

Whereas, The Brooklyn Irish-American Parade reflects and records the ongoing history of the United States and Ireland, our people, their heritage and the many contributions and accomplishments of the Irish to their Community, Borough, City, State and Nation; and

Whereas, This parade encourages an appreciation of an ancient Irish heritage; and

Whereas, This event is a celebration of Brooklyn's cultural diversity and richness; and

Whereas, This Parade takes place on the historic site of the Battle of Brooklyn, August 27, 1776 in which Irish Freedom Fighters and Americans of other ethnic cultures gave their lives to secure Independence for our America; and

Whereas, The Spirit of '76 was, and still is, the ideal of the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade, this year the Parade Committee and it's officers take particular note and recall the bicentennial of the United Irishman leader, Wolf Tone's invasion of Bantry Bay in West Cork and the prospects for peace in a United Ireland; and

Whereas, The people of Ireland and America have always shared a common heritage in the struggle of free men and women to govern their own affairs and determine their own destiny; and

Whereas, Despite religious persecution, famine, colonial occupation and political oppression, the sons and daughters of Ireland, scattered throughout the world, never forget their ancestral home; and

Whereas, This parade is dedicated to the memory of Eddie Farrell of Farrell's Bar, well-known Brooklyn Irish-American Businessman, benefactor of numerous charitable causes and long time supporter of the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade; and

Whereas, This year's Grand Marshal is Patrick D. Brennan, Deputy Chief, New York City Police Department, a life long resident of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn and a native of County Mayo, Ireland, his wife Monica and their six children: Maureen, Tara, Martin, Dermott, John and Patrick, now therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Legislative Body/Office pause in its deliberations to commend the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade Committee on its 21st Anniversary Parade to be held on Sunday, March seventeenth, nineteen hundred ninety six; its Grand Marshal, Patrick D. Brennan, Deputy Chief, New York City Police Department and his Aides, Sister Kathleen Sullivan, (Education) Principal of St. Francis Xavier School; Christopher Byrne (Irish Culture) of "Black 47" Band; Seamus Lang (Business) of Bear Stearns; Catherine Mitchell-Miceli (United Irish Counties); Sean Egan (Gaelic Sports) of Brooklyn Shamrocks Football Club; Kay O'Keefe (Ladies A.O.H. Kings County

Board); Matthew Kehoe of Kings County Ancient Order of Hibernians and Parade Chairperson: Kathleen McDonagh; Dance Chairperson: Peggy Lynaugh; Journal Chairperson: James McDonagh; Parade Officers and Members and all the citizens of Brooklyn, participating in this important and memorable cultural and civic event; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Resolution, suitable engrossed, be transmitted to Patrick D. Brennan, his Aides and the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade Committee in Brooklyn.

#### LESSONS FROM JAPAN: EMPLOYMENT FIRST

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, they say Japan learned about quality and modern manufacturing from the United States, but we clearly have things we should learn from Japan about how to create a sense of society and community.

The following column by Thomas Friedman from the New York Times of February 25 explains how Japan avoids the job massacres that mar American businesses so often and so casually.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 25, 1996]

JAPAN INC. REVISITED

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

TOKYO.—I found the source of our trade problems with Japan.

I went shopping at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, the Bloomingdale's of Tokyo, and when I walked in the front door I counted 14 sales clerks in the jewelry department alone. They bowed politely and offered to help with any purchases. The American in me immediately said: "What a waste of labor! Who needs 14 sales clerks? This store needs downsizing immediately!" But that is not the Japanese instinct. And that's one reason why we have a structural trade deficit with Japan.

Let me explain: Unlike the U.S. or Western Europe, Japan long ago decided that its top priority was not to have the lowest prices for its consumers, not to have the highest dividends for its corporate shareholders, but to keep as many of its people (particularly the men) employed in decent paying jobs—preferably for a lifetime with the same firm. The Japanese understand that a job gives dignity and stability to people's lives and pays off in much greater social harmony. Just walk the streets of Tokyo: few homeless sleeping on grates, no muggers lurking in the shadows.

But to maintain such high levels of employment, to keep 14 clerks behind one store counter, Japan basically had to fix the game. Japan had to regulate its economy in a way that would protect its domestic companies from foreign competition, by controlling access to its markets. That way Japanese companies could maintain a duel price system. They could charge high prices at home, in a protected market, in order to maintain full employment, while charging lower prices abroad in order to get into everyone else's market and export like crazy. That is why those who think that Japan's trade barriers will easily give way, or that its economy will be "deregulated" as its Prime Minister keeps promising, are fooling themselves.

Many economists argue that in an integrated global economy, Japan will have to

become more like America. Its corporations will have to cut costs and downsize to remain globally competitive. Maybe. But for now, the Japanese are resisting that. Despite five years of zero growth, Japan still has only 3.2 percent unemployment. The sort of job massacres that have become the norm in America—like 40,000 workers at AT&T in one chop—have been unheard of here. "I am sure that eventually we will be somewhat forced to think American, but we are moving very slowly in that direction," says Yotaro Kobayashi, the chairman of Fuji Xerox. "For social and moral reasons, we will try to avoid going all the way to a U.S. model. We will look for a middle ground."

How? In part it will be by trying to maintain hidden trade barriers. But in part it will be by trying to maintain Japan's unique corporate values. For Japanese executives, says Glen Fukushima, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, "laying off employees is the last option they look for, not the first." And far from being rewarded for layoffs, corporate executives here are censured for them, by both peers and the press. The first priority of a Japanese company is its employees, then come its customers and last its shareholders—just the opposite of the U.S. corporate mentality.

Instead of ordering massive layoffs, Japanese companies cut overtime, they freeze the hiring of college grads, they freeze dividends, they offer early retirement packages, they shift workers to subsidiary companies, they shift low-skilled jobs to cheaper labor markets in Asia and keep the best jobs here, they inhibit mergers and acquisitions that lead to layoffs, they buy up U.S. high-tech companies to maintain the competitive edge that their own regulated economy sometimes stifles and the even (are you ready?) order pay cuts for top executives—anything but lay off people.

That's why Pat Buchanan is only partly right. Yes, American workers are being hurt by unfair trade barriers erected by some foreign countries, including Japan, and the U.S. should fight hard to bring those barriers down. But U.S. workers are being hurt just as much, if not more, by the skewed sense of priorities that now dominates the U.S. business community, where executives get bonuses for massacring their employees. Maybe the economists are right. The Japanese will have to become like us. But they are sure trying not to, and its' worth watching to see if the they can pull it off. This is one economic war I'm rotting for Japan to win.

#### AMERICA'S YOUNG LEADERS

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, "Why can't Johnny \* \* \*" This question is one of the most often posed to parents, educators and policymakers. It strikes at the heart of the performance of the American education system. Sometimes the answers aren't what Americans want to hear.

The Westinghouse Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Westinghouse Electric Corp., however, is the bearer of good news about our Nation's schools. Not only is Johnny learning, he/she is excelling in math and science.

For the 55th year, the Westinghouse Foundation, in partnership with Science Service Inc., is recognizing America's best and brightest young scholars by awarding the most prestigious and coveted high school scholar-

ships the Nation has to offer in math and science.

This year, the Westinghouse Science Talent Search has selected 15 young women and 25 young men from across the Nation as finalists in the national competition. These outstanding young Americans are in Washington this week and as finalists join the ranks of the Nation's most eminent scientists.

For thousands of students who dream of careers in science, the Westinghouse competition has helped make those dreams come true. Since 1942, this nationwide competition has identified and encouraged high school seniors to pursue careers in science, mathematics, or engineering. This year's competition included almost 2,000 high school seniors from 735 high schools located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Their independent science research project entries covered the full spectrum of scientific inquiry, from biology to solid state luminescence.

Since the scholarship search program was founded 55 years ago, 113,000 young men and women have entered the competition.

Half of the winners from previous years are today teaching or conducting scientific research programs. They hold five Nobel Prizes, two Field Medals in mathematics, three National Medals of Science, and nine MacArthur Foundation Fellowships. The alumni include 56 Sloan Research Fellows and 30 members of the National Academy of Sciences. In all, Westinghouse Science Talent Search alumni hold more than 100 of the world's most coveted science and math awards and honors.

There's much going on in Washington these days, but the presence here of these young Americans who represent the finest scholars our secondary schools have produced, should not go unnoticed or unheralded. They are here with their research projects which are on display in the Great Hall of the National Academy of Sciences, so that we can see first hand the kind of work being done at the high school level.

Often times those of us in Congress can contribute more to quality education by simply calling public attention to outstanding work achievements beyond the walls of the Federal Government, than by casting our votes on the floor.

The Westinghouse Science Talent Search is just one example of the private sector taking a lead role in initiating programs to meet the many serious challenges facing the next generation of American leaders. These most prestigious science awards have been around for more than half a century, but their luster and impact on young students has not diminished. The opposite is true. They have motivated students, encouraged scholarship, and inspired scientific excellence. That is what we want American education to be.

The time I have served on the House Science Committee has impressed upon me the tremendous challenges we, as a nation, face in the fields of science and mathematics. These years also have taught me the futility of too much dependence upon Government alone to meet those challenges. Government can be a motivator, a facilitator and an inspiration, but it can never do all we need to do.

So I salute the young high school students in Washington this week and I hope this city, with a plate full of legislation, politics, controversy, and consternation, will take a moment to join in that salute and urge them on

to greater heights of individual achievement and excellence.

This year's Westinghouse Science Talent Search finalists are among 1,869 high school seniors from 735 high schools located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The research completed by the finalists is on the level of that performed by college graduate school students, even though the authors range in age from only 16 to 18.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH'S MR. YUK POISON PREVENTION PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an important member of the public health community who celebrates a 25th anniversary this month. Since his arrival in 1971, Mr. Yuk has served an important symbol in preventing child poisonings. His green grimace is a familiar reminder to children and adults alike that many common household goods can be deadly if ingested. His important contribution to the effort to reduce childhood poisonings deserves special notice this month, as March is National Poison Prevention Month.

Mr. Yuk was developed under the direction of Richard Garber, former director of the Institute of Education Communication at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. In the effort to replace the traditional skull and crossbones symbol—it had become associated with swashbuckling pirates and buccaneers rather than with harmful substances—the fluorescent green and black face was determined to be the most revolting to children.

Mr. Yuk and the Pittsburgh Poison Center comprise the first and largest poison prevention awareness program in the Nation. In the 25 years that Mr. Yuk has been around, over 650 million Mr. Yuk poison prevention stickers have been distributed to households across the United States and the United Kingdom. This year, Reykjavik, Iceland joined the Mr. Yuk poison prevention program as part of its effort to reduce the incidence of childhood poisonings.

The Pittsburgh Poison Center, affiliated with the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, has grown from a small, local initiative in 1971 to a major center—one of only 42 certified regional poison information centers in the United States—that responds to 140,000 calls per year, of which 40,000 are actually poison emergencies. The center is open 24 hours a day and employs registered nurses who are clinical toxicologists and certified specialists to provide lifesaving poison information to residents of Western Pennsylvania. Research shows that 90.4 percent of all poisonings occur in the home and 54 percent of all human exposures in 1994 occurred in children under 6 years of age. Since Mr. Yuk's arrival, the number of poison-related deaths has dropped in Allegheny County, PA; from between three and five per year to between one and two.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the critically important

work of the dedicated staffs at poison centers across the country in preventing illness, injury, and death from poisonous substances. I also wish a happy 25th anniversary to Mr. Yuk and the Pittsburgh Poison Center and urge that, as a nation, we continue to support successful and cost-effective public health programs like the Pittsburgh Poison Center's Mr. Yuk Program.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MORTON GOULD

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago America lost one of its most celebrated musicians. I am speaking of Morton Gould—a man whose entire life was dedicated to enriching the lives of those around him. Anyone who has attended a Gould-conducted concert, or has heard his works performed knows the power of his music. From classical orchestral movements to rap arrangements, Mr. Gould's work was particularly American—making use of jazz, blues, spirituals, and folk music.

A musical genius, Mr. Gould published his first work "Just Six" at the age of 6. As a teenager, he played the piano for the 1932 opening of Radio City Music Hall. As an adult, he continued to thrill audiences with his work. Mr. Gould joined the American Society for Composers, Authors, and Publishers in 1935, and served as that body's distinguished president from 1986 to 1994. A tireless advocate for new American composers, he constantly sought opportunities to showcase their work. As a conductor, Mr. Gould led countless orchestras throughout the world and recorded over 100 albums.

Morton Gould's contributions span eight decades and include significant works for film, theater, and the ballet. While his honors and accolades are too numerous to recount, a few highlights are worth mentioning: the Kennedy Center Honor in 1994, the Pulitzer Prize in Music in 1995, membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1986, and a Grammy Award in 1966.

The night before Morton Gould's death, the U.S. Military Academy Band honored him with an exclusive performance of his works. Mr. Gould attended the concert and received a standing ovation for not only his own distinguished accomplishments, but for the legacy he leaves future generations of musicians. Rising out of the ashes of the Great Depression, with a strength of spirit and a dedication to his art, Mr. Gould used his music and his humanity to touch others. How fitting it is that the last musical experience of his earthly life was a tribute to those ideals.

On a personal note, I was first touched by Mr. Gould's music as a first grader, when a recording of "American Salute" was played in my music appreciation class at Lakeview Elementary School in Lorain, OH. It is a splendid piece—weaving the patriotic march theme of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again" through a tapestry of other well known American folk songs. What an honor it was, 35 years later, for me to meet the maestro himself in my Capitol Hill office and thank him for the musical gift he gave me as a child. Thank you, Mr. Gould. We shall miss you.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DANIEL R. SMITH

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a man who has dedicated his career to the betterment of banking and has continually voiced the banking industry's message loud and clear to the Members of this Congress. At the beginning of May, Daniel R. Smith, chairman and CEO of First of America Bank Corp., will be retiring after four decades of service in the banking industry.

Throughout his career, Dan has made many contributions to the furtherance of constructive banking legislation. While he was president of the Michigan Bankers Association, legislation was passed that allowed statewide branching in Michigan. During his tenure as president of the American Bankers Association in 1994, interstate banking legislation, regulatory reform and bankruptcy legislation was passed. Dan also conceived an important market share study of the financial services business, which the ABA completed, that clearly demonstrates the continued strength of banks in their respective markets. He also previously chaired both the MBA's and the ABA's government relations councils and is currently a member of the Bankers Roundtable.

Dan spent the first 21 years of his banking career in the trust department for First National Bank and Trust Company of Michigan, which later become First of America Bank—Michigan. In 1974, he was elected to the bank's board of directors and became president of the Kalamazoo Bank in 1977. He was named president of First of America Bank Corp. in 1983 and CEO of the corporation in 1985. During his tenure as CEO, the company grew from \$5 billion in assets and 255 branch offices in Michigan, to the 33d largest holding company in the country with \$23 billion in assets and over 600 branch offices in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Florida.

I would like to thank Dan for his strong leadership in the banking industry and his continued determination to reach beyond the traditional boundaries of banking.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE HANLON

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Marie Hanlon, a dedicated teacher who is retiring after 44 years of consecutive service with the Hillsdale Public Schools in Bergen County, NJ. Perhaps in some small way this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will serve as a well-deserved "Mrs. Hanlon's Opus." Mrs. Hanlon is a wonderful educator who has committed her life to helping young people. She has been in the forefront of innovation and progress, improving the standards of public education at every turn.

Mrs. Hanlon joined the staff of the Hillsdale school system in 1952 as a fifth-grade teacher at the George White Elementary School. She taught at that school for 4 years until

Smith Elementary School opened in 1956. At Smith, Mrs. Hanlon became a team teacher with Howard Schultz and together they introduced the school's class in astronomy. Their fifth grade classes would return to the school at night for star-gazing from the front lawn. Since the school had no library, the two teachers spearheaded the Library Club of America.

Mrs. Hanlon changed schools again in 1964, with the opening of Meadowbrook Elementary School. As a pioneer in team teaching, she was chosen as team leader for the fifth grade and developed a superior program in team teaching. She studied team teaching in Massachusetts and designed an open classroom and open media center at Meadowbrook.

During 28 years at Meadowbrook, Mrs. Hanlon established Colonial School Day, which evolved into Colonial Capers. She also established Explorer Day, the Heritage Fest and Pioneer Day. Mindful of the value of community cooperation and participation, she developed and orchestrated the Listening Mothers and Teacher Aide programs.

In 1992, with the reorganization of the Hillsdale schools, Mrs. Hanlon was transferred to George White Middle School as the fifth-grade team leader, continuing all the programs she developed at Meadowbrook.

Over the course of her career, Mrs. Hanlon was a finalist for the New Jersey Teacher of the Year and was a recipient of the Governor's Teacher Recognition Award. She has taught two generations of students, including those who have since become fellow members of the faculty, and prominent community members such as Karen Arrigot, wife of Mayor Timothy O'Reilly.

Members of the Hillsdale school system staff, members of the community and countless former students and their parents all have fond memories and deep debts of gratitude for the dedication to their lifetime learning of this outstanding teacher. I wish her much-deserved health and happiness and many years of continued community service.

#### THE DANGERS OF NEWTSPEAK

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there is an increasing agreement in America that we suffer from the excessively violent and negative tone of political rhetoric. As is often the case when people find something they dislike, there is a good deal of discussion as to how this unfortunate situation came about. In an excellent article in the Wednesday column of the March 6 issue of *The Hill*, reporter David Grann analyzes this issue and makes the point, persuasively and accurately, that Speaker GINGRICH bears a great deal of the responsibility for this situation, because of his creative efforts to encourage his fellow Republicans to escalate the vehemence of their rhetorical attacks on the Democrats. As Mr. Grann notes in the article, "In 1990, Gingrich's now-famous political action committee, GOPAC, sent out a leaflet to Republican candidates nationwide \* \* \* (which) recommended 60 of the Speaker's favorite words to demonize Democrats and the establishment."

Speaker GINGRICH in his pre-Speaker days proved very effective in using extremely negative, demeaning language about his opposition, and unfortunately, in politics as in other ventures, success often breeds imitation.

We cannot effectively diminish the unfortunate excessive reliance on rhetoric of this sort without understanding what causes proliferation, and I therefore ask that David Grann's very thoughtful analysis be printed here.

#### THE DANGERS OF NEWTSPEAK

In 1989, Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) declared that "nobody would notice if you decapitated the top 12,000 bureaucrats and started over." In 1994, sensing a GOP victory, the leader of the Republican revolution denounced the Democratic Congress as "the enemy of ordinary Americans."

Today, Pat Buchanan beckons his brigade of "peasants with pitchforks" to storm the corrupt establishment and "lock and load" their weapons.

But this time the insurgents' guns are pointing at Speaker Newt Gingrich. If ideas have consequences, then Buchanan's peasant rebellion is the logical culmination of Gingrich's relentless rhetorical warfare against Washington. And if lawmakers need to censor TV violence with a V-chip, then Americans may soon need a V-chip for politicians.

In 1990, Gingrich's now-famous political action committee, GOPAC, sent out a leaflet to Republican candidates nationwide titled: "Language, a Key Mechanism of Control." Saying many people "wish [they] could speak like Newt," it recommended 60 of the Speaker's favorite words to demonize Democrats and the establishment, including such poll-tested treats as "destroy," "traitors," "devour," "lie," "cheat" and "threaten."

"This list is prepared so that you might have a directory of words to use in writing literature and mail, in preparing speeches, and in producing electronic medium," the leaflet reads. "The words and phrases are powerful. Read them. [Emphasis added.] Memorize as many as possible. And remember that, like any tool, these words will not help if they are not used."

Republicans, like kids discovering matches, used them again and again. Gingrich, who lit the biggest torch, derided the House as a "corrupt institution." "There are two realities to the current system," he railed. "One is the government is trying to cheat you; and the second is the government is lying to you about what it's doing."

Other GOP candidates mixed and matched the words, finding rich new combinations: the "liberal" "welfare state" "devours" ordinary Americans with its "traitorous lies." These verbal assaults fueled Americans' distrust of, and disgust for, Democrats and paved the way for the Gingrich revolution. Who, after all, could trust "a trio of muggers" like former Speakers Jim Wright (D-Texas), Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) and Tom Foley (D-Wash.)?

The problem is that talking "like Newt" has de-legitimized American democracy to the point that no one—not even Gingrich—can redeem it. Even as the GOP tries to reform the Washington culture and balance the budget, Buchanan decries the current establishment—to a standing ovation—as "hollow to the core."

In such an anti-Washington climate, protest candidates like Steve Forbes and Buchanan rise because they have never held public office, while the GOP freshmen, the insurgents of 1994, are suddenly derided as part of the problem.

Which begs the question: How can a country be governed if anyone who governs it is unworthy of governing?

Gingrich, realizing the consequences of his own words, has sheathed his rhetorical sword

and tried to muzzle the same freshmen who memorized his list. He understands, more than anyone, that burning down the establishment in 1996, as some of the upstart Republicans have suggested, "threatens" to "devour" a Republican Congress, not a Democratic one.

None of this seems to bother the bombastic Buchanan, who has his eye on the White House. The commentator of "Crossfire" has his own personal political dictionary. (Remember "pusillanimous pussyfooters?") But Gingrich, however ruefully, has given him something more important than words: a receptive audience.

The irony is that Gingrich's revolution, despite the rhetoric, is relatively mainstream: a balance budget amendment, a line item veto and tort reform are not exactly radical. Yet, as Gingrich has long noted, words have power. And political cries for revolution, however figurative or fashionable, eventually corrode even the healthiest democracy.

What can be done? To begin with, Republicans can turn to another list of words included in Gingrich's 1990 mailing. These "optimistic positive governing words," the leaflet says, "help define your campaign and your vision of public service. In addition, these words help develop the positive side of the contrast you should create with your opponent, giving your community something to vote for!"

Some gentle words for Buchanans: "share," "humane," "listen," "dream," "peace" and "common sense." But if Republicans keep barking from the other script, Gingrich may soon look out the Capitol window and see an army of peasants with pitchforks rising over the Potomac.

#### THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a milestone in the United States: the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Association of Food and Drug Officials.

During the latter half of the 19th century, a genuine need existed in the United States for an organization to work with the States, Federal regulatory officials, and industry representatives on the problems that existed within the food and drug industries. Numerous foods were adulterated with a variety of preservatives and chemicals, and, as a result, public safety was an omnipresent threat. The purity of drugs represented another health issue, for the promotion of fraudulent remedies was common practice.

As a consequence of these harmful practices, numerous States began to pass consumer laws, often with the support of manufacturers seeking relief from inequitable competition with the impure products. Despite the positive intentions of the laws, they were often deficient and unenforced due to a lack of control over out-of-State manufacturers. In addition, the manufacturers were subjected to varying State requirements, which led to difficulties with regard to interstate commerce. These problems introduced the need for Federal food and drug laws to impose uniform safety regulations in order to protect the citizens of every State.

In 1896, in Toledo, OH, Joseph Blackburn, the Food and Dairy Commissioner for Ohio, met with his counterpart from Michigan, Elliot Grosvenor, to develop the foundation for an organization whose mission would be defined by the promotion of regulatory uniformity.

The initial meeting of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which later became the Association of Food and Drug Officials, occurred on August 25, 1897, at the Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, MI. This meeting was attended by representatives from ten States.

Since its inception 100 years ago, the AFDO has provided the basis for the furthering of uniform and rational regulations and the forum for the exchanging of ideas and the creation of solutions that win approval of both government and industry. The AFDO has also successfully ameliorated the status of consumer protection in the United States, and it has been in the forefront in support of crucial legislation such as the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the formation of the Association of Food and Drug Officials. I know they will continue their proud tradition on into the next century.

#### TAIWAN NEEDS US

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I am happy today to give strong support for the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. COX, myself, the Republican leadership and 82 bipartisan Members, expressing our continued and unequivocal support for the Republic of China on Taiwan. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's response to the increasingly strident threats made toward the Republic of China has been almost nonexistent. They have pointedly refused to commit to the Republic of China's defense in the event that Communist China should invade or attack our friends in Taiwan. The administration's deliberate ambiguity in this matter sends absolutely the wrong message to Beijing, and practically invites an escalation of an already tense situation.

The Taiwan Relations Act—the law of the land in our dealings with the Republic of China, despite what Beijing would care to think, has at its core our desire to see disputes between Communist China and the Republic of China settled peacefully. We must make it clear to the rulers in Beijing that the United States intends to live up to its commitments under this law, and I think that this resolution will help to demonstrate in no uncertain terms that we take this obligation very seriously.

I would ask all of my colleagues here in the House to support House Concurrent Resolution 148. The people of the Republic of China on Taiwan need us, and the dictators in Beijing need to hear from us.

#### THE FAMILY SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to introduce the Family Service Improvement Act of 1996 this afternoon. I have been working on the concepts behind this legislation for a number of years. The Family Service Improvement Act will eliminate Federal redtape and unnecessary regulation. It will give local programs the flexibility they need to address local problems. It should create incentives for program coordination which serves kids and families better while making more efficient use of our resources. And it will demand accountability based on program results, not on process and paperwork.

I believe that a concerted Federal effort to rationalize and coordinate programs for children and families is long overdue. Over the years, Congress has created hundreds of categorical programs to help communities and families deal with the myriad of issues confronting them. Each of the programs was created with its own rules and regulations to deal with a particular problem. Over time, the list of rules and regulations has grown to stifle, rather than support, the very objectives we are trying to achieve.

In some areas, where local needs don't fit the problems covered by our categorical programs, our services for children and families are vastly inadequate. In other areas, services overlap and duplicate each other. For example, multiple programs may provide caseworkers to a single family, but each caseworker deals only with one aspect of that family's needs.

In many programs, caseworkers spend far too much time dealing with redtape and paperwork, juggling multiple programs with multiple eligibility criteria, application processes, and service requirements. The Federal Government has created hundreds of different taps through which assistance flows—and communities, programs, and families must run from tap to tap with a bucket to get the help they need.

As an appropriator, I am particularly concerned that our tax dollars be spent efficiently and effectively. In 1994, I asked the Department of Education to convene a working group on coordinated services to make recommendations for such a Federal effort. The working group was headed by Jeanne Jehl from the San Diego public schools, whom I would like to thank for her outstanding work. The working group, which met through 1995, included Federal employees and people from State and local governments and organizations across the country. I was particularly pleased that Maryland's outstanding Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Nancy S. Grasmick, was able to participate in this effort. The Family Service Improvement Act is based on the recommendations of that group.

#### FEDERAL FIXES FOR FEDERAL PROBLEMS

While I applaud the efforts of several of my colleagues in developing waiver bills which are now under consideration by this Congress, I believe that the Federal Government—local programs—should have the responsibility of fixing the problems the Federal Government

created. Under the Family Service Improvement Act, a Federal Coordination Council is designated to oversee the effort to eliminate regulations, simplify requirements, and make waiver requests unnecessary. The Council's responsibilities include eliminating unnecessary and burdensome regulations; developing a single eligibility and application form for a range of services to children and families; developing a single information release form which can be used to authorize exchange of information among a number of service providers; and developing RFP's which can be used to apply for funding from multiple Federal programs.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY COORDINATION

No effort to make services to families more effective and efficient will succeed unless programs which meet different aspects of family needs are better coordinated with each other. Cross-program coordination is the key to improving service quality and efficiency. The Family Service Improvement Act allows the creation of consortia of program providers in a community. Consortia members could include State, local, or tribal governments, and not-for-profit organizations. Each consortium must include providers in at least three of the program areas of education. Head Start, child care, job training, housing, nutrition, maternal and child health, family support and preservation, juvenile justice, and drug abuse prevention and treatment. In addition, it creates several incentives to encourage coordination, reduce program duplication, and improve services.

#### INCENTIVES FOR COORDINATION

As any State or local official who has been involved in the process will tell you, requesting a waiver from the Federal Government is time consuming and complicated. Where multiple programs are duplicating the same steps, common sense dictates that they ought to be able to join forces without going through the hoops of requesting a waiver.

For example, authorizing legislation requires many programs to assess community needs each year and to provide case managers to assist families. We certainly want programs to plan based on community needs, and to perform case management, but it simply doesn't make sense for each program to repeat work done by several others. Under the Family Service Improvement Act, a consortium of three programs which are required to do a community needs assessment and to provide a case worker to the same family would be automatically exempted from meeting such duplicative requirements as long as the requirement was met by the consortium or one of its members. Consortia will then be permitted to spend these funds to expand or improve their services.

In addition, the Family Service Improvement Act would allow consortia to set aside up to 10 percent of their Federal funds in a flexible fund. This flexible fund must be used to expand or improve services consistent with the programs run by the consortium. This provision will give service providers much needed flexibility to meet local needs which might not be anticipated by our Federal rules and regulations.

#### ACCOUNTABILITY

What counts in human service programs is performance: Are our programs working? Instead of measuring input and process, we

should be measuring outputs. Is the infant mortality rate going down? Are kids staying in school? Are kids learning more in school? Are parents getting—and keeping—jobs?

In an atmosphere of waivers, flexibility, and interdisciplinary coordination, the challenge of program evaluation becomes even more difficult. The Family Service Improvement Act creates what I believe is a workable system for both tracking and evaluating the impact of our Federal investment in these programs.

Many States are moving toward this focus on results, and have already identified State goals such as improved employment, reduced crime, increased high school completion and decreased infant mortality. Under the Family Services Improvement Act, a number of consortia will develop plans which identify goals taken from their State's list. The consortia will be responsible for collecting data over time to measure progress toward these goals. Data will be collected on a community-wide basis as well as disaggregated by appropriate subgroups as identified by the consortium, and published.

I believe the results of this demonstration will show that four purposes are met by collecting and publishing data in this way. First, collection of data will show how well the programs accomplish their goals for all people in the community, and allow the consortium to improve and adapt services as necessary. This information will become a valuable diagnostic tool for improving services. Second, publication of data will create bottom-up pressure within the community to serve all segments of the community. Third, disaggregation of data will help to prevent programs from cherry-picking the best clients just to improve their outcome statistics, and will create incentives to address the needs of the hardest to serve as well as the easiest. And fourth, collection of this type of data will allow the Federal Government to evaluate the effectiveness of its financial investment in these programs.

The Federal Government must demonstrate its leadership in promoting flexibility, demanding accountability, and eliminating redtape. We must get rid of the "taps and buckets" approach, and instead create a seamless flow of assistance that truly meets the needs of children and families. The Family Services Improvement Act is an important step in that direction.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

149

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly condemn the cowardly acts of wanton terrorism that have resulted in the deaths and wounding of innocent Israeli civilians in the past few weeks and to urge my colleagues to unanimously support House Concurrent Resolution 149.

Terrorism must not triumph. The terrorist groups responsible and those who support them must be held accountable. All civilized governments should assist Israel's efforts in its counterterrorist efforts, and I commend all the nations who are attending the antiterrorism conference this week in Egypt.

As an ally, the United States must stand by Israel and strongly support Israel's decision to make its people's security its top priority. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat must immediately eliminate Hamas as a political organization and the Palestinian Authority must stop the charade of Hamas masquerading as a charitable group. Legitimate charitable activities should be assumed by the Palestinian Authority.

Terrorism threatens every country, including the United States and no country can afford to sit idly by. As we learned at the World Trade Center and Oklahoma City, what has happened in Israel can happen in our country as well.

My heart goes out to all those affected by terrorism in the Middle East and I urge my colleagues to pass House Concurrent Resolution 149, of which I am an original cosponsor.

#### COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF NANCY FASIG

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend. Nancy Fasig of Marion, IL, is retiring after 17 years of service with the Nutrition Education Program [NET], which is administered by the Southern Illinois Regional Education Service Center [SIESC]. I was the assistant director of SIESC in the mid-to-late 1970's, and had the pleasure to work with Nancy during these years. She was not only a model of efficiency and skill, but the kind of person who truly brightened the work environment and made it a better place to be. It is with great admiration that I wish her a happy retirement and best wishes on her future endeavors.

Politics is full of talk these days about family values and positive role models. There are few greater examples of family values than Nancy. She has given her all to her family. Nancy and her husband, Joe, have 5 kids, and have been blessed with 11 grandchildren. Nancy stayed home with the children until they were in school, and then went to work for NET. In many ways these two roles were similar. As a mother, she guided her kids through the trials and tribulations of growing up, while at work she made sure the office functioned on an even keel. The effort involved in doing both of these roles well is monumental, and the true embodiment of dedication, sacrifice, and love.

Mr. Speaker, in a larger sense, we all owe a debt of thanks to Nancy and other committed parents like her. To raise healthy and productive children is too often an unsung accomplishment in our society. It is in fact, the heart of family values. It has been my great honor to know and represent Nancy Fasig in the U.S. Congress. It is also my sincerest hope that she now reaps the reward of her labors by enjoying her family for years to come.

STATEMENT BY RABBI ISRAEL  
ZOBERMAN CONGREGATION  
BETH CHAVERIM VIRGINIA  
BEACH, VA

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this statement made by Rabbi Israel Zoberman of the Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, VA, on February 16, 1996, at his request.

A JEWISH RESPONSE TO THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT

One of the poignant lessons of the Jewish people's story is not to take for granted a hospitable environment which confers equality on all its children. That must mean that we have a stake in preserving and enhancing the quality of American Life. Eternal vigilance is the non-negotiable price that comes along with the previous benefits of a great democratic system of government.

The United States has flourished due in large measure to its built-in pluralism, a complex and delicate texture that would unravel without one essential thread—the traditional separation between church and state as guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution.

That principle has been under attack by powerful forces committed to replacing the enviable American way of life with their own sectarian vision. The Religious Right, potentially embracing fifty million Americans, first flexed its considerable muscle at the 1980 presidential elections and has kept faithful to its promise to try to change America as we know it. The proponents of our nation as an exclusively Christian one, have proven to be creative and resourceful.

Let us not take lightly a movement with a sense of mission, particularly one with a mixture of religious and political aspirations that also happens to have friends in some of the highest offices in the land. In spite of its flirtation with the State of Israel, I assume that the Religious Right counts the Jews among those who will yet have to see the light.

There is surely a no better place to begin implementing one's radical plan than in the mind of a child. It is no wonder then that our public schools have turned into contested arenas, with children becoming pawns in a scheme to recreate American society. I believe that God should, indeed, be present in our public educational system, but not in a subjective manner upholding a certain religious approach clearly identified or nebulous. God is found where caring, sensitivity, concern and learning permeate the classroom, where a student's and teacher's sacred heritage and secular curriculum are not compromised by undue pressure to conform to enforced guidelines of religious expression of whatever type. The Book of Genesis was not intended to be a scientific textbook. Its thrust was and remains to instill an appreciation for revered ideas and principles. The cause of religion is best served when its teachings and guidelines are expounded upon in one's church, synagogue and mosque, where interpretation is offered according to one's traditions.

While we should be candid about our fundamental disagreement with the Religious Right, we are duty-bound to emphasize to its supporters and to ourselves that we also share a common agenda.

The urgent need to stringent family life, though we part ways on the issues of reproductive choice and life styles. The significance of transcendent values and time-tested

ideals in a pervasively secular and materialistic environment. The positive contribution religion can and should make to the individual and community. The obligation to consciously remedy the ills and shortcomings we face.

Working together on these weighty themes which unite us all, would hopefully provide us the indispensable platform to discuss differences of purpose and approach. Our opponents need to know that a wrong kind of medication can be fatal to a patient. So it is with improper means employed toward beneficial ends.

We Jews are not alone in our apprehension, joined as we are by concerned fellow-Americans across lines of religious and political affiliation. Only through such a wide coalition, will we respond most effectively to the challenges confronting the entire American system. A time of crisis is a time of opportunity. May we all dedicate ourselves anew to the kind of America we dare not do without.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman is the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, Virginia, and past president of the Hampton Roads Board of Rabbis and the Virginia Beach Clergy Association.

---

### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 6, 1996*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the experiences of Pamela Ferguson-Brey. She is the Honolulu League of Women Voters Human Resource chair and she attended the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China.

In September, 1995, I joined women from around the world at the United Nations Fourth World Conference in China. The Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) conference provided a platform for community organizations from around the world to influence their governments to move more quickly toward equal rights and human rights for women and girls. The NGO forum also provided women from around the world with a forum to highlight issues from their neighborhood, town, city, region, and country and brought participants together to discuss local, national, international solutions to these issues.

The NGO conference was an overwhelming experience. From the moment that I first boarded the plane to China and during the conference there was an unspoken acknowledgment, a bond and an excitement between the conference participants. Tens of thousands of women from around the world together for one purpose—to accelerate the movement of governments toward equal human rights for women and girls. While we were strangers and did not all speak the same language or have the same customs, we all shared a unique understanding about our status as women. As women, we know what it means to be denied human rights because of our gender status. As women, we know what it means to be afraid of violence because we are not safe in our streets or in our homes. We know what it means to be denied equal access to reproductive and medical care. We know what it means to be denied a seat at the table when policy decisions are being made about our lives and rights. And we know that in over a dozen counties, through infanticide and dowry deaths,

women and girls are killed because of their gender.

The bond between women at the conference was also a reflection of the commitment that these thousands of women had to make to realize the changes that are necessary at the local, national and international level to assure that women have equal human rights.

At the opening ceremony to the NGO conference NGO participants sang "I'm going to fight for women's freedom, never turning back, never turning back." I think of these words and the conference and I am re-committed and energized to help my own community move forward more quickly toward equal human rights for women and girls.

---

### TEEN PREGNANCY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the President's National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

The mission of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is to reduce teen pregnancy by promoting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence. This is a mission that everyone can support. Furthermore, the campaign establishes the goal of reducing the national teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005.

I wholeheartedly support the methods and targets set by the President's campaign. If we are to stop the cycle of children having babies in this country we must make the President's goal a reality. The success of this campaign is imperative to the healthy development of young girls and children throughout the Nation.

As poverty is a strong predictor for teen pregnancy, teen pregnancy is a near certain predictor of poverty. In my home State of Connecticut, the Department of Public Health Records reported 3,757 teen births in 1993. In New Haven, the biggest city in my district, there were 354 teen births reported that year. These figures do not account for all the teen pregnancies in a given year, but they do indicate the enormity of the problem and the need for immediate action.

We must instill in our children the importance of making responsible choices in life. Clearly, bringing a baby into the world without the emotional maturity and financial resources to raise a healthy child is not in the best interest of either the parents or the newborn. Discussing the value of personal responsibility and providing information to children on this issue are tools that will work to prevent teen mothers and fathers. The President's campaign expands the scope and reach of this dialogue through the media, schools, and civic activities.

I am a proud supporter of the National Campaign to Reduce Teen Pregnancy. Through education and communication the campaign will be an effective tool to assist young women and young men with the dilemma of teen pregnancy.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which the House passed today in a vote that went largely, though not entirely, along party lines, was an uneven piece of legislation at best. I opposed the bill because I think it represents a retreat from America's historic mission to promote democracy—particularly in those lands that were until recently ruled by tyranny and dictatorship, such as those nations formerly part of the Soviet Union.

But I rise to express praise for one provision of the bill included by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], known as the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act. I was an original co-sponsor of this legislation, which has broad bipartisan support. As the cochairman of the Armenian Issue Caucus, along with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], I have worked for enactment of this provision.

Mr. Speaker, the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act would withhold U.S. aid to nations which are blocking congressionally approved humanitarian assistance to other countries. It requires all U.S. aid recipients to allow unencumbered delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Republic of Turkey has imposed a blockade on the neighboring Republic of Armenia, preventing the delivery of food, medicine, and other humanitarian relief supplies to Armenia. Much of this aid originates in the United States. While we may not be able to deter every country in the world from resorting to the disruption of humanitarian aid as a weapon against their neighbors, we can make sure that such countries do not get a dime of American aid as long as they undermine our foreign policy objectives.

Luckily, Mr. Speaker, this provision was also included in the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that the President signed into law last month. Mr. PORTER and I currently have a Dear Colleague letter circulating urging the administration to strictly enforce this provision of law. While it is my hope that we can ultimately enact the Corridor Act as a permanent law in a constructive, bipartisan manner, I am prepared to work through the appropriations process, as we successfully did last year, to keep the Corridor Act in force.

---

### BALANCED BUDGET DOWNPAYMENT ACT, II

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 7, 1996*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3019) making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day in strong support of the Lowey amendment, which deletes the provision in this legislation

permitting States to decide whether to use Medicaid funds for abortions in the case of rape or incest.

This provision is cruel, unfair, and has no place in any legislation, but most particularly not in this already troubled omnibus appropriations bill.

States should not be given the option of providing coverage of these services under the guise of States' rights. States have the choice whether or not to participate in the Medicaid Program—they do not and should not have the option to pick and choose which procedures they will cover.

The provision in this bill clearly discriminates against victims of crime. It blames the victim and forces her to accept the responsibility and consequences resulting from the violent crime perpetrated against her. Indigent women who are victims of rape or incest have already been brutally assaulted once by their attacker—this provision will make them victims of a second brutal assault, this time by the Government that pledges to assist and protect them.

I urge my colleagues to protect the rights of poor and vulnerable victims and vote "yes" on the Lowey amendment.

CONGRATULATIONS ON 25  
SUCCESSFUL YEARS

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor any friends at Southfield Christian School on their 25th anniversary celebration.

With a deep-seated commitment to a strong program of moral and character development, Southfield Christian has set new standards for excellence among Christian schools.

In fact, Southfield Christian was one of only two schools nationally to receive the prestigious Blue Ribbon Exemplary School Award from the U.S. Department of Education.

With a program emphasizing both academic excellence and a commitment to developing character and integrity, Southfield Christian has a solid track record of success.

More than 75 percent of their student body achieves honor roll status. The annual college acceptance average is over 95 percent and, in last year's senior class, 99 percent were accepted to colleges. And finally, nearly 77 percent of the students at Southfield Christian score nationally in the top quarter on national standardized tests.

Not only are they academically outstanding, the school and its student body is involved in the local community as well. The annual fall drive for the needy yielded more than 800 winter coats, hundreds of cans of food and more than 7,000 quarters—in honor of their 25th anniversary—for the purchase of children's Bibles.

With state-of-the-art facilities and a loyal, committed alumni, the future looks very bright for the next 25 years and beyond.

Strengthened by their commitment and resolve to install morals and values in our future leaders, I extend my heartiest congratulations on your 25th anniversary. I am very proud of Southfield Christian, their staff, and the student body. Keep up the great work.

SPEAKER PRINGLE'S STRAIGHT  
TALK ON WELFARE REFORM

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has talked a good game on welfare reform, particularly when the cameras were focused on him during the State of the Union Address. But his two vetoes of welfare reform legislation speak much louder than his crowd-pleasing rhetoric. As we, in Congress, continue to pursue an overhaul of the current system, the California legislature has moved ahead with its own welfare reform legislation, designed to restore work incentives and help people on welfare become independent and productive citizens.

The speaker of the assembly, Curt Pringle, has been a leader in California's welfare reform effort. In the March 4, Los Angeles Times, Speaker Pringle correctly pointed out that President Clinton, far from being a leader in welfare reform, is actually its major impediment. California and the other States cannot reform their welfare programs without Federal approval. If President Clinton had approved the legislation sent to him by the 104th Congress, California would not have to go through an extremely difficult and time-consuming Federal waiver process in order to implement its own reforms. California could be moving forward with its reforms right now.

Given the continued urgency of this issue, I would like to request that Speaker Pringle's excellent commentary be entered into the RECORD at this point.

[From the Los Angeles Times, March 4, 1996]

CLINTON ISN'T DOING CALIFORNIA'S POOR ANY FAVORS

(By Curt Pringle)

President Clinton said, "I believe we should ship decision-making responsibility and resources from bureaucracies in Washington to communities, to states and, where we can, directly to individuals." When he makes statements like that about welfare reform, does he seriously expect us to believe him any more?

Since his campaign pledge in 1992 to end welfare, the president has blocked every serious reform effort presented. Last year he vetoed important congressional block grant legislation, for which he had earlier indicated support, which would have given state and local governments more flexibility and control over reform efforts. And last week before a Senate panel, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala announced that the president will reject the National Governors Assn.'s bipartisan plan to salvage welfare reform this year.

The president's words of reform offer up hope, but his actions betray us at our most desperate hour.

California, like so many states, is hurting. Our social fabric is being ripped apart by federal welfare programs that discourage work, deprive citizens of self-respect and dignity, create long-term intergenerational dependency and compromise the well-being of our children. After \$5.4 trillion spent over the last 30 years for social welfare, we now realize that the federal government's failed "war on poverty" has actually been a war on the values of its own citizens.

We must replace the welfare system in California immediately, before we lose another generation of poor children. Unfortu-

nately, the Clinton administration is standing in our way.

In July 1994, California passed common-sense "family cap" welfare reform legislation to end the perverse practice of increasing payments to welfare recipients who have additional children. This practice usurps the role of husbands and drives men away from their families. But officials at the federal Department of Health and Human Services have denied the necessary federal waiver that would allow California to implement its law.

Our citizens are being held hostage by the federal welfare system, and there is nothing we can do about it.

How can we possibly move Californians into the work force when federal welfare programs pay them the equivalent of \$11.59 an hour not to work? That's 270% more than they can earn with a full-time, minimum-wage job. And how can we discourage teenage girls from getting pregnant and dropping out of school when Washington tells them that for as long as they don't work, don't get married and don't live at home, the government will provide them with free money, free food and a free apartment?

We must take matters into our own hands. California will soon pass the most sweeping welfare reform legislation in the nation's history. The plan will replace the current welfare system with temporary assistance that focuses on reuniting broken families and moving the abled-bodied back into jobs.

The plan also removes disincentives to marriage, work and self-responsibility by establishing flat grants, no higher than minimum wage, that do not increase according to family size. After all, it is unfair to tax low-income working mothers whose wages are not based on family size and use the money to subsidize welfare recipients who choose to have more children. Fairness and self-reliance will be the cornerstones of California's new welfare system.

But without federal approval, these reforms cannot be implemented.

The president says that states must be given more flexibility to do the things they want to without seeking waivers. But by blocking reform efforts in Washington, the president has proved again that he cannot be trusted.

California must be allowed to implement its welfare reform measures without seeking waivers.

We will fight destructive federal welfare programs all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary, until out citizens and families can once again set their own course for opportunity.

TRIBUTE TO JOEL VATTENDAHL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Mr. Joel Vattendahl, who retired from the United Steelworkers of America in December 1995.

Throughout his career, Joel worked tirelessly on behalf of the working men and women of Wisconsin. Joel's career in the labor movement began in 1965 when he was appointed staff representative with the United Steelworkers. In 1981, he was elected to the position of director of United Steelworkers District 32. Joel effectively served in this position until June 1995. He announced his retirement in December 1995.

In addition to his outstanding work with the Steelworkers, Joel has played a crucial role in directing the course of Wisconsin's labor movement and has also been very active in a variety of local and community affairs. From 1981 until his retirement, Joel served as a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO. He also was a member of the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council and the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents. His outstanding efforts with these and many other organizations have helped to improve and maintain the quality of life for people throughout our State.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the working men and women of the State of Wisconsin, I would like to thank Joel Vattendahl for his three decades of service and dedication. I wish him a happy and healthy retirement.

COMMEMORATION OF WOMEN'S  
HISTORY MONTH

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Women's History Month. This is a time to remember that women in this country and all over the world have historically been subject to oppression. This is a time to remember that women in this country and all over the world have been fighting and overcoming this oppression within the context of their own cultural traditions. This is a time to mourn the oppression of the past and present and celebrate the empowerment of women in the present and in the future.

Let us remember that the same fundamental rights and freedoms held by men are also held by women, that women have the same rights to freedom of expression and religion, to individual autonomy and privacy, and to vote and hold government office; that women have the right to an equal education, equal opportunity in employment, and equal pay for equal work; and that women have the right to be free from sexual discrimination and harassment, sexual and physical assault, and spousal abuse.

I challenge my colleagues to remember and honor women who have made their mark on history, and whose work for recognition of women's rights and freedoms has benefited both women and men. These countless women include: Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, Belle Hooks, and Flo Kennedy, advocates for the rights of women and African Americans; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Eleanor Roosevelt, Hillary Clinton, Gloria Steinem, Eleanor Smeal, and Dr. Homa Darabe, advocates for women's rights; and Margaret Sanger and Emma Goldman, advocates for education, autonomy, and responsibility concerning sexuality, reproduction, and birth control.

We should also remember and honor women civil rights leaders, such as Rosa Parks, Dorothy West, Dorothy Height, Juanita Jones Abernathy, LaDonna Harris, Loretta Armenta, Nadine Gardimer, Lani Guinier, and Fannie Lou Hamer. We should remember and honor other social reformers, such as Harriet Tubman, Jane Addams, Mother Jones, Dorothy Day, Clara Barton, Dorothy Dix, Helen Keller, Florence Nightingale, Mother Theresa, and

Marian Wright Edelman. We should remember and honor women scientists, such as Marie Curie, Margaret Mead, and Rachel Carson; and women educators, such as Mary McCleod Bethune and Maria Montessori.

We should remember and honor women writers, such as Jane Austen, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Gertrude Stein, Virginia Woolf, Amy Chan, Alice Walker, Maxine Hong Kingston, Toni Morrison, Simone de Beauvoir, Bing Xin, and Taslima Nasrin; and poets, such as Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Emily Dickinson, Maya Angelou, and Juana Ines de la Cruz. We should likewise remember and honor women artists, such as Georgia O'Keefe, Maria Martinez of San Ildefonso, and Frieda Kahlo.

And we should remember and honor women government leaders, such as Barbara Jordan, Bella Abzug, Shirley Chisholm, Geraldine Ferraro, Janet Reno, Dr. Joycelyn Elders, Wilma Mankiller, and Agnes Dill; and such international women leaders as Sylvia Kinigi, Prime Minister of Burundi, Lidia Geiler, President of Bolivia; Siramezo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Corazon Aquino, President of the Philippines; Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan; and Mary Robinson, President of Ireland. We should also remember such international leaders as Wangari Maathai, Kenyan environmentalist; Aung San Suu Kyi, Burmese democracy activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner; Rigoberta Menchu', Guatemalan Nobel Peace Prize winner; Radhika Coomaraswamy, Sri Lankan academic and U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women; Gabriela Mistral, Chilean educator, poet, and member of the U.N. Subcommission on Women; Sonia Picado, Judge on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; and Gertrude Mongella, Tanzanian government minister and organizer of the Fourth U.N. Conference on Women.

These are only a few of the many noted women of the arts, sciences, and leadership who deserve mention. In addition to these women, we should acknowledge and honor all the unsung women who work tirelessly for little or no pay in the home and in the charitable sector.

Women's rights has been on the international agenda since 1975, when the U.N. General Assembly declared 1975 the International Women's Year, and when 1976-85 was declared the U.N. Decade for Women. In 1985, a U.N. Conference on Women was held to evaluate achievements made and work still to be done to realize women's rights. Much progress has been made since 1975, but still much remained to be done.

Consequently, last September, in Beijing, China, the United Nations held the Fourth World Conference on Women. At that conference, women from all over the world came together. These women came from every continent, from every cultural and religious tradition, from countries of every economic situation, but these women all agreed that women's rights are human rights. They reached consensus on a Platform for Action that will be the cornerstone for realizing equal rights and freedoms for women throughout the world.

The Platform for Action recognizes that empowerment of women and equality between women and men are prerequisites for achieving political, social, economic, cultural, and environmental security among all peoples. It

aims at removing the obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through full and equal share in economic, social, cultural, and political decision-making. It promotes the principle of shared power and responsibility between women and men at home, in the workplace, and in the national and international communities. It advocates eradication of all forms of discrimination against women.

The Platform for Action calls for strategic action in the following areas of concern: poverty, education and training, health care, women-focused violence, armed conflict, economic structures and policies, the sharing of power and decision-making, advancement of women, promotion and protection of women's human rights, stereotyping of women in the media, natural resources and the environment, and discrimination against girls.

Realizing these goals and addressing these areas of concern will require a commitment by governments, international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector throughout the world. Let us all here in Congress commit to doing our part to help realize these goals and address these concerns in our country and in other countries. To this end, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the House in cosponsoring and supporting H. Con. Res. 119, a resolution to support the commitments made by the United States at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and ask the entire body to do so. Additionally, we should ask our colleagues in the Senate to do their part by immediately considering giving its advice and consent to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, now before the Senate. This Convention will do much to help realize women's rights around the world. It entered into force on September 3, 1981, and more than 80 nations are already parties.

Again, Mr. Speaker, on this day, it is an honor to pay tribute to women and celebrate Women's History Month.

URGING MEMBERS TO READ  
ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS IN BOLIVIA

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to enter into the RECORD this letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher regarding human rights in Bolivia. Twenty-eight nongovernmental organizations from the United States wrote this letter to ask the United States Government to ensure that Bolivian antinarcotics police receiving United States assistance comply with Bolivian and international laws when carrying out arrests and that the United States support Bolivian measures to improve human rights.

I am particularly interested in this letter because it highlights the human rights situation in the Andean nations receiving antinarcotics assistance from the United States. I think it is important that we monitor how U.S. assistance is used to ensure that it is used for its stated purpose, and that it does not contribute to human rights violations in the Andean nations. Our commitment to support human rights around the globe requires congressional attention to this matter.

FEBRUARY 15, 1996.

Hon. WARREN M. CHRISTOPHER,  
Secretary of State, Department of State,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We are writing to express our deep concern regarding human rights violations occurring as a result of antinarcotics operations in Bolivia. On March 1, 1996 the Administration is slated to announce its annual "certification" of countries cooperating with U.S. antinarcotics objectives. As you undertake your review of antinarcotics efforts in Bolivia, we urge you to look closely at those violations to seek ways to work with the Bolivian government to implement measures that could improve the protection of human rights in that country.

Human rights abuses remain pervasive in the Chapare, the rural area in which most of Bolivia's coca is grown and cocaine base produced. For years, the antinarcotics police—trained and funded with U.S. assistance—has run roughshod over the local population, carrying out arbitrary searches and arrests, stealing the meager possessions encountered, and manhandling and beating individuals during raids and interrogations. Impunity for abuses committed by antinarcotics police is the norm. If investigations are initiated, they are cursory and incomplete; sanctions are rarely imposed.

Social unrest and conflict in the Chapare increased significantly over the second half of 1995, as a result of stepped-up coca eradication efforts. Last spring, the U.S. government sent the Bolivian government a letter stating that Bolivia would be treated as "decertified" and therefore ineligible for U.S. assistance if it did not, among other conditions, meet coca eradication targets. In response to the U.S. ultimatum, the Bolivian government stepped up antinarcotics operations despite well-founded fears that these actions would unleash a wave of violence. As predicted, the eradication efforts sparked violent confrontations with coca growers, resulting in at least seven deaths, scores wounded and hundreds arrested. Careless and indiscriminate use of force by the Bolivian police against those opposing coca eradication policies is disturbingly frequent.

Since mid-January, the Bolivian antinarcotics police have undertaken massive sweeps in the Chapare, arbitrarily detaining over three hundred people. Those detained are typically held several days and released without charges; indeed, without ever being presented to a judge. On January 29, the police also broke up a peaceful hunger strike in support of the women protesting the government's coca policies and threw over fifty people into jail. Neither Bolivian law nor international human rights standards permit these warrantless arrests of individuals against whom there is no evidence of participation in criminal conduct. The government is clearly using police powers to stifle lawful political opposition to its policies. Given the proximity of a decision on certification, we also suspect the Bolivian government is detaining hundreds in the hopes of impressing the United States with its antidrug commitment.

The Bolivian antinarcotics efforts also continue to rely on special judicial procedures that violate fundamental due process considerations. Under Bolivia's Law 1008, those who are formally charged with drug offenses—no matter how minor—are imprisoned without the possibility of pre-trial release and must, even if acquitted, remain in prison until the trial court's decision is reviewed by the Supreme Court, a process that takes years. The U.S. government provides funding for the salaries and expenses of special prosecutors for the antinarcotics courts.

We recognize the United States does not encourage or condone human rights abuses

by Bolivian antinarcotics forces. Nevertheless, the United States shares responsibility for those abuses. The U.S. government provides funds and technical assistance to all of the Bolivian agencies involved in counternarcotics activities and, as just noted, to the antinarcotics courts. Bolivia has passed laws, created institutions and adopted antinarcotics strategies shaped by U.S. concerns and pressure.

We urge you to ensure that the U.S. government no longer underwrites human rights abuses in Bolivia by adopting policies more sensitive to the political, economic and social cost of antinarcotics operations in Bolivia. Specifically, we urge the U.S. government to:

Support revisions in Law 1008 which would ensure that Bolivia's judicial procedures for drug offenses meet international due process norms and standards.

Ensure that Bolivian antinarcotics police receiving U.S. assistance and support comply with Bolivian and international laws when carrying out arrests.

Provide the necessary support to enable the Bolivian antinarcotics police to establish effective complaint and review procedures to hold abusive agents accountable.

Expand reporting on human rights abuses stemming from antinarcotics operations in the State Department's annual human rights report for 1996.

The issue of drug abuse is important to the American people and deserves the attention of our nation's leaders. U.S.-supported coca eradication efforts in Bolivia, however, have yielded little results in reducing the amount of cocaine coming into the United States, and few independent observers believe they can ever succeed in reducing the flow of cocaine to our country. At the same time, they have increased social tensions and fostered human rights abuses. In crafting future policy, adoption of the measures we have outlined could result in significant improvements in the human rights situation in Bolivia and would send an important message to the Bolivian people regarding U.S. concern for human rights.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns.

Representatives from the following organizations signed on to the February 15, 1996 letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher addressing human rights concerns as a result of U.S. anti-narcotics policy in Bolivia:

Washington Office on Latin America.  
Maryknoll Society Justice and Peace Office.

American Friends Service Committee, Washington, Office.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Catholics For Justice, Latin American Task Force, Diocese for Kansas City-St. Joseph, Missouri.

Center for Concern.  
Church of the Brethren.

Clergy for Enlightened Drug Policy.  
Columban Justice and Peace Office.

Comboni Peace and Justice Office, Cincinnati, OH.

Latin American Studies Program, Cornell University.

Criminal Justice Policy Foundation.  
Drug Policy Foundation.

Fellowship of Reconciliation Task Force on Latin America and the Caribbean.

Foundation on Drug Policy and Human Rights.

Inter-American Dialogue.  
North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA).

Guatemala Human Rights Commission/USA.

International Labor Rights Fund.  
Maryknoll Society.

Office of Social Concerns, Maryknoll Sisters.

NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby.

Open Society Institute.  
Pax Christi U.S.A.

Peru Peace Network.  
Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet.

U.S. Catholic Conference.  
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.

The following individuals also signed on to the letter: Melina Selverston and Cynthia McClintock.

#### AFTERMATH OF THE MARC TRAIN CRASH; HONORING THE CREW AND THE JOB CORPS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, a few short weeks ago, many Americans were shocked by the loss of life in the Amtrak/Maryland Commuter Rail [MARC] railroad tragedy. Among those who died were eight outstanding young people who were turning their lives around: Dante Swain, 18, Baltimore; Michael Woodson, 26, Philadelphia; Diana Hanvichid, 17, Woodbridge, Virginia; Lakeisha Marshall, 17, Capitol Heights, Maryland; Carlos Byrd, 17, Baltimore; Claudius Kessoon, 20, Landover, Maryland; Thomas Loatman, 23, Vienna, Virginia; and Karis Rudder, 17, Elmhurst, New York. Three fine MARC train crew members also died while heroically trying to save the passengers instead of themselves: Richard Orr, James Quillen, James Majors, all of Maryland.

The young people were enrolled in the Job Corps at the time of their deaths. They were participants in one of the oldest and most successful Federal programs that gives at-risk youth a chance to build positive lives for themselves. They were striving to create the kind of lives that the MARC train crew members had made for themselves—responsible, productive, and hard working. The ideals of the Job Corps represent the dreams of these young people and the lives of the MARC train crewmen.

The Job Corps was born in 1964, during the Great Society of Lyndon Johnson. It is one of that era's most productive and effective offspring. As the Nation's largest and most comprehensive residential job training and education program for at-risk youth, the Job Corps has provided more than 1.6 million disadvantaged youth with a pathway to prosperity and productivity. Some Job Corps graduates have become millionaires, Ph.D.s, judges, psychologists—even a World Heavyweight Boxing champion [George Foreman].

The Job Corps was established as a public-private partnership. Under a contract with the U.S. Department of Labor, private industry operates almost 80 percent of the Job Corps centers. The remaining centers are managed through contracts with such Government agencies as the Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.

Job Corps students are young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are making a determined effort to achieve a productive, responsible life. Job Corps statistics show that their determination pays off: Seven out of ten

Job Corps students go on to full-time employment, enlistment in the military, or further education at the college level.

The return on the financial investment in the Job Corps brings impressive results. A 1983 study showed that the Job Corps yields a 46-percent return to society on every dollar invested in it. The average cost per Job Corps student is \$15,426 over a 7.5 month period—the average length of stay—This translates into \$67 per student per day. The cost-benefit ratio of the Job Corps is dramatic when you compare this expenditure to the yearly per student cost at a public university—\$17,246—or the average cost to incarcerate a juvenile for 1 year—\$38,000—or the cost per cadet for 1 year at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point—\$62,250—.

The young people who perished were students at the Harpers Ferry Job Corps site in West Virginia. It is one of 110 centers nationwide, including Puerto Rico, where approximately 60,000 young people are turning their lives around. A residential center, the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center, provides basic education and the chance to earn a high school equivalency degree, training in life skills, as well as medical services and vocational counseling. The 210 students enrolled there are preparing to enter the construction trades, and business, clerical, and health occupations.

The loss of the admirable young Harpers Ferry Job Corps members and the brave MARC train crew cannot be replaced. However, we can celebrate their hopes, dreams, and successes through the Job Corps.

#### CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEENAGE PREGNANCY

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to your attention a bipartisan effort to prevent teenage pregnancy. The National Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy proposes to garner support from State and local governments, as well as the media to encourage activities that would "reduce teenage pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy free adolescence."

The ever-increasing number of teenage mothers poses economic and moral dilemmas for the Nation. Out-of-wedlock births to American teenagers rose 150 percent between 1970 and 1990. Of these pregnancies 82 percent were unintended. This rise in unintended pregnancies has the potential to negatively impact the economic future of the United States. It is therefore imperative that we work together to decrease the number of teenage pregnancies before they reach epidemic proportions.

As it stands, nearly half of teen mothers are on AFDC within 5 years of the birth of their first child. It has been estimated that 53 percent of AFDC benefits go to families that began as a result of a teenage pregnancy. The effect on the children born to these young girls is devastating. Eighty percent of these children live in poverty, as opposed to 8 percent of children born to women over the age of 20.

The National Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy proposes to use national and community based organizations—including religious organizations—to encourage concerted efforts to educate ourselves on teenage pregnancy. By involving State and local organizations, we ensure that each community develops a program that reflects its particular set of values.

The success of this initiative would not only lighten the burden on the Federal Government, but also allow for a brighter future for millions of our Nation's youth.

RICHARD C. LEE ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY MARCH 14, 1996

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker: On March 12, 1996 the Honorable Richard C. Lee celebrated his 80th birthday. Today he is being honored by Albertus Magnus College. It is with tremendous pleasure that I rise today to salute this incredible individual, who means so much to me and has contributed so much to the city of New Haven.

Dick's dedication to the city of New Haven is illustrated by a lifetime of public service. His career began as a reporter and later a wire editor for the New Haven Journal Courier. He later became editor of the Yale News Digest and director of the Yale University News Bureau. Dick then went on to a career as a public servant. After twice running and losing, he became New Haven's youngest mayor in 1953. He served for 6 years, longer than any mayor since.

There was an historic dimension to Dick Lee's administration. During his tenure as mayor, he was deeply involved with and dedicated to issues of urban renewal. He initiated an economic revitalization plan, marking a turning point in New Haven's history. He was particularly interested in the human side of urban redevelopment. He incorporated community outreach into the public school system, and added staff to the public schools to facilitate relationships between faculty members and students, and developed job training programs. He also served as president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Dick's success in New Haven and solid reputation led to his becoming the principal adviser on urban affairs during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, where he led the way for similar programs throughout the country.

After retiring as mayor, Dick continued to serve his community by serving as executive director of the United Way of Greater New Haven from 1975 to 1980. Dick's later achievements include an appointment to the Committee on Judicial Review in 1976 and chairing the State Library Board from 1984 till 1986. In 1987 he was appointed to the Judicial Review Council. He later joined Union Trust as the chairman's representative in New Haven.

On a personal and political level, the DeLauro and Lee families have been close for years. I witnessed firsthand his knowledge, insight, and caring for the New Haven community. My mother, Luisa DeLauro, served on the Board of Aldermen under Dick's administra-

tion. I fondly remember Dick's relationship with my father, Ted DeLauro. They were great friends and worked together on numerous projects for the betterment of the New Haven community. Throughout my life, Dick has been both a mentor and a friend to me.

On September 13, 1987, Dick was inducted into the Knights of St. Gregory, a papal honor for "exemplary conduct as a citizen living up to his full measure of influence and creativity in the community." It is exactly this commitment to community that distinguishes the life of Richard Lee and it is with great pleasure that I commend him for a lifetime of achievement and service to our community. I join his wife Ellen, his children, Sally, David, and Tara, and his many friends and family members in wishing Dick's a very happy 80 birthday.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, due to the untimely death of my father, Harlan Christensen, I was not present yesterday for four rollcall votes:

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: On rollcall vote No. 56, "yea;" rollcall vote No. 57, "yea;" rollcall vote No. 58, "yea;" and rollcall vote No. 59, "yea."

#### TRIBUTE TO TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine and its 50 years of service to the State of Alabama and to the United States of America.

A 12-month observance of the school's founding in 1945 will culminate this weekend with a special celebration in Alabama on Sunday, March 17.

Tuskegee Institute, which was renamed Tuskegee University in 1984, is one of the outstanding educational institutions in the Third Congressional District of Alabama, which I have the privilege to represent.

Tuskegee's school of veterinary medicine was the first in the southeastern region of the United States that would give African-Americans an opportunity to obtain an education in veterinary medicine. In this capacity, the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine fulfilled an urgent health manpower need during the 1940's and 1950's by educating African-Americans who provided significant service to the rapidly growing livestock industry in the southeast.

Even after the legal desegregation of the United States in 1964, the school continued to serve as a national resource for training of minority veterinarians. It has the distinction of having educated over 72 percent of all African-American veterinarians educated in the

United States since 1945. In the last 5 years, 10 percent of all Hispanic-American veterinarians educated in the United States and 59 percent of all African-American veterinarians have come from the Tuskegee school.

The Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine, which continues to be the only school of veterinary medicine on the campus of a historically black college/university, is also the most racially, culturally, ethnically, and geographically diverse school of veterinary medicine in North America.

The Tuskegee school was accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association before its first class of five students were awarded the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine in 1945. It has maintained that accreditation every year since then.

Since its founding, The Tuskegee University School of Medicine has graduated 1,376 men and women. Most of them still maintain productive careers in various specialties and subspecialties in clinical and non-clinical practices in 43 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 17 foreign countries.

Ten years ago, on May 14, 1986, the school established an International Center of Tropical Animal Health. It was the first center of its kind in the United States to offer the combination of education, research, and consultation services to Third World countries.

Graduates of the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine have contributed significantly to the betterment of their State and Nation. For 50 years, they not only have ministered to the medical and surgical needs of the pets and livestock of Alabamians, but they served on the frontlines of the war against disease, malnutrition, and animal and human suffering. They have worked to safeguard human and animal health and the environment through their knowledge of medicine and surgery, veterinary public health, food safety, epidemiology, and the human-animal interdependent relationship.

Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine truly is a national resource for veterinary medical education and a leader in minority veterinary medical education. And for this, we salute the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine and congratulate it on 50 years of service.

#### HONORING SERGIO ZILLI

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate my uncle, Mr. Sergio Zilli, on the celebration of his 60th birthday. Uncle Serge has been an invaluable source of advice to me, in particular since I was sworn in to Congress.

Serge is a happily married family man. He and Carol have raised three wonderful children. He has a successful business career, and his outgoing nature has won him hundreds of friends through California.

His adventures in politics, however, have produced mixed results. Serge had a promising beginning when he was elected student body president at Jefferson Grammar School in Tracy, CA, and he has always been active in civic affairs.

In the early 1970's, he made a run for the congressional seat held by a former member of this body, the Honorable John J McFall. Serge made a mighty effort, but the incumbent held on.

Nearly 20 years later, with Serge's support, I was elected to essentially the same seat. Thank you for your support, Uncle Serge, and best wishes on your 60th birthday.

#### BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected to Congress in the fall of 1994, I was extremely honored to represent the people of the 16th District of California, and I was also deeply honored to succeed one of the great legislators in the history of this body, Congressman Don Edwards. As the longtime chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Mr. Edwards is widely respected as one of the foremost protectors of our Constitution and civil liberties.

He recently published an analysis of the House antiterrorism bill in our hometown newspaper, the San Jose Mercury News, and I wanted to share his expert insight with my colleagues and his former colleagues.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Mar. 8, 1996]

#### BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

(By Don Edwards)

Once again, in the name of a worthy objective, Congress is considering legislation that aims straight at the heart of the Constitution. The concern is fighting terrorism. The proposed solution, however, is a comprehensive death penalty and anti-terrorism bill that would do nothing to strengthen the nation's defenses against terrorism. What it would do is undermine fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution. The right to confront your accusers is one of those basic rights. Our very concept of due process assumes that a person cannot be punished by the government on the basis of secret evidence. As the great Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter observed, "Fairness can rarely be obtained by secret, one-sided determination of facts."

Yet the pending legislation would allow the government to deport legal aliens, including long-term residents, through Star Chamber proceedings where the evidence is made known to a judge, but is kept from the accused and his or her lawyer. Imagine defending yourself against this charge: "We are going to deport you because we think you are a terrorist but we won't tell you why."

Another provision in the bill would give Cabinet officials the power to label a foreign group "terrorist" and make it a crime for American citizens to support the lawful, peaceful activities of that group. It should be—and already is—a crime to support violent activity, but Americans have always been free to support political and humanitarian activities of foreign groups, from the African National Congress to the Nicaraguan Contras.

Another step backward in the pending terrorism bill is the repeal of a modest provision I sponsored to keep the FBI from inves-

tigating political activities of domestic groups. Some will remember the FBI's worthless investigations in the 1980s of U.S. citizens opposed to our foreign policy in Central America. In the name of fighting international terrorism, the FBI monitored peaceful demonstrations against U.S. military aid to El Salvador, spied on groups housed in churches, and interviewed travelers to Nicaragua. After the FBI finally admitted that the whole exercise was a waste of resources, I added a small provision to the 1994 crime bill saying that the FBI could not open an investigation of "support for terrorism" solely on the basis of political activities protected under the First Amendment. Repealing my amendment would send precisely the wrong message to the FBI, encouraging the Bureau to investigate U.S.-based groups that express lawful political views in a violent struggle abroad.

A terrorism bill already passed by the Senate contains all of these provisions plus others that would allow FBI agents to obtain private records without a court order, permit the use of illegally seized wiretap evidence, and expand federal jurisdiction over state crimes.

Worse yet, the terrorism bill has become a legislative Christmas tree, on which an assortment of amendments are being hung. Most distressingly, an amendment has been added that would gut the historical right of habeas corpus, under which federal courts have insisted that the U.S. Constitution be followed in state court proceedings.

Groups from across the political spectrum—from the ACLU to the National Rifle Association—oppose the bill. Worried Congressional leaders have offered what they call a compromise bill, but they have left untouched the most odious provisions dealing with secret evidence, criminal penalties for support of political and humanitarian activities, and habeas corpus.

It's not as if the United States has been defenseless against terrorism. To the contrary, the current legal authorities have proven quite sufficient. In two successful prosecutions in New York, the Justice Department won convictions for the World Trade Center bombing and for a planned series of attacks against the United Nations, tunnels and other landmarks. The FBI promptly arrested suspects in the Oklahoma City bombing. In December, federal agents arrested two men for attempting to bomb an IRS building in Nevada, and FBI agents reached across the Pacific to arrest a man in the Philippines plotting attacks on U.S. aircraft.

The success of law enforcement in responding to terrorism without this legislation should be evidence enough that there is no need for new government powers. Nonetheless, the legislative process grinds on, as both parties fear political fallout for appearing to do nothing about terrorism. Congress should take note of the near total absence of public support for this legislation. It is time for Congress to show restraint and reject this latest legislative assault on the Constitution.

#### FEDERAL AGENCY ANTI-LOBBYING ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today with 51 of my distinguished colleagues, the Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act. I am also pleased that Senator STEVENS

will be introducing this legislation in the Senate.

For those of us who have been in Washington for a few years now, no matter how many times you think you've seen it all, you can rest assured you haven't. Washington wonders never cease. You can only scratch your head and ask yourself—Is this really happening? That is exactly why I am here—I have some unbelievable examples of what Federal bureaucrats are doing with our tax money.

Initially it was just a trickle—and then a flood of Members, who came to see me loaded down with examples of lobbying materials prepared by Federal agencies. Not just a single agency, but several agencies all across the Government. How can taxpayer money be used by Federal agencies to prepare materials expressly for the purpose of assisting outside groups in order to stir up grassroots support or opposition for legislative proposals pending before Congress? Often these materials are under the guise of being informational or educational fact sheets—but clearly they are not. In other cases, they are a lot more blatant such as invitations to briefings for lobbyists to educate them on the agency's view of a particular piece of legislation. They are clearly political materials created for the specific purpose of influencing Congress on the outcome of legislation.

As they say, the proof is in the pudding and there are numerous examples that have been brought to my attention. These include an employee check stub from the Department of Veterans Affairs opposing the House budget plan, Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to attend a briefing to oppose the Mica commerce legislation, and a letter from the National Spa and Pool Institute complaining about receiving lobbying materials from an agency that regulates their industry, EPA.

You might ask, as I did, isn't there already a law on the books that covers this activity. How can this be happening? The law on the books, the Anti-Lobbying Act, was passed in 1919 and is a criminal statute. The law itself is unclear, and has been the subject of numerous opinions, often conflicting, on what it means. During the last 75 years, no one has ever been prosecuted under the law. Having DOJ as the enforcing agency is like the fox guarding the chicken coop. Existing law needs to be clarified—and we need a civil statute. The most recent interpretation of the law is so narrow that unless there is an explicit request by an agency to contact Members of Congress, then there is no violation of the law.

This bill is modeled after a provision that has been included in the Interior Appropriations bill since 1978. The amendment covers only Federal agencies and provides that no funds would be used for any activity that is intended to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal including preparation of pamphlets, kits, booklets, etc. However, Federal officials can continue to communicate directly with Members of Congress, and provide information, and respond to requests from Members. In addition, the President, Vice President, Senate-confirmed appointees, and other White House officials would be able to continue to communicate positions to the public. The Comptroller General would enforce the provision if funds have been expended in violation; in addition, the GAO must report on the implementation of the legislation 1 year after enactment.

This is a balanced bill that would still allow the administration to effectively communicate its views. At the same time, this provision will eliminate and even protect the GS-12 career employee from lobbying or being forced to lobby grassroots organizations. Federal employees should be administering programs passed by Congress—not campaigning with taxpayer dollars.

This bill is endorsed by a number of national organizations including the National Taxpayers Union, NFIB, Chamber of Commerce, Competitive Enterprise Institute, National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, Citizens Against Government Waste, Chamber of Commerce, and others.

The bottom line is that this is good Government reform. Taxpayer dollars should not be used for lobbying by Government bureaucrats. I urge support of this legislation by all my colleagues.

---

TRIBUTE TO STEVE COHEN,  
INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL  
COACH OF THE YEAR

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise a man from the Third District of Minnesota who exemplifies the unconquerable spirit of America, a man who overcame tremendous personal pain and, through outstanding dedication, perseverance and leadership, coached the U.S.A. Junior Baseball team to the world title.

As a result, he has been recognized by his peers around the world as the best in his field for 1996.

Steve Cohen of Plymouth, MN, recently was named International Baseball Coach of the Year by the International Baseball Association.

Steve is the son of a longtime and close personal friend of mine, Phil Cohen. Many of you in this Chamber and the other know Phil Cohen, who for many years worked for Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota. His son, Steve, is the baseball coach at North Hennepin Community College in Brooklyn Park, MN, in Minnesota's Third Congressional District.

But I want to talk about more than what happened on the field of every ballplayer's dreams. For Steve Cohen was also living out any son's worst nightmare, all at the same time.

Steve Cohen's impressive accomplishments are made all the more inspiring by the personal courage and fortitude he showed last year as coach of Team USA. Steve led his players to a 10-0 victory over the Chinese Taipei squad in the final game of the World Junior Baseball Championship at historic Fenway Park in Boston on August 20. It was the first title for Team USA since 1989.

Fenway Park is known for its left field wall, the Green Monster, which rises high above the park. That wall is not far from home, but it is a difficult task, even for a player with the biggest heart, to hit the ball over the Monster with the swing of the bat.

Steve Cohen could have succumbed to the wall of pain and disappointment he was facing. He was far from home, too, far from his mother, Bev Cohen. Bev was suffering from

terminal cancer back in Minnesota. Steve did not know if he would make it home in time to see his mother before she passed away.

But Steve Cohen showed the heart of a champion, leading his Team USA to the world title.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Cohen put his personal trauma behind him and focused his remarkable baseball mind and superior teaching skills on his young players. And he successfully scaled that wall climbed only by champions with real heart.

Thankfully, Steve made it home in time to present his mother Bev the gold medal before she passed on. Wearing his Team USA uniform, Steve Cohen gave his mother a tremendous lift.

In her typical style, Bev Cohen told her son: "If you hadn't won that gold medal, I'd have booted you out of the house."

Bev Cohen died on Labor Day, 1995, shortly after Steve Cohen got back home. Steve Cohen called his mother "a real war horse" during that awful time when Bev was suffering so greatly.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Cohen is a war horse, too, with a heart the size of a stallion's. Combining his inspiring leadership, courage, teaching skills, and keen baseball eye, Steve Cohen brought Team USA the world championship.

And then Steve Cohen brought his mother back home one final, joyous gift, the gift only a child raised so lovingly and so well could give.

So, we will all rise together later this year when, on September 14, in Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Baseball Association presents Steve Cohen with his award as International Baseball Coach of the Year.

Steve Cohen scaled a wall that few are capable of climbing, putting aside personal pain of the worst kind to lead his team past such talented teams as those from Cuba, Australia, and Taipei.

Mr. Speaker, this honor is truly well deserved. And we all know Bev Cohen's smile will be shining like a lighthouse out in left when Steve receives his award.

The people of Minnesota are proud of Steve Cohen, the courageous, compassionate person and outstanding coach. Steve Cohen represents the spirit of Minnesota and is a real credit to our State and Nation.

Baseball fans everywhere thank you, Coach Cohen, and salute you on being named International Baseball Coach of the Year.

---

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR H.R.  
1020

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the sponsor of H.R. 1020, the Integrated Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Act of 1995, a bill that will make the Federal Government live up to its promise of building and operating a high-level nuclear waste repository by January 31, 1998. While nearly 200 of my colleagues have cosponsored H.R. 1020, there are several that were unable to do so after the bill was put on the House calendar. I would like to acknowledge the following Members as

supporters of doing what is right, making the Government live up to its promises: CHARLES BASS, HELEN CHENOWETH, BARBARA CUBIN, JAY DICKEY, VAN HILLEARY, MARGE ROUKEMA, MAC THORNBERRY.

#### PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 13, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### REFORMING THE PRIMARY PROCESS

One of my interests is to make government work better. I have tried to contribute to that goal in a number of areas, including the reform of Congress and the Federal Reserve, among others. Lately, my attention has been drawn to the way we select presidents.

#### HOW THE PROCESS WORKS

Presidential nominees are chosen at their respective party's national conventions by delegates who were elected, either directly or indirectly, in the primaries, caucuses, or conventions of each state. The delegate selection process is governed by a combination of state laws and national and state party rules. In general, delegates are committed to certain candidates before they get to the party convention. The primaries now produce the nominee and the convention merely crowns him.

Most states, including Indiana, use the primary system to vote for presidential candidates. Under the primary system, an individual will vote, by secret ballot, for a candidate, who will be represented at the national convention by a certain number of delegates. In some states, the winner of the primary will take all the delegates available in that primary; in other states, including Indiana, delegates are awarded based on the candidates' proportion of the vote. The primary season begins in New Hampshire in late February, and most of the major primaries are held in March.

#### PROBLEMS WITH THE CURRENT SYSTEM

The primary system, while more open and democratic than the old convention system, has its drawbacks. The early primary states have an extraordinary influence on the outcome and that's one reason states are scrambling to vote earlier each year. It is far from clear that voters in the early primaries are representative of a national party, much less a national electorate. The present system in a sense violates the one-man one-vote principle. If you vote in the New Hampshire primary, your vote is probably worth 10 or 15 times as much in determining the outcome than the people who vote in Indiana. That bothers me. The low turnout in primaries is also worrisome. The average for all primaries is only about 30% of registered voters.

The front loading of the calendar is the most important single change to the American primary system in recent years. Campaigning starts earlier than ever before, costing millions of dollars. The schedule is so compressed that by the first of April almost all the delegates will have been selected. The vital primaries come thick and fast. It is very difficult to pause or regroup between them. If you do badly in one primary, you don't have much time to recover. Voters may not have enough time to consider which candidate is best for the party or the nation.

Candidates essentially nominate themselves for our consideration and they have to be a bit obsessed to go through the present primary selection system. My impression is that the media performs the screening role formerly done by party leaders and professionals. The media can be an important conduit of information about candidates, but they also tend to be more interested in the horse race aspects of a primary rather than fundamental questions, such as whether a candidate can govern or what is the candidate's vision.

#### REFORM PROPOSALS

There have been several proposals for reforming the current system. One proposal would involve selecting convention delegates on the first Tuesdays of March, April, May and June of each election year. Any state could choose any of those four dates, but the probable result would be a mixture of states from various regions on each of the four dates. The gap between the primary dates would allow voters and the media to examine the candidates with care, and the candidates would get a chance to catch their breath and have time for more thoughtful speeches.

Another suggestion is a national primary in which registered voters of all parties could vote on a single day. Such a primary would require an orgy of nationwide television advertising by all the candidates that would last for months and put more power in the hands of the party bosses, less in the hands of the people.

Still others want to reserve a third of the national convention seats for party professionals in order to postpone until the last moment the decision on who will get the presidential nomination. This approach would enhance the role for professional politicians in judging who has the right stuff to be president. I would not support such a proposal because it is inherently less democratic than the current primary system.

#### CONCLUSION

No single decision is more important to the United States than choosing a president. Primaries tell us whether or not a candidate can discern the issues that are on the minds of the American people and can frame a message and present it effectively to a variety of constituencies around the country. They also tell us whether he has the physical and emotional capabilities to sustain a campaign under high stress and assemble an effective political team and raise the money to support it.

The great advantage of the primary is that it allows ordinary Americans to pick their candidates for president. In the end the system has worked reasonably well. Nominees are usually picked who are widely known and widely approved. Money matters, but it's not everything.

I am inclined to think it is the kind of system that we can approve but we should not discard. I do have the uneasy feeling that we've separated the presidential nominating process from the governing process. A person can be very good at getting nominated. He may not necessarily be a very good president. I'm not sure primaries give us a candidate's core of political values or tell us if he has a firm sense of the direction in which he wants to lead the nation or whether he is secure with himself and with his own convictions and conscience.

Among our goals in reforming the primary system would be to assure wider participation in the selection process and cut the cost of a primary campaign. I am attracted to the idea of interregional primaries. We could set six dates between March and June for a series of interregional primaries. On each date a group of states of various sizes from different regions of the country would hold primary contests. The order could rotate.

Some say primaries are not efficient. They probably are not as efficient as the smoke filled convention. But they are less corruptible and the result is accepted. That's important in a democracy. It is the very democratic quality of the primary that makes it a little messy and a struggle.

#### CONGRATULATIONS BETH SHALOM OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Congregation Beth Shalom from my home State of Delaware. Two years ago, Congregation Beth Shalom, located in Wilmington, initiated what is known as "Mitzvah Day", a day when congregation members of all ages devote their time and energy to assist others in the community who are less fortunate and are in need. Mitzvah is the Hebrew word for commandments, and signifies righteous acts by individuals that are considered to be virtuous, kind, and considerate. In the Jewish faith, individuals are expected to carry out a mitzvah every day. In fact, in the Torah, which is the first of five books of Moses, some 613 mitzvot are listed to which Jews can aspire. Mitzvah Day is Congregation Beth Shalom's way of reminding the faithful of their obligations to their fellow man.

This Sunday, March 17, 1996, will mark the third annual Mitzvah Day, and I am pleased to join the good people of Congregation Beth Shalom for ceremonies signaling the start of another day when people will reach out to their neighbors to say they care and want to make life a bit more enjoyable for all. Those who will participate this Sunday and those who have helped others in previous years are known as mitzvah mavens; people who are concerned about their fellow human beings every day.

Before Mitzvah Day is over, they will have collected and sorted thousands of food items for the Food Bank in Newark; they will have baked bread and cookies for the families at the Ronald McDonald House in Wilmington; they will have cooked and served lunch to the clients at the Sojourners Place in Wilmington, who are overcoming drug and alcohol dependency; they will have visited and played bingo with the assisted living or nursing care residents at the Kutz Home and Parkview Nursing Home in Wilmington; and, they will have conducted numerous visits or had meals with congregation members who are homebound because of sickness or disability.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, the mitzvah mavens will have done all of this, and by Sunday evening, when the sun goes down, hundreds of Delawareans will feel just a bit better about themselves, some will have enjoyed one more meal than they thought they might, and Delaware will have had its quality of life improved that much more. All of this because the Congregation Beth Shalom in Wilmington, DE, encourages and supports kindness toward others and actions which can truly improve people's lives.

BELLFLOWER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an institution and a community in California's 38th Congressional District whose history is a model of how the citizens of America's small towns—through their values, their hard work, and, in particular, their strong civic spirit—have made America strong. This year, the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce celebrates its 75th year of leadership. It is fitting that on this occasion, its history and the history of the city it has so diligently served be celebrated for what they have accomplished—and for what they can teach the world.

Bellflower was built by people of many backgrounds. Its early history began in 1784, as one of the first Spanish land grants conferred in California. Governor Pedro Fages rewarded Spanish leathercoat soldier Manuel Nieto with the largest of these grants. After the Spanish were ousted in the Mexican Revolution, Nieto's land grant was divided into five small ranchos which were distributed among his heirs. Bellflower would later be founded where the boundaries of three of these ranchos—Santa Gertrudes, Los Coyotes, and Los Cerritos—met.

The three ranchos prospered through California's Golden Age of the Ranchos, from the gold rush of the 1840's into the 1860's, when a terrible drought brought the rancho way of life to an end.

The ranchos were sold at auction to purchasers who, in addition to ranching, subdivided parts of them for small farming operations. The section that was to become Bellflower was subjected annually to terrible flooding from the San Gabriel River. If also had dense growth—willow, black berries, and bamboo—which meant that only the hardiest of farmers could settle here. And they did. Within a few years, the area was renowned for its large-sized crops. Fueled by the hard work and commitment of the early settlers, Bellflower's poultry, dairy, horticultural, and farming industries steadily grew. Hispanic and American farmers were soon joined by Dutch, Swiss, Belgian, Japanese, and Portuguese families.

With the establishment by the Pacific Electric Railway of the Somerset Station in 1902, Bellflower farmers were able to get their crops to markets and visitors were able to come to the Bellflower area via the "Big Red Cars." Soon after, land developers began laying out streets and selling parcels of land near the Somerset Station. Soon a town grew up. Though the area was still unnamed—some called it the New River Colony, others Somerset Acres—the residents were determined to build a town.

Following California's tradition of strong support for education, the first thing these residents did was to petition for a school district. That was in 1908. In the next year, they asked for a post office. They quickly received both.

The residents first asked for a post office under the name of Somerset. But postal authorities, wishing to prevent confusion, rejected the name because there already was a

Somerset in Colorado. Another subdivision in the area was known as Bellflower Acres, and its proponents championed that name for the new community. Although it is not known precisely how the selection was made by the area's residents, it was the one registered by postal officials.

It is not certain how the name Bellflower came into the picture in the first place. The most common explanation links the name with the orchard of Bellefleure apples grown by pioneer settler William Gregory.

By 1910, the business district began to develop. In 1913, Southern California Edison installed electric lines. In 1914, gas lines were brought into Bellflower. Up to 50 trains ran through the area each day to and from Los Angeles. The town was on its way. The only thing Bellflower lacked was a government.

In 1912, Los Angeles County had adopted a charter covering the government of the unincorporated towns. Bellflower—with its unincorporated status—lived under county government for the next 45 years.

But the civic pride of Bellflower's citizens was too strong to rely solely on Los Angeles County. Unable to form their own government, they organized the Bellflower Improvement Association in 1921 to serve as a representative body for all of the town's organizations and interests. The improvement association has 12 members. The following year—indicating the enthusiasm and civic spirit that has always been the hallmark of Bellflower—the association's membership had swelled to 80. That year—1922—it became known as the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce with R.J. Parsonson as president and a board consisting of Vice President Bruce Guernsey, Secretary J.C. Hertel, Treasurer C.A. Conrad, and Sergeant at Arms George McCormick.

Under the county's governing of unincorporated communities, there was no local body officially charged with looking after the affairs of the town. The chamber quickly filled his vacuum, "governing" for over 30 years through an unofficial town hall.

Since the Chamber had no legislative authority to make its decision binding, its effectiveness depended upon how well it served the community. Those early chamber members worked hard to gain the trust and respect of the residents. This tradition continues today.

It was during the years of unincorporation—1921 to 1957, when Bellflower became California's 348th city—that the area experienced impressive growth. Through the guidance of the chamber, Bellflower quickly became a highly respected and admired community.

One example of the chamber's determination to keep Bellflower strong and vital was the erection of the "52 Day Miracle Building" in 1938. At that time, the Los Angeles County Building Department offices were located in Bellflower. However, the administrators were considering a move to Downey where rent was cheaper. The Bellflower chamber spearheaded a drive to keep the county's offices in their town. With the chamber in the lead, local merchants provided funded to erect a new building. Incredibly, the project was completed—from idea to opening ceremonies—in just 52 days.

By the 1950's, the population of Bellflower became so large and varied that it could no longer be adequately governed under the old county charter system. With the chamber leading the way, Bellflower received its certification of incorporation on September 3, 1957.

Today, the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce remains a vital, contributing member of our area. Its history reminds us that a city is not built with bricks, mortar, and asphalt alone. It comes to life and remains vibrant and healthy through the commitment, dedication, hard work, and strong values of its residents. The history of the Bellflower community and the leadership provided by the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce are models of these values. California and the United States are indeed fortunate to have Bellflower and the commitment of its citizens.

HONORING SILVESTRE S.  
HERRERA

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Silvestre S. Herrera, of Phoenix, AZ, who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor 51 years ago by assaulting a German gun position on March 15, 1945.

On that day, Pfc. Silvestre Herrera, an acting squad leader/automatic rifleman, and Company E, 142d Infantry of the 36th (Texas) Infantry Division, was the lead element as it moved into German-held territory somewhere near Merrwiller, France.

Private First Class Herrera and other soldiers were moving along a wooded road when they were stopped by heavy enemy machinegun fire. As the rest of the platoon took cover from incoming fire, Private First Class Herrera moved forward and shot three German soldiers. Eight others surrendered.

As the platoon continued forward, they were stopped by more machinegun fire. Herrera ran toward some large rocks, intending to take cover. Instead, he stepped on a landmine and it blew him into the air. When he came down, he hit another land mine. He had lost both legs just below the knee.

Private First Class Herrera somehow managed to hold onto his M-1 rifle. He applied a bandage to his leg and dragged himself to the rocks. He braced himself and began firing at the enemy. He hit at least one of the Germans and forced the others to stop shooting and take cover.

Under Herrera's covering fire, his platoon moved in and killed the German machinegun crew. The platoon found a path through the minefield and located a bleeding and injured Herrera. They rushed him back to an aid station. Later, Herrera was sent to France and remained in a hospital until the war ended.

Herrera was decorated by President Truman on August 23, 1945, at the White House and in March 1946, he was discharged from the Army as a sergeant.

Although no books or films have been written about his heroics, Herrera's deeds are heralded. In 1956, the Phoenix Elementary School District named an elementary school after him. Herrera's own elementary school district, the Pendergast School District, also erected a bust to honor the Congressional Medal winner. The bust was unveiled at Pendergast School in Phoenix during a February reception. The bust, created by Zarco Guerrero, is part of the World War II Commemorative Community Program sponsored by the Department of Defense.

Fundraising for the bust was organized and initiated by the Pendergast family, who have known Herrera since childhood.

The American G.I. Forum also formed a Silvestre Herrera Chapter on June 23, 1995. On March 15 of this year, the G.I. Forum will salute Herrera on the 51st anniversary of that fateful day in 1945.

I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting and thanking Mr. Herrera for his service to the country and his heroism under fire.

---

HONORING ROBERT LEENEY ON  
HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1996, Mr. Robert Leeney will celebrate his 80th birthday. He is being honored by the board of Albertus Magnus College on March 14, 1996. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute this incredible individual, who has contributed so much to the city of New Haven.

Bob retired in 1981 as editor of the New Haven Register after a 50-year career with the paper including 11 years as executive editor and 9 years as editor. He had been awarded the New England Associated Press News Editor Yankee Quill Award for excellence in writing. His long tenure at the paper is distinguished by extensive community involvement. Bob grew up in the Fair Haven area and remained devoted to the improvement of the New Haven area throughout his career. In September 1994, Bob was awarded the New Haven Colony Historical Society Seal of the City Award. The seal is awarded to those whose ideas or activities contributed to the quality of life, prosperity, or improvement of the New Haven region. He has also received the Trinity Council Knights of Columbus Community Service Award and the Chamber of Commerce Community Service Award, which is their highest honor.

Bob's early career in newspaper began as a theatre critic and he frequently reviewed plays at the Shubert Theatre. He was a member of the Drama Critics Outer Circle. He maintained his interest in theatre throughout his life and served on the board of Long Wharf Theatre. His service on the boards of local hospitals and colleges serves as a testament to his interest in and concern for all aspects of New Haven life. After his retirement, Bob served on the State Freedom of Information Commission.

Finally, Bob continues to write for the New Haven Register with a weekly column entitled "Editor's Note." It is here that he continues to contribute his ideas and thoughts on a range of issues from his boyhood memories of New Haven to recent world events. He remains one of the most prominent representatives of the New Haven Register and an important link between the city's past and present. I wish Bob a very happy 80th birthday and it is my deepest hope that we will have the benefit of his wisdom and kindness for many more years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL R.  
MULDERIG

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished community service of Michael R. Mulderig, a distinguished civil servant and Democratic Party leader, on the occasion of being named the First Ward and South Buffalo Democratic Association 1996 Irishman of the Year.

Mr. Mulderig has served the city of Buffalo in several capacities under former mayor, the Honorable James D. Griffin. To that end, Mr. Mulderig served as the confidential aide to the mayor, license director for the city of Buffalo, and assistant director of stadium operations at the city's ballpark.

In addition to these remarkable duties, Mike Mulderig has served western New York as a former president of the South Buffalo Democratic Association. Currently, Mr. Mulderig is the chairman of the second zone for the Democratic Party.

As a fellow American of Irish descent, I truly appreciate the contributions Mike Mulderig has made on behalf of the city of Buffalo, and offer my thanks and commendation to both he and the association for recognizing the efforts of Irish-Americans in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the Mulderig family, his colleagues, friends, the First Ward and South Buffalo Democratic Association, and indeed, the entire western New York community to honor Mr. Michael R. Mulderig for his dedication, hard work, and commitment to western New York, the city of Buffalo, and the Irish-American community on his being named the 1996 Irishman of the Year.

---

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1561,  
FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1996  
AND 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1561, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1996. I oppose this conference report because it is an unwarranted usurpation of the President's constitutionally mandated foreign policy authority. It requires a sweeping reorganization of U.S. foreign policy agencies, but fails to provide the President the flexibility to undertake this reorganization in a manner which he believes is consistent with the national security interests of this Nation.

This bill also continues the extreme Republican opposition to voluntary international family planning programs, slashing them by a devastating 87 percent, and which could lead to tens of thousands of unwanted pregnancies and abortions.

I oppose this bill with some reluctance because it contains some provisions which I strongly support, including authorization for the International Fund for Ireland, support for the MacBride Principles, and a provision based on the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act.

I have long supported the International Fund for Ireland and enactment of the MacBride Principles on a Federal level. While a member of the New York City Council, I authored one of the first MacBride bills in this Nation and I continue to strongly believe that this Nation should not do business with any company which practices religious discrimination. Likewise, I support strongly the International Fund for Ireland. Continued economic investment in Northern Ireland and the border countries is absolutely imperative. Enhancing the standard of living in Ireland is critical to improving the prospects for peace in that troubled part of the world.

The Humanitarian Aid Corridor was enacted for 1 year as part of the fiscal year 1996 foreign operations appropriations bill. Nevertheless, it is important that this provision become permanent law. Nations which restrict the flow of U.S. humanitarian aid to third countries should be barred unequivocally from receiving the benefit of our economic aid. This situation has been most blatant in the case of Turkey, which has blocked United States humanitarian aid to the newly independent nation of Armenia. This blatant contempt for United States policy objectives should deprive Turkey from receiving assistance from our country.

I would vote for the International Fund for Ireland, the MacBride Principles, and the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act if they were included in another measure. Unfortunately, this bill, with its partisan and shortsighted attack on the foreign policy powers of the President, is not one for which I can vote.

---

DRUGS AND GUNS: A LETHAL  
COMBINATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would ensure that drug abusers who break the law do not have access to firearms. My legislation, which was part of the 103d Congress' Republican crime bill, would impose strict penalties and fines for misdemeanor during crimes such as use or possession of an illegal substance when a firearm is present. Similar to legislation I have introduced in past years, my bill has had the endorsement of the Pennsylvania State Chiefs of Police and the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Under current Federal law, a person convicted of a felony crime involving drugs and firearms faces increased criminal penalties and is also prohibited from legally owning a firearm. This is not the case, however for individuals convicted of less serious drug offenses.

My legislation is simple: It expands current law to treat individuals who commit less-serious drug offenses in the same manner as people involved in other drug crimes, such as drug-trafficking. Any person found guilty of a drug crime not currently classified as a felony, including simple possession of a controlled substance, and who possesses a firearm at the time of the offense, will face mandatory jail time and/or substantial fines in addition to any penalty imposed for the drug offense. For second or subsequent offenses, jail time and fines are mandated.

Furthermore, the guilty party will be prohibited from owning a firearm for 5 years. Exceptions to this rule can be made, however, depending upon the circumstances surrounding each individual's case. Present law states that a person convicted of a drug crime can petition to the Secretary of the Treasury for an exemption to the firearms prohibition if they can prove "that the circumstances regarding the conviction, and the applicant's record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest."

Certainly the time has come for serious efforts to convince people who use drugs that the cost of engaging in this activity is prohibitive. If my bill becomes law, individuals owning firearms for legitimate purposes (hunting, target-shooting, collecting, or personal protection) and who also engage in the use of illicit drugs, will think twice before participating in their drug-related endeavors, facing the prospect of enhanced penalties and the loss of their firearms.

This legislation will not affect a law-abiding citizen's right to own a firearm. By imposing stiff penalties on people convicted of lesser drug offenses where a firearm is present, we will send a serious message that the cost of engaging in this activity far outweighs the benefit. Drugs and guns are a lethal combination, exacting a terrible toll on this Nation.

---

TEEN COURT

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make my colleagues aware of a phenomenal program for youth that has had a huge impact in Casa Grande, AZ—Teen Court. This is a program that can and should be replicated across the country.

The American Legion Auxiliary's National President's Special Project, Teen Court, was the community service project that Fred A. Humphreys Unit 8 member LaVerne Rowe adopted. She called and received information from the Odessa, TX, Teen Court coordinator. Then she contacted Pinal County Juvenile Court Judge William O'Neil—a former first grade student of hers—and arranged for him to meet with members of Casa Grande 2000, a group organized to address community concerns about education and youth issues, to discuss the merits of bringing a Teen Court to Casa Grande. The response was overwhelming and Teen Court was on the road to becoming a reality.

Mrs. Rowe took the next step by conducting initial interviews of Teen Court coordinator candidates. Judge O'Neil and Frank Sanders, director of Juvenile Court Services in Pinal County, ultimately chose Michelle Kmetz out of five finalists. Since October 5, 1994, Ms. Kmetz has done an outstanding job of making Teen Court a success in Casa Grande.

Let me take a moment to say that it is very encouraging to see the American Legion take such an interest in our youth and work to make an investment in the future of our country.

I would ask that the following newspaper articles be included in the RECORD. I urge my

colleagues to read them and take this message back home. Our youth are worth it.

[From the Casa Grande (AZ) Dispatch, Oct. 13, 1994]

PINAL TEEN COURT SUBJECTS OFFENDERS TO JURY OF THEIR CASA GRANDE PEERS

(By Shannon L. Pantelis)

The promise of trial by a jury of peers will now extend to some juvenile offenders in Casa Grande.

Teen Court made its Pinal County debut Wednesday night. The new program is available to first- and second-time offenders, ages 9 to 17. Eligible offenses include shoplifting, criminal damage, theft, assault, disorderly conduct, alcohol and traffic violations.

Michelle Kmetz, a probation officer with Pinal County Juvenile Court Services who was hired to coordinate the program, said it uses what is sometimes a negative influence to make a positive difference.

"The premise that I believe in is that peer pressure works both ways," she said. "It can be both negative and positive.

"We know peer pressure works negatively, we see that every day. Now it's time to turn it around to work for us."

Patterned after a typical adult trial, Teen Court is an official legal proceeding and the sentences are enforceable. Presiding Pinal County Juvenile Court Judge William O'Neil and Casa Grande City Judge Judy Ferguson will take turns trying the cases.

The defendant must admit guilt and agree to accept whatever "constructive" sentence is determined by a group of six jurors. The defendant's attorney pleads the case, while the prosecutor argues the crime. Meanwhile the clerk and bailiffs are busy doing their jobs of keeping order.

The difference in Teen Court is that all involved—except the judge—are teens themselves.

The attorneys aren't high-paid counselors with law degrees hanging on posh office walls. The bailiffs might be worrying about homework or a math quiz the next day.

The juries eventually will have past-offenders serving part of their sentence on the panel, trying other kids.

The current jury, attorneys, bailiffs and clerks are all Casa Grande Union High School juniors and seniors who volunteered to take part in the program.

The program is meant to take some of the intimidation and alienation out of the courtroom, while giving teens a chance to take responsibility for their actions and those of their peers.

"It is time that another generation started making decisions for themselves," O'Neil said about the concept of his Pinal County Juvenile Court Services program.

Last week the crew went through a mock trial in front of family, friends and people involved in bringing Teen Court to Casa Grande. It will be the last time anyone outside of the participants will be allowed to see Teen Court in action, except the parents of those on trial.

Confidentiality is stressed to participants. Before each case, the clerk swears in everyone in the courtroom, committing them to silence about everything and everyone involved in the trial.

Defendants and Teen Court participants are forbidden to discuss the proceedings, testimony or sentences outside the courtroom. Parents and friends are included in the gag order.

At the mock trial, teens trained as Teen Court attorneys acted as defendants, acting out real cases.

Sentences are meant to be constructive, not just punitive. Community service hours, tutoring, Teen Court jury duty, letters of

apology, attending workshops or paying a fine or damages are among the jury's options.

Many of the Teen Court participants are interested in law careers themselves. Kmetz said that when she chose the kids to participate in the first semester of Teen Court, she did not exclude teens who had been in trouble themselves.

She said she was most impressed with one applicant's answer when she asked why he wanted to be a part of Teen Court.

"It's about time we (teens) got a chance to bring honor back to our name," she said he responded.

"That's what it's all about, giving them the chance to prove themselves and make it," she said.

[From the Casa Grande (AZ) Dispatch, Oct. 13, 1994]

JUDGE COULDN'T REFUSE

William O'Neil did not really have much choice about Teen Court.

Even now as the presiding Pinal County juvenile court judge, he still listens to his teacher.

"When my first-grade teacher called me to tell me about this, she said this was something we needed and have to have," he said starting Teen Court.

Retired teacher LaVerne Rowe had heard about the program, which was started in Texas several years ago. She told her now-influential pupil and told him to get going with it.

At the same time, the education-support group Casa Grande 2000 was learning about Teen Court and trying to get the program started in Casa Grande.

Once the two groups got together, it was only months before Teen Court was a reality in Casa Grande.

O'Neil said the program was on his five-year plan of programs to implement. He said his schedule was pushed up about 4 years at the urging of Rowe and the interest of Casa Grande 2000.

With at least 3,000 juveniles being referred to Pinal County Juvenile Court Services each year, alternatives were needed.

Juvenile Court Services Director Frank Sanders said the area is in a "state of crisis."

"Business is booming" he said about the juvenile justice system.

He said the Teen Court program in Casa Grande, which is expected to eventually expand to other areas in the county, was funded through the Arizona Supreme Court.

The \$40,000 went toward hiring director Michelle Kmetz, training and contracting with Project Hope's Project YES, which will be used to run the community service hours ordered.

The Casa Grande Teen Court has been patterned closely on a similar program that has been working in Globe for about six years.

---

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2276, the FAA Revitalization Act. This bill illustrates that viable, productive solutions can be achieved when both parties examine an issue thoughtfully and approach reform reasonably. In my view, H.R. 2276

serves both to increase the safety of air travel while protecting the rights and needs of air traffic personnel. Recent events at the Pittsburgh International Airport near my district in western Pennsylvania showcase the difficulties which can inhibit maintaining a high degree of air traffic safety in our country.

The development of a new procurement system will help to ensure that air traffic personnel obtain proper safety equipment in a more timely manner. The reduction of the often overwhelmingly burdensome Federal procurement rules will increase safety effectiveness as well as guard against increased costs, waste, and abuse. As I am always concerned how legislation will affect the working men and women in Pennsylvania's 18th Congressional District, I am pleased that H.R. 2276 explicitly states that new FAA personnel systems would not be exempt from whistleblowers protection laws, laws prohibiting discrimination or strikes, workers and unemployment compensation, retirement, labor-management relations, and life and health insurance laws. The air traffic workers in my district support this legislation, and eagerly anticipate its enactment so that they will be able to maximize their ability to maintain the high level of air traffic safety that is absolutely necessary.

I would like to conclude my remarks with words of encouragement for removing the Federal Airport and Airway Trust Fund from the unified Federal budget. As a cosponsor of H.R. 842, the Truth in Budgeting Act, I was disappointed to find that off-budget provisions were deleted from the final language of the bill. As a cosponsor, I encourage my colleagues to support final passage of H.R. 2276 today, and I look forward to debating the merits of H.R. 842 in the near future. Revitalizing the FAA will benefit travelers, air traffic personnel, and the efficiency and effectiveness of the overall safety of air travel.

#### HONORING ELLA MILLER

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Ella Miller for her tireless efforts in working with the children of Fairfax County in the 11th Congressional District of Virginia. She will be honored on March 16, 1996, at the Hunter Mill District Republican Committee's recognition dinner for African-American community-based organizations.

Mrs. Miller was born in 1880, a mere 15 years after the end of the Civil War to parents who were former slaves in rural southern Tennessee. She was unable to attend school, but recognized the value of education and gained what knowledge she could at night from her siblings who did attend school.

After leaving Tennessee, Mrs. Miller relocated to Cincinnati, OH, where she worked as a domestic for two families until she reached the age of 107, after which time she decided to retire and moved to Vienna, VA, where she lives with her niece. She is now 115 years of age and continues to be active.

Mrs. Miller, expressing a desire to share her life's experiences, visits with students at elementary schools in Fairfax County, VA, where she has become a symbol of "Living History"

to all of the fortunate children she has touched through her reflections on history, famous people she has met, and her messages about faith, obedience, caring for others, and belief in oneself. She is a living example that you are never too old to learn.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Mrs. Ella Miller for all she has done for our children and wish her the best of luck for her future endeavors.

#### CONCERT FOR DEMOCRACY: TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, on March 17, 1996, Representative and Mrs. Benjamin Lu of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Washington, DC, will host the Music for Democracy Concert at the Kennedy Center. This concert is a celebration of the Republic of China's long journey toward complete democratization.

The Republic of China's democratization has been rapid and total. Over the last 8 years, President Lee Teng-hui has presided over economic and political liberalization, the free election of the National Assembly, three elections of the Legislative Yuan, the Republic of China's Parliament, and the election of the Governor of Taiwan Province and mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung, culminating in the Republic of China's free and direction election of the President of the Republic of China on March 23, 1996.

President Lee Teng-hui is one of four Presidential candidates on the March 23 ballot. Regardless of the outcome of this election, President Lee Teng-hui must be complimented and respected for his unwavering determination to bring total democracy to his country. He alone has brought to fulfillment the dreams and aspirations of the Chinese people for a free and open society.

I wish to extend our best wishes to Representative and Mrs. Lu and to all the Chinese people living in the Republic of China. These are indeed trying times for them, but democracy, as always, will most certainly prevail over any adversity.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, important new research by University of Minnesota ecologist David Tilman has confirmed what many know instinctively—biodiversity is a critical element of environmental and ecological health. Dr. Tilman worked in conjunction with botanist David Wedin and Johannes Knops, and recently published the results of an important plant study in the scientific journal *Nature*.

In Dr. Tilman's recent study, researchers in Bethel, MN planted 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 species of prairie plants in plots measuring 3

meters square. The plots received equal watering and weeding. The results showed that the more diverse a given plot was in terms of species the more productive the plants were. The plants in diverse plots were also better able to withstand stresses such as extreme weather or drought. The bottom line, according to Dr. Tilman, is that regional and global ecosystems must be diverse in order to thrive and produce benefits such as filtering water, enriching the soil, and purifying our air.

We in Congress must recognize the important policy implications of this significant plant study. If Congress superimposes clearcutting and similar harvest practices in our forests and public lands and permits replanting of limited species, the forests will lose their biodiversity and our forest ecosystems will become less and less productive. The current moratorium on the listing of new species under the Endangered Species Act could have a further devastating effect on available biodiversity, and ecosystems will become less durable and productive. Those policy actions, which disregard science, could have severe consequences for us and future generations. We need to follow good science and stewardship today for tomorrow.

I am including with this statement a copy of a recent article printed in the Minneapolis Star Tribune describing Dr. Tilman's research and its implications. I urge all my colleagues to read this informative article.

[From the Minneapolis Star Tribune]  
BIODIVERSITY IS ROOT OF ENVIRONMENTAL GROWTH

(By Tom Meersman)

University of Minnesota ecologist David Tilman just keeps growing things. And he just keeps learning more about the inner workings of nature in the process.

His latest findings, published today in the international scientific journal *Nature*, indicate that growing a variety of plants and grasses in a given area is much better for the environment than having only a few species.

While prevailing wisdom might dictate that one or two types of plants in an area would thrive because of minimal competition, Tilman's research shows the opposite: Different plants don't compete so much as they complement each another and function as a community.

Tilman has been studying native Minnesota grasslands for the past 13 years on university land at the Cedar Creek Natural History Area near Bethel, about 35 miles north of the Twin Cities. It's one of 18 sites in the nation where scientists conduct long-term ecological research.

In his latest study, Tilman worked with botanist David Wedin, of the University of Toronto, and Johannes Knops, an adjunct faculty member in ecology at the University of Minnesota.

In 1994 the researchers and their summer interns planted 147 plots, each 3 meters square, with one, two, four, six, eight, 12 or 24 different prairie plants, chosen randomly from a pool of 24 species. The plots had homogeneous soils, were watered equally and were weeded from elevated boardwalks at regular intervals. Last summer the team measured how productive the plants were in various plots and what had happened to the soil chemistry.

The results, Tilman said, show that "plots that are more diverse can hold more of the nutrients and sustain the fertility of the soils." Plots that had few species were not as productive, he said, and their soil lost important nutrients.

What this means, he said, is that diversity—having a large number of different

plants—is critical to maintaining environmental quality. “It strongly suggests that we could have more productive forests and grasslands if, for example, forests weren’t cut and replanted with just one species,” Tilman said.

One of the reasons why diversity is important, Tilman said, is because different plants have particular niches in the ecosystem. They capture nutrients at different times of the growing season, they have different kinds of root systems, and they bloom and mature at different stages.

In turn, that produces a true community of plants that is productive, efficient and able to withstand extreme weather and other natural stresses, Tilman said. Two years ago he showed, in a different experiment at Cedar Creek, that species-rich grasslands were able to recover more rapidly from drought than species-poor plots.

On a regional and even global scale, Tilman said, ecosystems must be diverse if we expect them to continue filtering water, producing food, decomposing waste, enriching soil and purifying air.

“If we simplify nature by destroying habitat or by subdividing land into little fragments, we lose these species. We lost what they’re best at doing in the ecosystem, and it shows through a loss of productivity,” he said.

Samual McNaughton, an ecology professor at Syracuse University, said Tilman’s work is particularly significant. “Many authoritative people say the Earth is now going through this ‘extinction spasm’ because of man’s activities,” he said, and people are asking what is going to happen to the functioning of the biosphere.

“One of the important question is: ‘Do species matter?’” McNaughton said. “Tilman’s work shows that the number of species does matter. And if the way ecosystems function is tied to biodiversity, we need to know it.”

#### TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S JEWISH WAR VETERANS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute America’s Jewish war veterans as they celebrate their 100th anniversary. As one of our Nation’s oldest and most active veterans organizations, the Jewish War Veterans have served our country with honor and distinction. We certainly owe them our praise and acknowledgment for their bravery and patriotism as they gather to celebrate this most significant event.

I have always admired our Jewish veterans for fearlessly guarding the interests of our great Nation and defending democratic principles worldwide. Thousands of Jewish-American service men and women have risked their lives for the sake of freedom and stability in foreign lands. Not only have they fought bravely, but they have also tended to the sick, hopeless, and disabled in hospitals and clinics. Their leadership has been instrumental in guiding our country in times of strife. America’s Jewish veterans have certainly done much to improve the lives of people everywhere and will continue to do so in times ahead.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in saluting this important group as they celebrate their 100th anniversary. I wish them continued

peace, good health, and success in all of their future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF DR. MICHAEL  
DEBAKEY

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Dr. Michael DeBakey of Houston for his induction into the Health Care Hall of Fame on March 10, 1996. I am proud to represent Dr. DeBakey, who is director of the DeBakey Heart Center at Methodist Hospital in Houston and chancellor emeritus of the Baylor College of Medicine, also in Houston.

Dr. DeBakey first emerged as a medical legend in 1964 when he performed the first successful coronary bypass surgery. However, this distinguished achievement is just one of the many remarkable achievements during Dr. DeBakey’s career.

Through six decades of research, Dr. DeBakey has fought the most indiscriminate of killers: heart disease. He has operated on patients from international statesmen to indigent people for whom he donated his services. The doctor’s patients have traveled from more than 80 countries to be healed by his expertise. All told, his talent has mended more than 80,000 human hearts.

Dr. DeBakey is a perfectionist for whom a 17- to 18-hour day is typical. The doctor’s medical expertise as well as these extremely long days have led to more than 40 prestigious medical awards.

Dr. DeBakey’s career truly has been medical history in the making. Back in 1932, while still in Tulane Medical School, he developed the roller pump, an instrument that became the pumping system for the open-heart surgery used around the world. Following services as a surgical consultant to the U.S. Army Surgeon General during World War II, he returned to Tulane as an assistant professor of surgery.

In 1948, he was selected chairman of the newly formed department of surgery at Baylor. When Dr. DeBakey first arrived, Baylor did not have an affiliated hospital so he suggested that Harris County’s public hospital, Jefferson Davis Hospital, serve as Baylor’s teaching hospital. It was at Jefferson Davis Hospital that Dr. DeBakey performed the first abdominal aortic aneurysm replacement in the United States and the first heart valve replacement in Houston. In 1952, Dr. DeBakey again made history by developing the first Dacron artificial grafts that would later serve as replacements for diseased arteries. One year later, he performed the first successful endarterectomy; a procedure in which the lesion is peeled away from an artery wall. This treatment helped reduce a major cause of strokes.

Before long, Houston was home to the world’s largest cardiovascular center in terms of heart surgeries performed.

Dr. DeBakey has played a role in nearly every aspect of health care. He has been an adviser to almost every President and was influential in some of the most important milestones of health policy. He was instrumental in establishing the National Library of Medicine, mobile army surgical hospitals [MASH], and

the Department of Veterans Affairs hospital system.

The Greater Houston area is proud of Dr. DeBakey’s accomplishments and grateful for all that he has contributed to our community. That gratitude is shared by millions of people around the world who have benefited either personally from his medical care or from products and knowledge derived from his medical research. Dr. Michael DeBakey has improved all of our lives.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J. FLYNN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 1996 grand marshal of the New York City St. Patrick’s Day Parade, William J. Flynn, chairman of the board of Mutual of America Life Insurance Co.

The New York City St. Patrick’s Day Parade is the oldest and largest parade in the history of New York. This year, the parade will be led by Grand Marshal William J. Flynn, a remarkable business leader and philanthropist who has excelled in all of his undertakings.

Mr. Flynn is a leader in this church, the business community and the peace movement in Northern Ireland. He has served as a significant architect of the peace process in Northern Ireland, and is steadfast in his commitment to a just and lasting peace in all of Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, William Flynn is also an active leader and participant in numerous church, charitable, political, and social organizations. Mr. Flynn answers to the title of husband, father, grandfather, chairman, president, Knight of Malta and now grand marshal. But perhaps the most fitting and worthy title for William J. Flynn is that of peacemaker.

Scripture tells us that “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God.” William J. Flynn is truly a peacemaker.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of William J. Flynn, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him as we prepare to celebrate the feast of Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

#### DO NOT IMPERIL OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to protest the new majority’s plans for education. The appropriations legislation put forth before the House last week would make the largest cut in education in our history. My home State of California stands to lose almost \$400 million. Programs that serve the neediest children were not even spared. A large share of the cut in funding for California—\$122.3 million—is a reduction in education for disadvantaged children. Both the safe and drug-free schools and bilingual education programs are cut by 60 percent.

Members on the other side of the aisle argue that we must balance our budget for the future of our children and our children's children. However, how can we guarantee them any future if we cut education to do this? This is not just talk from a politician trying to save a bureaucracy, as some alleged that my colleagues were doing during debate last Thursday. Students, parents, educators, and local school officials have called upon us to protect the Federal investment in education and our children.

Dr. Gary Rapkin, superintendent of the Mountain View School district in El Monte asserted that:

Federal education programs are strongly supported by the very people responsible for implementing local control, including school board members, school administrators, teachers, and other education employees, parents, and students. The loss of these funds can not be easily replaced, either by local tax increases, tuition increases or private efforts. Please support America's students by opposing cuts in Federal education programs and providing students and schools the resources they need to extend educational and economic opportunity to every American.

Miss Cyle J. Alt, president of the Montebello Teachers Association, recently stated:

Cuts that hurt education, and therefore children are misguided. The budget should not be balanced on the backs of children. I urge you to oppose any proposal, whether regular appropriations or continuing resolutions, that would cut education in fiscal year 1996.

Dr. Terry J. Larsen, the K-12 special projects coordinator for the Alhambra School district, wrote:

I understand that education is facing a cut of \$3 billion or 20 percent—the largest in history. That is unacceptable. A strong educational system is the backbone of a strong nation. These cuts must not stand.

Mr. Ronald W. Johnson, the director of financial aid at UCLA, attested that:

In this era of increased technology, that will usher in the new millennium, the educational preparation for our precollege youth must be supported as a critical funding priority. The inappropriateness of funding reductions to elementary and secondary schools is exacerbated by the dramatic increases in expenditures for prisons in many States across the Nation. The cost for incarcerating one felon is approximately \$23,000 a year. It is inexcusable that such expenditures would be considered a priority, rather than the proactive investment to K-12 education, higher education, health care systems, and human resource systems. Your continued support for educational funding will provide economic opportunity and inclusive participation in our society, which is vitally important to our national interest.

Finally, I am including in the RECORD this resolution adopted by the Los Angeles City Board of Education last December. It expresses the board's "opposition to reductions in Federal education assistance" and, I believe graphically illustrates the impact that proposed education appropriations will have on one of the largest school districts in the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to heed their consciences and do what is right for America's children.

OPPOSITION TO REDUCTIONS IN FEDERAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE

(Adopted by the Los Angeles City Board of Education, December 4, 1995)

Whereas, The United States Congress is cutting Federal support for local education programs in an unprecedented manner, with the deepest reductions affecting California schools;

Whereas, These cuts may result in the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) losing over \$72 million in assistance for disadvantaged students, the single largest cut in funding to Los Angeles schools since Federal support for education began 30 years ago;

Whereas, The poverty rate among students in LAUSD averages about 60 percent and Title I, a Federal program which helps low-income students learn basic reading and math skills, may be cut in Los Angeles by over \$24 million;

Whereas, 57 percent of students who attend LAUSD schools speak English as a second language, and Federal assistance to help students learn English may be cut by the Congress by \$104 million nationwide; and

Whereas, Additional cuts to Federal programs which help reduce drug abuse and dropout rates, prevent violence in schools, and help provide students with vocational skills have already been made by the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles oppose Federal cuts in education assistance, and urge our Congressional delegation to vote against any education reductions; and be it

*Resolved further*, That the Board urge the President of the United States to oppose these cuts and veto any legislation that reduces the Federal government's obligation to provide education assistance to the country's neediest students.

IN HONOR OF JEFFREY WHARFF

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to a student of outstanding academic achievement, Jeffrey Wharff. It is my deepest pleasure to bring to your attention good news, Mr. Jeffrey Craig Wharff of Rochester Hills, MI, was conferred the honor of a Doctorate of Philosophy in the discipline of economics by The American University on January 28, 1996.

Mr. Wharff graduated from Rochester Adams High School in 1980. He then went on to attend Oakland Community College in Auburn Hills, MI. After four semesters he, encouraged by his success, applied and earned entrance to the American University in Washington, DC. Immediately, Jeffrey found his intellectual passion for economics. Following completion of his undergraduate degree in 1987, he swiftly earned his Masters of Arts and has now demonstrated his devotion to the field with a Ph.D.

On behalf of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Wharff of Rochester Hills, MI; brother Bradley Wharff of Rochester Hills, MI, wife Terri; James Lambert and Mary Matson, his

close friends; and Uncle and Aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Richard of Bloomfield Hills, MI, I am pleased to convey their pride and deepest contentment of his outstanding achievement.

We must commend not only Jeffrey's private endeavor but, also, those Michigan educators, elementary through post-secondary, for their interest and commitment which shaped a bright young mind into perpetual curiosity and tenacity of purpose, and provided him with the foundation to find delight in the complex. His accomplishment is a testament to their success and the success of the public educational system.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to this outstanding student. I know that Jeffrey Wharff will pursue his interests with the same zeal as he did his academic achievements. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERTA CALVERT HEYER

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 13, 1996*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I rise today to honor a great friend and community leader who passed away recently—Roberta Calvert Heyer.

Roberta Heyer was an accomplished painter, landscape artist, educator, civil rights activist, and civic leader.

A San Diego State University graduate with a master of arts degree in art history, Roberta taught elementary school in the 1950's, and art history at Cuyamaca and Mesa Community Colleges from 1976 to 1989. Her knowledge and expertise in art and historical architecture led to her appointment to the Old Town Planned District Review Board, where she served for 5 years.

A resident of the Encanto community since 1958, Roberta organized workshops at her neighborhood school, Encanto Elementary School, to provide art education to students.

In the 1960's, Roberta served as vice president of the local Citizens for Racial Equality. Her work in establishing human relations programs in San Diego schools to foster racial harmony and understanding was recognized by an appointment as the city of San Diego's representative to the County Human Relations Commission.

Roberta won the respect and admiration of her friends, family, and community for her sense of humor, her community involvement, and her dedication to our democratic principles and values.

In this lifetime, we come across a small number of special people—those who touch our minds, hearts, and souls with their activism, optimism, and dedication to making everyone's life richer. Roberta was one of those chosen few. My thoughts and prayers go out to her husband, Warren, and her family, friends, and the community. This world needs more people like Roberta Calvert Heyer—she will be missed.

## 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 14, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

## Armed Services

## Airland Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical aviation programs.

SR-222

## Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 581, to repeal those provisions of Federal law that require employees to pay union dues or fees as a condition of employment.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

## Armed Services

## Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan, focusing on emerging battlefield concepts for the 21st century and the implications of these concepts for technology investment decisions.

SR-232A

## MARCH 19

9:00 a.m.

## Armed Services

## SeaPower 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 the Department of the Navy expeditionary warfare programs.

SR-232A

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.

## Armed Services

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 the unified commands military strategies and operational requirements.

SR-222

## 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

## Judiciary

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Hate Crimes Statistic Act.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

## Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine comparative risk assessment.

SD-406

## MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.

## Armed Services

## Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan, focusing on technology base programs.

SR-232A

## Governmental Affairs

## Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

SD-342

## Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1578, Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, H.R. 849, Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Older Americans Act.

SD-430

## Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Congressional Research Service.

SR-301

10:00 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

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

## Armed Services

## Personnel Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan, focusing on manpower, personnel, and compensation programs.

SR-222

## Budget

To hold hearings on the President's fiscal year 1997 budget proposals.

SD-608

## 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, develop-

ment, 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 21

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 305, to establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia, H.R. 1091, to improve the National Park System in the Commonwealth of Virginia, S. 1225, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an inventory of historic sites, buildings, and artifacts in the Champlain Valley and the upper Hudson River Valley, including the Lake George area, S. 1226, to require the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a study of battlefields of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and to establish an American Battlefield Protection Program, and S.J. Res. 42, designating the Civil War Center at Louisiana State University as the United States Civil War Center, making the center the flagship institution for planning the sesquicentennial commemoration of the Civil War.

SD-366

10:30 a.m.

## Small Business

To hold hearings on HUBZones: Revitalizing inner cities and rural America.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1605, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to manage the Strategic Petroleum Reserve more effectively.

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), and to examine recent developments in the Space Station program.

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 Investigations

To resume hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

SD-342

## Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to review certain issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of World War I, AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees, and to reform the financing of Federal elections and Senate campaigns.

SR-301

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

335 Cannon Building

MARCH 28

APRIL 18

POSTPONEMENTS

9:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the recent settlement and accommodation agreements concerning the Navajo and Hopi land dispute.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.

SR-253

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1477, to improve the Federal regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products.

SH-216

APRIL 17

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.

SR-301

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Federal Election Campaign