

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### UNITED STATES—ORIGIN MILITARY EQUIPMENT IN TURKEY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 1995, I wrote to Secretary of State Christopher, asking several questions about the use and possible misuse of United States-origin military equipment by Turkey. This letter was a followup to an exchange of letters on the same issue earlier in the year, which I inserted in the RECORD at that time.

I have now received a response from the State Department to my September letter, which sets out the administration's position on the human rights situation in Turkey and its relationship to the issue of U.S.-supplied military equipment in the country.

Since I believe that other Members will find the administration's views informative and useful in formulating their own approach to this important issue, I would like to insert both my letter and the administration's response in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, February 29, 1996.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: This is a follow-up reply to your letter of September 8, 1995, to Secretary Christopher about human rights in Turkey. As stated in our November 1, 1995 interim response, you raised a number of serious questions in your letter. Thank you for your understanding in allowing us time to prepare this reply.

In your letter, you state that human rights abuses in Turkey are a matter of real concern to the U.S. Congress. We appreciate your interest and that of your colleagues in these issues. Congressional hearings, reports, and statements are a valuable way for the U.S. government to indicate concern about human rights in Turkey.

As we consider how best to pursue our objectives in Turkey, it is important to understand just what Turkey is up against. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has stated that its primary goal is to create a separate Kurdish state in part of what is now Turkey. In the course of its operations, the PKK has frequently targeted Turkish—civilians. It has not hesitated to attack Western—including American—interests.

The Turkish government has the right to defend itself militarily from this terrorist threat. The Turkish military has said it seeks to distinguish between PKK members and ordinary Kurdish citizens in its operations. We remain concerned, nevertheless, about the manner in which some operations in the southeast have been conducted. As we have documented in our annual human rights reports and in the special report we submitted to Congress last June on the situation in the southeast, these operations have resulted in civilian deaths, village evacuations and burnings.

You ask what the U.S. is doing about information that U.S.-supplied defense articles may have been used by Turkey's military

against civilians during the course of operations against the PKK. We discussed those issues at length in our June "Report on Allegations of Human Rights Abuses by the Turkish Military and the Situation in Cyprus."

These reports trouble us deeply. We have frequently cautioned the Turkish government to exercise care that its legitimate military operations avoid targeting civilians and non-combatants. We have made it clear that, in accordance with both the Foreign Assistance and Arms Export Control Acts, human rights considerations will continue to be very carefully weighed in considering whether or not to approve transfers and sales of military equipment.

With regard to death squad activities in the southeast, as we stated in our report last June, we have found reports of government involvement in these incidents to be credible. Others have also been involved. In this regard, a number of Turkish "Hizbullah" terrorists are now on trial for alleged involvement in "mystery killings." According to Turkey's prestigious Human Rights Foundation, these sorts of killings were down sharply in 1995.

We have told the Turks repeatedly that we do not believe a solely military solution will end the problems in the southeast. We urge them to explore political and social solutions which are more likely to succeed over time. These should include fully equal rights—among them cultural and linguistic rights—for all of Turkey's citizens including the Kurds. We have been encouraged by incremental actions toward granting the Kurds such rights. For example, Turkey's High Court of Appeals ruled in October that Kurdish former members of Parliament had not committed crimes when they took their oaths in the Kurdish language, wore Kurdish colors, and stated that Turkish was a foreign language for them. The Appeals Court's decision on these matters, which are very sensitive and emotional in Turkey, may send an important signal to the lower courts and may help expand Kurdish rights.

We believe it is important for those individuals who have been displaced to be compensated for their losses and to be able to return to their homes without fear. If the security situation prevents their return, it is important for the villagers to be compensated and resettled elsewhere. Like you, we are disturbed by Turkey's failure to date to adequately provide for the displaced. We will encourage the new Turkish government to do so.

In the long run, an improved dialog between the government and Kurdish representatives is needed to bring a lasting solution to the southeast. It is important that those who purport to speak for the Kurds do so sincerely and constructively. In this context, you asked whether former DEP members of the Turkish Parliament who were stripped of their immunities and fled to Europe could speak for the Kurds. Unfortunately, some of them associated the "Kurdistan Parliament in Exile" (KPIE), which is financed and controlled by the PKK. We cannot, therefore, advocate negotiations with the so-called KPIE.

There are legitimate interlocutors with whom the government could discuss Kurdish concerns. Although the Pro-Kurdish People's Democracy Party (HADEP) fell substantially

short of obtaining the ten percent of the national vote required to take seats in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the party campaigned well and carried a large number of votes in the southeast. In addition, other parties, politicians, academicians, businesspeople, and journalists also raised Kurdish concerns during the recent election campaign.

These developments are positive, and there are other signs that our active engagement with the Turks on human rights issues are meeting with success. The constitutional amendments enacted this past summer broadened political participation in several ways, including by enfranchising voters over eighteen and those residing outside of Turkey. There is also a move to devolve more authority from the central government to the local authorities. And, on October 27, the Turkish government—with encouragement from the U.S. and Europe—amended Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, which had been used to constrain freedom of expression substantially. As a result of this revision, over 130 people were released from prison and many pending cases are being dropped.

U.S. officials will continue to monitor closely human rights developments in Turkey. Our observations on Turkish human rights are the result of a constant, energetic effort by our Embassy and others in our government to stay informed. Our officials meet regularly with elected officials in the Turkish Administration and Parliament. We also speak frequently with critics of the government—including Turkish and international NGOs, bar and medical associations, lawyers, and other human rights activists. U.S. officials travel to the Southeast periodically where they see government officials and the affected parties.

We will also continue to encourage change by supporting those who are committed to human rights and democratic reforms, including Turkish NGOs. This is a long-term effort that will require continued engagement. The important point to keep in the forefront is that the real impetus behind democratic change in Turkey must come from Turkish citizens themselves. Our objective must be to give them all the constructive help we can.

I hope this information is useful. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, September 8, 1995.

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

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your reply of August 15th to my letter of June 29th concerning the use and possible misuse of U.S.-origin military equipment by Turkey. I wanted to follow-up that correspondence with two general lines of questioning.

First, I continue to have deep concerns about the use of U.S.-supplied military equipment in Southeast Turkey and about the reports of the misuse of that equipment, the wholesale destruction of villages, and the

• 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.

indiscriminate firing on civilian populations. Such abuses can erode support for Turkey in the Congress.

In your response to my letter, you indicated that internal security, along with self-defense is recognized as an acceptable use of U.S.-supplied defense articles but that the United States is troubled about reports that a large number of civilians have been killed in Turkish government counter-insurgency operations against the PKK. Questions remain:

What precisely are you doing about these reports?

Is it the U.S. policy, for example, to tell the Turks when we see reports of the destruction of villages or the killing of civilians, that we do not like it and cannot tolerate such abuses in the use of U.S.-supplied equipment?

What is the U.S. strategy to insure that such practices end?

Second, I have further questions regarding a related aspect of U.S. policy toward Turkey—resolution of the Kurdish issue in southeast Turkey.

There is considerable sympathy in Congress for the plight of the Kurdish population in Turkey, although none for terrorist acts by the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK). I do not know of any Member support for Kurdish separatism or the break up of Turkey, but there is strong support for full equality of rights, including cultural and linguistic rights, for all Turkish citizens, including the Kurds. Members are troubled by the Turkish government's dominant reliance on force to put down the insurrection in the southeast, and would like to see the United States take a more active role in promoting negotiations among a broad base of Turkish citizens to end the violence.

I am concerned that if the present situation persists, the United States will have difficulty sustaining its Turkey policy. An amendment this summer to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill in the House which limits aid to Turkey because of human rights concerns illustrates some of the problems that arise if these issues are not adequately addressed.

I understand that it is U.S. policy to support Turkey's territorial integrity and its legitimate right to combat terrorism, including terrorist acts by the PKK. I also understand that the U.S. supports democratic reform in Turkey as an integral part of the effort to improve human rights conditions and to undercut support for PKK violence. In this context, I would like to pose the following questions:

What is the United States doing to push efforts in Turkey to amend Article 8 of the antiterrorism law?

What are the implications for U.S. policy and for the situation in the Southeast if efforts to amend Article 8 fail or are abandoned?

What is the United States doing to promote efforts to provide Kurds with equal rights in Turkey? Is it United States policy to support the legitimate political, cultural and linguistic rights of Turkish citizens of the Southeast of Kurdish origin? How do you react to recent comments by senior Turkish officials that the extension of such rights are not a priority of the Turkish government?

In our human rights dialogue, is the U.S. pressing the Turkish government and General Staff to abandon tactics that target the Kurdish civilian population, such as forced evacuation and burning of Kurdish villages?

What is United States policy doing to address allegations that the Turkish government is either sponsoring or tolerating the activities of death squads reported to have killed hundreds of Kurdish activists in the southeast?

What is United States policy on meeting and dealing with the elected representatives of Turkish citizens in the Southeast regardless of whether they are able to sit in the National Assembly at this time? Does the United States support negotiations between several exiled Turkish Kurdish parliamentarians and the Turkish government? With whom do you think the Turkish Government should negotiate?

What kind of political engagement between the Turkish government and Kurdish nationalists does the United States seek to promote in order to encourage Turkey to move away from reliance on a solely military solution?

I look forward to your reply.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
*Ranking Democratic Member.*

#### THE ENTERPRISE RESOURCE BANK ACT OF 1996

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing comprehensive legislation to provide the Federal Home Loan Bank System [FHLB] the tools it needs to expand on the significant contributions it has already made to the Nation's housing finance delivery system. It is especially fitting today, as we debate the role of the Federal Government in providing and stimulating economic development in the 104th Congress, to work with an existing private entity to deliver a much-needed and public purpose.

The Federal Home Loan Bank System was established in 1932 primarily to provide a source of intermediate- and long-term credit for savings institutions to finance long-term residential mortgages and to provide a source of liquidity loans for such institutions, neither of which was readily available for savings institutions at that time the Federal Home Loan Bank System was created.

In recent years, the System's membership has expanded to include other depository institutions that are significant housing lenders.

The segment of savings institutions and other depository institutions that are specialized mortgage lenders has decreased in size and market share and may continue to decrease. The establishment of the Federal National Mortgage Association [Fannie Mae], the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation [Freddie Mac], and the Government National Mortgage Association [Ginnie Mae], and the subsequent development of an extensive private secondary market for residential mortgages has challenged the Federal Home Loan Bank System as a source of intermediate- and long-term credit to support primary residential mortgage lenders.

For most depository institutions, residential mortgage lending has been incorporated into the product mix of community banking that typically provides a range of mortgage, consumer, and commercial loans in their communities.

Community banks, particularly those in rural markets, have a difficult time funding their intermediate- and long-term assets held in portfolio and accessing capital markets. For

example rural nonfarm businesses tend to rely heavily on community banks as their primary lender. Like the savings association in the 1930's these rural community banks draw most of their funds from local deposits. Longer term credit for many borrowers in rural areas may therefore be difficult to obtain. In short, the economy of rural America may benefit from increased completion if rural community banks are provided enhanced access to capital markets.

Access to liquidity through the FHLB System benefits well-managed, adequately capitalized community banks. For these banks, term advances reduce interest rate risk. In addition, the ability of a community bank to obtain advances to offset deposit decreases or to temporarily fund portfolios during an increase in loan demand reduces the bank's overall cost of operation and allows the institution to better serve their markets and community.

Used prudently, the FHLB System is an integral tool to assist properly regulated, well-capitalized community banks, particularly those who lend in rural areas and underserved neighborhoods, a more stable funding resource for intermediate- and long-term assets.

With that in mind, I have introduced this legislation today to enhance the utility of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. I want the mission of the System to remain strong in the ability to help Americans realize the dream of home ownership, but equally as important: I want the System to enrich the communities in which Americans build their dreams.

America is the world capital of free enterprise. Free enterprise is the foundation on which the American dream is built, and it is the engine by which American ingenuity is driven. My legislation will help nurture American free enterprise. That is why I call this bill the Enterprise Resource Bank Act.

The Enterprise Resource Bank Act will strengthen the System's mission to promote residential mortgage lending—including mortgages on housing for low- and moderate-income families. Enterprise Resource Banks will facilitate community and economic development lending, including rural economic development lending. And Enterprise Resource Banks will facilitate this lending safely and soundly, through a program of collateralized advances and other financial services that provide long-term funding, liquidity, and interest-rate risk management to its stockholders and certain nonmember mortgagees.

Since 1932, the Bank System has served as a link between the capital markets and local housing lenders, quietly making more money available for housing loans at better rates for Americans. Today the Federal Home Loan Banks' 5,700 member financial institutions provide for one out of every four mortgage loans outstanding in this country, including many loans that would not qualify for funding under secondary market criteria. The bank system accomplishes this without a penny of taxpayer money through an exemplary partnership between private capital and public purpose.

More than 3,500 of the bank system's current members are commercial banks, credit unions, and insurance companies that became eligible for bank membership in 1989. They demonstrate the market's value of the bank system by investing in the capital stock of the regional home loan banks. These institutions have recognized the advantages of access to

the bank system's credit programs and have responded to their loan communities' needs for mortgage lending. As the financial marketplace grows larger and more complex, I envision the bank system as a necessary vehicle for serving community lending needs especially in rural and inner-city areas.

The Federal Home Loan Bank System serves an active and successful role in financing community lending and affordable housing through the Affordable Housing Program [AHP] and the Community Investment Program [CIP]. The AHP Program provides low-cost funds for member institutions to finance affordable housing, and the CIP Program supports loans made by members to community-based organizations involved in commercial and economic development activities to benefit low-income areas.

The Federal Home Loan Banks' loans—advances—to their members have increased steadily since 1992 to the current level of more than \$122 billion. Since 1990, the banks have made \$7.1 billion in targeted Community Investment Program advances to finance housing units for low- and moderate-income families and economic development projects. In addition, the banks have contributed more than \$350 million through their Affordable Housing Programs to projects that facilitate housing for low- and moderate-income families.

While these figures are impressive, the Federal Home Loan Bank System needs some fine tuning to enable it to continue to meet the needs of all its members in a rapidly changing financial marketplace. The Enterprise Resource Bank Act of 1996 recognizes the changes that have occurred in home lending markets in recent years, which is reflected in the present composition of the bank system's membership. Enacting this legislation will enhance the attractiveness of the banks as a source of funds for housing and related community development lending, and will encourage the banks to maintain their well-recognized financial strength.

Specifically, my legislation—Targets the bank system's mission in statute to emphasize the System's important role of supporting our Nation's housing finance system and its potential role of supporting economic development by providing long-term credit and liquidity to housing lenders;

Targets the bank system's mission in statute to emphasize the System's important role of supporting our Nation's housing finance system and its potential role of supporting economic development by providing long-term credit and liquidity to housing lenders;

Establishes voluntary membership and equal terms of access to the System for all institutions eligible to become bank system members, and eliminates artificial restrictions on the banks' lending to member institutions based on their qualified thrift lender status;

Equalizes and rationalizes bank members' capital stock purchase requirements, preserving the cooperative structure that has served the System well since its creation in 1932;

Separates regulation and corporate governance of the banks that reflect their low level of risk while ensuring the banks can meet their obligations; and

Modifies the methodology for allocating the bank system's annual \$300 million REFCORP obligation so that the individual banks' economic incentives are consistent with their stat-

utory mission to support primary lenders in their communities.

Taken together, these interrelated provisions address the major issues identified in a recent series of studies of the bank system that Congress required from the Federal Housing Finance Board [FHFB], the Congressional Budget Office [CBO], the General Accounting Office [GAO], the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], and a Stockholder Study Committee comprised of 24 representatives of Federal Home Loan Bank stockholder institutions from across the country.

The Enterprise Resource Banks Act will make the banks more profitable by enabling them to serve a larger universe of depository institution lenders more efficiently, and it will return control of the banks to their regional boards of directors who are in the best position to determine the needs of their local markets. At the same time, it will provide for the safety and soundness oversight necessary to ensure that this large, sophisticated financial enterprise maintains its financial integrity and continues to meet its obligations.

I first offered comprehensive legislation to modernize the bank system in 1992. The legislation is the culmination of efforts over the last 3 years to address in a balanced way the concerns of the banks' member institutions, community and housing groups, and various Government agencies. I look forward to passage of this important legislation to modernize an institution that works to improve the availability of housing finance and the opportunity of credit for all Americans, particularly those who are underserved.

#### GUN BAN REPEAL ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in spite of what the liberal media would have us believe, the semiautomatic weapons outlawed by the 1994 assault weapons ban are seldom used in crimes. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, for every 4000 violent crimes reported in this country, there was only one of these weapons involved. In fact, we would accomplish more by banning kitchen knives.

What the bill we debate today accomplishes is real crime control—by cracking down on criminals who use guns, instead of law-abiding gunowners.

The sheriffs and district attorneys in my district tell me they don't need more gun control, they need the ability to take gun-carrying criminals off the street, and that's what H.R. 125 does.

For any criminal in possession of a gun while committing a crime, this bill provides for a mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years in prison. For pulling that gun during a crime, 10 years. For firing it, 20 years. And if the weapon used is a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, they automatically get an extra 10 years in prison added to these sentences.

Furthermore, subsequent violent or drug-related crimes are punished by 20 years for having a gun, 25 years for pulling it, and 30 years for firing it. And if that gun is a machinegun,

or has a silencer or flash suppressor, the sentence is life in prison.

Compare this to the 1994 crime bill's 10-year sentence for crimes involving semiautomatic assault weapons, and it's easy for both sides of the aisle to determine that this bill does for gun-crime prevention what the assault-weapons ban will never do.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 125 to put real teeth into gun control against criminals, instead of using the issue of crime as an excuse to attack the Bill of Rights.

#### GREEN EYES ARE SMILING IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the environmental work of some high school students in central New York.

A group from Marcellus High School in Onondaga County has been chosen the winners of the Operation Green Eyes competition, an Environmental Protection Agency and MCI Foundation contest with an award of \$10,000. Their project was based on a plan to use land mined by a local concrete company for a network of educational nature trails.

Schools from across the United States were challenged to complete an environmental community action project to see their community through Green Eyes and make a positive difference.

Projects were rated on innovation and originality, impact on the community, technical merit, and how well the students utilized the resources which were available to them.

On February 22 and 23 this year, three judges from the National Science Teachers Association met in Washington to judge the entries. They unanimously picked the Marcellus High School project to be the winner.

I want to add my congratulations to the students for this achievement. Using their awareness of the environment as well as their critical problem-solving skills to make such a positive contribution to our community is an outstanding accomplishment.

I want to also publicly recognize with congratulations the advisers from the school, the MCI Foundation for its award sponsorship, the W.F. Saunders Co. for its cooperation, and last but not least Sylvester Stallone, who will participate in an award ceremony at the school.

#### WOMEN AND ALCOHOL RESEARCH EQUITY ACT OF 1996

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Women and Alcohol Research Equity Act of 1996. This legislation will enable the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA] to increase their research on women and alcoholism.

Over the last few years, NIAAA has made great strides in incorporating women into their research, and I applaud them for their progress. In fiscal year 1995, NIAAA spent 23 percent of their budget on research on alcohol abuse and alcoholism among women. This represents a 69-percent increase over their fiscal year 1992 spending. However, the differences in the effects of alcohol and alcoholism on men and women necessitate further research on women and alcoholism.

The impact of alcoholism on women and men differs greatly. Women are more likely to use nontraditional health care systems for alcohol-related problems. Studies have shown that the development of consequences associated with heavy drinking may be accelerated in women. The death rate of female alcoholics is 50 to 100 percent higher than for male alcoholics. Heavy drinking contributes to menstrual disorders, fertility problems, and premature menopause, and alcohol use by pregnant women is the leading known cause of mental retardation in newborns. FAS strikes between 3,600 to 10,000 babies a year, and a Centers for Disease Control study indicates that the percentage of babies born with alcohol-related health problems increased sixfold between 1979 and 1993. It is critical that we bolster NIAAA's research on women and alcohol, and this legislation will help accomplish this.

This legislation recognizes the progress NIAAA has made. It instructs the NIAAA to maintain their current spending on women and alcoholism within their existing budget. It would also instruct House authorizers to add an additional \$25 million in spending for NIAAA on research on alcohol abuse and alcoholism among women. Thus, this additional money would not subtract money from NIAAA's overall budget for women and alcohol, but instead add new funds for this critical research.

Clearly, alcohol abuse among women is a very serious problem with grave consequences. This legislation will include women in NIAAA's research so that we may better understand the effects of alcoholism particular to women and develop solutions that will work for women.

#### IMMIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 20, 1996*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2202, the Immigration in the National Interest Act of 1995. This is an ex-

traordinary important bill that improves our Nation's immigration policy.

Clearly, Congress has a responsibility to formulate sound and comprehensive policies governing immigration—legal and illegal. The need to re-examine our immigration policy has been long overdue. Over the past few days this bill has been considered on the floor, a vigorous national debate has ensued on this complex and controversial issue. Frankly, there are still provisions in this bill that concern me—some remaining, some added by floor amendments—but in balance, H.R. 2202 makes needed reforms which I will speak about in a moment.

Like nearly every American, I am concerned about the problems of illegal immigration. Over 1.8 million undocumented aliens enter the United States each year. We must stem this flow, both for economic and security reasons. Terrorism is a growing and legitimate law enforcement concern, and illegal entry is frequently the way they get into our country. Similarly, the economic cost of illegal immigrants is undeniable.

Limiting the flow of illegal aliens through improved enforcement is part of the solution. As a member of the Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations Subcommittee, I have consistently supported giving the responsible Federal agencies sufficient resources to deal with the problem of illegal immigration. We still have work to do in this area, and I will continue to work with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as well as with the members of the Appropriations Committee, to make sure that we have sufficient manpower along the border to deal with flow of undocumented aliens.

H.R. 2202 includes provisions to improve border crossing identification cards by making them less susceptible to counterfeiting. In addition, it includes provisions to deter document fraud and alien smuggling, and streamlines procedures for the inspection, apprehension, detention, adjudication, and removal of inadmissible and deportable aliens.

But there must also be a long-term solution that encourages democracy and economic growth in countries that send illegal immigrants to our borders—especially Central and South America. Job opportunities in those countries is the strongest incentive to keep potential immigrants there. Thus, in addition to strong enforcement of our immigration laws and imposing sanctions on those who hire illegal aliens, we must seek mutually beneficial trade relationships that can stimulate economies in Central and South America. This is one of the many reasons I support the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA]. It is in our own self-interest to help Mexico build an economy that can create the nearly one million new jobs required each year to keep ahead of population growth. Only in that way can we provide an incentive for Mexicans to stay at home—and a disincentive to come to the United States.

With respect to legal immigration reform, this bill addresses the abuse of claims for political asylum. These are currently 300,000 pending claims, and that number is growing by 12,000 each month. Of course, there can be legitimate claims of political asylum, but our current system allows for six opportunities of appeal when a claim is denied. This is excessive and unacceptable. H.R. 2202 makes much needed changes to this asylum process.

The asylum reform provision in the bill would require aliens to file an application for asylum within 180 days of entering the United States. Those filing after the deadline would not be eligible for asylum. This is a reasonable and important reform because it encourages aliens to apply for asylum without delay and makes their presence known to immigration authorities.

The bill provides that an alien who qualifies as a political refugee will be granted asylum unless the person is discovered to have a prior history of persecuting other persons, has been convicted of a felony or other serious crime prior to his arrival, is regarded as a danger to national security, or is inadmissible on terrorist grounds. It provides that asylum protection for an alien may be terminated if the person is no longer a refugee, can be moved to another country where he will be granted asylum or other temporary protection, voluntarily returns to his native country with the intent to stay, or has changed his or her nationality to a country which will grant asylum.

Although I favor maintaining numbers of legal immigrants admitted to the United States annually at current levels, I did not support the Chrysler/Brownback amendment to strip legal immigration reforms from the bill. There is a tie between legal and illegal immigration reform that cannot be disputed and should not be separated. Changes in illegal immigration policy will have an effect on legal immigration and vice versa. Although these provisions should have been kept together, I support final passage of H.R. 2202. It is imperative that we move forward, send this bill to conference with the Senate, and send President Clinton a comprehensive and responsible immigration reform bill.

#### IMMIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 20, 1996*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD the following correspondence from the NCLR:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA,  
*Washington, DC, March 15, 1996.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I am writing on behalf of the National Council of La Raza (NCLR), the nation's largest constituency-based national Hispanic organization, to express profound concern about H.R. 2202, which will be considered by the House next week. NCLR supports effective measures to control our borders. We believe that effective immigration reform must include professionally conducted border enforcement, visa

control, and enforcement of labor laws against employers who knowingly hire and exploit undocumented workers. However, we believe that many of the provisions in this bill undermine the ultimate purpose of immigration control, often at the expense of major groups of Americans including Latinos and others who look or sound "foreign."

Several such provisions in this sweeping legislation have generated severe opposition from many sectors of society and leaders on both sides of the aisle because they undermine the basic principles of good immigration reform legislation. NCLR joins in that opposition on the grounds that such measures do not constitute effective immigration reform, and are likely to harm hardworking Americans, particularly Latinos. We urge, therefore, that you consider the following recommendations when this legislation reaches the floor:

Support the Chabot/Conyers amendment to strike the verification system—NCLR joins a broad range of organizations including small businesses, labor unions, and civil rights organizations, which oppose the establishment of a government computer system to verify workers. Because of the intense opposition to this provision, the bill's sponsor, Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX) has modified this provision by making the system "voluntary" for employers and by deleting some civil rights protections which were added to the system by the Judiciary Committee. Such changes do not appease opponents of the verification system; even a voluntary system ensures the creation of the government database, and it is highly unlikely that it will be "voluntary" in practice in the short term. We believe that once Congress invests in the creation of a system, it will inevitably act to make the system mandatory. The establishment of a verification system will be costly, and will inappropriately inconvenience both employers and legally authorized workers who are playing by the rules, and simply want to do business and work without government interference.

Oppose the Gallegly/Bilbray/Seastrand/Stenholm amendment establishing a mandatory verification pilot program in 5 of the 7 states with the largest number of undocumented immigrants. This amendment would restore the original mandatory verification system, which was modified because of concern that it would prove costly to taxpayers, to businesses and to workers, and that its error rates would result in a one-in-five chance that a legitimate worker would be denied job opportunities because of mistakes in the government's computers. Employers who play by the rules would be forced to abide by new procedures, while those who intentionally hire undocumented workers with full knowledge that they are violating the law would simply continue to do business as usual.

Support the Brownback/Berman/Chrysler amendment to strike the legal immigration changes: H.R. 2202 represents the most extreme changes to the legal system in 70 years, and unfairly exploits public concern over illegal immigration to impose unwarranted restrictions on legal immigration. The provisions in this section of the bill would prevent U.S. citizens from reuniting with their spouses, minor children, adult children, and siblings. Such changes unnecessarily undermine the nation's family values, and punish U.S. citizens who play by the rules and wait in long lines to reunite with their loved ones.

Support the Velazquez/Roybal-Allard amendment to allow U.S.-born children to have access to services and protections regardless of the legal status of their parents. It is unreasonable and outrageous to use U.S. citizen children as a means of punishing

their parents for their immigration status. This provision does nothing to control undocumented immigration, and severely punishes innocent Americans.

Oppose the Pombo/Chambliss, Goodlatte, and Condit amendments to create a massive new guestworker program. NCLR strongly opposes amendments to introduce or alter guestworker programs in order to bring hundreds of thousands of new, exploitable workers for the agricultural industry. These amendments are inimical to the purpose of the legislation; they are unnecessary, and would harm both the guestworkers themselves and Americans who work in agriculture.

Oppose the Gallegly amendment to deny public education to undocumented children—This amendment defies a Supreme Court decision by allowing states to deny public education to undocumented children. It is both ineffective and unreasonable to punish children for the immigration status of their parents; such a measure undermines the well being of the entire community.

Oppose the McCollum amendment to create a national I.D. card—This amendment would turn the Social Security card into a national identification card. The Social Security Administration has estimated that the cost of generating such a card for all Americans would be \$6 billion. Such a card would lead to massive civil rights abuses as Americans who look and sound "foreign" would be asked to demonstrate that they really belong in this country over and over again.

Oppose the Tate amendment to bar admission to former undocumented immigrants—This amendment is excessively harsh, and would undermine several key tenets of immigration law. A U.S. citizen who marries someone who came illegally to the United States would be precluded from petitioning for his/her spouse to become a permanent resident. It is unnecessary to punish U.S. citizens in this manner; such a policy will do little to control immigration.

Oppose the Bryant (TN) amendment to require medical facilities to report their patients to the INS—If such an amendment is adopted, immigrants and their American family members will be frightened to seek medical care, to the detriment of the entire community. America can control undocumented immigration without bringing ugly enforcement efforts to the emergency room.

Oppose the Rohrabacher amendment to repeal the immigrant adjustment provision—This amendment would eliminate a procedure in existing law requiring persons adjusting their status to pay a higher fee rather than return to their home countries to process their papers. This procedure was advocated for by the State Department, to avoid having to process large numbers of immigrant petitions at foreign consulates. Overturning this procedure accomplishes nothing toward immigration enforcement, and would seriously inconvenience Americans reuniting with immigrant family members.

NCLR acknowledges the right and duty of any sovereign nation to control its borders, and we have consistently supported sound measures pursuant to that goal. We do not support the kind of unnecessary, extremist, and ineffective proposals embodied in—and being proposed as amendments to—the pending legislation. Such amendments do a great deal to undermine the nation's most sacred values and nothing substantive toward immigration control. We urge you to vote in keeping with American values and ideals and prevent unnecessarily divisive provisions from being enacted.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

RAUL YZAGUIRRE,  
President.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIBERTY  
TRIBUNE

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, since the Liberty Tribune's initial publication on April 4, 1846, and through the Civil War, both World Wars, America's voyages into space and countless other events, great and small, the newspaper has faithfully reported the news of the day. In fact, it is my understanding that the Liberty Tribune is the oldest continually published paper west of the Mississippi. This is truly an impressive accomplishment.

But longevity matters little if it is not accompanied by substance and style. The paper has more than passed muster on all three accounts, and the city of Liberty is a better place today because of it.

Community newspapers such as the Liberty Tribune serve as an important meeting place for generations of people from all walks of life. They provide information, chronicle the rough times, tout the good ones, and serve as a community's conscience when needed.

This is particularly true for our young people, who see that their successes in the classroom and on the ballfields make the local paper. They read about the important contributions of local civic leaders and witness how the power of well-reasoned opinions—on matters from local school district bond issues to international affairs—can affect government.

I know that the Liberty Tribune reports the positive happenings in the community as well as the bad news—true balanced reporting. This should not be surprising as the paper has had plenty of experience.

For instance, it is interesting to note that the Liberty Tribune started publication while James Polk was President. Some of the paper's first articles were about the Mexican-American War, in particular the story of Col. Alexander Donipán and his troops from Clay County who fought in the Battle of Bratton. Year later, the Liberty Tribune covered the Civil War and Jesse James. But to put matters into perspective, all of this is really little more than a quick glance back into history full of so much more news and reporting by the Liberty Tribune.

William Allen White, a towering figure in midwestern journalism for decades, believed that a hometown newspaper should serve a dual role—reporting the news and serving as a booster for the community. He understood that the true community newspaper works diligently not only to deliver the news but also to improve the community.

When the editor of a metropolitan paper scoffed at Mr. White and his Emporia, KS, Gazette, the respected small town editor fired back a timeless response.

"Know this and know it well," White said. "If you would take the clay from your eyes and read the little paper as it is written you would find all of God's beautiful sorrowing, struggling, aspiring world in it—and what you saw

would make you touch the paper with reverent hands.”

Mr. Speaker, the Liberty Tribune can take pride in being an important part of the strong tradition of balanced, community-minded reporting of which Mr. White spoke so eloquently.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGIL FROST ON HIS  
RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant in northwest Ohio. On December 31, 1995, Virgil Frost retired from his position as a bailiff/probation officer for Bowling Green Municipal Court.

Virgil Frost was born in Athens, OH, and graduated from Athens High School. He received his undergraduate degree from Ohio University and completed his graduate work at Bowling Green State University. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Ohio Correctional and Court Services, the Kiwanis, and the National Criminal Justice Honor Society.

Virgil can look back on his career with great pride. In all of his duties, he has demonstrated a commitment to hard work and honest public service. During the course of his service, Virgil has held positions as a social worker with the Maumee Youth Camp and as the director of the Wood County Adult Probation Department. Because of his extensive experience, he has become a recognized expert in many areas of law enforcement and has received numerous performance awards for his work. Through his caring and dedicated efforts, he has literally improved the lives of a tremendous number of Wood County residents.

Americans would not be able to enjoy the blessings of our country without the tireless dedication of those who have the talent and willingness to work for the community. It is for this reason we owe a special debt of gratitude to people like Virgil, who have done an outstanding job for northwest Ohio. While he may be leaving his official capacity, I know he will continue to be actively involved in those causes dear to him.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Virgil, his wife, Patricia, and their sons, Mike, Mark, and Mathew, and wish them all the best in the years ahead.

FAIRNESS TO MINORITY WOMENS  
HEALTH ACT; WOMENS HEALTH  
EQUITY ACT

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is an epidemic in our country. The statistics on family violence are staggering. Each year 4 million women are severely assaulted by their current or former partners. In fact, domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women aged 15 to 44.

This national tragedy affects women from all social economic groups. However, poor immi-

grant women with children face unique challenges and bureaucratic hurdles. Under current law, legal residents who are in abusive relationships are not entitled to AFDC benefits or food stamps if they flee their homes to escape domestic violence. As a result, many women are forced to choose between feeding their children or being battered.

The current system has failed to provide protection and equity for battered immigrant women. This unfortunate situation had led me to introduce the Fairness to Minority Womens Health Act as part of the womens caucus' Womens Health Equity Act. My legislation would ensure that AFDC benefits and food stamps are granted to women and their children who escape domestic violent situations.

At times it is difficult for battered women to talk about domestic violence. This is especially true for language minority women who may feel intimidated by counselors who do not speak their language. My bill provides bilingual family planning and counseling services.

This legislation also calls for a study on violence in the lives of Latino women and their children. Gathering factual data on the causes and effects must be a priority if the true extent of the problem of violence is to be addressed.

Every woman should be able to escape domestic violence. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in sponsoring this historic piece of legislation. We must work to ensure that all women seeking safety for themselves and their children get the help they desperately need. It's an investment worth making.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT GROVER  
CLEVELAND

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to President Grover Cleveland as we celebrate this year the 159th anniversary of his birth in the great State of New Jersey.

One of New Jersey's most famous sons, Grover Cleveland entered the public arena with plain, honest talk and unwavering, uncompromising principles. His forthrightness in telling the truth was overwhelmingly refreshing for his time. President Cleveland's blunt political style and sincere dedication to public service enabled him to enchant the American people.

During his first year in office, President Cleveland, still a bachelor, worked 18-hour days to prove to the American public that they had elected the right man for the job. In an era of low expectations for the Nation's Chief Executive, President Cleveland labored tirelessly to rejuvenate the prestige, honor, and authority of the Presidency.

After his failed attempt for reelection, Grover Cleveland never lost his zeal for reform or his resolve to succeed. Amazingly, he fully expected to be President once again; a feat in American politics equal to coming back from the dead. However, on the last day of President Cleveland's first term, his new bride, Frances, remarked to a White House staffer to take good care of the furniture because they planned to return in just 4 years from today. Indeed, 4 years later, President Grover Cleve-

land became the only President in American history to win a second term after a 4-year political hiatus.

Discipline, work, courage, perseverance, and honesty—these are the attributes associated with Grover Cleveland's legacy. I am proud to give praise and honor to President Cleveland's memory and his selfless service to our Nation.

AIDS NOW THIRD LEADING CAUSE  
OF DEATH IN YOUNG WOMEN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing legislation today to address the need for increased research on HIV-AIDS in women and more targeted HIV-AIDS prevention and outreach efforts for women. Senator PAUL SIMON will be reintroducing the bills in the Senate in the next several weeks.

AIDS is now the third leading cause of death among women who are 25-44 years of age, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The two largest increases in 1994, the year covered by the latest statistics, were a 30-percent increase among white women and a 28-percent increase among African-American women. AIDS was the cause of death for at least one out of every five young African-American women.

Women of color have been most severely affected; while African-American women and Latinas account for only 21 percent of women in the United States, they make up 54 percent and 20 percent of cumulative AIDS cases among women, respectively.

Since I first introduced legislation addressing HIV-AIDS and women in 1990, we have made progress on these issues. The National Institute on Allergy and Infectious Diseases [NIAID] initiated the women's natural history study, the women's interagency HIV study, and has worked to increase the number of women in clinical trials. Both NIAID and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development [NICHD] have increased the resources devoted to topical microbicide research. I commend the NIAID and NICHD for their efforts, and I urge the research community to continue the momentum in these directions. This year's research bill reflects the progress that has been made, and provides for additional funding to further these gains.

A major focus of our research bill continues to be funding for research on topical microbicides and barrier methods of protection from sexually transmitted diseases [STD's], including HIV, that women can use with or without their sexual partner's cooperation or knowledge. The development of a topical microbicide—a compound capable of preventing the transmission of HIV and a range of STD's—is critically needed and would revolutionize our U.S. and global HIV and STD prevention programs.

Current HIV prevention methods rely on the cooperation of male partners. Many women lack the power within relationships to insist on condom use, as well as the resources to leave situations that place them at risk. It is critical

that we acknowledge and respond to the issues of low self-esteem, economic dependency, fear of domestic violence, and other factors which are barriers to empowering women to negotiate safer sex practices.

The research bill also includes additional funding to continue the women's interagency HIV study, the ongoing study of HIV progression in women, and to conduct other research to determine the impact of potential risk factors for HIV transmission to women, such as infection with other STD's, the use of various contraceptive methods, and the use of vaginal products.

Other provisions include increased funding for support services, such as child care, in order to further the efforts by NIAID to increase enrollment of women in clinical trials. The bill also includes funding to increase data on women through gynecological examinations prior to enrollment in clinical trials and during the course of the trials. It is critical that the full range of questions important to understanding HIV in women are answered.

In regard to prevention, progress has also been made with the implementation of the CDC HIV community planning process. Through this program, State and local health departments work with local community-based organizations, community leaders, people living with HIV-AIDS, and groups at risk for HIV, to develop prevention programs for their own communities. However, despite the new statistics on HIV, most women still do not consider themselves to be at risk.

The prevention bill provides additional funding to family planning providers, community health centers, and other providers who already serve low-income women, to provide community-based HIV prevention programs. Many of them already provide unfunded prevention programs; this funding would allow them to expand their services and provide outreach to women who are not currently using family planning clinics or other community health services for women.

The bill also provides funding for referrals, including treatment for HIV and substance abuse, mental health services, pregnancy and childbirth, pediatric care, housing services, public assistance, job training, child care, respite care, and domestic violence.

Mr. Speaker, we have made progress in addressing the needs of women in the HIV epidemic, but we have far more to do. We are running out of time for a generation of young men—we cannot afford to wait. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

#### IMMIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and

deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Chairman, I insert the following for the RECORD.

#### GALLEGLY AMENDMENT

This amendment will undermine the well-being of Americans, while doing nothing to advance the goal of immigration control.—By allowing states to throw undocumented children out of public schools, this amendment would push children from their classrooms out onto the streets. The result is unlikely to advance the well-being of the overall community, because children growing up in the United States would be denied an education, and would often be left without supervision.

This amendment will cost—not save—money for state and local governments and public schools.—In order to implement an immigration restriction, public schools would have to document the status of every student. This means that already overburdened school personnel, who are not immigration experts, would have to confront a confusing array of immigration laws and documents. U.S. citizens who are mistaken for immigrants are likely to be harassed or prevented from enrolling in school. This amendment would allow states to create a climate of fear in the schools at a moment when the nation's attention should be turned to making our schools a safe place to get a solid education for all students.

The Supreme Court has addressed this issue, and ruled that the U.S. should not punish children who are innocent of their immigration status.—In the Plyler vs. Doe Decision, the Supreme Court found that it is in the public interest for every child living within the United States to have access to a public education. The Gallegly amendment would violate the law and lead to long, costly court challenges, simply to make a point about undocumented immigration which is being made in many other provisions of H.R. 2202.

This amendment is not doing a favor to states or local governments.—Though it is disguised as a "states rights" issue, this amendment does little to advance the cause of allowing state and local governments to make decisions affecting their own communities. If, as Rep. Gallegly argues, it advances the cause of immigration control to throw children out of school, this cause is only served if every state chooses to deny education to undocumented students, which is unlikely. Immigration control is a national matter, and, as this legislation resoundingly suggests, should be dealt with at the federal level. This amendment is neither consistent with sensible immigration control policy, nor is it consistent with the values of most Americans.

This amendment will do nothing to advance the goal of immigration control.—H.R. 2202 has a variety of enforcement provisions aimed at preventing undocumented immigration. This mean-spirited amendment is unlikely to advance that cause, because the education of children is not driving the immigration process. Instead, it would allow the states to punish innocent children on the basis of their immigration status, though the decision to migrate was not theirs.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a snow emergency in my district that began early March 19, 1996, I was unable to return to Washington, DC, until late evening on March 20, 1996. As a result of this unforeseen delay, I missed a number of rollcall votes during consideration of H.R. 2202, the Immigration in the National Interest Act. Had I been here for these votes, I would have voted as follows:

On roll No. 68, I would have voted "yea."

On roll No. 71, Beilenson, I would have voted "no."

On roll No. 72, McCollum, I would have voted "no."

On roll No. 73, Bryant, I would have voted "yea."

On roll No. 74, Velázquez, I would have voted "no."

On roll No. 75, Gallegly, I would have voted "yea."

On roll No. 76, Chabot, I would have voted "yea."

On roll No. 77, Gallegly, I would have voted "no."

On roll No. 78, Canady, I would have voted "yea."

On roll No. 79, Dreier, I would have voted "yea."

#### PERSONAL EXTENSION

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 22, 1996, I was in California, and therefore, was absent for consideration of H.R. 125. If I had been present for recorded vote No. 92 on passage of H.R. 125, I would have voted "aye."

H.R. 125, the Gun Crime Enforcement and Second Amendment Restoration Act, repeals the misguided prohibition on the manufacture, transfer, and possession of semiautomatic assault weapons. I have consistently opposed any ban on these types of weapons.

The notion that assault weapons are disproportionately used in committing crimes is false. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms estimates that there is approximately one assault weapon traced for every 4,000 violent crimes reported to the police. Clearly, these are not the weapons of choice for criminals.

Furthermore, I believe that crime deterrence lies not in gun control but in the enforcement and strengthening of our laws. For example, H.R. 125 enhances our laws by creating mandatory minimum prison sentences for violent or drug-related crimes committed with a gun and establishing Federal task forces in each U.S. attorney's district to coordinate State and local law enforcement officers in Federal prosecution efforts.

Finally, despite predictions that the assault weapon ban would significantly reduce crime in America, it has become apparent that, in

fact, the only effect the ban has had was to place more restrictions on honest law-abiding gunowners.

GENETIC INFORMATION AND  
HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, health insurance reform is coming to the House floor tomorrow. An important piece of that legislation deals with genetic information and insurance discrimination. Last December, I introduced H.R. 2748, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance Act—a bill to prevent the potentially devastating consequences of discrimination based on genetic information.

I am very pleased to learn that both the Republican version of health insurance reform and the Democratic substitute that will be introduced tomorrow contain some of the protections I introduced in my bill last fall.

While the provision in the legislation coming to the floor tomorrow is not as comprehensive as those outlined in my bill, it represents a very important first step in providing protections for people with predisposition to genetic disease.

Let me tell you a little bit about my bill and why it is so important. As chair of the Women's Health Task Force, I closely followed the reports last year indicating that increased funding for breast cancer research had resulted in the discovery of the BRCA1 gene-link to breast cancer. While the obvious benefits of the discovery include potential lifesaving early detection and intervention, the inherent dangers of the improper use of genetic information are just becoming evident.

There is increasing concern that based on genetic information, individuals will be denied access to health care and insurance providers will require genetic screening in order to deny coverage to those who would cause a rise in group premiums.

The lessons we have learned from the past including the disastrous results of discriminating against those genetically predisposed to sickle-cell anemia. More recently, there are cases of people with a family history of breast cancer being afraid of getting tested for fear of losing access to insurance. Both these situations point to the need for comprehensive Federal regulations.

The bill I introduced last December would prevent that type of catastrophe by prohibiting insurance providers from:

First, denying or canceling health insurance coverage, or

Second, varying the terms and conditions of health insurance coverage, on the basis of genetic information.

Third, requesting or requiring an individual to disclose genetic information.

Fourth, disclosing genetic information without prior written consent.

The provisions in the health insurance reform bills to be considered on the floor tomorrow prohibit the use of genetic information as a preexisting condition. I applaud the inclusion of that aspect of my legislation in the insurance reform. I hope that my colleagues and I

can continue to work together to apply the prohibitions on genetic discrimination across the board to cover all insurance policies and to address the important issue of privacy protection.

As therapies are developed to cure genetic diseases, and potentially to save lives, the women and men affected must be assured access to genetic testing and therapy without concern that they will be discriminated against. As legislators, I believe it is our responsibility to ensure that protection against genetic discrimination is guaranteed. Tomorrow we will take the first step in that direction. I invite my colleagues to join me in making the commitment to ensuring comprehensive protections against genetic discrimination.

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF  
COOPERATION

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the strength of cooperation is the greatest asset of any entity. I want you to know about the Saginaw Valley Bean and Beet Research Farm which is flush with cooperation, and as a result is proudly celebrating its 25th anniversary of operation this year. This facility, which started operations in 1971, is one of the premier locations in the world for research into matters of concern to sugar beet and dry bean producers and processors.

Michigan Sugar Co. and Monitor Sugar Co. helped to get all of this going by recognizing the importance of ongoing research in the maintenance of a competitive edge. The Michigan Bean Shippers Association, the Michigan Bean Commission, and the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Growers Association pushed for creation of a single research farm. Producers helped fund the research by check-off from sales of their commodities, and continue to this day. Today, this facility is a wonderful joint effort of dry bean and sugar beet processors and producers, in cooperation with Michigan State University's Agricultural Experiment Station, the MSU Extension Service, and funding provided through the Cooperate State Research, Education and Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This Federal support has been generously provided with the cooperation of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration; and Related Agencies of the House Appropriations Committee.

It is phenomenal to me to think of the fact that 30 years ago farmers earned \$60 million for dry bean crops and \$23 million from sugar beet crops, with yields now having increased by about 80 percent since 1970. New varieties of dry beans have been introduced in the area to take advantage of changing consumer demands for dry bean varieties, particularly for the colored dry bean varieties that are so heavily demanded in other markets around the world. The stable prices that our consumers enjoy for sugar have been enhanced by a research program that is committed to improving yield and maintaining quality in an increasingly competitive market.

Work has been done over the years to improve the hardiness of varieties of beans and

beets. Environmental concerns have been addressed by reviewing the efficacy of pesticides and herbicides as well as application practices. Planting methodology has been studied, ranging from narrow row planting efforts to increase yield per acre, to dealing with concerns created by soil compaction.

Several people deserve credit for this historic endeavor. Loren Armbruster, John Davis, Ernest Flegenheimer, Dr. Milt Erdman, Maurice Frakes, Dale Harpstead, John A. McGill, Jr., Basil McKenzie, Leyton Nelson, Grant Nichol, and Perc Reeve all deserve a major share of the credit for the creation of this facility. Former Congressman Bob Traxler led the efforts to secure Federal funding for this facility. Bob Young, Bill Bortel, Dale Kuenzli, John McGill, Greg Varner, and Dr. Don Christenson now work for the success of this facility. And support for this project continues to come from myself, Congressman CAMP, and Senator LEVIN.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we want people to look to themselves for solutions to problems, we need to recognize the accomplishments of the Saginaw Valley Bean and Beet Research Farm. I urge you and our colleagues to join me in wishing them the happiest 25th anniversary.

IN MEMORY OF MILLARD LEE  
BRENT

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to pay tribute today to a legendary educator and outstanding citizen from the Fourth District of Texas—Millard Lee Brent, who died recently at the age of 83. Throughout his life Millard Brent was a prominent and respected figure in Dodd City, and he leaves behind a legacy of accomplishment that will be remembered for years to come.

A native of Dodd City, Millard Brent was born on October 22, 1912, to Ada Finley and Lee William Brent, and devoted much of his life to education. He received a bachelor's degree from Austin College in 1939, a master's degree from East Texas State University in 1951, and was an educator for 46 years. He served as superintendent of Dodd City schools from 1947 to 1962, was superintendent of Fannin County schools from 1962 to 1979, and in 1979 received the Fannin County Teacher of the Year Award. He then served on the board of directors of region 10 on State education from 1979 to 1988.

Millard also devoted much of his time in service to his community and county. He served as president of the Bonham Lions Club and president of the Fort English Society. He served on the board of directors of the American Lung Association of the Dallas area, the Friends of Sam Rayburn Board, the Fannin County Fair Board, the board of the Fannin County Teachers Federal Credit Union, and the Board of Resolution, Conservation and Development. Millard was a member of the Dodd City Masonic Lodge, past Master, 32d degree Mason, Sherman Scottish Rite, and Denison County Commandry, and was an elder of the Dodd City Church of Christ. He received the Texas Historical Commission

Award from Governor Dolph Briscoe and received the Fannin County Farmer Award for Outstanding Conservation.

Millard was married to Evalyn Opal Doan, who preceded him in death. Surviving are his son, Dr. Millard Brent of Sherman; brothers, George Brent of Bonham and C.J. Brent of Lannius; sister, Madeline Veal of Dallas; and several nieces and nephews.

Mr. Speaker, Millard Brent devoted his life to the betterment of his community and to the noble cause of education. His influence was felt in every aspect of his community and county, and there is no way to measure the good that he accomplished. As we adjourn today, I join his family and many friends in paying our last respects to this outstanding individual.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a snow emergency in my district that began early March 19, 1996, I was unable to return to Washington, DC, until late evening on March 20, 1996. As a result of this unforeseen delay, I missed passage of H.R. 2937. Had I been able to be here for these votes I would have voted "yea" on roll No. 69.

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#### TRIBUTE TO MORTON CHARLESTEIN

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a chosen few among us have the privilege and strength to reach 80 years of productive life. Mr. Morton Charlestein, who marks his 80th birthday on this April 1, has been an inspiration to all who know him and a source of love and support to all who come in contact with his warm and gracious being. He is a husband of over 50 years, a father, and grandfather of five; a leader in the dental and medical products industry; and a giant of support in the philanthropic community of greater Philadelphia whose good works reach across the country and around the world.

As chairman emeritus of the Premier Dental Products Co. and former president of the Dental Manufacturers of America, Mr. Charlestein's professional life has seen the introduction to the U.S. market of many, many innovative and now commonly used essential products in the dental profession. His support for dental schools and dental education is well known.

He is also an active member on the board of Har Zion Temple in Penn Valley, PA and on the board of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. His support for programs fostering deeper religious understanding and commitment extend not only to his financial giving but to his personal involvement in communal prayer, and in family and institutional life on a daily basis.

Along with his wife, Malvina, and daughter, Ellyn, this man of vision has taken a personal

family tragedy—the death of a young son-in-law—and turned it into a commitment of eradicating the suffering caused by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis [ALS]—Lou Gehrig's disease and has helped in the formation of support groups for patients; clinics dedicated to the treatment of this disease; and research projects in leading medical institutions worldwide.

I hold up Mr. Morton Charlestein as an example of a great American, having served his country overseas in World War II, who, in his personal and business dealings knows no barrier of race, social status, religion, or gender; and whose generosity and cheerfulness bring blessing to us all. May such Americans be multiplied and granted long life and good health.

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#### CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to convey my congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China. In the first direct Presidential election in Chinese history held on March 23, Lee Teng-hui won 54 percent of the vote, far outdistancing his three opponents. Democracy has finally arrived in the Republic of China and I have nothing but admiration and good wishes for President Lee.

I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing that God may continue to grant President Lee, and his Vice President-elect Lien Chan, all the wisdom in government their country in the years ahead, and that the people of the Republic of China will continue to enjoy prosperity and freedom.

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#### GIVE IT BACK, GIVE IT ALL BACK

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the minimum wage was last increased in 1991 by a lousy 65 cents an hour. That works out to a lousy \$1,300 a year.

Since 1991, Members of Congress have increased their salaries by a whopping \$37,000. That's 30 times the raise minimum wage workers have received.

In fact, that \$37,000 raise is more than quadruple what a minimum wage worker earns in total all year. The annual salary of a minimum wageworker is \$8,800.

If BOB DOLE and NEWT GINGRICH want to block the proposed 1996 minimum wage increase, I have a suggestion, give back the \$37,000.

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#### A TRIBUTE TO MORTON GOULD

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with much sadness I recognize the death of

former ASCAP President Morton Gould on February 21. The current ASCAP president and chairman, Marilyn Bergman aptly stated that "America has lost one of its most distinguished composers and conductors, and the creative community has lost one of its great leaders."

The honors Mr. Gould received during his long and illustrious life are countless. Mr. Gould received the Kennedy Center Honor in 1994 and the Pulitzer Prize in Music in 1995. He was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1986. In addition, Mr. Gould was an award winning recording artists, with 12 Grammy nominations and a Grammy award in 1966. Mr. Gould served on ASCAP's board of directors for over 36 years, and led the society as president from 1986 to 1994.

Mr. Gould's contributions spanned eight decades and included significant works for orchestra, chamber ensemble, band, chorus, and soloists, as well as scores composed for film, television, Broadway, and ballet. Throughout his career, his work was particularly American, making use of such roots music styles as jazz, blues, spirituals, and folk music.

His music has been performed by every major American orchestra under the direction of such eminent conductors as Fritz Mahler, Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Sir George Solti, Andre Previn, Leonard Slatkin, Eugene Ormandy, and Arthur Fiedler. As a conductor, Mr. Gould led countless orchestras throughout the world and recorded over 100 albums.

Mr. Gould was a tireless advocate for new American composers, and constantly sought opportunities to help expose their work. I was privileged to know him and work with him to further these goals. Morton Gould will be missed by millions worldwide who were touched by his talent and music.

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#### COMMEMORATING RAY LANE'S 50 YEARS OF KIWANIS SERVICE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, as we know, Kiwanis International has stood for outstanding community service with an emphasis on young children for decades. I rise today to honor Mr. Ray Lane, a member and leader of Kiwanis clubs in Toledo, Effingham, and Mattoon, IL for the past 50 years. Since joining Kiwanis in 1946, Ray has worked at it with the same energy and enthusiasm with which he has approached his entire life. I salute him today for his commitment to his fellow citizens.

It comes as no surprise that the leaders of clubs such as Kiwanis are also leaders in their jobs and other activities. This describes Ray Lane. He has always answered the call to duty, and would rather blaze a trail instead of waiting for a path to be carved. Ray received his bachelor's degree and special degree in education from Eastern Illinois University, and it was in the field of education that Ray made his greatest professional mark. Starting out as a teacher and coach while also serving his country for 11 months in the Philippines, he moved on to superintendent of the Toledo school district, despite his protests that he

wasn't qualified, when the school board told him, "But you're the only one we can find." Undaunted, Ray went on to excel, assuming his role in the newly formed Greenup and Toledo county school district, and later as superintendent of Effingham Unit No. 40 schools and the Mattoon schools. Ray was not only a gifted administrator, but an innovator in curriculum as well, developing new kindergarten and English rhetoric programs that were adopted by the State board of education. His first love has always been music, and he was instrumental in adding staff in this area and other programs that traditionally received less attention, like special education. Professional affiliations included the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, the National Association of School Business Officials, the Illinois Education Association, the Illinois Association of School Administrators, and Phi Delta Kappa.

All the while, Ray has been active in other community endeavors, including the United Methodist Church, the Masonic Lodge, the Elks Club, American Legion, and the chamber of commerce. What makes his Kiwanis participation perhaps extra special is that it has paralleled all his other achievements and this tribute just scratches the surface of his voluminous contributions to central and eastern Illinois. He has served as president of all three of his Kiwanis clubs, and his service will not be forgotten. He and wife Pauline have accomplished a great deal while also raising two sons. Mr. Speaker, my respect for Ray Lane is momentous. He is an example of all that we can accomplish if we take on life eagerly and acceptingly. It is an honor to represent Ray in the U.S. Congress. I wish him health and happiness in the future, and thanks for his efforts.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE PORT REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1996

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address the nationwide problem of disposing of contaminated sediments that accumulate in our ports. This bill is entitled "the Port Revitalization Act of 1996. I am pleased to have joining me as original cosponsors Representatives FRANK PALLONE, DICK ZIMMER, and RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN.

Ports around the country must continually dredge their channels to ensure the safe passage of ships to their berths. If these channels are not dredged, oil tankers, container ships, and even passenger ships face the risk of running aground. While dredging has been a common practice for decades, the presence of contaminants in the mud at the bottom of our harbors now prevents the use of the ocean for disposal of a significant amount of dredged material.

This problem is especially acute in the Port of New York/New Jersey. Almost none of the 6 million cubic yards of required maintenance dredging will occur this year. Large container ships are now either scraping bottom or waiting for high tide to dock, and some shipping lines are already diverting their cargo to ports to Canada.

The Port Revitalization Act has several important features to address dredging crises at ports around the country. First, it expands the use of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, which currently has a \$500 million surplus, to allow it to be used for more than just the operation and maintenance expenses of Federal channels. This legislation allows the Fund to be used for the actual disposal of dredged material and for the construction of confined disposal facilities required for the safe disposal of dredged material, such as subaqueous pits, containment islands, and upland disposal options.

Second, under current law, the Federal Government can participate only in the ocean disposal of dredged sediment at a cost sharing ratio with a local sponsor of 65/35. This legislation offers a Federal cost sharing mechanism for the upland disposal of dredged material, as well as the construction of confined disposal facilities.

Third, this legislation reauthorizes, and increases funding for, the decontamination technology pilot study now underway by the Environmental Protection Agency. We must continue to invest in dredged sediment decontamination technology to make the material eligible either for beneficial upland use—golf courses, parking lots, etc., or ocean disposal.

Finally, this legislation authorizes a dredged material containment facility for the Port of New York/New Jersey, subject to the findings of the Army Corps of Engineers' Dredged Materials Management Plan for the Port of New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has bipartisan support, as well as support from businesses, labor groups, State and local governments, and environmental groups. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO TWO PROUD VETERANS

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to two courageous men whose personal triumphs over discrimination in the military helped hasten the day when all Americans will have the right to serve their country.

Today marks the retirement from active service of Petty Officer V. Keith Meinhold, an openly gay man who successfully challenged the military ban in court and has continued to serve with honor in the U.S. Navy.

The case of Meinhold versus Department of Defense began in 1992, when Petty Officer Meinhold affirmed on national television that he is gay. It ended more than 2 years later, when the Justice Department declined to appeal a decision in Meinhold's favor by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The court ruled that Petty Officer Meinhold could not be discharged simply for stating that he was gay and ordered the Navy to reinstate him.

Since then, Meinhold has served with distinction as an aviation warfare systems operator first class at the Naval Air Station on Whidbey Island, WA. By all accounts, his performance as a sonar analyst and instructor has been exemplary. His latest evaluation de-

scribes him as "a top notch professional \* \* \* with uncompromising standards. \* \* \* highly respected and trusted by superiors and subordinates alike."

His commander notes that "his inspirational leadership has significantly contributed to the efficiency, training, and readiness of my squadron." That squadron has been called the most combat ready unit in the Pacific fleet. So much, Mr. Speaker, for "good order, discipline, and morale."

At 13:30 hours Pacific time today, Petty Officer Meinhold will say goodbye to his comrades in Patrol Squadron 46 and give his final salute—a proud gay veteran who has honored us all by his courage and dignity.

Sadly, Mr. Speaker, this past week also brought news of the death from AIDS of another pioneer in the fight against discrimination in the military. Sergeant First Class Perry J. Watkins was a true hero who challenged the ban years before it became a major national issue.

Sergeant Watkins was an outstanding soldier who served on active duty for 14 years, including tours in Korea and Vietnam. His commanding officer called him "one of our most respected and trusted soldiers," awarding him 85 out of a possible 85 points for performance and professionalism.

Watkins had been completely candid about this sexual orientation from the start of his Army career in 1968. He was permitted to reenlist three times before the Army adopted a more stringent policy on homosexuality and sought his discharge in 1981.

In 1989, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ordered the Army to allow Watkins to reenlist, citing the fact that it had done so repeatedly "with only positive results." In 1990, the Supreme Court refused to hear the Government's appeal.

Sergeant Watkins never returned to the Army. A year after the appeal was rejected, the Army settled the case, agreeing to let Watkins retire with full benefits, back pay, an honorable discharge, and a retroactive promotion to sergeant first class.

I wish that Perry Watkins, who did so much to end this cruel and senseless policy, could have lived to see his goal finally achieved. It is in large part because of what he did that it will be achieved, and for this he will always be remembered.

#### THE GROWING INCOME GAP IN AMERICA

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my continued deep concern over the growing income gap in America. Last week, I stated that we must address this problem now, by enacting policies that encourage responsible corporate citizenship. Today, I would like to offer one example of how we can do so.

It is clear from our recent budget debates that all Members want the legislation we pass to expend Government resources wisely, getting the most value for our Federal dollars and granting the benefits of Federal policy to those who truly deserve them.

Americans from across the political spectrum have decried high CEO pay and perks,

which seem only to increase while layoffs grow and worker pay stagnates. Many of our constituents may be surprised to learn, however, that our Government allows corporations generous tax deductions for corporate pay. Meanwhile, the lowest paid worker in the company could be earning the minimum wage and be below the poverty level.

In granting such tax deductions, our Government is implicitly encouraging this type of excessive compensation. I believe that in giving business this tax deduction, we should expect something in return. This is why I introduced the Income Equity Act, H.R. 620. My bill would restrict the amount of executive pay that is tax deductible by linking the tax deduction of those who make the most at a company with the salaries of those who make the least. H.R. 620 would limit the tax deductibility of executive pay to 25 times that of the lowest paid full-time worker. For example, if the lowest paid worker in a company is a janitor who is paid \$10,000 per year, then any amount of salary paid to the CEO above \$250,000 would no longer be tax deductible as a cost of doing business.

My bill will not restrict the freedom of companies to pay its workers and executives as they please. H.R. 620 will, however, send a strong message that companies should look out for those at the bottom as well as those at the top of the income ladder. H.R. 620 would also raise the minimum wage from the current \$4.25 to \$6.50 per hour, making up for the loss in buying power the minimum wage has experienced.

The Income Equity Act would be an important first step in crafting Government policies that encourage responsible corporate citizenship. I do not seek to burden businesses, but they must realize that we all have roles to play in bridging the income gap. Today, I ask your support for the Income Equity Act, which is just one piece of what must be a comprehensive plan to restore working Americans' faith in our economy.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a snow emergency in my district that began early March 19, 1996, I was unable to return to Washington, DC, until late evening on March 20, 1996. As a result of this unforeseen delay, I missed the vote on passage of House Concurrent Resolution 48. Had I been able to be here for these votes I would have voted "yea" on roll No. 70.

#### STEVEN REDDINGTON'S WINNING ESSAY

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the winner of the first annual Fifth Congressional District essay contest is Steven Reddington, a student in the Saint Priscilla School at 7001 West

Addison Street in Chicago. The principal of the school, Sister Joyce Roehl, is to be commended for allowing her students to participate in the contest.

Evidently, Steven Reddington has learned the lessons of his English faculty adviser, Ms. Corinne Schade, well. The contest asked students to write about an American invention of the student's choosing and describe how that invention impacted society. Over 100 schools in the Fifth District were invited to participate in the essay contest and my office received an overwhelming response. Out of all the essays received, Steven's was the only one that was written from the perspective of the inventor. He chose to write about Thomas Edison and his electric light bulb. Steven entitled his imaginative and inventive essay, "The Quest for Light."

I urge my colleagues to read Steven's essay. If you do, you will find a fine example of creative writing by a young man who may well make a mark in American literature in the 21st century. Steven Reddington's essay follows:

#### THE QUEST FOR LIGHT

(By Steven Reddington)

As the sun begins to set, the light in my laboratory grows too faint to work any longer. I must put away my work until tomorrow. Out on the street the arc lamps are lit to burn until the sun rises again. I have thought long about finding an artificial light, and each day my endless research takes me closer to my goal.

How the world would change with my invention. I can only imagine what it would be like to have light twenty-four hours a day. Life in the home would change dramatically. There would be no more going to bed when the room became too dark for seeing. Now I could read the morning newspaper in the evening while my children study or play games. One day would be so much longer. The economy would flourish. Factories could run all day and night producing more goods and employing new workers. In turn these workers would have more money to spend, and more time to spend it. This would open up a whole new world of nightly entertainment for people to enjoy. Now we could attend social gatherings and church services that before would only take place during daylight hours.

Picture what Grand Central Station would be like with thousands of glowing lights as passengers board the midnight trains to Boston. Hospitals could care for the sick, and perform life saving operations without the use of dim light given off by oil burning lamps. Fires from these type of lamps would no longer be a concern. All the lives and homes that would be spared if a new source of light could be produced. The benefits and use to humanity would certainly be worth all the painstaking hours of work that I have dedicated to this project. As I've always said, "One-percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration!"

It is now October of 1874, I believe I have finally realized my dream. At my laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, I have before me a glass tube with a wire thread inside of it. Next, electricity flows through a wire and into the glass tube. The wire thread glows with heat, and the room is illuminated with a soft light. As I gaze with pride, I understand the effects this will have on the future of our everyday lives.

Now if I could give it the proper name. Maybe I should call it the Thomas Edison, or perhaps the Edison Bulb. No, I have it! I'll call it the light bulb. That would be a most fitting name!

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. WILLIAM JOHN NICHOLS, U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the dedication, public service, and patriotism of Lt. Col. William John Nichols, U.S. Air Force, on the occasion of his retirement after a career of faithful service to our Nation. Col. John Nichols' strong commitment to excellence will leave a lasting impact on the vitality of our modern warfighters, commanding admiration and respect from his military colleagues and Members of Congress.

Colonel Nichols, a 1977 graduate of Cornell University and the Reserve Officer Training Corps, is serving his last day of a 15-month assignment as the special assistant for space, command, control, communications, and intelligence, and special operations programs, with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs.

Colonel Nichols' first duty assignment was to the 6931st Electronic Security Squadron, Iraklion Air Station, Crete, Greece, as a flight commander, from April 1978 through July 1980. John was then sent to Osan Air Base, Korea, where he headed intelligence collection operations in support of U.S. Forces in Korea. He was also responsible for U-2 intelligence collection operations during this 1-year remote assignment. In August 1981, John was reassigned to Headquarters Electronic Security Command in San Antonio, TX, where he managed tactical intelligence collection assets. Next Colonel Nichols was assigned to 13th Air Force at Clark Air Base, Philippines, from January 1983 to October 1984, where he was responsible for electronic combat programs throughout the Pacific region. In this capacity, John orchestrated the first ever involvement of electronic combat and intelligence assets into Cope Thunder air combat training exercises.

Colonel Nichols was next assigned as detachment commander for the 6947th Electronic Security Squadron in Key West, FL, where he led a 70-person intelligence operation providing key support to operations in the Caribbean Basin. After almost 3 years in this position John was assigned to RAF Mildenhall, England, in July 1987 as the operations officer for the 6988th Electronic Security Squadron. In this job he led a 200-person RC-135 airborne reconnaissance operation in support of theater and national intelligence collection requirements. In July 1990, he was reassigned to Air University in Alabama where he was a distinguished graduate and top performer at Air Command Staff College and where he earned a master of airpower art and science degree as a student in the first class of the School of Advanced Airpower Studies.

In July 1992, Colonel Nichols was assigned to the intelligence staff at Headquarters U.S. Air Force in the Pentagon. He quickly moved to the Air Force Secretariat where he was assigned to the Office of Legislative Affairs. After serving for a year and a half in this capacity he moved to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs where he ably represented the Department of Defense on important intelligence issues until his retirement today. John's support of the Congress and in particular to the House Permanent Select

Committee on Intelligence, which I chair, has been commendable. We understand the importance of the challenges imposed by legislative liaison. Colonel Nichols met them with frankness and aplomb. His expertise will truly be missed.

Colonel Nichol's military awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, the Aerial Achievement Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the Air Force Achievement Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the South West Asia Service Medal with campaign star, and several unit commendations and service ribbons. John is married and resides with his wife Wil and daughters Sarah and Rachel in Woodbridge, VA.

Our Nation, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Air Force, and his family can truly be proud of the colonel's many accomplishments. A man of extraordinary talent and integrity is rare indeed. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed in the Department of Defense, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Col. John Nichols before my colleagues and wish him all of our best wishes in his new and exciting career.

#### TRIBUTE TO JIMMY F. BATES

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Mr. Jimmy F. Bates, the Deputy Director of Civil Works for the headquarters of the Army Corps of Engineers. After more than three decades of public service, Mr. Bates is retiring from the Corps.

As the Deputy Director of Civil Works, a registered professional engineer, and the senior civilian in the Corps of Engineers' water resources program, Jimmy's responsibilities include managing, directing, and providing stable leadership for the Nation's premier engineering and water resources agency. The Civil Works Program, with a total annual responsibility of about \$3.5 billion, provides water infrastructure that is essential to America's safety, well-being and economic growth. This thoughtful leader has devoted a career to improving the development and implementation of comprehensive water policy and water infrastructure, ranging from the development of projects to reduce damages from devastating floods and improvements to the national system of inland waterways to the implementation of new environmental authorities provided by Congress.

A native of Tennessee, Jimmy began and spent most of his Federal career with the Corps' Nashville District. He also served in the agency's Ohio River Division in Cincinnati, OH, as well as in the Washington headquarters. In addition, Jimmy had a distinguished career in the Army Reserve, rising to the rank of major general.

Through his extensive experience in the planning and engineering aspects of water resources projects and his numerous leadership assignments, he has earned a reputation of a seasoned professional and an expert in Federal water policy. More important, his dedication, loyalty, and character make him one of

the most respected and emulated leaders in government. Although the Corps of Engineers is losing a paragon of leadership and integrity, the Nation will long benefit from the contributions Jimmy has made to water infrastructure and the development of Federal water policy. He has been a model citizen, soldier, and public servant throughout his career.

As Jimmy leaves Federal service, we extend best wishes to him, his wife Sharon, and their children.

#### THE ACCESS TO EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Access to Emergency Services Act. This legislation would require the FCC to establish a framework which would prohibit the blocking of 911 calls placed by cellular and wireless users.

Why is this legislation necessary? In many markets, cellular phone users have been put in jeopardy because they are unable to access emergency 911 help when they were not subscribed to the local cellular company. Fortunately, cellular companies in California no longer block emergency 911 calls.

However, this change in policy did not happen soon enough for a California woman who, in December 1994, was shot and robbed because her calls to 911 on her cellular phone were blocked by the local cellular company.

The irony is, of course, that many cellular customers purchase cellular phones for just these emergency situations. Would they have become customers if they realized they might not be able to reach 911 when necessary?

The FCC is currently conducting a rulemaking on wireless 911 services. I hope the FCC will do the right thing, and address this issue in its rulemaking.

I am introducing this legislation because this issue is too important to cellular users to leave to chance. We must ensure that no one is victimized because he or she was unable to reach 911 on their cellular phone.

These cellular licenses were given to cellular companies in order to develop a new service for the American people. As a member of the Commerce Committee, I take very seriously my responsibility to ensure that the public's airwaves are put to good public use. At the very least, cellular users deserve access to local 911 emergency services.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### WESTMORELAND COUNTY ATTORNEYS DO PRO BONO WORK

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the many attorneys who perform pro bono work in Westmoreland County. These men and women take time out of their busy schedules to help those less fortunate with legal representation.

Pro bono work is essential in our communities. Many people who need representation in this country cannot afford it. Legal service organizations can only help on a limited basis. This is due to a lack of funding which leaves them overworked and underpaid.

Many legal organizations have realized the need for pro bono work and have actively influenced their members to participate. Some States have considered adding pro bono work to continuing legal education requirements.

Pro bono work reflects what is great about our country, giving back to our community—62 attorneys in Westmoreland County are doing just that.

With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I along with my colleagues in this House would like to show our appreciation to those 62 attorneys for their efforts.

They are as follows:

A.C. Ansani; Bruce A. Antowiak; Brian D. Aston; Lawrence F. Becker, III; H. Reginald Belden, Jr.; Alan K. Berk; Eric E. Bonomi; William D. Boyle; Jennie K. Bullard; David A. Colechia; James B. Crowley; Sandra E. Davis; Anthony W. DeBernardo, Jr.; Patricia A. DeConcilis.

Rhonda Anderson Marks; James A. Meade; Scott O. Mears; James R. Michael; Paul S. Miller, Jr.; David J. Millstein; John M. Noble; Jeffrey A. Pavetti; Richard F. Pohl; Dwayne E. Ross; William A. Ryan; Thomas R. Shaner; Mark J. Shire; Bernard S. Shire.

Michael J. Drag; James M. Duffy; Paul J. Elias; Scott A. Fatur; Karen L. Ferri; Henry B. Furio; William C. Gallishen; Mark S. Galper; Edward E. Gilbert; Barry B. Gindlesberger; Abby S. Harrison; Thomas A. Himler, Jr.; Stuart J. Horner, Jr.; Carl P. Izzo, Jr.; Richard L. Jim; Robert I. Johnston; K. Lawrence Kemp.

Lawrence D. Kerr; Randall G. Klimchok; Maureen S. Kroll; Stephen Langton; Marceline A. Lavelle; Wm. Jeffrey Leonard; Larry D. Loperito; Irene Lubin; Robert H. Slone; Thomas W. Smith; Marvin D. Snyder, Jr.; Mark L. Soric; Margaret A. Tremba; R.E. Valasek; James A. Wells; Ronald J. Zera; Susan M. Zydonik.

#### A TRUE AMERICAN HERO

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a true American hero, Mr. Arthur E. Lewis. Arthur Lewis now resides at the Yountville Veterans Home of California.

During the trying years of World War Two, Seaman "Art" Lewis was assigned aboard the U.S.S. *Balch*. In the spring of 1942, the U.S.S. *Balch* sailed with Task Force 16. Task Force 16 was a group of ships that launched the successful daylight bombing raid on Tokyo by General Doolittle and his sixteen Army B-25 bombers. The Doolittle raids were an enormous boost to the morale of the American people in the first months of the war following the tragic Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Not long after this important mission, the U.S.S. *Balch* was to again engage the enemy in the pivotal battle of Midway Island. Aboard the U.S.S. *Balch*, Art Lewis demonstrated his gallantry and bravery under adverse and treacherous conditions.

The Battle for Midway would result in a resounding victory for the United States Navy. However, the battle did not end without exacting a substantial toll on the American forces. In the concluding hours of the historic sea battle, the aircraft carrier *Yorktown* was mortally damaged. Its crew abandoned ship in the shark-infested waters of the South Pacific. The sailors of the *Yorktown* were scattered about the ocean, wounded, exhausted, and oil-soaked. They were in danger of being lost if immediate assistance was not forthcoming. Seaman Lewis, with disregard for his own safety, took immediate action to save the lives of his fellow sailors by carrying buoyed lines 300 to 400 yards out to exhausted swimmers.

Uncertain whether the Japanese would strike again, all ships in the vicinity were under orders to make full speed in the event of another air attack. Despite this possibility, Seaman Lewis continued to save the lives of his comrades.

Fortunately, the Japanese did not launch a second attack, and 9 hours after the sinking of the *Yorktown*, the rescue operations were complete. Art, along with others had saved the lives of 2,270 Americans on that historic day in June, 1942.

Art's story of gallantry is not a fading memory of an aging veteran. Along with many military historians, Adm. Chester Nimitz made note of Art's bravery in his written accounts of the Battle of Midway.

Despite these facts, Art was never officially recognized for his acts of bravery. Because of the length of time since the Battle of Midway, military regulations make it impossible to award Seaman Lewis with the Bronze Star, the medal he would have received during World War Two for his actions.

While the Pentagon cannot bestow Mr. Lewis with a Bronze Star, I feel it is incumbent upon me and all Americans to make note of Mr. Lewis' brave acts. At the very least, it is important to make record of Mr. Lewis' dedication and courage. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the American people, I convey our gratitude and thanks to a true American hero, Seaman Art Lewis.

IN RECOGNITION OF ARLENE GIBEAU

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the fine efforts of one of my constituents, Arlene Gibeau of Covington, KY.

In northern Kentucky, Arlene's name is synonymous with the arts. For the last 13 years, she has served with distinction as a volunteer and then executive director of the Northern Arts Council. Through her dynamism and determination, she has helped build the council and its home, the Carnegie Center for the Arts, into the most respected showcase for the arts and culture in the Cincinnati area.

Along with all of her other activities, Arlene has also managed to find time to help run our Artistic Discovery Competition in the Fourth District. Every year she has always done a first-rate job, and I have no idea how we could have done it without her.

A dancer and musician, Arlene came from an artistic family. She established her own dance company at the age of 14 and ran it until World War II broke out. Widowed by the war, she raised her two daughters on her own until she remarried 3 years later. She eventually had two more daughters and a son.

Her children carry her love of culture. Two of her daughters are writers and one son works in movies. A granddaughter performs as a Shakespearian actress.

As an artist, Arlene's greatest strength has always been her determination that no student should be deprived of the joy of learning about the arts. When she worked at the Carnegie Center, she organized arts programs for children that really made a difference in many young lives. Over the years, word spread and kids literally walked in off the street. Arlene always found for each youngster an art project to help teach and enhance their lives.

Being married to an artist myself, I think that I understand some of Arlene's passion for culture and how the arts can enrich our lives. She has helped make our corner of the world more beautiful and enjoyable.

She has made a difference.

Mr. Speaker, Arlene Gibeau deserves our recognition and respect for all of her efforts on behalf of the arts. I know that the city of Covington and northern Kentucky are certainly all the more rich because of her good works.

WOMEN'S HEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS RESEARCH ACT

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, today's introduction of the Women's Health Equity Act is extremely important. This landmark legislation holds much promise for the women of our great Nation.

I authored one piece of it, the Women's Health Environmental Factors Research Act, and will introduce it soon as its own free-standing bill. This act calls for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to do two things. First, NIEHS is to compile a status report on what we already know about the effects on women's health of environmental exposure and then, NIEHS is to outline a research agenda to fill in the gaps.

We need more information about the impact of certain environmental factors on women's health. Breast cancer, immune dysfunction, and other women's health issues may be partially the result of environmental factors.

Many chemicals in our environment today are compounds that mimic human estrogen. For many years, risk assessment research inadvertently excluded gender-specific problems from the studies. It is quite possible that some chemicals affect women differently than men.

We must put women's health research back into the equation.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Women's Health Environmental Factors Research Act, as well as the entire Women's Health Equity Act.

HONORING THE PAINTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL TIGERS

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 1996 Kentucky Boys High School basketball champions—the Paintsville High School Tigers.

High school basketball holds a special place in the heart of every person in eastern Kentucky. This is especially true in the city of Paintsville.

The 1995–96 Paintsville Tigers beat the odds and captured the State championship with hard work and determination. The Tigers began the year with a rigorous schedule against some of the toughest competition available.

Head Coach Bill Mike Runyon and Assistant Coach David VanHoose guided the Tigers through a tough regular season which included Lexington Catholic, Harlan, and Boyd County. These regular season tests would prove critical in preparing the Tigers for their eventual showdown in Rupp Arena.

Paintsville's road to the sweet sixteen was paved with hard-won victories. The Tigers defeated longtime rival Magoffin County to win the district crown. The two teams faced each other again in the 15th region final, with Paintsville winning again.

After a trip down the Mountain Parkway to Lexington, the Tigers were ready to face Kentucky's best teams. Paintsville defeated Owensboro, Allen County-Scottsville, and Lexington Catholic to advance to the Saturday night final. The Tigers cruised to victory in the title game with a resounding defeat of Ashland.

Paintsville's team was rich in talent and size. They were led by sophomore sensation J.R. VanHoose. The 6'10" center set a new, single-game, tournament record for rebounds—breaking the old record held by NBA great Wes Unseld. VanHoose was also named the tournament's most valuable player.

Joining VanHoose were seniors Craig and Matt Ratliff, Todd Tackett and Josh McKenzie completed the Tigers' primary lineup. Other members of the varsity squad included: Danny Scott, Kyle Adams, Josh Greiner, Jason Conley, Kyle Kretzer, Devon Pack, Jeremy Watkins, Mike Short, Mikie Burchett, Mark Grim, and Eric Addington.

Mr. Speaker, the Paintsville Tigers have made the people of Johnson County and eastern Kentucky very proud. They now have their own chapter in Kentucky's renowned history of high school basketball.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE GAZMARARIAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Mr. George Gazmararian of Alma College, as he celebrates his retirement as emeriti professor of business administration. During his 30-year

career at Alma College, Mr. Gazmararian has touched many lives. He has served as an extraordinary leadership figure to numerous students who are striving to learn and grow at Alma College. He has instilled in them courage and self-confidence as they entered into the professional world. He has prepared his students for extraordinary community leadership and involvement by promoting the essential attributes of integrity, ambition, and initiative. Mr. Gazmararian has set the standards for conscientious attention to student needs, teaching the practical application of business principles and encouraging lifelong learning for his mentorees.

Through his strong commitment to educating and promoting excellence in others, he has served as an example to fellow professors and community leaders. He established long-standing relationships with his students, enabling him to serve as a motivator, counselor, and educator.

Professor Gazmararian is a great instructor and strong advocate of education. I know you will join me in recognizing him for all that he has done as he celebrates his retirement from the staff of Alma College.

#### THE VILLAGE TIMES NEWSPAPER CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to congratulate "The Village Times" and its founder, Leah S. Dunaief, for 20 years of dedicated service to the people of Suffolk County.

On April 8, 1976, as Americans were getting ready to celebrate the 200th Birthday of their Nation, Leah S. Dunaief founded The Village Times as a weekly newspaper to cover the historic Three Village area of Long Island's North Shore. Starting off with little more than the notion that a newspaper should devote itself fully towards serving the community it covers, while always maintaining the highest journalistic ideals, Dunaief's business grew into a six-newspaper chain with a circulation of over 30,000, covering the entire North Shore area from Wading River to Smithtown.

During her 20 years in the weekly community newspaper business, Dunaief has never wavered from that original mission. While other newspapers and television news outlets may have chased sensationalistic stories in the pursuit of a profit, Dunaief's Times/Beacon/Record chain has maintained what she terms "that starry-eyed commitment to serving this community." That commitment has often meant stepping outside the traditional role of journalists as observers and becoming active participants in the events of their hometown. A recent example of Dunaief's commitment to her hometown was having her newspapers co-sponsor, with John T. Mather Hospital of Port Jefferson, the Cardio-Wise Cafe, a workshop at the hospital that taught local residents how to adopt heart-healthy lifestyles and nutritional habits.

The Cardio-Wise Cafe is just one example of the projects and involvements that have helped Times/Beacon/Record Newspapers become an integral part of the foundation of the

communities they serve. Each of the six newspapers were built by Dunaief from the ground up, growing into respected members of the Long Island, New York and National journalism community. Along the way, they have garnered journalism awards too numerous to list in full. "Excellence" is the motto of the Times/Beacon/Record newspaper company, and judging by the opinion of other journalists who have assessed the work of Dunaief's reporters and editors, "Excellence" is the word to which they are committed.

Among the many honors bestowed upon Times/Beacon/Record journalists by their peers are the National Newspaper Association's awards for Best Investigative Reporting and for Feature Photography. The New York Press Association consistently honors Dunaief's newspapers with top prizes, including the prestigious Stuart Dorman Award for General Excellence for the best overall community newspaper in the state. Other New York Press Association awards include top honors for Community Service, Editorial Excellence, Best Front Page, Best Editorial Page, Best Advertising Campaign and Best Looking Advertisement and Dunaief herself has been honored for Best Column. Additionally, the University of Missouri Journalism School has awarded Times/Beacon/Record Newspapers with its Penny-Missouri Award for Best Lifestyle Section. Locally, the Long Island Press Association has honored Dunaief's reporters and editors with numerous awards for journalistic Excellence.

After 20 years in the weekly newspaper business, Dunaief's newspapers have become vital members of the North Shore communities they serve, along the way earning the respect of readers and peers alike. In this age of rapidly emerging technologies, where news and other information are readily available via computer and the Internet, a weekly newspaper is still the only medium that can ably chronicle the happenings and define the character of an entire community. Every Thursday for the past 20 years, The Village Times has done an extraordinary job of offering its readers the kind of news, insight, and guidance that simply isn't available anywhere else. The Times/Beacon/Record Newspapers are the paradigm of what community journalism should be, garnering success and glory by always putting its readers' interest first and always striving for "Excellence."

Congratulations to Leah Dunaief and her able team at "The Village Times." May you continue to serve the community for many years to come.

#### CLINTON'S DAMAGE TO U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I insert for the record two articles which point out the depths to which the Clinton administration has brought U.S. foreign policy. The first is an oped by Charles Krauthammer, detailing the administration's obsequious appeasement of Communist China, which seems more like a parody with each passing day.

The second is a Washington Times article revealing President Clinton's offer to help

Boris Yeltsin get reelected in Russia, in exchange for Russia dropping a recent ban on United States chicken imports. Of course, this ban severely impacted some of President Clinton's friends back in Arkansas.

What is so pathetic is that after Russia imposed this absurd chicken import ban, the Clinton administration's response was not to use our enormous leverage with Russia due to the fact that we provide them with billions of dollars of taxpayer aid. Instead, the President offered to help Yeltsin get reelected, which means making more concessions on matters of national security such as NATO expansion and missile defenses.

Mr. Speaker, China and Russia are two nuclear armed giants that grow more adversarial by the day, and this administration is doing nothing about it. In fact, they are openly encouraging this dangerous trend, and voters should do something about it this November.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 22, 1996]

#### CHINA'S FOUR SLAPS—AND THE UNITED STATES' CRAVEN RESPONSE

(By Charles Krauthammer)

The semi-communist rulers of China like to assign numbers to things. They particularly like the number 4. There was the Gang of Four. There were the Four Modernizations (agriculture, industry, technology and national defense). And now, I dare say, we have the Four Slaps: four dramatic demonstrations of Chinese contempt for expressed American interests and for the Clinton administration's ability to do anything to defend them.

(1) Proliferation. The Clinton administration makes clear to China that it strongly objects to the export of nuclear and other mass destruction military technology. What does China do? Last month, reports the CIA, China secretly sent 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan for nuclear bomb-making and sent ready-made poison gas factories to Iran.

(2) Human rights. Clinton comes into office chiding Bush for "coddling dictators." In March 1994, Secretary of State Warren Christopher goes to China wagging his finger about human rights. The Chinese respond by placing more than a dozen dissidents under house arrest while Christopher is there, then declare that human rights in China are none of his business. Christopher slinks away.

(3) Trade. The administration signs agreements with China under which it pledges to halt its massive pirating of American software and other intellectual property. China doesn't just break the agreements, it flouts them. Two years later the piracy thrives.

(4) And now Taiwan. For a quarter-century, the United States has insisted that the unification of Taiwan with China must occur only peacefully. Yet for the last two weeks, China has been conducting the most threatening military demonstration against Taiwan in 40 years: firing M-9 surface-to-surface missiles within miles of the island, holding huge live-fire war games with practice invasions, closing shipping in the Taiwan Strait.

Slap four is the logical outcome of the first three, each of which was met with a supine American response, some sputtering expression of concern backed by nothing. On nuclear proliferation, for example, Clinton suspended granting new loan guarantees for U.S. businesses in China—itsself a risible sanction—for all of one month!

"Our policy is one of engagement, not containment," says Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. This is neither. This is encouragement.

Two issues are a stake here. The first is the fate of Taiwan and its democracy. Taiwan is important not just because it is our

eight-largest trading partner. With its presidential elections tomorrow, Taiwan becomes the first Chinese state in history to become a full-fledged democracy. It thus constitutes the definitive rebuff to the claim of Asian dictators from Beijing to Singapore that democracy is alien to Confucian societies. Hence Beijing's furious bullying response.

The second issue has nothing to do with Taiwan. It is freedom of the seas. As the world's major naval power, we are, like 19th century Britain, its guarantor—and not from altruism. Living on an island continent, America is a maritime trading nation with allies and interests and commerce across the seas. If the United States has any vital interests at all—forget for the moment Taiwan or even democracy—it is freedom of navigation.

Chinese Premier Li Peng warns Washington not to make a show of force—i.e., send our Navy—through the Taiwan Strait. Secretary of Defense William Perry responds with a boast that while the Chinese “are a great military power, the premier—the strongest—military power in the Western Pacific in the United States.”

Fine words. But Perry has been keeping his Navy away from the strait. This is to talk loudly and carry a twig. If we have, in Perry's words, “the best damned Navy in the world,” why are its movements being dictated by Li Peng? The Taiwan Strait is not a Chinese lake. It is indisputably international water and a vital shipping lane. Send the fleet through it.

And tell China that its continued flouting of the rules of civil international conduct—everything from commercial piracy to nuclear proliferation, culminating with its intimidation of Taiwan—means the cancellation of most-favored-nation trading status with the United States.

Yes, revoking MFN would hurt the United States somewhat. But U.S.-China trade amounts to a mere two-thirds of one percent of U.S. GDP. It amounts to fully 9 percent of Chinese GDP. Revocation would be a major blow to China.

Yet astonishingly, with live Chinese fire lighting up the Taiwan Strait, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said Tuesday that the Clinton administration supports continued MFN for China. He did aver that Congress, angered by recent events, would probably not go along.

This is timorousness compounded. Revoking MFN is the least we should do in response to China's provocations. Pointing to Congress is a classic Clinton cop-out. The issue is not Congress's zeal. It is Beijing's thuggery.

Quiet diplomacy is one thing. But this is craven diplomacy. What does it take to get this administration to act? The actual invasion of Taiwan? you wait for war, you invite war.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 27, 1996]

CLINTON VOWS HELP FOR YELTSIN CAMPAIGN—ARKANSAS' INTEREST IN POULTRY DISPUTE DISCUSSED AT ANTITERRORISM SUMMIT

(By Bill Gertz)

President Clinton, in a private meeting at the recent anti-terrorism summit, promised Boris Yeltsin he would back the Russian president's re-election bid with “positive” U.S. policies toward Russia.

In exchange, Mr. Clinton asked for Mr. Yeltsin's help in clearing up “negative” issues such as the poultry dispute between the two countries, according to a classified State Department record of the meeting obtained by The Washington Times.

Mr. Clinton told Mr. Yeltsin that “this is a big issue, especially since about 40 percent of U.S. poultry is produced in Arkansas. An ef-

fort should be made to keep such things from getting out of hand,” the memo said.

White House and State Department spokesmen confirmed the authenticity of the memo but declined to comment on what they acknowledged was an extremely sensitive exchange between the two leaders.

The memorandum on the March 13 talks in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, does not quote the two presidents directly but paraphrases in detail their conversation.

According to the classified memorandum, Mr. Yeltsin said “a leader of international stature such as President Clinton should support Russia and that meant supporting Yeltsin. Thought should be given to how to do that wisely.”

The president replied that Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov “would talk about that” at a meeting in Moscow. The meeting ended last week.

Mr. Clinton told Mr. Yeltsin “there was not much time” before the Russian elections and “he wanted to make sure that everything the United States did would have a positive impact, and nothing should have a negative impact,” the memo said.

“The main thing is that the two sides not do anything that would harm the other,” Mr. Clinton said to Mr. Yeltsin. “Things could come up between now and the elections in Russia or the United States which could cause conflicts.”

The memorandum, contained in a cable sent Friday by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, was marked “confidential” and was intended for the “eyes only” of Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to Russia, and James F. Collins, the State Department's senior diplomat for the former Soviet Union.

The memo said Mr. Clinton suggested that the chicken dispute and others like it could be made part of talks between Vice President Al Gore and Russian Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin.

Mr. Gore announced Monday that Russia has lifted the ban on U.S. chicken imports that had been imposed out of concern that the chicken was tainted with bacteria.

The Washington Times reported March 8 that Mr. Clinton intervened personally in the poultry dispute late last month.

The president's directives to his staff to solve the problem right away benefited powerful Arkansas poultry concerns. Among them is the nation's leading producer, Tyson Foods Inc., whose owner, Don Tyson, has long been a major contributor to Mr. Clinton's campaigns.

U.S. poultry exports made up one-third of all U.S. exports to Russia and are expected to total \$700 million this year.

Asked about the memo on the Clinton-Yeltsin meeting, White House Press Secretary Michael McCurry said yesterday that it is “inaccurate” to say Mr. Clinton promised to orient U.S. policy toward helping the Russian leader's political fortunes. Rather, he said, the president wanted to make sure that issues in the two countries do not hamper good relations. The poultry issue was raised in that context only, the press secretary said.

Mr. McCurry, who said he was present at the meeting, also said the president was referring to “positive relations” between the two countries and not political campaigns.

Those present at the meeting included Mr. Christopher, CIA Director John Deutch, National Security adviser Anthony Lake and, besides Mr. Yeltsin, four Russian officials, including Mr. Primakov and Mikhail Barsukov, director of the Federal Security Service.

During the discussion, Mr. Yeltsin outlined his political strategy for winning the June

presidential elections and said he still had doubts about running as late as last month.

“But after he saw the Communist platform, he decided to run,” the memo said. “The Communists would destroy reform, do away with privatization, nationalize production, confiscate land and homes. They would even execute people. This was in their blood.”

Mr. Yeltsin said he will begin his campaign early next month, traveling throughout Russia for two months to “get his message to every apartment, house and person” about his plan to strengthen democracy and reforms.

“The aim of Yeltsin and his supporters would be to convince the candidates one by one to withdraw from the race and to throw their support behind Yeltsin,” the memo said.

Russian Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov is “the one candidate who would not do this” because he is “a die-hard communist,” and Mr. Yeltsin noted that he “would need to do battle with him.”

Mr. Yeltsin dismissed former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as “not a serious candidate.”

“He had awoken one morning and decided to run and would wake up another morning and decide to withdraw his candidacy,” Mr. Yeltsin said of his predecessor. “This would be better for him because he now had some standing and if he participated in the elections, he would lose any reputation he had left.”

## CONTRACT WITH AMERICA ADVANCEMENT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the American people overwhelmingly supported our Contract With America. Today we take another step toward implementing the commonsense reforms the American people support.

The measure before us today goes a long way toward ensuring the American dream. It raises the Social Security earnings limit to \$30,000 by 2002. The current law punishes our seniors who chose to remain productive beyond age 64. Seniors lose \$1 in Social Security benefits for every \$3 they earn above \$11,250. Today's seniors have a lot to offer and the Government should not penalize them for it.

One of the greatest things this country has to offer is its entrepreneurial spirit. Yet ironically, it is the vehicle for this entrepreneurialism—small business—that bears the burden of overwhelming regulatory machinery. The small business items in the contract return common sense to the regulatory process and gives small businesses the advantages they need to succeed. Small business is the engine that drives this country. When small business succeeds, America succeeds.

Finally, we have the opportunity to implement one of Ronald Reagan's great visions—the line-item veto. This provision would allow the President to selectively weed out wasteful pork-barrel spending in a bill. It ensures Government spends hard-working American's tax dollars wisely.

Mr. Speaker, the Contract With America outlines a vision for our country based on the values that our Nation holds dear—individual liberty, economic opportunity, and personal responsibility. Our vote today puts us another step closer to making this vision a reality.

## WOMEN, WAGES, AND JOBS

SPEECH OF

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 27, 1996*

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank my colleague, Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for bringing us together to discuss the vital issue of women and wages in our country.

While women have made some economic strides in the past few decades, we still have a long way to go. This session of Congress, under our new Republican leadership, was especially brutal for women—it was, and continues to be, antiwoman, antichoice, and antiworking family.

Today, most women work and spend less time with their children and families. Many cannot afford health insurance for their families and worry about their economic security in old age.

This Republican-led Congress has passed many bills to weaken and threaten women's rights, health, freedom, opportunities, economic equity, and economic security.

They have cut student loans, Social Security, family planning services, and child care. They have tried to take away our constitutional right to choose. They have attempted to slash funding for school nutrition programs, and have abolished important job training programs that train women for higher paying, nontraditional jobs. They have attacked affirmative action.

Let's talk about affirmative action, and how we need it to help level the playing field with men. Today women are still paid less for the same work. Women taxpayers are not getting their money's worth. Even with affirmative action, we make only 72 cents to a man's dollar. This is a disgrace.

In 1993, female managers earned 33 percent less than male managers, female college professors earned 23 percent less than male professors, and female elementary school teachers earned 22 percent less than male elementary school teachers. Let's not dismantle affirmative action until these discrepancies in wages are entirely erased.

The old boy network is alive and strong. Sexism and racism still exist and must be remedied. That's what affirmative action is all about. We must encourage and train women to seek higher paying jobs in order for them to successfully provide for their families.

Did you know that women who choose non-traditional female careers, such as fire-fighters or engineers, can expect to have lifetime earnings that are 150 percent of women who choose traditional careers like clerical workers or beauticians? We will not crack the "glass ceiling" until we break out of the "pink collar ghetto."

At this time of corporate downsizing and Government budget cutting, women must work

even harder to secure a place in a changing economy. This is no easy task, especially when important programs for women have been slashed, such as the School-to-Work Opportunities Act.

This program, reduced by 22 percent this year, particularly affects female students who need exposure to high-skill, high-wage career options that are not traditional for girls. Cuts in job training programs, and the elimination of the Women's Educational Equity Act further hurt women's prospects for achieving pay equity with men in the near future.

There is some hope, however. We must start to teach our daughters—the next generation of women workers—to become independent thinkers and problem-solvers, so that they may increase their self-confidence and attain high-paying jobs as adults. We can praise them for taking risks, and for their ideas rather than their appearance.

We can encourage them to master computers and take leadership positions. We can enroll them in sports and begin to discuss career options now. We can serve as mentors and role models.

A few women have made it to the top of the corporate ladder. Two women sit on the Supreme Court, two head the Justice Department, and a record 31 percent of President Clinton's appointments to the Federal bench were women. My State, California, is the only State headed by two female Senators.

President Clinton, in this 1997 budget, has preserved funding for many programs important to women and families, including child care, child support, and job training.

The Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, under the leadership of Congresswoman NITA LOWEY and Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA, has been very active in assuring that women's concerns are not forgotten, even when we represent only 10 percent of the House of Representatives. Later on this year, we will continue the tradition of introducing the Women's Economic Equity Act. This package of bills will help women continue to succeed in the workplace.

Thank you, again, Congresswoman NORTON, for your commitment to women and economic equality, and for this opportunity to discuss women in the workplace.

## HONORING ROBERT P. HARTZELL

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Robert P. Hartzell, the outgoing president of the California Association of Winegrape Growers [CAGW].

The wine and winegrape industries are extremely important to my district and to the State of California. Let me share with my colleagues some figures to illustrate this point:

At \$1.7 billion, grapes are the second highest-ranked California commodity based on farm gate value.

The State's wine industry generates over \$10 billion in annual revenue.

In 1995, over 3 million tourists visited California's wineries.

The California industry produces over 90 percent of the wine produced in the United States.

More than 2.6 million tons of grapes are crushed annually for use as wine and concentrate.

These numbers clearly demonstrate the beneficial impact of this important industry on California's economy.

Mr. Hartzell, who has served as CAWG's president since 1978, recently announced his retirement from the association. Prior to his tenure at CAWG, Mr. Hartzell served as deputy director of the California Department of Food and Agriculture under then-Governor Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Hartzell's 17 years of hard work and dedication has contributed to the success of California's winegrape growers in developing a successful and profitable industry. In the mid-1970's, grape growers faced extremely difficult economic times. During those years, Mr. Hartzell was instrumental in the development of a statewide winegrape grower group created to assist the industry.

Mr. Hartzell also is credited with increasing the industry's ability to compete in international markets through his extensive efforts to fund viticulture, consumer, and marketing research. As this industry grows, the development of new export markets becomes increasingly important. Mr. Hartzell recognized the importance of exports long before many others in the wine and winegrape industry.

Over the years, Mr. Hartzell has served as a diplomat for California's winegrape industry, and his efforts have earned the industry respect in the United States and throughout the world.

I commend Mr. Hartzell for his years of service on behalf of the winegrape growers. His efforts will be greatly missed by the entire industry. I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

## PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about recent stories of children accessing pornographic material on the Internet. This does not, however, mean that there is a problem with the Internet, rather it tells us how much the moral fiber of America has decayed. In short, this material is available because people are demanding it.

When a product is in demand, such as pornographic material on the Internet, there is no system more powerful in delivering these demands than our free market. Therefore, we must focus on strengthening our families' and citizens' morality, so it is no longer acceptable to transmit or possess this material. The Government cannot prevent the market from delivering its product to a want in consumer. We must change the focus of the debate from Government prevention, back to the family responsibility.

Short of this, the Government can only hope to help business by allowing them to be responsible and close off children's access to this material. That's why I supported Representative CHRIS COX's amendment in the House, which allowed business to filter material without threat of a lawsuit.

## A TRIBUTE TO MY MOTHER

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened today to bring to your attention the recent passing of one of this Nation's finest, most caring, and gentlest women—my mother.

Catherine C. Weldon, as she is known to others, was a devoted mother. And devoted she had to be to be put up with raising myself, my six brothers, and my two sisters. Yet she cared for each of us as if we were an only child, giving every one of us the individual attention that children need from their mother. And she did so happily and from the bottom of her heart.

One would think that simply raising the nine of us would have been a full-time job, yet she still found time to become an activist in our church. There she volunteered her time at the Sunday school and various other church activities. She also was the founder and leader of the Pioneer Girls of Marcus Hook Baptist Church.

My mother served her community in other ways as well. She was a regular volunteer for the Red Cross and their local bloodmobile. Additionally, she served on the Parent-Teachers Association at Marcus Hook Elementary School, the school my brothers, sisters, and I attended.

She was married to the late Stephen Weldon, Sr., mother of 9 children: Harry Weldon, Dick Weldon, Kay Weldon Nass, Don Weldon, Betty Weldon Doyle, Bob Weldon, Paul Weldon, myself, and the late Steve Weldon, Jr.; 37 grandchildren: Stephen W. Weldon III, Lillian Weldon Speakman, Doris Weldon, Catherine Weldon LeMand, John Weldon, Jennifer Weldon Higgins, Harry Weldon, Jr., Earl Weldon, Lisa Weldon Cowper, Paula Weldon Chaplin, David Weldon, Richard Weldon, Jr., Kerry Weldon McDermott, Timothy Weldon, Craig Weldon, Robert Nass II, Curt Nass, Scott Nass, Tracy Nass Brown, the late Christopher Nass, Donald Weldon, Jr., Glen Weldon, Sandra Doyle Moon, Sharon Doyle Freeman, the late Robert Weldon II, Jeff Weldon, Greg Weldon, Julie Weldon, Clay Weldon, Clint Weldon, Chad Weldon, Christie Weldon, Karen Weldon, Kristin Weldon, Kimberly Weldon, Curt Weldon, Jr., and Andrew Weldon; 54 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great grandchildren.

Her funeral service will be held at Marcus Hook Baptist Church, in Linwood, PA, on April 2, 1996, at 11 a.m. Friends may call from 9:30 a.m. until 11 a.m. at the church. Internment will follow the service at Lawncroft Memorial Cemetery in Linwood. The Catherine Weldon Christian Education Fund has been setup to receive donations in lieu of flowers. Contributions will be used to provide educational funding for children of families throughout the area. Donations can be sent to the Catherine Weldon Christian Education Fund, c/o the First National Bank of West Chester, P.O. Box 523, West Chester PA 19381.

My mother was truly a remarkable woman. Words cannot express how deeply she will be missed by her friends, neighbors, and relatives.

## 150 YEARS FOR THE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF DALLAS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the First United Methodist Church of Dallas. This church has seen the city of Dallas grow from the small town that Dallas was in the late 1860's to the booming metropolis of today.

The history of the First United Methodist Church of Dallas begins in 1846 when the Methodist Church sent a minister to the small town of Dallas. The population of the city was about 200. The reverend from the Methodist church met with several resident, formed a small congregation and proceeded to build Dallas' first church on the corner of Commerce and Lamar. In 1879, the church was destroyed by fire. The second church resided at the corner of Commerce and Prather from 1894 to 1916. Then, the church purchased land on the corner on Ross and Harwood and began the construction of the church we know today. It was not completed until February 7, 1926, exactly 80 years after its formation.

During the 1960's, the church was a meeting place for civil rights activists in downtown Dallas. No other church would let blacks meet in Dallas, but the First United Methodist Church has never discriminated and has always allowed groups to congregate non-violently within their walls. They believe in accepting people into their church and not turning away people who need their help.

The First United Methodist Church of Dallas, today, is a downtown church which has a distinct identity and culture all of its own and has been able to flourish. People come from as far as north Texas and Waco making the trek downtown, and they pass more convenient churches along the way. Music and the arts are the First United Methodist Church's outreach to its congregation. Many people attend the other activities at the church during the week as well as on Sunday. On Wednesday, the church holds a weekly midday music program where the music is free and a hot home-cooked meal is provided for \$5.

While downtown churches in many cities are shutting their doors, and are experiencing a decline or moving to the suburbs, the First United Methodist Church of Dallas is holding its own with no plans of abandoning its home in the inner city.

The church is a spiritual landmark for anyone who has lived in Dallas, and everyone has come to know the First United Methodist Church of Dallas and the people who work there as friends. It provides a wealth of services in support to the community and should truly be congratulated for its commitment to Dallas and the people who attend this church. This 150th anniversary celebration recognizes all that the church has given to Dallas, and now it is our turn to give back to it. We wish the First United Methodist Church of Dallas a happy 150 years and many more.

## TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to the 1.7 million men and women across America who serve as firefighters. They risk their own lives each day to protect our communities from the destruction that fire causes. They are truly American heroes.

Our Nation, rich in so many things, cannot escape fire's grasp. The United States has a higher incidence of death and property loss due to fire than any other industrialized nation in the world. Each year, we are painfully reminded of the death and destruction fire can cause. Last year alone, 4,275 people died in fires—an average of one death every 2 hours. Fires injured over 27,000 others.

Specifically, I rise today to commend our volunteer firefighters for the excellent job they do in protecting our country's and my State's rural areas. These special people take their own free time, after working long hours on their regular jobs, and volunteer so that others might rest assured that they are well protected. They give everything and expect nothing.

Almost 90 percent of our Nation's fire service is volunteer. In my State of Alabama, 30,000 men and women proudly serve as volunteer firefighters. These dedicated volunteers often must overcome more than just deadly fires. Their fire departments often operate on small budgets, using old equipment, and with small water supplies.

The value of volunteer fire departments extends beyond fire and safety protection. In Alabama's small communities, the building often serves as the community center. Firefighters bind communities together, and they truly embody the idea of people helping other people.

Last fall, after Hurricane Opal's destruction came through Alabama, I accompanied the volunteer department in Gold Hill one Sunday cleaning up the yard of an elderly woman. A huge tree lay across her driveway. We spent several hours removing the limbs and debris from the blocked driveway, clearing a path for her in case of a medical emergency. Being part of such a show of community spirit after such a devastating storm was truly remarkable.

On the way home that evening, I spoke with a crew of power company employees who had just returned from their job of restoring power to homes. One employee told me that were it not for the thousands of volunteer firefighters who began clearing downed trees from the road, it would have been impossible for the power company to reach many of Alabama's hardest hit areas and restore electricity.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the three Alabamians who were among the Nation's fallen firefighters. Their names were inscribed on the Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Maryland last fall. Jay Boothe, a 17 year old from Shelby County, Bedford Cash, a member of the U.S. Forest Service in Tuskegee, and Herbert Smith, also of Shelby County, paid the ultimate price—giving their lives in the line of duty. In the January edition of the Volunteer,

the newsletter of the Alabama Association of Volunteer Fire Departments, Linda Boothe, the mother of Jay Boothe, wrote about the memorial dedication:

The honor and tributes paid to these fallen heroes is a wonderful display of how a country does care and remember its other heroes—those who serve their country in their own communities and fight the war against the fiery dragon that threatens through carelessness. The monumental plaque with the names of the firefighters that died in 1994 now stands at the monument site so that others can read these heroes' names for years to come.

That, Mr. Speaker, truly sums up the valuable role these volunteers play in so many lives each and every day across this great country. On behalf of the U.S. Congress and a grateful Nation, I say Thank you and God bless you.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWER PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Satellite Home Viewer Protection Act of 1996 seeks to break the logjam in negotiations between the satellite TV industry and network broadcasters created by the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1994, and to provide subscribers with rights and remedies with respect to reception of satellite-delivered network signals. The Home Viewer Protection Act accomplishes these goals in several ways.

The bill adds new section 119(a)(2)(D) which requires satellite carriers to notify their new and existing subscribers of the network signal restrictions of the 1994 Home Viewer Act. Many subscribers have complained that they have spent hundreds of dollars on satellite equipment without being told that they may not be eligible for service of certain network signals. Further, existing subscribers have had their network service turned off with little or no explanation or information from their satellite carriers. The bill will resolve this problem by placing an affirmative duty on satellite carriers to inform their potential subscribers of the network restrictions prior to their providing service, as well as inform their current subscribers of the restrictions by a date certain.

The bill also provides subscribers, whose service of network signals is challenged by their local network affiliates, a direct means of determining whether they are still eligible for service. If a local affiliate challenges a subscriber in its local service area under the 1994 act, the satellite carrier must inform the subscriber of the challenge in writing. The subscriber then has 30 days to request the satellite carrier to conduct a signal intensity measurement at his household to determine if he is eligible for service of the network signal that is the subject of the challenge. If the subscriber does not make a timely written request, then the satellite carrier must terminate service. The limits placed on the number of measurements that the satellite carrier must conduct, established in the 1994 act, are retained.

If the signal intensity measurement determines that the subscriber is an unserved

household, then the local network affiliate must reimburse the satellite carrier for the cost of the survey. If the measurement reveals that the subscriber does not reside in an unserved household, then subscriber must reimburse the satellite carrier.

In order for the new signal intensity measurement procedure to work, there must, of course, be accepted standards for the measurement. Both satellite carriers and broadcasters agreed in 1994 that they would work out the parameters of the measurement under the current law, but they have been unable to do so. The bill provides both sides with a short negotiation period in which to voluntarily agree to terms and conditions, followed by binding arbitration. Arbitration would be governed by the provisions of title 9 of the United States Code. Whether the signal intensity measurement standards are developed through agreement or arbitration, they must be deposited with the Register of Copyrights for public inspection and copying.

Finally, the bill makes two additional changes regarding the signal intensity measurement. By deleting section 119(a)(8)(D), the measurement is confined to only those subscribers residing within the predicted grade B contour, local service area, of the network affiliate station issuing the challenge. Under the current law, the network has the option of challenging and testing subscribers outside their local service area. As a practical matter, however, most broadcast stations' advertising rate cards are based upon viewers residing within the stations' local service area, so loss of viewership resulting from subscribers outside the local service area does not economically harm broadcasters. Consequently, there is no reason to vest broadcasters with the ability to issue challenges against, and terminate the service of, subscribers who do not reside within their local service area.

The signal intensity measurement procedures of the current law are scheduled to expire at the end of this year. Because of the lack of industry agreement, the procedures have not functioned as envisioned in 1994. Consequently, the bill extends the procedures by an additional year, so that the network challenge and signal intensity measurement regime will not expire until December 31, 1997. I intend to announce a hearing date and a date for markup after the Easter/Passover break.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO COLETTE JOHNSON

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the excellent work and accomplishment of Colette Johnson for being a national winner in the Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary. Colette is a senior at Abraham Lincoln High School in Council Bluffs, IA.

I want to offer my congratulations to Colette and to VFW Post 737 in Council Bluffs for sponsoring her in this contest. Following is Colette's inspirational essay "Answering America's Call."

#### ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Colette Johnson)

It's time to put the phone back on the hook. She's been trying to get through to you. You took the phone off to forget about your responsibilities. But it's an urgent call. She's been trying to get through. She needs your help. She's calling now. America's calling. You need to answer her call.

Who's calling? America? Your country. But without people she's just a name. A country isn't great because of its land. A country isn't great because of its buildings or cars or weapons. The only thing that can make a country great is its people—people who care, people who are willing to give of themselves, because they have a dream bigger than themselves—a dream of what America should be. America needs dreamers. She needs people who see a land free from the destruction of pollution, where the beauty of nature is cherished and protected. She needs people who see a land free from the shame of pornography, where women and children are never exploited, but are respected. America needs people who see a land where every home is safe from drug abuse and alcoholism, where it is safe to drive through every neighborhood, where every child is free from the fear of abuse and kidnapping, where no one is discriminated against because of their age or color or disability, where all men are brothers, and all brothers are kind. America needs dreamers.

But America needs dreamers who will wake up and do something. It's not enough to dream. America needs people who will make their dreams a reality. She needs people who will do what they should do and not just what is easy to do. America needs dreamers who will plant trees, conserve water, ride bikes, people who will protest pornography and protect its victims. She needs dreamers who will provide foster homes and adopt and love unloved children. America's dreamers need to work with drug and alcohol rehabilitation. America needs dreamers who will look beyond age and color and disability and love all people.

Be a dreamer. America needs dreamers. But more importantly, be a dreamer who makes a dream a reality. As Henry David Thoreau said, "If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours." Don't leave the phone off the hook any longer. Answer America's call. She needs you.

#### ELIMINATE DOUBLE TAXATION OF LUMP SUM SEPARATION BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, H.R. 3183, which would eliminate double taxation of lump sum separation benefits for a veteran who is subsequently determined to be entitled to compensation for a service-connected disability.

This bill would not only do equity, it would correct a legislative oversight.

Prior to 1981, the Department of Veterans Affairs was required to recoup only 75 percent of the total amount of the military separation payment by withholding disability compensation. This provision was intended to account for the inequity of recouping taxable separation pay with nontaxable compensation.

The enactment of 10 U.S.C. 1174(h) eliminated the percentage recoupment and established total recoupment of separation pay. The effect is to require the veteran who has paid income tax on the total separation pay to, in effect, pay that tax again, out of his disability compensation.

H.R. 3183 would correct this inequity by limiting future recoupment of separation pay to no more than 75 percent of the benefit received.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

RETIREMENT OF JAMES E. SULLIVAN

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Mr. James E. Sullivan of Springfield, MA, on his retirement from the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority after more than 20 years of diligent service. Mr. Sullivan, or Jimmy, is a lifelong resident of Springfield and hails from a family with a strong tradition in public service. The youngest of five brothers, James answered the call to public service shortly after his graduation from Cathedral High School in 1949 when he joined the 104th Air National Guard. Jimmy served the Guard dutifully for 9 years, handling supplies and public relations for the 104th. Following his honorable discharge, James began a distinguished working career in a wide variety of occupations including finance, sales, media, and ultimately transportation. It was in this final area that James excelled, working his way up the ladder of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority from a toll taker to an assistant superintendent, a position he held for the past 17 years.

In addition to his outstanding work for the MTA, Jimmy was extremely active in a host of community activities. He served as president of the Sacred Heart Holy Name Society and is currently a lecturer and a eucharistic minister at Our Lady of Hope Parish in Springfield. He was also a member of several organizations that have made tremendous contributions to the Springfield community. Among these organizations are the Knights of Columbus, the Archbishop Williams Council, and the Springfield Elks Lodge. James also served as the chairman of the Ward 2 Democratic Committee in Springfield. It was also from this position that he offered tremendous support for the many area politicians who hailed from ward 2, including myself.

In addition to these other activities, Jimmy has been tremendously active in Irish affairs both at home and abroad. As a member of the John Boyle O'Reilly Club and the host of an Irish radio program for 25 years, he is intensely proud of his Irish heritage. These two activities have provided him with an ideal vehicle to expose several generations of Irish-Americans, in the Springfield area, to the rich traditions of song and history that Ireland enjoys. He has also been a longtime advocate of the peace process and I know he has done much to promote this sentiment throughout our region.

I would like to congratulate Jimmy on a wonderful career and I wish him all the best

as he enjoys his retirement with his wife Peggy, his children Margaret, Sean, and Thomas, and his granddaughter Kaila. While this retirement is a tremendous loss for the MTA, I know that it will enable him to devote even more time to a family he cares for deeply.

I would also like to salute Jimmy Sullivan as a true public servant. His devotion to his family, his church, his job, his country, and his heritage have enabled him to enrich the lives of all who know him. As his Congressman, fellow Democrat, and personal friend, I join the citizens of the Second Congressional District in offering Jimmy our heartfelt congratulations. His life and service to his community are an inspiration to us all and I thank him for all that he has done.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the last minimum wage adjustment made in 1989 has been completely eroded by inflation. However, we can learn from the experience of that last increase to help assuage the fears that another increase will be detrimental to employment opportunities.

According to analysis by Richard B. Freeman, the preeminent labor economist from Harvard University, studies done on the 1989 minimum wage increase show "that moderate increases in the minimum (wage) transferred income to the lower paid without any apparent adverse effect on employment. \* \* \*

Translation: the 1989 minimum wage increase did not cost jobs; it did boost the incomes of affected workers.

Mr. Speaker, the 1989 increase was overwhelmingly supported on a bipartisan basis in both the House and the Senate before being signed into law by President Bush. It is time for this Congress to address the wage erosion for low-wage workers with a meaningful minimum wage increase. It is time that the people's House began addressing the real concerns of people.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, on March 27, 1996, I was unavoidably detained and missed one rollcall vote. I would like the record to show that had I been present for rollcall vote No. 94, on H.R. 1833, the so-called partial-birth abortion ban, I would have voted "no."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN HERITAGE CLUBS OF NORWALK-LA MIRADA AND CARSON, CA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special group of individuals who have generously supported the American Heritage Clubs of Norwalk-La Mirada and Carson, CA. It is through these contributions of time, energy, and unwavering dedication, that the young people of our community receive the educational opportunity they deserve. The kindness of the following individuals is greatly appreciated:

Roger Leue, for three decades of dedication to Carson's youth; Ted Kimura's support of the 1995 tour of our Nation's Capital; Dr. Caroline Hee for her continuous support and her special floral arrangement at the 1995 Luau; the leadership Elito Santarina displayed in organizing the Carson High American Heritage tour of Washington, DC; the financial support of Dr. Dhyam Lal for the 1994-95 trip; to our 1996 grand marshal, Jesse Sapolu and the fine example he sets for not only the youth of the Pacific Islands, but for all Americans; and the financial support provided by Mayor Don Dear greatly contributed to the success of the Washington, DC, tour for students of Stephen White Middle School.

In addition, we owe a debt of gratitude to Peggy Flores for her guidance and smiling face; Cheri Webster for her willingness to always rise to the challenges that the Washington tours present; Desiree Sullenger for her tireless work on numerous fundraisers; Jim and Bette Hannum, Bev Thies and Marianne Estes, your presence on the trips to Washington was immeasurable; Ernie and Jolinda Marquez and Joe and Mary Mendoza, concerned and caring parents are the foundation of the American Heritage Clubs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these special individuals. Their commitment enables the youth of Norwalk-La Mirada and Carson to make these annual historic and educational trips to Washington, DC. The youth in our community will be forever grateful to each of these caring individuals for helping with this extremely valuable experience.

THE INDIANA REGIONAL MINORITY SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL IS VERY GOOD NEWS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, thank God there is good news as well as bad.

The Indiana Regional Minority Supplier Development Council is very good news because it plays a positive and effective role in building up the backbone of American enterprise, small business.

For nearly 20 years the council has brought together large majority businesses with small minority business suppliers in the State of Indiana. And the result has been a very happy one both for the large and small corporations.

In 1976 the Indiana Regional Minority Supplier Development Council was responsible for generating about 6 million dollars' worth of business between the large and small companies. By 1982 that figure had grown to \$38,800,000. All this meant expanding employment opportunities and expanding businesses which have proved their capacity to endure and continue contributing to our economy.

All Hoosiers and, in a larger sense, all Americans are the beneficiaries of this fine organization which under the leadership of Donald Jones is obviously here to stay and one more reason why the American free enterprise system is also here to stay.

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CITIZENS FROM FORT WORTH  
EARN EDUCATIONAL HONORS

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HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge two outstanding citizens from the city of Fort Worth who have won national education honors and made themselves shining examples to their community.

When Shirley Knox-Benton, who is the principal of Dunbar High School in Fort Worth, first arrived at the school she encountered a situation where students were unable to learn. Gang violence was rampant, trash was everywhere, and good students were afraid to shine.

Mr. Speaker, along with the invaluable help from some dedicated parents, Mrs. Knox-Benton turned Dunbar High around. That success has not gone unnoticed, as this week Mrs. Knox-Benton was notified that she had won a 1996 Reader's Digest American Hero in Education award along with a \$10,000 check for Dunbar High and \$5,000 for herself.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Knox-Benton is the first Fort Worth winner in this 8-year program. She was chosen from a pool of 650 nominees nationwide. Her commitment to excellence, and her leadership at this critical time in our Nation's education system both deserve the highest honor.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to honor a student at Dunbar High, senior Kim Wood. Mr. Wood is the only student in the Fort Worth school district to win a National Achievement Scholarship for Black Americans.

Mr. Wood won the award by scoring in the 98th percentile among all juniors nationwide and in the top 3 percent among black students on the Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test.

Mr. Speaker, by winning these national honors, Mrs. Knox-Benton and Mr. Wood have held themselves up as shining examples of what can be accomplished through hard work and a dedication to success. I wish them both the best in their future endeavors.

NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES ACT  
OF 1996

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the National Invasive Species Act of 1996 which is being introduced today by Congressman STEVEN LATOURETTE and Senator JOHN GLENN to establish a national voluntary ballast management program for vessels visiting U.S. ports. In addition to ballast management, this legislation will provide for research, education, and new technology to investigate and prevent species introduction in coastal and inland waters.

Aquatic species invasion is of tremendous concern in the San Francisco Bay/Delta Estuary. According to a recent report, the San Francisco Bay and the entire Delta is now considered "the most invaded aquatic ecosystem in North America."

Current estimates indicate that an average of at least one new species is established every 12 weeks in the Bay, posing serious threats to the Bay ecosystem and economy. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on controlling introduced species, and there are other expenses, such as reduced shipping efficiency due to hull fouling species and damages to piers from wood boring species.

The most disturbing cost of introduced species is the extinction or regional eradication of native species in the Estuary through competition and predation from introduced species. Introduced species have contributed to the extinction of some species of California freshwater fish and are now strongly contributing to the further demise of some endangered marsh birds and mammals. One introduced species, the Chinese mitten crab, can multiply so prolifically that it poses a threat to the Bay-Delta Estuary's ecology, agriculture, and water agencies. The presence of this species and other introduced species have led to increasing restrictions on channel dredging, levee maintenance, water diversions, and other economic activities in and near the Estuary, with costly implications for the whole of California's economy.

The ballast water of commercial vessels is a leading vector by which nonindigenous species enter U.S. waters. Cargo vessels arrive with thousands of tons of ballast water used to achieve the necessary trim and stability for ocean voyage. The ballast water contains eggs, larvae, and other marine organisms which are released in port depending on a vessel's cargo-loading requirements. One vessel could discharge tens of millions of viable organisms in San Francisco Bay. Hundreds of cargo vessels arrive each year in the Bay, establishing essentially a "biotic corridor" for species invasions in this coastal area. Ballast exchange can reduce the probability of ballast transfers of these non-native species.

There is tremendous support for Mr. LATOURETTE's bill among environmental groups, water agencies, and state and federal agencies in the Bay Area and throughout the country. Understanding the patterns of species invasions and reducing the occurrence of those invasions is imperative in promoting the economic and ecological health of our coastal

resources. I encourage members to join me in supporting this legislation.

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CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT  
OF BETTY BOYER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Betty Boyer, a legend in Illinois journalism who is retiring this month. In 1966, she started her own newspaper, the Coles County Daily Times, in Charleston, IL, because she was not satisfied with the quality of local news reporting. You can imagine what the reaction was to such an enterprise at that time. Despite her detractors, Betty not only survived, but thrived, and in the process raised the standard for news coverage in the area. I would like to congratulate her on a distinguished career, and also thank her for her contributions to the quality of life in the 19th District.

Betty started her journalism career working for the other paper in town, The Courier-News. After a couple of years with the Times, Betty purchased the competition, and in 1969 formed the Times-Courier. She sold the paper to Howard Publications in 1972, but remained there to run the show, same as before. Perhaps Betty's most extraordinary quality is her diverse character. Regarded by all as sweet-natured, she is a loving wife and mother of three, and also has six grandchildren. She is equally known for her tough stances in dealing with city officials who objected to her straight-ahead style of journalism. Add to that the talented and professional staff who worked for her, many of whom moved on to larger arenas, that still consider her a magnificent boss, if not a surrogate mother. The stories of Betty desperately seeking bank loans or saving the paper supply from a flooded basement have joined a canon that encompasses a career of over 30 years. In addition to her journalistic accomplishments, Betty was named the "Outstanding Citizen" in 1982 by the Charleston Area Chamber of Commerce and has been a patron of the local arts.

Mr. Speaker, conventional wisdom says that you cannot believe everything you read. Regular readers of the Times-Courier beg to differ. Thankfully, the quality Betty has worked so hard to achieve will be with us for a long time. It has been an honor to represent Betty Boyer in the U.S. Congress, I wish her every happiness as she enters this new stage of her life.

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TRIBUTE TO LOUIS PATAKI

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Hudson Valley and the people of my congressional district sustained a tremendous loss this week when Louis Pataki, father of New York Governor George Pataki, passed away.

A life-long resident of the Hudson Valley, Mr. Pataki was born in Peekskill, NY, into a family of Hungarian immigrants. It was in

Peekskill that he raised his own family and continued to operate the family farm for many years. Mr. Pataki was a beloved father and grandfather whose devoted care shaped the lives of his children and grandchildren.

Louis Pataki was also devoted to his community and to his country. He worked as a mailman and retired as assistant postmaster in Peekskill after 30 years of service. For more than 50 years, he also served as a volunteer fireman who protected the lives and property of his neighbors.

Speaking on behalf of the Pataki family, the Governor said “\* \* \* no one cared more or did more for his family and community than our father. We owe everything to him, and we will miss him enormously.” What better tribute to family values has any of us ever heard?

Mr. Speaker, we have sustained a great loss and we reach out to the Pataki family in their grief. But even so, the spirit and integrity of Louis Pataki continues on in his wonderful family, and in the memory of his many friends whose own lives were enriched by him.

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THE MARCH OF THE LIVING  
PROGRAM

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HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, next month thousands of young people will participate in the March of the Living Program. I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate the participants and organizers of this very special program.

Since 1988, the March of the Living Program has provided over 20,000 young people from around the world with an extraordinary method of Holocaust education. Participants of the program are taken to visit the concentration camps in Poland to view the sites of Nazi atrocities. They are shown the gas chambers, crematoria, and piles of personal articles confiscated from the children who perished in the camps. From there, the participants go to Israel to see the great triumph of those who survived the Holocaust and went on to create a nation.

Although this program will be a unique and wonderful opportunity for the participants, it will not receive the support of the Austrian Government. The Austrian Government has chosen not to participate in the program, and is thereby passing up an opportunity to affirm its commitment to the preservation of Jewish heritage. I am very disappointed in this decision, and have written to the Austrian President and Ambassador asking them to reconsider this decision.

The March of the Living will go forward this year, and it will be a profound experience for all those participating. It will be truly unfortunate, however, if the Austrian Government is not one of those participants.

TRIBUTE TO TRUMAN KOEHLER  
ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM  
SANDOZ CORP.

HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, in a time when America so desperately needs clear leadership; in a time when America so desperately needs ethical leaders; in a time when America needs to rally all of our best resources to find effective and fair ways to make crucial business, community and government decisions, I am pleased to bring to your attention an excellent role model for all of us.

The exemplary business leader to whom I refer is Truman L. Koehler. Truman currently serves Sandoz Corp. as the president of Master Builders, Inc., based in Cleveland, OH, and as a member of the executive committee for Sandoz Corp., based in New York. But he plans to retire from these positions on May 1 to return to his home since 1981 in my favorite city, Charlotte, NC.

This is good news for Charlotte, for North Carolina, and for America. For during all of his business life, Truman has used his time, mind, and leadership talents to improve the quality of life on local, State, and national levels. With time away from daily management duties, I fully expect us to benefit from Truman's leadership in many ways on all of these levels.

Truman prepared himself for industry by earning a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Muhlenberg College in Allentown, PA. He continued to prepare himself for business leadership by earning a master's degree in experimental statistics from Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ, while working in quality control for Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., from 1952 to 1957. His keen mind and straight-forward manner were great assets to American Cyanamid Corp. in a wide variety of technical, marketing, and management assignments from 1957 to 1981. While taking on increasing management responsibility, Truman took time to develop and teach a series of evening courses in applied statistics in areas such as biology, agriculture, and ecology.

Truman came to Charlotte in 1981 as president and chief executive officer for the Sodyeco Division of Martin Marietta Corp. When Sandoz Ltd. of Basel, Switzerland, purchased Sodyeco in 1983, and later merged it with Sandoz United States dyes and chemical businesses, Sandoz worldwide executives selected Truman to continue to run the new company, Sandoz Chemicals Corp. As president and chief executive officer of these businesses for 10 years, Truman led State and local initiatives that brought community and business interests together for the benefit of all our citizens.

For example; during his 10 years in Charlotte, Truman chaired the mayor's Blue Ribbon Committee that recommended and then guided the development of an emergency response system for the city; served as a director Executive Committee member and a leader of the nationally acclaimed Environmental School for the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; encouraged the development of a Manufacturer's Council to assure a steady and effective partnership among manufacturing merchandising and service members within

the Charlotte Chamber; and to represent manufacturing interests in the community; served the community as a trustee of Science Museums of Charlotte; served all of the citizens of the State as chairman of the North Carolina Governor's Commission on Hazardous Waste Disposal; and continued to serve his alma mater as a trustee of Muhlenberg College on Allentown, PA.

During that time, Truman also served our Nation by using his commitment to intelligent and safe management of safety and environmental issues to help set standards and policies for the professions and industries he has served. He is a Fellow of the American Society for Quality Control and has served as director of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chemical Manufacturers Association, and the National Paint and Coating Association.

Truman is recognized by his professional colleagues as a strong example of the best in American management. They know him to be an able and talented manager with a sincere concern for the financial and safety welfare of his employees; committed to safety and environmental responsibility; and an intelligent business executive who cares about the quality of life for his employees and his communities.

Charlotte enthusiastically welcomes back one of our most progressive and effective business civic leaders.

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TRIBUTE TO EDDIEMAE  
LIVINGSTON, A "CAN DO" WOMAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce my colleagues to Ms. Eddiemae Livingston. Ms. Livingston is a true "can do" woman. I have known her for 30+ years and I still marvel at her compassion, passions, and competence.

Eddiemae Livingston was born in Newberry, SC. She was the valedictorian of her high school graduating class and graduated cum laude from Benedict College in 1942. She was employed for nearly 5 years by the Federal Government in Washington, DC, and Newark, NJ. The city of Newark benefited from Ms. Livingston's expertise for more than 40 years. She served in a variety of positions from clerk-typist to assistant chief clerk, and executive secretary.

Ms. Livingston has a passion for perfection. This quality is evident in her professional, civic, social, and religious activities. She is active in many organizations and her skills and leadership have been recognized by all.

She has been active as a girls' counselor at the Newark YMWCA. Her work with the Newark Branch NAACP has been extraordinary. She served as an executive board member for 12 years. She now holds the title of Board Member Emeritus. She holds two NAACP life memberships and two NAACP Golden Heritage memberships. Her membership with the Hopewell Baptist Church began in 1963. She has served as its financial secretary for more than 12 years. Ms. Livingston has been a board member of the Newark Community Health Centers for 7 years and a member of

the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women.

Eddiemae Livingston enjoys bridge and poetry writing. In 1989, I was deeply honored when Ms. Livingston read one of her original compositions at the swearing-in reception for my first term in Congress. She has written two books, "Poems and Reflections For All Occasions" and "Bridge Reflections in Rhyme."

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to commend to the permanent record of the U.S. Congress the life and works of Ms. Eddiemae Livingston.

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COLORADO UNIVERSITY ATOMIC  
PHYSICS PROGRAM IS NO. 1

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Atomic and Molecular Physics Program at the University of Colorado, which was recently ranked first in the Nation by U.S. News and World Report.

Coloradans are very proud of these CU scientists, who this year won a ranking above such great institutions as Harvard, MIT, Stanford, and the University of California, in gaining this recognition.

The 8 professors and 40 graduate students in this small but powerful program have reason to be proud. The No. 1 ranking was based on a survey of department heads and directors of graduate schools who rated the institu-

tions on the excellence of scholarship, curriculum, and quality of both faculty and graduate students.

Special recognition goes to CU physicists Eric Cornell and Carl Weiman and graduate students Jason Ensher and Michael Matthews who gained headlines last year when they created a new state of matter that was first predicted by Albert Einstein. This team, in a cooperative effort with the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], created a new state of matter by cooling rubidium atoms to less than 170 billionths of a degree above absolute zero. At that temperature, atoms lose their individual identity and combine into a superatom form. For more than 25 years, scientists have been working to create this effect.

I've been watching the achievement of this great program for years and I am thrilled that they are finally getting the recognition they deserve. I join Chancellor Roderic Park, the faculty, students, and alumni at CU and physicists everywhere in celebrating the achievements of this great program.

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HONORING GREEK INDEPENDENCE  
DAY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 28, 1996*

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, last week marked a monumental day for the thousands of Greek-American residents throughout our

country. As you know, the very democratic principles which our American Founding Fathers were inspired by in creating our independence were originally born in ancient Greece. This past March 25, we celebrated the 175th anniversary of the independence of the nation of Greece.

In more modern times, the Greek-United States relationship has grown especially strong. In fact, Greece is one of only three countries in the world which allied itself with the United States in every major international conflict in this century.

Our celebration this day was unfortunately tempered by the pain and outrage felt by Cypriots who have lived with 20 years of occupation and horrible human rights abuses. We must keep in mind how essential it is for the United States to: First, keep the pressure on Turkey, second, to address these terrible atrocities, third, to further help the people of Cyprus, and finally fourth, to do all we can to stabilize relations between Turkey and Greece.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me mention that this weekend many of my friends and colleagues—including several constituents from the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Church in my district—will be marching up Fifth Avenue to celebrate this historic event. I join with them, and the over 1 million American citizens who are of Greek ancestry, in celebrating this very special occasion. I look forward to many more years of fostering the close relationship which exists between America and Greece.