

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