

strictly forbidden", evidence of illegal drug use was present. Snorting could be heard throughout the evening in the bathroom stalls. At one point a straw fell onto the bathroom floor from inside a stall. There was also clandestine exchanges of money and substances in dark corners of the dance floor throughout the night.

This was not the first time that the Mellon Auditorium played host to a gay event. During the "1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation", the Mellon Auditorium was host to the officially sanctioned "The National S/M Leather Fetish Conference." The 1993 Gay March was designed to show America that gays are in the mainstream of society and just like everybody else. The S/M event featured members of the hardcore dominant and submissive homosexual community. Interviews I conducted at the time with participants revealed men who viewed pain as pleasure and total domination as an ideal. The participants paraded around the Mellon auditorium in dog collars, chains, and had piercing in every conceivable body part. Virtually nude men who were "submissive" were being led around on leashes by their "dominant" partners or "masters".

The 1993 S/M conference at the Mellon Auditorium also featured a slide show presentation, show casing an example of some of the "mainstream" aspects of the gay lifestyle. A series of graphic photos depicting various sexual acts were prominently displayed. One photo featured a man "fisting" another man. "Fisting" is the practice of inserting a fist as far up the anus as is possible. The image on the screen defied human anatomy. The arm was inserted up to the elbow. Participants at the event pondered the series of photos as though viewing priceless artwork.

The 1993 S/M conference also featured sexually explicit magazines and paraphernalia to help fully experience the S & M lifestyle. One tract titled "The guide to safe S/M" cautioned that consuming fecal matter was a "high risk activity" for the transmission of the HIV virus, but maintained that urinating in the mouth was a "low risk activity". Several publications on display advocated pedophilia.

In order to procure a Federal building for any type of event, a maze of paper work must be filled out and adherence to strict regulations must be met. Despite the flaunting of public nudity, illicit sexual activity, illegal drug use and pornography at both of these homosexual events, law enforcement never intervened. Contrast this with the controversy that inevitably follows when someone attempts to erect a nativity scene in a public building.

The 1966 Cherry Jubilee weekend proves that the homosexual agenda is advancing in Washington. The use of two Federal buildings during the Cherry Jubilee weekend in Washington reveals how successful the homosexual lobby has been in "mainstreaming" their agenda. Voters, consumers and stockholders should hold the government and corporations accountable when they underwrite events like Cherry Jubilee. The voters need to ask which side of the "Culture War" the Republican party is on and what real change the so called "GOP Revolution" has wrought. The GOP leadership on Capitol Hill needs to explain how an event which featured illicit sexual activity, public nudity and evidence of illegal drug use was allowed to occur in a Federal building.

## LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT OF 1921

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, as you know, our Nation's cattle producers face an extraordinary combination of devastatingly low cattle prices and a fed cattle market that has had its competitive nature potentially compromised. With the price of fed cattle even lower than during the Great Depression—when adjusted for inflation—it is critical that Congress and the administration act to improve the competitive nature of cattle markets and the prosperity of our producers.

I am pleased today to introduce legislation that will give the administration legal authority to enact the following reforms:

One, direct the Administrator of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration to develop and implement rules that prohibit noncompetitive captive supply. These should address potential limitations on packer ownership and feeding of slaughter cattle and formula arrangements in which price is not determined competitively. Cattle producers from across the Nation, including the thousands who have recently offered testimony to Secretary Glickman's Advisory Committee on Agricultural Concentration, have clearly identified noncompetitive captive supply as harmful to producers.

Two, direct the Secretary of Agriculture to devise and implement regulations that require mandatory reporting of the prices and terms of sale for slaughter livestock—and the meat and byproducts of such slaughter—purchased by packers who have greater than 5 percent of the market for a given species. This information would be reported to USDA and be made public on an immediate basis. As we move toward an information-based society, the maxim that "knowledge is power" is especially true for our farmers and ranchers.

Three, direct the Secretary of Agriculture to develop rules that require the reporting of export sales of meat to USDA on a weekly basis. This action would help to ensure that all market participants have the opportunity to a level playing field in regard to information about the market.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that you and the rest of my colleagues share my concerns regarding the concentration in agricultural processing that is ripping through rural American and the potential that this concentration may in fact deny competitive markets for independent producers. I ask my colleagues to join me in making possible these much-needed reforms.

## IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 3401, THE BREAST CANCER RESEARCH STAMP ACT

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I introduced legislation which would

provide additional funding for breast cancer research. This innovative idea would authorize the U.S. Postal Service to issue a special first class stamp to be priced at 1 cent above the cost of normal first-class postage. The additional penny would be earmarked for breast cancer research. If only one quarter of the first class letters in the country were sent with this stamp, breast cancer research would receive about \$120 million in additional funds.

The special issued first class stamp would be an entirely voluntary method for interested postal patrons to contribute to breast cancer research. The stamp would deliver a first-class letter as well as provide the satisfaction of contributing to a cause that saves lives.

Since 1960, nearly 1 million American women have died of breast cancer. That number is higher than all of the battlefield casualties that America has suffered this century. Moreover, the overall mortality rate for breast cancer has not changed much despite advances in pharmaceutical, radiological, and surgical interventions.

Given the intense competition for Federal research dollars in a climate of shrinking budgets, the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act would allow anyone who used the Postal Service to contribute to research which will one day result in a cure for breast cancer. Any funds generated by sale of the breast cancer research stamp will supplement—not replace—current appropriations for Federal breast cancer research.

We need to find a cure for breast cancer now. I believe that the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act is an inventive response to an extremely serious health crisis. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

## AMERICA DESERVES TAX RELIEF

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week, America's families finally began to work to provide for their own needs. For the first 128 days of this year, America's families worked to provide for the government.

Since President Clinton took office in 1993, his tax and spend policies have forced taxpayers to work another 6 days to pay their taxes—that is a week's paycheck that they cannot use for their families. The average American will spend more time working to pay his tax bill than he will spend working to provide for food, clothing, and shelter combined. Under the Clinton administration, the rate of growth of real median family income has been zero percent. America's families deserve better.

My Republican colleagues and I believe American taxpayers are taxed too much. If the President and his colleagues are serious about providing tax relief for hard-working families, they will take a first step and join us in our effort to repeal the 4.3-cent gas tax hike. Already, the President is threatening to veto such a measure—just like he vetoed tax relief for American families when he took his veto pen to the Republican balanced budget bill.

I guess the President and his colleagues just like taxes. They have not made an honest