EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO MARJORIE CUTLER BISHOP

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marjorie Cutler Bishop of Old Field, Long Island, NY, an internationally acclaimed artist who is celebrating her 100th birthday on August 23, 1996. I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in applauding and honoring this talented painter and long-valued member of the Three Village community on Suffolk County's north shore.

Marjorie Cutler Bishop was born in Rhode Island, the daughter of a Unitarian clergyman. As a child, Marjorie was stricken with polio, but her entire life she never allowed this ailment to prevent the realization of her dreams. In fact, Marjorie's artistic abilities first revealed themselves when she began to draw pictures on her leg casts. Later, when polio's debilitation had subsided, Marjorie learned to walk with braces and crutches.

Marjorie married Arnold Bishop—literally the boy next door—and moved to New York, where she pursued her goal to study art at the New School in Manhattan. After she finished art school, Marjorie and Arnold spent several years traveling and living in France. During her lifetime, Marjorie studied with Georges Braque and sailed with Albert Einstein. Her work has been exhibited in galleries all over America and Europe, earning critical and public praise for her dimensions and for the quality of light that fills her paintings. Marjorie Cutler Bishop is acknowledged around the world as a leader in the oil-and-sand technique pioneered by Braque.

Marjorie and Arnold eventually settled along Flax Pond in Old Field, her artistic sensibilities certainly enticed by majestic vistas along the Long Island Sound. In 1976, Arnold Bishop passed away and Marjorie continues to live in their Flax Pond home. Her involvement in the Three Village community has always remained strong and even today she is a mainstay and trustee of Setauket's Gallery North where, for many years, she was codirector of the prestigious Outdoor Art Show.

During the month of August, Gallery North will exhibit a retrospective of Marjorie Bishop's work entitled ''Local Color'' and the gallery is hosting a reception for her on August 24 and on her centennial birthday, her friends are planning a special celebration for her.

For centuries, Long Island has been a magnet for talented artists who have enriched our communities by sharing their wonderful artistic gifts with all of us. All of us on Long Island have been blessed by Marjorie Cutler Bishop's world-class artistic talents and I salute her on her 100th birthday. Happy birthday, Marjorie.

PIONEER BRANCH 2, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS IS HONORED

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Pioneer Branch 2 of the National Association of Letter Carriers. In the carriers' annual food drive this year, Pioneer Branch broke its own outstanding past records, and was third in the Nation in the amount of food collected. This year's national food drive may well have been the largest 1-day collection in the world.

Pioneer Branch 2 collected 1,000,361 pounds of food on May 11, which is 500,000 pounds more than last year. Thanks to their efforts, thousands of needy families in the Milwaukee area alone will not have to go to bed hungry.

The letter carriers' continued excellence in helping to feed their community deserves recognition and our commendation. In addition to their fine mail service through all kinds of difficult Milwaukee weather, these dedicated men and women have made a real difference in the quality of life of our city. I cannot thank them enough for their efforts. May their food drive be blessed with continued success.

H.R. 3936, THE SPACE COMMERCIALIZATION PROMOTION ACT OF 1996

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, almost 200 years ago, Thomas Jefferson dispatched a government survey team led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the territory between the Allegheny Mountains and the Pacific coast. As we all learned in school, they blazed a trail that made it possible for others to follow in their place and discovered enough about this continent to make people want to see more. Within a few decades of that first Government mission, private citizens began to follow their path west, some on horseback, some by ox-cart, and some by Conestoga wagon. Jefferson used the power of the Federal Government to blaze a path, but it was these private citizens, using their own resources, who truly opened the western frontier and forever changed the nature of the United States. For those of us who see an American future in space, there is a lesson in our past. Government can blaze new trails, but it takes private citizens, acting on their own, to open new frontiers. After some four decades of Government leadership in blazing new trails in space, it is time for Americans to open this new frontier. More importantly, it is time for Government to get out of the way.

Today, we are introducing H.R. 3936, the ''Space Commercialization Promotion Act of 1996.'' This bill will help get the Government out of the private sector's way when it comes to developing space commercially. For a long time, commercial space activity was not much more than a dream. With the exception of long-distance satellite communications, the cost of doing business in space was so high that few in the private sector could justify the risks. That's changing. The private sector has built up a huge pool of talent and experience in operating space systems for the Federal Government. Now, they're applying those skills and resources to providing goods and services to non-government customers. At the same time, the private sector has demonstrated that it can successfully manage the risks of space activity, and that it can raise funds needed to invest in long-term space projects. In short, free Americans have followed the trail into space blazed by NASA and the Defense Department. Commercial space activity is now a reality. In 1995, this area of the economy generated some $7.5 billion in revenues. Over the last decade, commercial space has proven relatively recession-proof and experienced unprecedented growth, creating jobs, providing tax revenue, and leveraging space technology for the improvement of everyday life. By most accounts, this is just the beginning.

The cost of technology is falling, and new Federal investments in reusable launch vehicles, the international space station, and miniaturized spacecraft components promise to make it easier and less costly for commercial space enterprises to succeed. In short, our Federal space program is continuing to blaze a trail that the spirit of American entrepreneurialism will follow to open the space frontier. We may be on the verge of creating a 21st century version of the Conestoga wagon. Unfortunately, our legal, policy, and regulatory processes have not kept up with the pace of these changes. Current laws and policies were designed to accommodate government activities in space, not to enable the entrepreneur to create new capabilities. Congress and the White House have worked on a bipartisan basis to change that and enable the commercial sector to develop the space frontier. We've had some success, but there is still some way to go. This bill moves us forward in the right direction.

We drafted it to build on past successes in promoting space commercialization, and with an eye towards bipartisanship. Still, some things remain to be worked out between the parties in Congress, and between Congress and the White House. I am committed to doing that so that we continue moving forward together to open the frontier of commercial space.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ROYAL OAK

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Royal Oak, MI.

Royal Oak is a city with a rich past, a dynamic present, and a bright future. The first surveys of the area were made in 1818 by Horatio Ball, who marked a line oak tree with his initial. The following year, Lewis Cass, Territorial Governor of Michigan, was sent to obtain a treaty and purchase a tract of land embodying the Saginaw Bay region. En route to a meeting with the Indians under the full moon of September 1819, Governor Cass stopped for lunch. Resting under the shelter of Horatio Ball's oak tree, he was reminded of the story of Prince Charles II who took shelter in a great oak tree after his forces were defeated in the Battle of Worcester in 1651. Charles eventually reached safety, later became king, and the majestic sheltering oak tree became known as the Royal Oak. From that story, Royal Oak, MI, got its name.

The land at that time was swampy, disease-ridden, and considered uninhabitable. But settlers came, chiefly from western New York. Royal Oak Township was laid out in 1832; the first settlement centered at Chase's Corners, the present intersection of Crooks and Thirteen Mile Road. Orson Starr, who arrived in 1831, was the township's first manufacturer and later a nationally known maker of animal bells. Sherman Stevens, an enterprising young men, arrived in the area in 1835. In 1836, anticipating the completion of the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad, Stevens laid out an unincorporated village in what is now downtown Royal Oak. The first business enterprise, a sawmill, made oak rails for the railroad. The extension and completion of this route fostered growth in the area and caused the center of commercial activity to shift southeast from Chase's Corners to the area now known as Main and Fourth Streets. Churches and schools were established. During the Civil War, the town was known to have hotels and daily mail service.

The village of Royal Oak was incorporated by an act of the Michigan Legislature in 1891. The population at that time was less tan 500. Subsequent prosperity saw property annexations and continued gains in population. In November 1921, citizens adopted a charter providing for a commission form of government and Royal Oak, a village of just over 6,000 people, became a city.

Today, Royal Oak is a reinvigorated city. The population peaked in 1970; while the population has diminished somewhat since its peak, the city is achieving new heights. Royal Oak has always been a desirable community in which to live and work, anchored by excellent public schools and a community college, thriving religious congregations, and many service and philanthropic organizations. In recent years, it has become a model of redevelopment. Under the leadership of city government officials and community leaders, the downtown has experienced a resurgence and is now one of Metropolitan Detroit's prime destinations for dining, shopping, and night life.

My wife, Vicki, and I have the privilege for a second time of calling Royal Oak home. We established our first home together on Rochester Road and lived there from 1957–59. After moving across Woodward Avenue to Berkley, Royal Oak remained our nearby downtown for nearly two decades. We have been Saturday morning regulars at the Farmers' Market since 1957. Our kids played youth hockey in Royal Oak, and we spend countless hours with the other families at the ice arena near Normandy and Crooks. Many of the flourishing businesses started small and we have known the owners and watched their growth.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I join with my fellow citizens in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the city of Royal Oak and look forward to its continued success and well-being.

IN HONOR OF PROJECT CHILDREN: LOCAL MISSIONARIES OF PEACE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all the individuals who make Project Children an outstanding organization. Project Children is a volunteer group which unites young people from Northern Ireland with host families in the United States. These volunteers give of their time to provide the children with a peaceful and enjoyable summer they will always remember.

The word hero truly describes everyone involved with Project Children. John and Joan Hughes are coordinators for the Clifton, NJ chapter of Project Children, and I am gratified by their unwavering devotion. The Hughes' have committed much of their efforts to raising the financing necessary for these children to travel to our country. The past year has brought the organization some well deserved recognition. The Clifton chapter received the Martin Luther King Humanitarian and Civil Rights Award from the New Jersey Education Association. John Hughes was the recipient of a Community Person of the Year Award from the President of Ireland, Mary Robinson.

Many others assist the Hughes' in their efforts to make the children's experiences while in America satisfying, including: Carolyn Malizia, Mary Ann McAdams, Patti Morreale, Joe Masterson, and Edward Phillips. All have dedicated their time and resources to provide a trouble-free 6 weeks away from the strife prevalent in the north of Ireland. I have mentioned only a few of those responsible for Project Children, however there are many others who volunteer their time and deserve our gratitude. Mr. and Mrs. Liam Benson, proprietors of O'Donoghues Restaurant in Hoboken, NJ have graciously donated their services over the past 3 years.

Project Children is an organization founded by Denis Mulchay and his brother Pat Mulchay. This year, Denis Mulchay has once again been nominated as our country's candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. He has also been recognized by President Clinton as one of the Top Ten Cops in the United States. Since its founding in 1975, the organization has grown exponentially and has provided thousands of children countless extraordinary experiences in the United States.

At this time last year, we all hoped that peace, which had for so long eluded the people of Northern Ireland, would become a permanent reality. Unfortunately, the recent resurgence of violence makes the efforts of everyone connected with Project Children particularly valuable. Their generosity of spirit will remain in the hearts of the children forever. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in applauding the extraordinary efforts of these local missionaries of peace.

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY 50TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House and the entire Nation the 50th year anniversary of Lake Superior State University in Sault Ste. Marie, MI, on January 1, 1996.

Lake Superior State University has a growing history stretching back to when it was Fort Brady in 1893. When the fort closed, local businessmen wanted to find use for the buildings and property that would benefit the community. About the same time, the Michigan College of Mining & Technology—currently Michigan Technological University—was looking for a way to accommodate the great number of war veterans who had applied to the college and had been looking for a branch site.

Thus, the Michigan College of Mining & Technology branch college was established for two purposes: to increase the college's facilities for the education of war veterans and to serve the Upper Peninsula, an area comprising one-sixth of the State, that is a considerable distance from other institutions of higher learning.

The Michigan College of Mining & Technology branch at Sault Ste. Marie provided engineering students with their first year of engineering studies and a second year of studies in chemical, electrical, mechanical engineering, or forestry. In addition in 1946, Michigan State University set up a general studies program so that liberal arts credits could be received in Sault Ste. Marie for the first 2 years of course work, and then would be transferable to other 4-year institutions.

In 1966, the college was renamed Lake Superior State College and accorded 4-year status by the Michigan State Board of Education and authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees. The first 4-year graduating class was in 1967. On January 1, 1970, Lake Superior State College was granted complete autonomy and separated from Michigan Technological University. On November 4, 1987, Gov. James Blanchard signed legislation changing Lake Superior State from a college to university.

Since opening in 1946 with a class of 272, the university has grown steadily, and currently has an enrollment of approximately 3,000 students. The campus is a blend of historic and modern architecture that serves the academic, residential, and recreational needs of the university's faculty, students, and community.

Sheri Davie, Chair of the Superior Legacy Committee is sponsoring an all-school reunion

weekend this August 2–4, 1996. One of the key events slated is the burying of a time capsule on the campus to be opened 50 years from now.

Besides a fine academic and cultural center, Lake Superior State University is a division I, NCAA hockey powerhouse. Even though it is the smallest division I school, college's hockey champions reside in Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Speaker, Lake Superior State University has a proud history. On behalf of the State of Michigan and the entire Nation, I would like to congratulate Lake Superior State University on 50 years of quality education.

THANK YOU, CHRISTY STRAWMAN, FOR YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff—and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—Christy Strawman, my senior telecommunications policy advisor—for everything she's done for me and my constituents in the 5 years that she has worked in my office.

Christy came to work in my office in 1991 as a legislative assistant. In that position, she handled a wide variety of issues—briefing me on legislation and responding to constituent inquiries on issues for which she was responsible.

Two years later, when my legislative director left my office, I asked Christy to head up my legislative staff. As my legislative director, Christy managed the other members of my legislative staff and coordinated my overall legislative agenda. She also worked with the legislative counsel in drafting legislation. In particular, she advised me on telecommunications and securities matters, health care, trade, environmental and transportation issues.

In January 1995, when the Republican takeover of Congress allowed me to assume the chairmanship of the House Telecommunications and Finance Committee, I asked Christy to devote her entire focus to working with me, subcommittee staff, and subcommittee members to help hammer out comprehensive telecommunications reform legislation—legislation that had proved elusive in the 103d Congress. But Christy knew the issues, knew the personalities, and knew my priorities for telecommunications reform legislation. As the process dragged on, the hours were long, and the negotiations were often frustrating. But 3 years after we first began the effort, Republicans and Democrats, House Members and Senators, and congressional leaders and administration officials finally reached an agreement that we could all support. In February, President Clinton signed the Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996 into law. Much of the credit for making the goal of reforming the Nation's telecommunications laws a reality belongs to Christy. Without the dedication and hard work she demonstrated throughout the arduous process, I question whether this legislation would have been enacted into law. Christy has also had the opportunity to help enact into law securities litigation reform and capital markets deregulation legislation. She has worked tirelessly for many years to help me achieve my legislative priorities, and I deeply appreciate her efforts.

Christy Strawman is one of those hard-working men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know she has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank her for the dedication, loyalty and professionalism she has exhibited throughout the years it has been my privilege to know and work with her.

Christy has yet to make a definite decision about what she wants to do in the years ahead. But I am confident that the skills and the personal qualities she has demonstrated in the past will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying ''thank you'' to Christy Strawman for her years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District, and to this great institution.

IN HONOR OF MR. KENNETH R. PLUM

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise and pay tribute to Mr. Kenneth R. Plum who has served the Fairfax County Public School system for the past 28 years as the director of adult an community education. August 1, 1996 marks the retirement of this exceptional member of our local community, who has dedicated years of services to Northern Virginia.

As the adult and community education director from 1967–1996, Mr. Plum increased participation in the program from a modest few thousand to over 80,000 participants. He made numerous contributions to adult and community education including the establishment of an apprenticeship program, adult career training and certification, enrichment classes for adults, special program for displaced homemakers and teen mothers, a wide range of English as a second language classes for adults, three high school completion programs, an expansive volunteer tutoring program, GED classes in the adult detention center, alternative schools for juvenile court youth, a comprehensive parenting education center, and the Learning in Retirement Institute for senior adults. His work earned him the 1985 Secretary of Education Award for Excellence in Education, an honor given to the ten best education programs in the nation. Then in 1986, Mr. Plum earned the Virginia Tech Excellence in Education Award.

In addition, Mr. Plum has served the Fairfax County community as the 36th District Delegate to the Virginia General Assembly, a position he held from 1978–80, and from 1982 to the present. In this role, he received many other awards for his community contributions. He was named Legislator of the Year by the Chesapeake Bay Founders for 2 years in a row, 1994 Legislator Advocate of the Year by Virginia Interfaith for Public Policy, and 1995–96 Public Citizen of the Year by the National Association of Social Workers.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will join me in applauding Mr. Kenneth Plum for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen and improve the education of our citizens. We wish him great success in his future endeavors.

CONGRESS AND MEDICARE

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, there is an old trick to hawking snake oil. First raise the fear. Then sell to it. That is exactly what the big-union, Washington-based labor bosses are trying to do with their latest advertising campaign of fear and blatant disinformation.

You have possibly seen some of these ads on television. The latest is a real whopper, claiming that Congress is out to kill Medicare. Of course, exactly the opposite is true.

In fact, Congress is trying to save Medicare from impending bankruptcy by increasing spending at a slower rate than before. This is also what the President has proposed. So instead of Medicare spending going up 10 percent a year, the President and Congress propose that it go up about 7.5 percent.

So how can the Washington-based labor bosses get away with this blatantly false advertising? Well, they can not everywhere. Stations around the country, including some in Cleveland, have refused to run these Medicare ads because they are factually incorrect and misleading. In one on-air story, a TV station in Maine called this latest ad by the Washington labor bosses, ''a callous and flagrant attempt to play upon the fears of senior Americans.'' Closer to home, a recent attack ad paid for by AFL–CIO members' dues was so bad that even Cleveland AFL–CIO general secretary Dick Acton admitted that it, ''technically might be in error.''

That the Washington labor bosses are flat-out lying about the issues is bad enough. What makes it even more about the issues is bad enough. What makes it even more outrageous is that they are using the forced dues of their hard-working members to pay for it. Washington's labor bosses have pledged to spend $500,000 this specifically to defeat me. That effort is being financed by a 36 percent hike in members' political dues. Yet on the vast majority of issues rank-and-rifle members do not agree with the positions of their out-of-touch bosses in Washington.

The union men and women I speak with overwhelming support time limits and work requirements for welfare recipients and tax relief for working families. They want term limits and a balanced budget. The Washington labor bosses oppose every one of those positions.

Perhaps even more telling is that 44 percent of union members consider themselves to be conservative, yet almost 100 percent of their involuntary political contributions go to Democrats. As a result you can understand why so many union members are rightly embarrassed

and angry that their forced dues are being used to finance political campaigns they do not support.

It is sad that Washington's labor bosses care more about their own power then they do about the truth or the views of their members. They benefited enormously from the growing Federal Government under the old majority. And they are not about to sit idly by as the power that was once theirs is returned to its rightful owners, the people.

If we allow fear to triumph, we can just wave goodbye to a balanced budget, middle-class tax relief, and welfare reform, and say hello to higher taxes and more debt on the backs of our children.

It is up to the American people. Will it be snake oil and fear, or truth and courage?

RECOGNITION OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC

HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, San Luis Obispo County a few years ago launched a strategic plan to diversify its economic base. One of the key playes was Pacific Gas Electric Co. which with local leaders and stakeholders forged a long-term community economic development plan.

For its role, PG&E was recognized with the Edison Electric Institute's Common Goals Special Distinction Award for customer satisfaction. Tapan Monroe, PG&E's chief economist and manager of Community Economic Vitality Initiatives, came to Washington to receive the award from EEI President Thomas R. Kuhn in a Capitol Hill ceremony.

PG&E and other San Luis Obispo County businesses and interests staged an unprecedented regional conference that drew more than 400 attendees. One result was the establishment of the San Luis Obispo County Economic Vitality Corporation, a nonprofit unit taked with creating jobs and increasing investment in the county.

Dennis Hennessy, PG&E division manager, and his staff were involved in organizing the nonprofit corporation. PG&E continues to provide staff and consultant resources. PG&E employee Missie Hobson serves on the board and chairs the Community Preparedness Committee.

I commend all the partners and their good work in the San Luis Obispo County. Congratulations to PG&E on winning the EEI Common Goals Award.

IN RECOGNITION OF KIRBY WILSON, GOLD MEDALIST IN COURAGE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, over the last few weeks in Atlanta, we have adorned many Americans with Olympic medals as a testament to their dedication and courage. Today, I rise to pay tribute to another true champion of courage, Kirby Wilson.

This special girl resides in Western Springs, IL. which is located in my congressional district. Kirby recently celebrated her 5th birthday with friends and family, where she received many gifts, such as a doll, bubbles, and kites. It would appear that Kirby enjoys a normal, healthy life, but unfortunately, she possesses a rare genetic disease. The illness, called Sanfilippo Syndrome, causes children to miss an essential enzyme that breaks down a complex body sugar. Consequently, the sugar slowly builds in the brain and stops normal development. Kirby's health will deteriorate as the disease produces hyperactivity, sleep disorders, loss of speech, mental retardation, dementia, and finally, death before she reaches age 15.

Unfortunately, there exists no cure for Sanfilippo Syndrome. Moreover, it is difficult to gather researchers and raise money for Sanfilippo Syndrome because it occurs in just 1 of every 24,000 births. Many lawmakers support funding more well-known diseases such as breast cancer and AIDS. These lawmakers feel that it is imperative to distribute funds that affect the most people. However, this should not diminish the severity of Kirby's heartbreaking situation. Thus, I have written a letter to Dr. Harold Varmus, Director of the National Institutes of Health, in support of funding research specifically for Sanfilippo Syndrome.

Meanwhile, Kirby's parents, Brad and Sue Wilson, have taken the initiative to form The Children's Medical Research Foundation. Kirby's parents have implemented hard work and sacrifice for the organization to engage in an active fundraising campaign. Brad and Sue Wilson planned the ''Sweetheart Dinner Dance,'' ''Kirby by Candlelight,'' and ''The Fore Kirby Golf Fun Raiser.'' With the help of Kirby's friends, school, church, and family, these events have raised more than $140,000 for the Children's Medical Research Foundation. This is a testament to the good that can result from people working together for a common cause.

Due to the success of its fundraising, the Foundation has awarded a $40,000 research grant to Dr. Margaret Jones at Michigan State University. Currently, the Foundation is planning to issue a $100,000 research grant to Dr. Chet Whitley at University of Minnesota. Dr. Whitley will collaborate with Dr. Elizabeth Neufeld, a UCLA researcher that recently won the National Medal of Science for her exemplary research on the Sanfilippo Syndrome. The work accomplished through his research will benefit not only Kirby Wilson, but future children that will be diagnosed with the disease.

Mr. Speaker, if courage was an Olympic sport, Kirby and her parents would earn a gold medal. I only hope that one day, researchers will develop a cure to save Kirby and others afflicted with Sanfilippo Syndrome.

THE ISSUES OF THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the issues of the Tongass National Forest have been before the Congress for some time. Many of us were here in 1990 for the Tongass Timber Reform Act, which set aside 1 million acres of wilderness and unilaterally modified the two long-term timber contracts. Some of us remember the Alaska Lands Act of 1980, which set aside about 5 million acres of Tongass wilderness. But no current member was here for the first act of Congress specific to the Tongass—the Tongass Timber Act of 1947, which authorized the sale of timber from the Tongass for the purpose of local employment. At a time when debate over the Tongass becomes every day more contentious and confused it may be worthwhile to look back to that act. This history is relevant because the problems the 1947 act worked to solve are being recreated today by a handful of extremists.

The 1947 act was the culmination of a quarter-century-long effort to develop a stable, year-round industry in southeast Alaska. Before Congress authorized the sale of timber, thereby inducing the pulp companies to invest in Alaska, there was not much of an economy in southeast. Fishing was poor, tourism was nonexistent and the gold mines had been closed during the war. The population was small and transient—it was a hard place to raise a family. Congress decided, and President Truman agreed, that the sale of timber through long-term contracts would improve the situation, stabilize the economy of southeast Alaska and serve the interests of Alaska and the United States.

The contracts were in the interest of Alaska because they fostered a prosperous and stable economy. They were in the interest of the United States because Tongass forest products helped supply the post-war housing boom in the United States and were instrumental in the reconstruction of Japan. The contracts were necessary for defense purposes as well—Alaska had proven vulnerable in World War II and needed a stable population to secure the territory. All of these benefits were recognized in the House report that accompanied the 1947 Tongass Timber Act:

> A large-scale development of the timber resources in southeastern Alaska, involving the establishment of important business enterprises and the employment of many persons for extensive operations on a year-round basis, is essential to the maintenance of a prosperous and stable economy in the Territory. Heretofore, Alaska has been handicapped by the seasonal nature of the principal industrial activities conducted within the area. A timber program of the sort mentioned by the Secretary of the Interior would be of great benefit in assisting the people of Alaska to progress from the present dependence upon seasonal business operations. Moreover, such a development within the Territory would be of great value to the Nation as a whole, both from the standpoint of making available to the National economy valuable and sorely needed products from the great forests in southeastern Alaska and from the standpoint of promoting national defense through increasing the population and industrial capacity of Alaska as our ''Northern Rampart.'' House Committee on Agriculture, Report No. 873, July 10, 1947.

The Tongass timber industry was essential to those ends in 1947 and it remains so today. We still need a year-round economy in southeast Alaska. We still need a domestic supply of forest products to meet national and international demand. We still need a stable population base in Alaska for our national security.

What is more, the only viable domestic timber supply comes from the Federal Tongass forest. Please keep this history in mind the next time the Tongass issue comes before Congress.

CONGRESS' COMMITMENT TO VETERANS

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, 1996, the House of Representatives passed two bills that are critically important to our Nation's veterans: H.R. 3586, the Veterans Employment Opportunity Act, and H.R. 3118, the Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1996. These bills reaffirm Congress' commitment to veterans who came to the defense of our Nation in times of need.

H.R. 3586 responds to growing concerns that the viability of veterans' preference in the Federal work force is being threatened. When veterans leave the military to become civil servants, they should not be forced to start their careers over again. Rather, their military experience should carry over into their Government service. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, this is not always the case. That is why it is important for Congress to pass this legislation, and forward it to the President for his signature.

This bill rightly removes impediments veterans face during hiring, and strengthens their rights during agency downsizing. In addition, H.R. 3586 establishes, for the first time, a system for redress for veterans who believe their rights have been violated in the workplace. This legislation recognizes that veterans should have the same rights and privileges the rest of the work force enjoys. When veterans enter the workplace after serving their country, they will be no longer relegated to the status of second-class citizens. Rather, they will be rewarded with jobs that take into account their previous military experience.

While veterans need and deserve jobs, they also need adequate and expanded health care. For this reason, the House passed H.R. 3118, which will update and simplify rules governing VA medical care and substantially expand veterans' eligibility to receive treatment on an outpatient basis. As the VA moves from expensive inpatient care to more cost-effective primary and outpatient care, it is important that Congress recognizes the potential of serving more veterans at a lower cost in outpatient centers. H.R. 3118 moves toward this goal by helping the VA shift its focus to outpatient centers so that more veterans will be able to access these facilities.

Another key element of H.R. 3118 is expanded veterans' access to VA health care by eliminating statutory rules which for years have prohibited the VA from providing many veterans with routine outpatient treatment and preventive care. If this legislation becomes law, access will be expanded for veterans with service-incurred disabilities or low incomes by allowing them to receive their care at outpatient facilities, which has been prohibited by outdated rules. By shifting our focus to outpatient facilities, our Nation's veterans will be better served because these centers can provide care in less populated areas in a more cost-effective manner.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by saying this: Every one of our Nation's veterans is a hero. Without them, our country might not be able to enjoy the freedom and prosperity that we, as Americans, cherish today. Veterans have kept their promises to the Government. We must honor our commitment to them by providing veterans with the necessary tools for survival. These include work and health care. H.R. 3568 and H.R. 3118 provide veterans with more work opportunity and expanded health care, and these bills personify this Congress' deep commitment to the veterans who valiantly fought for our great country. I commend my colleagues for supporting this legislation, and will continue to work with them to pass important legislation that benefits veterans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, On Wednesday, July 31, 1996, I missed vote No. 384, the Studds substitute to the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act. Had I been present I would have voted ''no''. I was detained as I was taking part in the public announcement with all of my colleagues who negotiated the final agreement on the health care reform bill.

FED MOVES TO KEEP U.S. BANKS COMPETITIVE

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Federal Reserve Board for its proposal yesterday facilitating the ability of bank holding companies to compete with securities firms in underwriting debt and equity securities for their corporate customers.

In 1987, the Federal Reserve Board authorized the securities subsidiaries of bank holding companies—commonly referred to as section 20 subsidiaries—to underwrite and deal in corporate debt and equity securities to a limited degree. After 9 years of experience supervising the underwriting activities of section 20 subsidiaries, the Federal Reserve now believes it appropriate to make some modifications in the restrictions that currently apply to the underwriting activities of these section 20 securities subsidiaries. This is an appropriate and timely action by the Federal Reserve.

In 1987, when it first authorized section 20 subsidiaries, the Board established as revenue test to ensure compliance with section 20 of the Glass-Steagall Act, which prohibits a bank from affiliating with a firm ''engaged principally'' in securities underwriting and dealing. This revenue test limited the amount of revenue that section 20 subsidiaries could derive from underwriting and dealing in the types of securities that banks themselves were not allowed by the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act to underwrite—specifically, corporate debt and equity securities.

In order to gain experience with supervising the underwriting activates of section 20 subsidiaries, the Board initially limited the revenue derived from debt and equity securities to 5 percent of total revenue of the subsidiary. Then in 1989, the Board raised the limit to 10 percent.

Many observers of the financial services market have long believed that the 10 percent revenue limitation imposed by the Federal Reserve in 1989 was a very conservative interpretation of the ''engaged principally'' test in section 20 of the Glass-Steagall Act. And even if this limitation was justified in 1989, the Board has now benefited from many years of experience supervising the securities activities of section 20 subsidiaries and is confident that these subsidiaries have operated in a safe and sound manner.

Based on its substantial experience, the Board has now concluded that the current 10 percent revenue limitation is unduly restrictive of the underwriting and dealing activities of section 20 subsidiaries. Therefore, the Board is proposing to increase the revenue limit from 10 percent of total revenues to 25 percent.

This decision by the Federal Reserve to use its clear authority under existing law is absolutely essential. In the absence of congressional action, it is the only way to keep our banking system competitive. Despite lengthy debate, this Congress will not be able to pass a broader financial modernization bill repealing the relevant sections of the Glass-Steagall Act, in order to allow full affiliation between banks and securities firms, with appropriate prudential safeguards. Given this reality, it is essential that the Federal Reserve exercise its authority to interpret existing law in a manner that is responsive to developments in the financial marketplace.

It should be emphasized that the House Banking Committee did take appropriate action last year with respect to repealing and modifying various sections of the Glass-Steagall Act. Regrettably, the broader financial modernization legislation ultimately became entangled in disagreements among affected parties. It would certainly be preferable for Congress to be able to pass truly comprehensive financial modernization legislation, providing a level playing field for all participants. However, the reality is that such an outcome is not possible this year.

It should be acknowledged that for many years the financial market has been evolving in a way that clouds the distinction between banking and securities activities. This is particularly true with respect to the activities of financial institutions—both banks and securities firms—that conduct a wholesale business directed at meeting the financing needs of corporate clients. These corporations are looking for a financial institution able to serve all their financing needs—borrowing, issuing securities, arranging private placements, risk management, and so forth. Wholesale financial institutions need to be able to provide those financing services as efficiently as possible, without segmenting their business in ways that have little to do with safety and soundness.

Having been successful in winning substantial underwriting business from corporate customers, some of the section 20 subsidiaries affiliated with the largest money center banks—including those of J.P. Morgan & Co., Bankers Trust New York Corp., and Chase Manhattan Corp.—are very close to their revenue limit. Without an increase in the revenue

limit, some section 20 subsidiaries would therefore be restricted in their ability to compete with securities firms for the underwriting business of corporations, thereby decreasing competition in the underwriting market.

On the other hand, if the Federal Reserve's proposal is implemented and the revenue limit in increased, the effect will be to enhance competition in the corporate underwriting market, bringing the potential to benefit corporate issuers with lower underwriting costs. Such lower underwriting costs are ultimately passed through to consumers and shareholders, and also stimulate job creation.

As part of this proposal to increase the revenue limit for section 20 subsidiaries, the Board is also proposing for the second time revisions to three of the prudential limitations, firewalls, established in its original section 20 decisions. Specifically, the Board is proposing to ease or eliminate the following three restrictions on section 20 subsidiaries: First, the prohibition on director, officer and employee interlocks between a section 20 subsidiary and its affiliate banks, the interlocks restriction; second, the restriction on a bank acting as agent for, or engaging in marketing activities on behalf of, an affiliated section 20 subsidiary, the cross-marketing restriction; and third, the restriction on the purchase and sale of financial assets between a section 20 subsidiary and its affiliated bank, the financial assets restriction.

These firewall issues are relatively technical in nature. In general, however, the Board is confident that these firewall modifications can be made without in any way threatening the safety and soundness of the bank affiliate of section 20 subsidiaries, causing confusion to customers, or having a harmful affect on the operations of the section 20 subsidiary itself.

Again, I commend the Federal Reserve Board for its proposal and encourage my colleagues to support the Board in carrying out its authority to interpret banking laws in a manner which encourages a competitive marketplace able to respond to the needs of all consumers.

25 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 25th Anniversary of Community Economics, Inc., a nonprofit organization in Oakland, CA instrumental in helping communities in Northern California's Bay Area and throughout the United States pursue the important goal of providing decent, safe, affordable housing to residents and communities. I also wish to acknowledge and honor co-directors Janet Falk and Joel Rubenzahl who have provided a combined 37 years of service as dedicated staff members to Community Economics. These remarkable individuals have spent a total of 50 years committed to the development of housing for low-income people.

Community Economics, in 1971, began as the Community Ownership Organizing Project, to study opportunities for community-based economic development. Recognizing the critical need for affordable housing, the organization later focused its resources to develop programs for such living units and incorporated as Community Economics in 1977. The growth of Community Economics, paralleling the growth of nonprofit organizations, became the key vehicle for providing affordable housing and other greatly needed services in our communities.

Community Economics has supported and worked with numerous such nonprofits, providing technical assistance and helping to secure funding, and investor dollars for the development of safe, decent, attractive, and affordable housing. With the introduction of the Federal Law Income Tax Credit in 1986, Community Economics helped lead the way, assisting nonprofit organizations to best utilize the program and enabling corporate investors to form partnerships directly with nonprofits, maximizing the investment dollars to benefit communities. Over the past 25 years, Community Economics has worked with nonprofit organizations to develop over 13,000 units of housing for low-income families, seniors, and people with special needs.

After joining the organization in 1976, Joel Rubenzahl led the organization's move into the area of housing and its work with corporate investors. This is his twentieth year with Community Economics. In her 17 years with Community Economics, Janet Falk has made important contributions in the areas of advocacy and public policy development, in addition to her work with nonprofit organizations. I join the many organizations and individuals in our activist community to honor Community Economics on the occasion of its 25th Anniversary. We also honor Janet Falk and Joel Rubenzahl, along with the many nonprofit organizations and the individuals that staff them, for their hard work and dedication to the daunting task of providing decent, safe, and affordable housing for all our people.

HONORING ANATOLI BOUKREEV

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to honor an outstanding resident of my State. Anatoli Boukreev, a Russian mountaineer currently residing in Santa Fe, NM, displayed outstanding courage and uncommon valor by personally saving the lives of three Americans during a snow storm on Mount Everest in mid-May.

On May 10, 1996, a snow and ice storm surprised a large group of climbers in a perilous position on the mountain. As the group broke down into smaller teams in an effort to reach a base camp, Boukreev set out ahead to prepare warm drinks and obtain extra oxygen. As the storm worsened, it became evident to Boukreev that he needed to return up the mountain to help the others. Disregarding the grave danger he was placing himself in, he climbed up the mountain two additional times to save other climbers. By the time he was through, he had been climbing for 24 straight hours.

Boukreev performed a heroic act of which Americans as well as fellow citizens of Russia can be proud. He thought first of others, only succumbing to his own needs when physical exhaustion betrayed him. I am honored to have him as a constituent.

Boukreev has lived in the United States since the ordeal. He is a professional mountaineer, and has an impressive list of climbing accomplishments and related achievements. He is considering establishing part-time residency in the United States and would like to become involved with American climbing groups.

I urge my fellow members to join me in commemorating the bravery of Anatoli Boukreev and congratulating him on his heroic act.

HONORING PVT. MICHAEL A. CHILDRESS

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, August 2, 1996 marks a special day for my constituent, Private Michael A. Childress, Jr. of Capitol Heights, MD, as he inaugurates his life defending his country.

Private Childress has made the most honorable decision an American can make to defend his country. Private Childress graduated from Coolidge High School in 1993 and began a promising future as a student at St. Augustine College in Raleigh, NC; however he received the call to defend his country and as a result made the decision to pursue a military career.

Private Childress is an outstanding soldier and has shown exemplary service. He began his career in basic training as platoon leader and continued in a leadership position throughout Advance Individual Training as a class leader. Private Childress will graduate from Advanced Individual Training with the Leadership Award.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in extending congratulations and very best wishes to Private Childress on this momentous occasion.

A TRIBUTE TO LITTLE FLOWER CHILDREN'S SERVICES

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Little Flower Children's Services of Wading River, Long Island, and to the miraculous work this organization does in caring for more than 3,000 infants and children who have lost their most precious possession—their families.

Celebrating its 67th year of existence, Little Flower has grown to become one of Long Island's most respected institutions because of their tireless efforts for these orphaned youngsters of all races, ages and religions. These lost and desperate children come to Little Flower from throughout New York City, Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

The agency was founded in 1931 by the pastor of St. Peter Claver Church in Brooklyn, with the support of hundreds of loyal parishioners who raised funds to purchase a farm in

Wading River, along the rural North Shore of Suffolk County. The site was used to build a residence and school for the homeless, inner-city children of New York.

Little Flower Children's Service continues to reach out and offer hope to thousands of children. The 700-member staff administers high-quality human service programs, including a Residential Treatment Center, family foster care, day care, community group homes, adoption services, care facilities and foster homes for children and adults with physical or mental disabilities. The agency has also pioneered an innovative foster care and adoption program to serve more than 2,000 infants who have been abandoned to languish in city hospitals, babies who require protective care in an hour's notice and infants stricken with the deadly AIDS virus.

Little Flower's guiding philosophical principle is simple: Children grow up best in families. Families make it happen and Little Flower is dedicated to finding loving, nurturing families for children who have lost theirs. The youngsters sent to Little Flower have been separated from their parents by illness, poverty, death or some other tragedy of life. How they got to Little Flower is aways much less important than locating a supportive, caring family for them in which to grow and learn. Little Flower's main objective is to reunite each child with their own family, but if that's not possible then they endeavor to find a new family longing to adopt a child.

In an imperfect world, where infants and children are sometimes left without families, there is a desperate need for Little Flower's services. In this great Nation of ours, no child should ever have to grow up without their parents' love and support. But when a child is left alone in this world, we should all be grateful that the parishioners of St. Peter Claver Church had the foresight to establish Little Flower Children's Services. We are all richer in our souls for their benevolence.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN DECKER

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if you or other Members have ever been in my office, no doubt you've seen the fire helmets lining the walls. I must have hundreds of them. They are symbols of enormous respect and admiration I have for firefighters.

It's not just that I used to be a volunteer firefighter myself in my hometown of Queensburg. It's more than that. I could sum up my feelings about firefighter in two words: John Decker.

John Decker is celebrating his 50th year as a volunteer firefighter. By that yardstick, John Decker is a giant.

Let me tell you a few things about volunteer firefighters in general. These are ordinary citizens from all walks of life who represent the only available fire protection in rural communities like the one I represent. In New York State alone they save countless lives and billions of dollar's worth of property. They surrender much of their time, not only to respond to fires but to upgrade their skills with constant training. Fighting fires is dirty, exhausting, and frequently dangerous work. Volunteer firefighters approach that work with a selfless dedication and the highest degree of professionalism.

Typical of these volunteers, or, I should say, more than typical is John Decker. He joined the Hose Company #1 in Catskill, NY 50 years ago. There is no way to calculate the lives and property he has helped save in those 50 years, the number of hours he has spent in that effort, or the number of younger firemen he has inspired.

He has served on numerous committees, as far back as 1947, John Decker was a delegate to the Greene County Volunteer Firemen's Association. From 1949–1956, he served on the board of directors, in 1959 as financial secretary, and in 1977–1984 and 1991–1992 as the corresponding secretary. His contributions go far beyond his firefighting, he played a more active role in his community.

Mr. Speaker, I've always been one to judge people on what they return to their community. By that measure, John Decker is truly a great American.

Please join me, Mr. Speaker and all Members, in saluting a firefighter's firefighter, John Decker for his 50 years of service, and in wishing him many more years of health.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE JOHNSON

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring the accomplishments of Dr. George W. Johnson, former president of George Mason University, to the attention of the House. After 18 years as GMU's fifth president, Dr. Johnson retired 1 month ago today. During Dr. Johnson's tenure as president, the university saw unprecedented growth and earned the respect of the Northern Virginia community in addition to national business and educational leaders.

Named after the Father of the Bill of Rights and one of Virginia's delegates to our Nation's Constitutional Convention, George Mason University was founded in 1972 as the Commonwealth of Virginia's public 4-year university in Northern Virginia.

At the risk of excluding important events at GMU during the past 18 years, I would like to point out a few highlights in which Dr. Johnson should take great pride. They include the addition of campuses in Arlington and Prince William counties and the opening of the George Mason University School of Law which was named as the ''Top Up and Coming'' law school in the Nation by U.S. News & World Report. Dr. James Buchanan, professor of economics, was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1986 for his work in public choice economics. In addition, enrollment at GMU has more than doubled to over 24,000 in the past two decades.

Datamation, a management magazine for computing professionals, recently cited George Mason's partnerships with Northern Virginia business among the Nation's best with Carnegie Mellon, Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business. Rarely before has an educational institution forged a stronger relationship with businesses in the community. Together, George Mason and the high technology businesses of the region have constructed a world class educational and professional partnership.

Evidence of Dr. Johnson's appreciation for diversity is the completion of a spectacular concert hall and fine arts center a stone's throw from George Mason's 10,000 seat Patriot Center where Washingtonians visit to attend concerts, sporting events, and shows. Co-located on the campus is the athletic field house which plays host to one of the world's annual premiere track and field events—the Mobil 1 track meet. Over the past several years, the world's best track and field athletes have come to Mason and set world records.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the accomplishments of Dr. Johnson, his wife Joanne's remarkable contribution to the arts and the Northern Virginia community should not be overlooked. Joanne Johnson has been active in organizations such as the Hospice of Northern Virginia, Woodlawn Plantation Council, Partners for Livable Communities, and the Learning in Retirement Institute.

Together, Mr. Speaker, George and Joanne Johnson have left a legacy of dedication and commitment to education in our community for which Virginians will be forever grateful.

SAVING FOR COLLEGE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to help families save for college, I am introducing a resolution to encourage States to adopt programs that will allow parents to pay for their child's college education years in advance and at a fixed rate.

Throughout history, American families have believed that a good education provided the path to a better life. Indeed, the earnings advantage of completing college increased between 1970 and 1993 for both males and females. According to the Department of Commerce, a person with a bachelor's degree will average 55 percent more in lifetime earnings than a person with a high school diploma.

However, college costs have risen rapidly in both public and private institutions. Over the past 15 years, the average tuition at private colleges has increased 90 percent, and at public institutions tuition has risen 100 percent. Moreover, the median family income during the same period rose only 5 percent.

For most Americans, student loans are the primary source of education funding. From the G.I. bill to Pell grants and the Stafford Loan Program, financial aid has enabled millions of working class families to send their children to college. While one option in addressing the rising cost of college would be to increase student financial aid, a sensible alternative approach would be to encourage families to save for college.

Several States have adopted ''tuition prepayment programs'' that offer families a systematic approach to saving for college. These prepaid tuition programs provide families with a plan under which they can set aside a fixed amount each month, based on the number of years remaining before the beneficiary enrolls

in college. Under most of these plans, participation guarantees that tuition will be ''locked-in'' at today's prices, helping families fight inflation.

The State of Florida has an excellent program that has been operating for eight years with great success. Florida has sold more than 327,000 contracts to residents planning ahead for their children's college education. I am pleased that my own State of Maryland is planning to adopt a prepaid tuition program to help residents who are concerned about preparing for their children's future.

There are several reasons for encouraging more States to adopt plans that promote college savings:

Additional savings might enable some students to consider more expensive public as well as private schools. Consequently, families will have more choice as to which schools their children might attend. Additional savings may enable a student to live on campus rather than at home, and to attend school full-time rather than part-time.

Savings for college encourages parents to begin thinking about their children's education and planning for their future. Planning ahead might encourage parents to set higher educational standards and goals for their children.

Providing plans to encourage college savings reduces the need for student loans, which could reduce student debt and the student default rate.

Mr. Speaker, I have long supported measures to help students pay for college. At present, approximately 500,000 families nationwide participate in tuition prepayment programs that make college more affordable for middle-class families. I believe that all of our States should provide prepaid tuition or other savings plans to give American families everywhere the opportunity to save for their children's college education in advance. Helping our nation's families send their children to school is crucial to the economic strength and the cultural growth of our country.

THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT NATION OF UKRAINE

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the newly independent nation of Ukraine which observes the 5th Anniversary of its independence on August 24. Over the past 5 years, the people of Ukraine have made dramatic progress in their struggle to build a free and democratic society. The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other monitoring groups report that Ukraine has the finest human rights record of all former Soviet republics. This summer, the Ukrainian Parliament passed a new Constitution which enshrines the principles of liberty, equal rights and free enterprise. Working with American corporations and private voluntary groups, President Leonid Kuchma has mounted an inspiring campaign to overcome the tragic legacy of the Chornobly nuclear disaster, to privatize local enterprises and to revitalize the eternal life of ethnic and religious minorities which had long been suppressed under the Soviet system.

I am proud to acknowledge the remarkable accomplishments of the Ukrainian-American community in my home state of New Jersey which kept faith with the people of Ukraine during the long dark years of Soviet rule when hopes of winning freedom seemed to be remote and dim.

I especially wish to acknowledge the outstanding work of the Children of Choronbyl Relief Fund (CCRF), based in Short Hills, NJ, which over the past 6 years has become the leading provider of medical aid to Ukraine. On a modest budget of under $3 million, CCRF gas leveraged more that $40 million worth of humanitarian aid to the hospitals which specialize in the treatment of radiation victims. I am pleased to support a new Women's & Children's Health Initiative which CCRF has launched in three provinces in Ukraine with a grant from the Monsanto Company to combat the high rate of infant mortality in rural regions. Monsanto has helped many Ukrainian farmers to quadruple their crop yields with modern agricultural techniques. Its unique partnership with CCRF offers a model for similar initiatives in other developing countries.

We should all do everything in our power to promote the cause of freedom in Ukraine, to build a health future for Ukraine's children and to strengthen the growing friendship between Ukraine and the United States.

CONFERENCE REPORT TO H.R. 3734, BUDGET RECONCILIATION—WELFARE REFORM

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed a welfare reform proposal that I believe will not achieve its stated purpose of breaking the cycle of poverty and return people to the workforce. I voted against the bill because it sacrifices the legitimate needs of legal immigrants, those trying to reenter the workforce, and children who through no fault of their own are in the need of assistance.

I support reforming the welfare system and I have voted for reforms such as those included in the bipartisan proposal by Congressmen TANNER and CASTLE. That proposal would have achieved real reform while keeping children fed and out of poverty, and providing the necessary funding for people to move from welfare into the work force.

In short, the Tanner-Castle legislation represented responsible reform. The conference report did not.

This is billed as ''welfare reform.'' It is a scale back of benefits. It hurts children who have no control over their economic circumstances.

It fails on the issue of legal immigrants who have played by the rules we established for living in the United States. In abdicating this responsibility, the Federal Government places a heavy financial burden on local governments. In California alone, additional costs of as much as $10 billion could burden counties over the next 6 years.

Finally, the level of financial commitment that States must meet is inadequate to address the job which is being promised. The Tanner-Castle proposal guaranteed an 85 percent maintenance of effort by states. In other words, States must spend at least 85 percent of what they spent in 1994 on welfare programs and yet the conference report allows States to spend only 75 percent on their 1994 welfare budgets. The Congressional Budget Office has stated that under this bill states will have to provide additional services without additional money. Welfare recipients may find new job training opportunities, but at what cost? Less food? Less child care? These are the choices with which Congress has burdened our local governments by passing this bill.

I could not, in good conscience, support a phony reform bill that so clearly fails to provide the resources needed to move individuals from welfare to work. It hurts the innocent—the children—and my Faith, not a party nor a President nor political winds, gives me the foundation on which I cast my vote.

THE FORGOTTEN TIMORESE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I recently read an article in the Washington Post that discusses the increasing repression of the people of East Timor by a brutal Indonesian Government and accuses the world, including the United States, of just not caring.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in Indonesia is nothing new—since 1975 when Indonesia invaded East Timor and annexed it the following year, the peaceful citizens of East Timor have lived under daily brutal assault. Just 4 years ago, Indonesian troops killed more than 250 peaceful mourners in a cemetery in Dili, the Timorese capital. In response to this reprehensible act, the Congress cut off all military training aid for Indonesia.

Last year, Congress agreed, despite the strong objection of many Members, including myself, to renew military training aid for Indonesia upon the condition that the human rights situation would improve over the course of the year. Mr. Speaker, I am sad to report that instead of improvement, we saw deterioration in the human rights situation throughout 1995. The 1995 State Department Country Report on Human Rights Practices section devoted to Indonesia spells out very clearly Indonesia's lack of progress on the human rights front.

And what do we do in light of deteriorating human rights conditions in East Timor? We vote, unbelievably, to give more military training aid to Indonesia for fiscal year 1997. Mr. Speaker, this sends the wrong message to the Indonesian Government. First, by saying one thing and doing the opposite, we give the impression that we do not mean what we say. This type of behavior gives us little credibility in the future to try to pressure the Indonesian Government to reform its oppressive ways. Second, by giving more military aid to a government whose human rights policies we find unconscionable, we give the Indonesian Government the go ahead to keep committing human rights abuses. Mr. Speaker, we must not continue to send mixed messages. We must send the strong, clear message that we will not tolerate such atrocious behavior. We must let the people of East Timor know that

we care about them, and that they are not forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, as the world leader, the United States has the wonderful opportunity, and I argue obligation, to help improve conditions worldwide. We must not waste our chance to help the peaceful people of East Timor live free from daily fear and oppression.

''ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL''

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast script-writing contest. It is a truly worthwhile program that not only gives our youth academic support through scholarship awards, but also gives them the opportunity to become more acquainted with local veterans. The contest theme this year was ''Answering America's Call.''

Today, I am proud to recognize a bright, young member of my district, Michael Fox, for his patriotic writing ability. Michael and 53 others were chosen from a group of more than 100,000 participants to receive scholarships that will provide crucial assistance in meeting the costs of higher education. I am pleased to pay tribute to Michael Fox by presenting his award-winning script to the U.S. Congress.

The following is a copy of Michael Fox's winning script:

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Michael Fox)

For every generation of this great nation, since before it was christened America, there has been at least one great call. A resounding call for decisive, cooperative, forceful action. Each great call centers around a crisis which if left unresolved would compromise or even destroy the wonderful land that is the United States of America. A great call is heard by every citizen in every corner of the land, and each is answered by the champions of America. It is thanks to these brave heros, the champions of America that this nation exists today as the greatest on earth.

The standard for the great American hero was set in the early days by the father of our country, George Washington and the army that followed him in rebellion against the oppressive tyranny of England. This army was raised out of a haphazard group of farmers who made up for what they lacked in classical military know-how with courage, smarts, rugged individualism and honor. The sheer, rabid will to fight, and the selfless willingness to give up their lives so that their families could be free won the day for that heroic legion.

After that conflict, in which America won the right to rule itself, another kind of hero emerged. This hero had the same moral qualities as the men of Washington's army. Many in fact were veterans. But they responded to a different call. Theirs was the burden of leadership, of establishing order, and striking a balance between government rule and personal freedom. The qualities of the American hero gave these men the ability to build a nation such as none before it. They had the insight to realize that people, if given the chance, could rule themselves better than any king. They had the courage to try out new ideas on a national scale. And they had the honor to keep the new government free of the kind of power-hungry corruption that hindered France on it's path to freedom.

The success of these early American champions in hearing and answering the call of America set a precedent, and defined our national character. It is the men and women in possession of this virtuous national character, that have carried us through every hardship. It is the ability of this American champion to answer the call with brave deeds and wise words that has brought the nation intact through every war, every depression, and every catastrophe.

But the great calls of America are by no means the only ones. The heroic deeds recorded in history books are in and of themselves not sufficient to maintain America. The true American champion need not fight in a revolution or rescue his nation from an economic disaster. For the spirit of the American champion is powerful when applied to every aspect of life. The characteristics of George Washington can be observed every day in the people who beat back the criminal element that grows in our cities like a cancer, in the people who work to build and feed not only America but also the less fortunate countries of the world, and in the people who teach the children so that the next generation of Americans may be as wise, brave, and honorable as the first. These people who answer the subtle calls of America are the glue that holds the nation together.

If our nation is to continue to grow and progress, each of us must be committed to the ideals of the American champion. Each of us must be ready for America's next great call. But in the absence of a great call, each of us must be sensitive to the little calls. And when the call comes, we'll fight. We'll never run away. Because ever since America began, the land of the free has also been the home of the brave.

CHRISTINA CABRERA, VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST WINNER

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call the attention of the House to the work of Christina Cabrera of Seaford, DE. Christina is Delaware's State winner of the Veterans of Foreign War's Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest and has also been named a national winner and recipient of a $1,000 scholarship award from the VFW. I congratulate Christina, her family, and VFW Post 4961 in Seaford, DE for sponsoring this excellent program.

As my colleagues know, the VFW has sponsored the Voice of Democracy Competition for 49 years to promote patriotic and civic responsibility among our young people and to help them attend college through the scholarship awards. The competition requires students to write and record a 3 to 5 minute essay on a patriotic theme. This year, over 116,000 students participated in the contest on the theme: ''Answering America's Call.'' I am very proud to share with the House, Christina's excellent essay on the need for young people to answer the call and become actively involved in making our country a better place to live.

Again, congratulations to Christina, the Cabrera family, and the members of VFW Post 4961 for their fine work.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Christina Cabrera)

Ring. Ring. Hello. Hello, this is America calling. Oh, hello.

I am calling to tell you that America as we know it is slowly deteriorating. The percentage of teenage pregnancy, alcohol abuse, and violence is every increasing. As for adults, the percentage of registered voters that actually vote is declining, unemployment is a widespread concern, and everyone seems to be pointing a finger of accusation at everyone else in a childish blame game.

I know all of this, but why are you calling me? I am calling you because, as a member of today's youth, you are a part of tomorrow's leaders. You are the only chance America has.

This phone conversation, though somewhat silly, is more serious than it appears. Unfortunately, many adolescents and young adults are not answering the call for action to make this country an even better place than it is. Though Americans are already free, the need to be productive and successful is important as well. Americans owe it to themselves as a nation, and to the memory of those who gave their lives for freedom and made the United States the country it is today.

There are several ways one can answer the call. One way is to volunteer. Community service is always appreciated by those who are being helped. Working at a soup kitchen, visiting the sick or shut-in, or babysitting for free the kids down the road whose mother is struggling to make ends meet are all simple ways to make one's community better. Another way to answer America's call is to devote oneself to a political or humanitarian cause. Help make public service announcements concerning violence or drug and alcohol abuse. Join the staff of a Planned Parenthood Clinic or a Suicide Hotline. An increasing number of persons using these facilities need someone to talk to. Many options are available, and the experience is worth the effort. A final way to answer the call is to make a big step and join the military. This provides an opportunity for one to defend one's country, an important job in today's nuclear-weapon-stocked world. It does not matter what one does, as long as one takes the initiative to help out instead of waiting for others to do so.

The most important part of answering America's call is to cease playing the blame game. By making oneself a victim and shifting the blame on everyone else, one only adds to the problems plaguing our country. Instead of complaining that society treats women unfairly, join a group that advocates change. Instead of complaining that racial minorities are unequally treated, write to Congress and let them know. If change is to be brought about, it will only occur if everyone helps to make it happen.

By answering the call, not only will Americans be helping the United States become a stronger nation, but will also be setting an example for others to start contributing their talents

to make America a better place. When everyone begins doing their part, a magnificent nation will emerge.

TRIBUTE TO BERNADETTE F. BAYNE, ESQ.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as a jurist and practicing attorney in Brooklyn for over 25 years, Bernadette F. Bayne has epitomized hardwork and dedication. A graduate of Pace University and New York University School of Law, Ms. Bayne served as a criminal court judge for the city of New York from 1991 to 1994. Prior to this distinguished honor, Ms. Bayne used her legal expertise to improve the quality of life for New York City by serving as an administrative law judge for the New York State Workers' Compensation Board, as a former commissioner of the New York City Civil Service Commission, and as staff attorney for the criminal defense division of the Brooklyn Legal Aid Society.

Currently, in private practice, Ms. Bayne is admitted to practice in New York State, the Federal courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, and the Court of Appeals. Her various professional affiliations include the Metropolitan Black Bar Association, Kings County Criminal Bar Association, Brooklyn Women's Bar Association, Bedford Stuyvesant Lawyers Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Ms. Bayne and her husband, Bernard, are the proud parents of two children, Tracy and Michael. I am pleased to introduce Ms. Bayne to my colleagues.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY REDUCTION ACT OF 1996

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Teenage Pregnancy Reduction Act of 1996, a bill that has bi-partisan support. This bill will provide for in-depth evaluation of teen pregnancy prevention programs nationwide.

This bill is one of the first initiatives of the Congressional Advisory Panel to the National Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy—a bi-partisan panel that was announced earlier today. I am very proud that I am introducing this bill with my co-chair of the Advisory Panel, Rep. MIKE CASTLE, and the vice-chairs of the Advisory Panel, Reps. NANCY JOHNSON and EVA CLAYTON. Several other members of the Advisory Panel join us as original co-sponsors.

This bill provides for very needed in-depth evaluation of promising teen pregnancy prevention programs. At a time when we are discussing making serious investments in teen pregnancy prevention programs, it is critical that we understand which programs are truly effective, why they are effective, and whether they can be replicated in other communities.

Teen pregnancy is one of the most critical issues facing America today. The explosion of out-of-wedlock teen births in the United States is a moral crisis that threatens to undermine our Nation.

Each year, 1 million American teenagers become pregnant and approximately 175,000 teens give birth to their first child. The number of teen mothers in the United States has risen by 21 percent in the last decade. As a result, the United States now has the highest teen pregnancy rate in the Western World.

The odds are stacked against the children of teen mothers from the minute they are born. These children are more likely to be born prematurely and have lower birth weights than other children. As they grow older, the children of teen mothers are more likely to drop out of high school, wind up in jail, or end up on welfare.

Teen mothers also face serious problems. They are more likely to drop out of high school and end up on welfare. In fact, a new report just released by the non-partisan Robin Hood foundation revealed that the teen pregnancy crisis costs our Nation an estimated $29 billion a year in increased education, welfare and prison expenses.

As a nation, we can no longer afford the consequences of teen pregnancy.

We must provide teens with positive options to pregnancy. We must expand employment and educational opportunities for teens so that they have realistic alternatives to pregnancy. Public policy must help our children learn and help them to get jobs.

Community leaders must also speak out and use their influence. Our Nation's culture must change. We must encourage America's teens to remain abstinent and responsible before marriage. We must restore the stigma that used to accompany teen pregnancy and make it very clear to America's teens that pregnancy is just not an option.

Teen pregnancy robs teens of both their childhood and their futures. It also robs their children, and their children's children. As leaders in our communities, we must speak out on this issue. This bill is one of the first steps we need to take in order to break this tragic cycle.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HIV PREVENTION ACT OF 1996

HON. TOM A. COBURN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, it has been just 15 years since the first cases of AIDS were recognized. The first thousand cases had been reported to the CDC by February 1983. The cumulative incidence of reported AIDS reached 10,000 in the spring of 1985, only 2 years later. The cumulative number of cases reached a total of 513,486 by the end of 1995. Of these, 319,849 were known to have died. Clearly, this is an epidemic of historic proportion that is continuing to grow.

While no cure exists for AIDS, we know enough about the disease to prevent its spread completely. For instance, we now know that AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] and is actually the end stage of HIV infection. We also know that the disease is transmitted through the exchange of body fluids and it attacks the body's immune system, eventually leaving the body unable to fend off disease.

What we do not know is the extent of the disease. We have failed to employ the public health procedures which have been successful in curtailing other epidemics in our efforts against HIV. These include confidential HIV reporting and partner notification.

We have made an effort to report cases of AIDS on a State and National level but not cases of HIV. We do not make it a priority to notify those who may have been exposed that their lives may be endangered.

Put simply, the Federal Government and the public health community have been AWOL in the battle against HIV. Sound medical practices have been abandoned and replaced with political correctness. HIV has been treated as a civil rights' issue instead of the public health crisis that it is.

Today, I am happy to introduce the HIV Prevention Act of 1996 in an attempt to return sound medical practices to our Nation's public health policy and curtail the spread of the deadly HIV epidemic.

Recent scientific breakthroughs make prompt passage of this bill extremely important.

Many of the world's top HIV scientists have suggested that it may be possible to eradicate the virus from the body and completely suppress it by using a combination of new HIV drugs. Some believe that these drugs may transform HIV from a terminal disease into a chronic disease like diabetes or heart disease. However, researchers agree that the success of these drugs depends upon getting treatment early.

This bill aims at protecting the uninfected and at helping those who are infected to discover their status as early as possible to maximize the opportunities now available.

The following is a section-by-section summary of the proposal.

IMPROVED HIV EPIDEMIC MEASUREMENT

The HIV Prevention Act establishes a confidential national HIV reporting effort.

Currently every State reports AIDS cases, which is merely the end stage HIV infection. By confidentially reporting new cases of HIV, those responsible for control of the disease can more accurately determine the current extent of the epidemic as well as future trends, rates of progression, direction of spread, possible changes in transmissibility and other critical factors of disease control. Such information will allow for the development of long-term strategies based on reliable data.

PARTNER NOTIFICATION

The HIV Prevention Act would require States to inform individuals if they may have been exposed to HIV by a current or past partner.

Partner notification is the only timely way to alert those in danger of infection and is the standard public health procedure for curtailing the spread of virtually all other sexually transmitted diseases.

Partner notification essentially requires two steps. The fist is counsel all infected individuals about the importance of notifying their partner or partners that they may have been exposed. The second is for their doctor to forward the names of any partners named by the infected person to the Department of Health where specially trained public health professionals complete the notification. In all cases, the privacy of the infected person is, and must be, protected by withholding the name of the infected person from the partner being notified.

Notification allows for early medical treatment which can prolong and improve lives. It also curtails the spread of HIV, and therefore, saves lives.

Studies confirm that only *10 percent or less* of people who have recently tested HIV-positive manage, by themselves, to notify their partners.

Between *50 percent and 90 percent* of those who tested positive cooperate voluntarily with notification. Further, even higher proportions of those partners contacted- usually 90 percent or more- voluntarily obtain an HIV test.

An overwhelming number of Americans believe that the rights of partners of those infected with HIV should be balanced against medical privacy rights held by the infected partners according to a poll published in the New York Post.

Legislation requiring spousal notification has already been signed into law (Public Law 104–146). It makes perfect sense to expand notification to all of those who may have been exposed to HIV.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has concluded that even if only one in 80 notifications results in preventing a new case of HIV-infection, given the huge medical and social costs of every case, notification pays for itself.

The American Medical Association (AMA) has endorsed non-consensual partner notification for HIV infection and CDC has required states to establish procedures for partner notification for AIDS.

More than 30 states have enacted specific HIV partner notification provisions as of July 1994 and several others have passed laws allowing for the disclosure of HIV information in response to a court order.

It is estimated that between 630,000 to 900,000 Americans are living with HIV infection and about 50,000 people became infected with HIV each year. Sadly, most of those infected do not know it and do not get tested until they are already sick with AIDS-related disease. By this point, they have been denied the medical care that can prolong their lives and stave off illness and may have infected others unknowingly.

Aggressive partner notification will also bring greater safety to our nation's blood supply

HIV TESTING FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES

The HIV Prevention Act requires that those accused of sexual offenses be tested for HIV.

Many times the victims of rape and other sexual assaults also become victims of HIV.

Because HIV is incurable, rape and molestation victims must have the right to know if they have been exposed to HIV as soon after exposure as possible so they can immediately begin medical treatment if necessary.

Victims can not rely solely on testing themselves for the disease because there is often a lag time that can last for several months between HIV exposure and infection. Therefore, the only timely, logical and practical way for a victim to know if they may be at risk of HIV is to learn the status of their attacker.

Most states allow for victims to find out whether their attackers have HIV, but only after convicted of an assault, which may take many months or even years.

Even if the victim tests negative, knowing the status of their assailant provides many victims with a sense of relief and allows them to seek further medical advice and take precautions if positive.

HIV AND MEDICAL PROCEDURES

The HIV Prevention Act protects both health care patients and professionals from inadvertent exposure to HIV. It would do this by encouraging medical associations to establish guidelines for providers with HIV to follow in the performance of any risk prone invasive medical procedure on a patient and by allowing providers to test a patient for HIV before performing such a procedure if the provider considers such a test necessary.

Both health care professionals and patients should be given the ability to protect themselves from unwarranted HIV exposure.

A recent study of hospital nurses concluded that workplace stress due to the fear of HIV contagion is high and the most effective way to reduce fear is to inform staff of the HIV status of patients.

Similar proposals regarding patients and health care providers passed the Senate overwhelming in 1991, but were later dropped in conference.

The public would like doctors and dentists with AIDS or HIV to be legally required to inform their patients of their health status according to 93% of those polled in a New York Post survey.

IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIORS INVOLVING HIV

The HIV Prevention Act expresses the sense of the Congress that States should criminalize irresponsible behaviors by those who are infected.

Those who are infected with any disease have a responsibility to prevent transmitting the disease to others. Because no cure exists for HIV, those who knowingly place others at risk of infection are endangering innocent lives.

79% of Americans believe that those who knowingly infect another person with HIV should face criminal charges. Half of those surveyed said that people who knowingly transmit the virus should be charged with murder.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND HIV

The HIV Prevention Act expresses the sense of Congress that strict confidentiality must be observed at all times in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2823) to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to support the International Dolphin Conservation Program in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes:

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2823, the International Dolphin Act, lowers tough U.S. standards, governing the use of the ''dolphin safe'' label on tuna sold in our country, to accommodate foreign fishermen and foreign governments.

In its present form, this bill should be opposed. Not only will it lead to the killing of more dolphins, but it will also break a promise that the House of Representatives made to the American public 4 years ago concerning the North American Free Trade Agreement and other trade agreements with which we comply.

At that time, I brought to the floor a resolution which promised the American public that the United States would not weaken any of its domestic environmental laws, laws protecting public health and safety, or consumer protection laws in order to meet our international trade obligations. That resolution passed the House unanimously.

The bill we are considering breaks that promise we made to the American people. This legislation weakens standards that have been in effect for 6 years governing use of the ''dolphin safe'' label on tuna sold in the United States.

Current U.S. standards prohibit the chasing, harassing, or injuring of dolphin, in order for tuna to be labeled ''dolphin safe.'' These prohibitions have been in the Marine Mammal Protection Act since 1972.

However, H.R. 2823 says the ''dolphin safe'' label could be used as long as no dolphins are killed during the setting of a tuna net. As a result, this bill would let tuna be labeled as ''dolphin safe'', even though the fishermen who catch it may be in violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Why are we making these changes in longstanding U.S. policy? It is simply because Mexico and other South American governments are pushing for it.

Our first priority should be our promises to American consumers, not the concerns of foreign governments and foreign fishermen.

Proponents of this legislation say we need to change our standards to bring the United States into compliance with our trade obligations. That simply is not true.

This bill goes far beyond what is needed to comply with trade agreements to which we are a party. Mexico and other governments are simply using our trade agreements as an excuse to force other changes in U.S. law that are not justified and should not be made.

Mr. Chairman, an amendment will be offered later by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] which reiterates current U.S. policy on the use of the ''dolphin safe'' label. The amendment would not change, however, those provisions of the bill designed to bring the U.S. into compliance with trade agreements.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Unless the gentleman's amendment is adopted, the bill should be defeated.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the New Hope Baptist Church of Newark, NJ. On Sunday, September 15, 1996, they will celebrate the 93rd Founder's Day and Mortgage Burning Service. I ask my colleagues to join with me in praising their diligence and applaud them on a job well done. Their level of community service is phenomenal and the 10th District of New Jersey is fortunate to have this church as one of our own.

New Hope Baptist Church was organized in 1903 by two sisters, Addie and Maggie Divine. Their first pastor was Reverend Jesse Williams. The current pastor, Rev. Charles Everett Thomas, began his tenure position at New

Hope Baptist Church in 1968 and 10 years later he began a fundraising project to expand the church. They have shown that this is a church with the open door that administers to the needs of the whole man.

The members and supporters of the church have worked diligently for several years to realize their dream. Expansions and overall growth culminated in their final move, on September 13, 1987 into their new edifice.

This church has reached out to the community with a day care center, an apartment complex, a food and clothing ministry, and a minority trade training program. Their support of the community has been stellar and this is part of what makes their success and growth so exciting. As we witness the growing number of churches being burned around this Nation and communities being engulfed by fear it is encouraging to see a mortgage burning instead of a church burning.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating New Hope Baptist Church on their 93rd Founder's Day and Mortgage Burning Ceremony. May God continue to bless the members of New Hope Baptist Church.

TRIBUTE FOR FINNFEST USA 1996

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House and the entire Nation of the 14th annual FinnFest USA festival, which will be held in Marquette, MI, on August 7–11, 1996.

FinnFest USA is a national festival, open to everyone, celebrating the culture of Finland and Finnish Americans. It is held annually, hosted each year at a different site, and this year it is being held in Michigan's Upper Peninsula at Marquette.

FinnFest USA traces its beginnings back to September 12, 1982, when Tauri Aaltio, executive director of Finland Society, Helsinki, Finland, hosted a meeting in Minneapolis, MN. At the meeting, 39 representatives from Finnish American organizations from throughout the United States met to discuss the new organization. One of the goals of the organization is to work with new immigrants in the United States and to keep their cultural ties. So Finnish families and those who wish they were Finnish come together to celebrate their ethnic heritage. At this first meeting the Finland Society voted to call their annual festival ''FinnFest USA''.

The first FinnFest was held the following year on August 7, 1983. The 39 original representatives voted and approved that this annual festival was to be held each year in a different location in the United States. Its bylaws and articles of incorporation were read and approved. The election of the first board of directors was held, and it was decided that there would be nine board members. Three members from each the Western, Midwest, and Eastern parts of the United States.

FinnFest USA provides Finnish Americans an opportunity to meet one another and to broaden and deepen their knowledge of Finland and Finnish American history and culture. This year's event will include music, folk dancing, dances, educational forums, arts and crafts, exhibits, banquet, and other food events, singing and much more.

The FinnFest USA '96 theme is ''Finn Family Reunion: Passing the Torch of Heritage,'' indicating the festival will be a big family reunion. In recognition of the large number of Finnish Americans who reside in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, FinnFest USA '96 will be making its third appearance in 14 years in the Upper Peninsula. Carl Pellonpaa is president of FinnFest USA '96. Carl is the host of Suomi Kutsuu (Finland Calling), the only weekly Finnish language television program in the United States.

The unique bond between the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Finland was evident by the recent visit to my Washington, DC, office of the Speaker of the Finnish Parliament, Ms. Riita Uosakainen. I found Speaker Uosakainen to be an outgoing, thoughtful person who truly represents her country, her people and all Finnish Americans in a warm, graceful manner.

I look forward to joining Ms. Uosakainen, Mr. Pellonpaa, all the ''true Finns'' and the ''fake Finns'' at the opening of FinnFest USA '96 in Marquette on August 7, 1996.

Mr. Speaker, FinnFest USA and Finnish Americans enjoy a proud history. On behalf of the State of Michigan, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the entire Nation, I would like to declare FinnFest USA Observance Week, August 5–11, 1996, and congratulate FinnFest USA on an excellent festival which is recognized as part of our Nation's and our Finnish heritage.

PRAIRIE GRASS RISING

HON. DANA ROHRABACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, President Thomas Jefferson lamented the tendency, even in his day, of politicians to ''generalize and concentrate all cares into one body.'' Throughout our history, from his day to ours, there has been a constant battle between those who would centralize power in Washington and those who struggled to keep it dispersed among the people and in their local communities.

I was proud to have worked for several years for a great man who was in his time one of the Nation's most eloquent voices for the Jeffersonian decentralist tradition, Ronald Reagan. During those years some of his most memorable remarks on this theme were penned by my friend John McClaughry, who served as one of Governor Reagan's speechwriters and idea people.

When Governor Reagan was elected President, John McClaughry sold his cow to pay for the moving expenses from his log cabin on Kirby Mountain, VT to Washington, where he served as White House Senior Policy Advisor in the first 2 years of the Reagan Presidency. I suppose very few White House Senior Policy Advisors in this century, at least, can make such a statement.

John, who has many friends among this body, went home to Vermont in 1982. He was subsequently elected twice by large majorities to the Vermont State Senate, and is now president of the Ethan Allen Institute, a Jeffersonian think tank in Concord, VT.

On June 28 he delivered the keynote address to the National Conference on Decentralism sponsored by the E.F. Schumacher Society at Williams College. I include at this point an excerpt of his remarks on that occasion, which I hope Members and others will find interesting and useful.

PRAIRIE GRASS RISING

(By John McClaughry)

When this country was first settled by Europeans in the 17th and 18th centuries, there was little expectation that we would fall prey to indigenous centralized power. That was what most immigrants gladly left behind them in the Old World. The new settlements were small and widely dispersed, on the rim of a great, fruitful and thinly populated continent. There was none of the industrialization that later did so much to promote giant institutions. Indeed, as late as 1783, Mr. Jefferson could write in advocacy of an agrarian America, ''let our workshops remain in Europe''.

Another important fact was that Americans were never subject to feudalism. Feudalism calls to mind castles and crusades, jousting and feasting, Ivanhoe and Prince Hal. Shorn of those romantic garments, however, feudalism was a deadly serious business. At its heart was feudal land tenure.

Land could not be owned by anyone save the crowned knave called the sovereign. It could only be held, and the holding carried with it all sorts of duties. The most important was to lead armed men to the aid of the superior in the feudal hierarchy when he got into a bloody altercation with another such ruffian, spotted some easy and unprotected pickings elsewhere, or went off to Jerusalem to free the Holy City from the infidels and get in good with the Pope.

Admittedly, feudalism was a strong force for social stability and military security in a tempestuous age. Unfortunately, feudalism stifled liberty, opportunity, and self government. By the time the colonies were settled, it was rapidly dying out in England.

Thus it never took root on these shores, with the minor—at least to us—exception of the great feudal estates just to the west of where we meet today, in the Hudson valley.

Yet another barrier to the rise of centralized power in America was the ideology of what was called in England the Country Party. That system of political beliefs was found in abundance throughout the writings of the great republican and whig leaders of our revolutionary period.

The Country Party was bitterly opposed to the beliefs and practices of its nemesis, the Court Party. It detested a monopoly on religion by the established church. It had an absolute horror of the standing national army and conscription. It despised government run banks and the issuance of paper money, which could be manipulated by rich elites to defraud the honest farmer, artisan and mechanic.

It hated corporate monopolies conferred by corrupt governments, taxation without representation, and the gang of fawning hangers-on who subsisted as parasites at the Court. It demanded that the people of a community be given the power to appoint their own judges and justices of the peace, and the members of the militia be given the power to elect their own officers. It resisted with vigor every effort of the Crown to restrict the historic liberties of the common people.

As Lance Banning has so ably shown in his brilliant book The Jeffersonian Persuasion, this Country Party ideology became the ruling beliefs of the early Jeffersonians. And when Mr. Jefferson came to the Presidency in the Revolution of 1800, he acted on those beliefs.

Mr. Jefferson's motto was ''equal rights for all, special privilege for none.'' He cut in half the nation's foreign embassies, laid off half the little army, began to sell off the western lands to homesteaders, repealed all domestic taxes, and abolished the equivalent of the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Jefferson's first budget dedicated 70% of the government's revenues to paying off the national debt. The amount remaining for current expenses was less than what was spent by the national government in any year since 1793. He sent out his commissars to ''hunt out and abolish multitudes of useless offices.'' Now there was a true decentralist hero!

But even before the end of his two terms, Mr. Jefferson had been forced to backtrack from this auspicious beginning. He had to revive the Navy—without Congressional authorization—to confront the Barbary pirates. He swallowed hard and committed the new nation to the purchase of the huge Louisiana Territory.

Nonetheless, thanks to the wise policies of his Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin, the national debt was in fact paid off completely in the year 1835.

But as the new nation grew and prospered in the first half of the 19th century, the forces of centralization gathered steam. With the growth of invention came the rapid growth of industrialization. Industrialization required capital. The result was what came to be called Finance Capital, interwoven, often corruptly, into the fabric of the state and national governments.

The greatest impetus toward centralization in America was the War Between the States. This is not the time or place to recount the centralizing effects of President Lincoln's administration, but suffice it to mention conscription, total war against civilian populations, suspension of habeas corpus, arbitrary rule over the conquered states, and the nationalization of money and banking.

On the positive side of the ledger, the war did destroy the Slave Power, but the victors tragically failed to deliver on the empowering promises they made to the new black citizens of the South.

Half a century later the writer Randolph Bourne was to observe pithily, ''War is the health of the State''. It was proven again in his day, when the Wilson administration laid the modern foundation for the all powerful Federal leviathan. That era gave us, again, participation in a bloody war, conscription, the income tax, the final nationalization of money, the sedition act, the interweaving of Big Business and government, and the beginning of J. Edgar Hoover and the ruthless invasion of civil liberties.

By the time of the Great Depression the pattern was well established. As Robert Higgs has documented, every crisis called forth more centralized governmental power. This economic crisis, caused largely by grievous mistakes by the new Federal Reserve Board and an oppressively protectionist tariff law, disappeared only with the onset of the greatest war in our history.

As government grew, business used its influence to get government to create new private fortunes. The rapacity of finance capital called forth the organization of what has now become Big Labor. In due course the trend toward giantism has given us Big Media, Big Religion, Big Education, Big Medicine, and a big and all powerful Judiciary.

To this centralizing trend, dating back a century and a half, there have been many honorable dissenters. The honor roll begins with Jefferson and Jackson, curiously the alleged patron saints of today's Democratic Party. It drew on the genius of such dissimilar men as Ralph Waldo Emerson and John C. Calhoun, Fighting Bob Lafollette and Louis D. Brandeis. It included the valiant Loco Focos, the early Populists and Western Progressives, the followers of Henry George, the anarchists and cooperators, the homestead movement and the Southern agrarians.

Years ago I remember the thrill of discovering a yellowed copy of the magazine called Free America, the journal of the distributist movement of the late 1930s. Its credo might serve us still today:

''Free America stands for individual independence and believes that freedom can exist only in societies in which the great majority are the effective owners of property and in which group action is democratic. In order to achieve such a society, ownership, production, population and government must be decentralized. Free America is therefore opposed to finance-capitalism, fascism, and communism.''

To that movement from the past must be now be added many newer voices. They include the many local currency movements represented here this weekend; the communitarians of the American Association for Rights and Responsibilities; the various libertarian groups; the ''new Democrats'' of the Democratic Leadership Council and the ''old rightists'' of the Republican Liberty Caucus; the Civil Society Project and the New Citizenship Project; the groups of all races working for neighborhood renewal in our inner cities and rural renewal in the countryside; and even many of the spontaneously formed groups bearing the honorable name of the militia.

To these must be added the names of rising political philosophers like Michael Sandel and Robert Putnam, and technofuturists like George Gilder and Nicholas Negroponte.

Indeed, in the magazines of the cyberworld articles regularly appear showing how the rise of the Internet and readily available cryptography mean the defeat of the institutions of centralized power, just as perestroika laid the groundwork for the rapid dissolution of the late unlamented Soviet Union. That of course is the reason why the government is trying desperately to gain policing authority over the Internet, and to suppress the distribution of crypto systems the government cannot penetrate.

When we survey the sweep of American history, it is easy to become despondent about the march of giantism and centralized power. We mourn the inexplicable absence of a bold leaders to force the issue of centralization and decentralization on the national public. Many of us are doubtless disgusted with the major party candidates for President, both of whom seem committed to preserving and enlarging the central power, albeit for different ends.

I daresay most of us here today share the sentiments of an out of work politician who said, back in 1978, that the real issue is not the opposition of Left and Right. ''The real issue,'' he said, ''is how to reverse the flow of power to ever more remote institutions, and to restore that power to the individual, the family, and the local community. Millions of Americans, in both the small towns and great cities of this land, are steadily coming to the same conclusion.''

Three years later that man was President of the United States. Although I can think of nothing his administration did to reflect those sentiments, I can assure you that Ronald Reagan sincerely believed in what he said on that radio broadcast. So too, I think, do many millions of Americans subscribe to that incisive sentiment, although they would describe themselves politically in many diverse and conflicting ways.

Out in the western part of Kansas, bordered by waving fields of grain, is an old two lane highway. Once it was the great Route 66, America's mightiest highway, the mainline from Chicago to the Golden West. No longer do the eighteen wheelers speed over its pitted concrete; no longer do the Harleys and travel trailers push forward to new adventures.

Old Route 66 is abandoned now; the heavy traffic zooms by on I 70 to the north and I 40 to the south. Even the local small town traffic has passed it by. The prairie grass has grown up through the cracks forced open by decades of exposure to sun and wind.

But just as that soft, flexible grass has pushed through the hard, heavy concrete under the hot Kansas sun, the spirit of decentralism, often paved over and ignored, always returns to bring about a new beginning. We may not know quite what form it may take, or what will fertilize its growth; but we know it is there, in the hearts and minds of common people everywhere. All overgrown institutions and centralized tyrannies fear it. It can be and is suppressed, but it cannot be destroyed. We are on the side of history, and though it may not always be apparent, we are winning.

John McClaughry is chairman of the E.F. Schumacher Society and president of the Ethan Allen Institute, a state public policy think tank in Kirby, Vermont. From 1980 to 1982 he was Senior Policy Advisor to Gov. and President Ronald Reagan. He later served as a state Senator and was the 1992 Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH WYATT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Hugh Wyatt, born and reared in Atlanta, GA. has been involved with the media virtually all his life. At the age of 9, he was submitting articles to local papers. He later founded the Atlanta Inquirer along with such notables as Julian Bond. With the vast amount of knowledge he acquired during his early years, Mr. Wyatt, at age 25, created the Inner-City Broadcasting Corp. with Carl McCall, New York State Comptroller; David Dinkins, former Mayor of New York City; and Percy Sutton, former Borough President of Manhattan. At age 35, he continued to enlighten readers with his editorial columns at two of New York City's major newspapers—the New York Daily News and the Amsterdam News.

In 1986, Mr. Wyatt reached a pivotal point in this life when he founded the Medical Herald, a national newspaper circulated throughout the United States including Hawaii and Puerto Rico. I am pleased to recognize this outstanding journalist and to introduce him to my House colleagues.

SALUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL NATHAN THOMAS

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Lt. Col. Nathan Thomas, a Minneapolis constituent and member of the Minnesota

Army National Guard, who was recently named a recipient of the Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award presented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP] during its annual conference in Charlotte, NC.

Colonel Thomas was cited by the NAACP for his accomplishments in the military on behalf of the African American community. During the past several years he has focused his efforts on recognizing the contributions and positive role of the African American soldier, and providing young people with alternatives to gang membership and violent behavior.

Colonel Thomas has developed a video and teaching guide that traces the historical contributions of the brave and determined African American buffalo soldiers during the late 1800's. Using the buffalo soldiers as a cornerstone, he has founded a nonprofit corporation in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area that is committed to assisting at-risk children in developing self-respect and social survival skills.

For the past 10 years, Colonel Thomas has spent part of his vacation-time teaching photography and life-skills to inner-city, African American teenagers. He has even met with gang members to assist them in developing positive self-images and respectful views of other men and women.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Lt. Col. Nathan Thomas. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his contributions, and in wishing him success in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JOHN PAUL STEVENS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the following tribute presented by United States Administrative Law Judge John C. Holmes. Judge Holmes had the honor of introducing United States Supreme Court Associate Justice John Paul Stevens when Justice Stevens received an award of merit from the Federal Administrative Law Judge Conference on May 4, 1996.

I have found Judge Holmes' remarks to be a fitting tribute to the distinguished career and character of Justice Stevens. It is, therefore, with great honor that I present to you the following.

Born April 20, 1920 in Chicago, Illinois, John Paul Stevens graduated from the University of Chicago, Phi Beta Kappa, majoring in English Literature. After serving three years with distinction in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he received a law degree from Northwestern University in 1947, magna cum laude, where he was law review editor and order of the coif. He not only graduated first in his class, but received the highest record of academic achievement in the school's history.

He first came to Washington and the Supreme Court in October, 1947 where he served as clerk to Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge.

Returning to Chicago he joined the law firm of Poppenhusen, Johnston, Thompson and Raymond. Hired at the same time was Ed Rothschild, who he hadn't previously met. Mr. Rothschild relates that the first duty required was the burying of Mr. Poppenhusen who died shortly after hiring them both. The two shortly formed the firm of Rothschild, Stevens, Barry and Myers. Then attorney Stevens specialized in antitrust and appellate litigation, and had the reputation of analyzing and articulating complex problems in such a fine tuned manner that the result would appear obvious. Mr. Rothschild remembers the Justice as fiercely competitive in all that he did, but adds, ''I still beat him at tennis.''

Justice Stevens was appointed by President Nixon to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit on October 14, 1970. He was appointed by President Ford as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and took office on December 17, 1975. A prime sponsor was then Attorney General Levi, also an alumnus of the Chicago area, who described Judge Steven's 7th Circuit opinions as ''gems of perfection and a joy to read''.

Prior to his appointment to the bench, Justice Stevens served on numerous committees, for example as counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, and as a member of the Attorney General's Committee to study the Anti-Trust laws. He has served on the faculty at Northwestern and Chicago Law Schools and lectured at Salsburg and New York Un. Law Schools, authored numerous articles and reviews and been an active member of the American Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, American Law Institute and American Judicature Society.

Besides being an accomplished, competitive tennis player, he is an excellent bridge player, having acquired numerous Master Points, an avid golfer and enjoys the opportunity to read and travel.

220 years ago, a great experiment was launched in government from the Eastern shores of this continent in what was otherwise a vast undiscovered virgin land far removed from the feuding and too often tyrannical governments of Europe. Our founding fathers had the profound wisdom to combine an idealistic notion that people could govern themselves through their representatives with the contrasting cynical observation that human nature required that there be checks and balances to prevent undue acquisition of power in one individual or group. And so after much debate they wrote a Constitution that provided for the separation of powers in three branches of government. It was left to the third branch, the Judiciary, to not only settle disputes between parties but also to set the parameters and limitations of the other two branches. At the pinnacle was established a Supreme Court of the United States whose duty it became to interpret the provisions of the Constitution and their application to the ever changing nature of society. The Constitution has served us well; we need only to look at other failed governments and governmental systems, most recently communism, to appreciate the benefits conferred and the freedom provided under it. It has endured as the country has fulfilled its manifest destiny, ended slavery, fostered the industrial and now the technology revolutions, evolved from a rural to an urban society and changed enormously in many other ways. In order to preserve this ''living'' Constitution a sacred trust is conferred by the today 250 million people of the United States on only nine individuals who have been elevated to the high calling of Justice of the Supreme Court. This sacred trust does not demand that we agree with every idea and interpretation uttered by any one Justice, that would be impossible. But it does require a consistent and conscientious effort by each Justice to place the nation's interest as embodied in the Constitution above all else.

Mr. Justice, you have faithfully fulfilled that sacred trust in the finest manner. For over 20 years now you have applied your wisdom, scholarship and especially integrity to the process of determining and articulating how the concepts as expressed in the Constitution should be applied to the ever changing conditions and circumstances of today's society while still preserving its essential meaning. You have always voted as you believed was right for the country and not necessarily what was currently fashionable. Whether in the majority, in dissent or in concurrence you have used that ability to articulate complex problems into an easily understood and compelling opinion. You have not only served the longest tenure other then Justice Rehnquist on the current Court, but have been the most prolific opinion writer. You have demonstrated a pattern of independent voting concerned more with clear enunciation of believed principles rather than compromise, an overriding belief that the Constitution should be utilized to protect the rights of those who traditionally have been powerless, and an unwillingness to sacrifice constitutional values in the name of administrative convenience. In this highest calling you have served in the highest manner. Your work on the Court has earned you a special place of honor along with the likes of Holmes, Brandeis, Harlan, Frankfurter, Black and others stretching back to John Marshall.

We are in the same business, Mr. Justice. We honor you tonight not only for your lifetime accomplishments but for your qualities of wisdom, judicial demeanor, intelligence, integrity and passion for justice that we all aspire to. You are a model of what the citizenry rightfully requires of the judiciary. Importantly, by your acceptance of our award, you honor us and the work we do as independent administrative law judges. Ladies and Gentlemen please welcome the 1996 Federal Administrative Law Judge Conference honoree, United States Supreme Court Associate Justice John Paul Stevens.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN KUWAIT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Paul Bennett of New Albany, IN, contacted me in June on behalf of Robert Hussein, Kuwaiti citizen who converted to Christianity.

I wrote to the Kuwaiti Ambassador, to express Mr. Bennett's and my own concern for Mr. Hussein's safety, and in support of his right to practice the religion of his choosing. In his July 25 response, Ambassador Al-Sabah informs me that the ''Government of the State of Kuwait has stated publicly that it will guarantee Mr. Hussein's safety.''

I would like to bring my correspondence with Ambassador Al-Sabah on this matter to the attention of my colleagues:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, DC, June 17, 1996.

His Excellency MOHAMMED SABAH AL-SALIM AL-SABAH,

Ambassador, Embassy of the State of Kuwait, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: I write with respect to the civil court decision of May 29, 1996 and apostasy declaration against Kuwaiti citizen Hussein Qambar (Robert Hussein) and the judge's statement that Mr. Hussein ''should be killed.''

I am deeply concerned about this call by the judge for extrajudicial violence against Mr. Hussein. I urge your government to take necessary measures to protect Mr. Hussein and request that your government reaffirm publicly the right of Mr. Hussein to practice the religion of this choice, according to articles 29 and 35 of Kuwait's Constitution.

Our two countries enjoy close relations, and I am proud that our soldiers served and fought together in the war to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi aggression. As a friend of Kuwait, I would urge/you to address the personal safety of Mr. Hussein and take steps to uphold the principles of religious freedom embodied in you Constitution.

I appreciate your attention to this matter, and I look forward to your reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON.

EMBASSY OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT,
Washington, DC., July 25, 1996.

The Honorable LEE HAMILTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: Thank you very much for your inquiry concerning the Kuwaiti citizen, Mr. Robert Hussein, who has recently converted from Islam to Christianity.

The Government of the State of Kuwait has stated publicly that it will guarantee Mr. Hussein's safety. A public statement issued by the Ministry of Justice and dated 22nd of July 1996, affirms unequivocably Mr. Robert Hussein's right to practice the religion of his choice with all the freedoms that one commonly associates with religious practices; and further states that it is the duty of the Kuwaiti authorities to protect him against any threats, harassment or abuse, just like any other citizen or non-citizen of the State of Kuwait.

Here as follows are some of the significant facts that must be clarified:

1. Originally, Mr. Hussein's case was brought before the Family Courts system in Kuwait, which is governed by religious law in matters pertaining to marriage, divorce and inheritance, only. As well, this case is a civil case between Mr. Hussein and his wife, involving also child custody. While the courts have ruled in Mr. Hussein's favor in the child custody case, his former wife has appealed the verdict.

2. I wish to assure you that Mr. Hussein has neither been incarcerated nor sentenced to death by the State as has been reported erroneously. Furthermore, though he has been declared an apostate by the Family Court, the only penalty that was imposed on Mr. Hussein was to fine him the nominal court fees.

3. Mr. Hussein's constitutionally guaranteed civil rights remain intact and unaffected by the case. These include his right to own property, vote or receive government benefits. If Mr. Hussein feels that his constitutionally guaranteed rights are being compromised, he may choose to bring his appeal before the appropriate authorities at the Ministry of Justice and/or the Human Rights Committee in the Kuwaiti Parliament. In addition, Kuwait's independent and free press has shown unwavering commitment towards reporting human rights complaints by citizens and non-citizens alike. Kuwait's press remains a testament to our nation's desire for a more open and tolerant society.

In conclusion, let me say that justice, liberty and equality for all citizens are not only guaranteed by the constitution (article No. 35 states that ''Freedom of religion is absolute''); but also, Kuwait has had and continues to have a very long-standing tradition of religious tolerance and acceptance. In Kuwait today there are at least six churches and no less than 200,000 practicing christians allowed to worship publicly. As a matter of fact, Kuwait's first modern hospital was built by American missionaries during the first decade of our present century. This enduring gift of the evangelical church of America is a shining witness to the Kuwaiti national character that is based on tolerance and respect for the beliefs of others.

I hope that the above information has helped to clarify some of the issues in the aforenoted case, however, should you require additional information concerning this and any other matter, please feel free to contact the Embassy of Kuwait.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

MOHAMMED S. AL-SABAH, PH.D.,
Ambassador.

TRIBUTE TO CY WAGNER AND JACK BROWN

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Permian Basin Petroleum Association's Top Hand Award recipients for 1996. I cannot think of two more deserving individuals of this prestigious award than Cy Wagner and Jack Brown. These two Midland oilmen are the founders of Wagner & Brown Ltd. They are well-known for their hard work and intelligence in the oil industry which made Wagner & Brown Ltd., a great American success story.

Cy Wagner graduated high school in Tulsa from Central High School and then went on to receive a degree in geology from Oklahoma University. He began his career with Amerada Petroleum in Midland in early 1957. In 1961, he began working for J.E. Jones Drilling in Midland.

Jack Brown was born in Brownsville but grew up in San Antonio. After graduating from Breckenridge High School, he went to Texas A&M for a year and then into the Army, stationed in Japan for 3 years. When his duties to his country were over with, Brown returned to Texas A&M and in 1950 graduated with degrees in petroleum engineering and mechanical engineering. After working as a roughneck in Alice, TX and then in Venezuela for 2 years with Texaco, Jack Brown returned to Texas to join J.E. Jones Drilling in Midland in 1957.

Wagner and Brown formed their own partnership in 1961 and later was joined by landman Deane Stoltz. Most of their activity was centered around the Permian Basin area. By 1967 the group drilled more than 60 wells in the Bagley Field in New Mexico which supplied needed cash flow for larger projects elsewhere.

In 1969 Stoltz, Wagner, and Brown exchanged most of their interest in the Bagley Field for a 25 percent equity position in Tipperary Corporation, to be run by Stoltz, and control of the partnership was turned to Wagner and Brown.

Wagner & Brown, Ltd. began their largest drilling program in 1975 on 30,000 acres of the Conger Field in Sterling and Glasscock counties, and today they run more than 600 wells in this area. The partnership now employs about 200 people and operated over half of the 2,000 wells in which the two participated in.

Both Cy Wagner and Jack Brown are dedicated oilmen who have strengthened West Texas and this whole country. However, their contributions go much further than the oil industry. Both men have given generously in support of countless local organizations involved in education, culture and community development. They richly deserve the title of Top Hands.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WARREN WETZEL, M.D.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Wisconsin-native, Dr. Warren Wetzel, for 25 years an active member of the New York City medical community, died this year.

Dr. Wetzel, a noted authority on emergency trauma, served as director of trauma and surgical critical care at Kings County Hospital Center in Brooklyn. Prior to joining Kings County Hospital Center, Dr. Wetzel made his mark at the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center rapidly rising from assistant attending surgeon to director of trauma service. He was also an associate professor of clinical surgery at Albert Einstein College of Medicine extensively lecturing on topics such as: ''Urban Trauma,'' ''Changing Patterns of Gunshot and Stab Wounds,'' ''Management of Liver Trauma,'' and ''Management of Bites and Stings.''

Through his zealous advocacy for the medical profession, Dr. Wetzel was a key member of various committees including, but not limited to: New York City Trauma Center Advisory Committee; oversight committee, New York State Department of Health Regional Trauma Quality Assurance Grant; residency review committee, State University of New York Health Science Center; and education committee, Bronx Chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

As a result of his dedication to helping others, Dr. Wetzel's legacy continues through Doctors Against Murder, a unique nonprofit organization he founded so that doctors, nurses, and other medical professional could educate youth on the trauma of violence. Doctors Against Murder was the first recipient of the National Association of Public Hospital's Jim Wright Vulnerable Population Award, June 29, 1996. The medical profession and the recipients of Dr. Weitzel's efforts will truly miss him. It is my honor to recognize his sterling service, and to introduce him to my colleagues.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3734, PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, today I join a bipartisan majority of the House to return our

Nation's welfare system to what it was meant to be: a hand-up, not a hand-out.

Almost everyone I talk with understands that our current welfare system is inefficient, unfair and damaging to those it is supposed to help. We all agree that helping those who by no fault of their own have fallen on hard times is the right thing to do. But the current system doesn't do that. It traps families in a cycle of hopelessness and despair—destroying initiative and responsibility.

The historic welfare reform bill we passed today is based upon the principle that welfare should not be a way of life and that we should promote work instead of welfare. It also recognizes that we in Illinois are better able to help the poor without the interference of huge, inflexible, Washington bureaucracies. We need a plan based upon Illinois values and Illinois needs, not on a Washington bureaucrat's regulations.

Can any serious person argue that the federalization of poverty by Washington has worked? The idea that just spending more and more money and handing people government checks is the answer to poverty is a cruel hoax on both the needs and the taxpayers who are trying to help them. We have spent $5.4 trillion dollars since Lyndon Johnson began the 'War on Poverty.' Despite this enormous commitment by the American people, an amount greater than our entire national debt, the result has been more broken families, exploding illegitimacy, a drug epidemic that is destroying generations, rising crime rates and schools that are war zones. By creating a culture of poverty, we have destroyed the very people we have sought to help.

The welfare reform package provides $4.5 billion in increased child care funding which will enable parents to return to work, and attacks the unacceptable 50 percent illegitimacy rate for families on welfare by strengthening efforts to identify fathers and force them to pay child support.

This legislation is an important acknowledgment that the moral health of America is no less important than its military or economic strength. We cannot have a healthy moral environment to raise children in our communities when 12-year-olds are having babies, 15-year-olds are killing each other, 17-year-olds are dying of AIDS, and 18-year-olds are graduating without diplomas. Our accomplishment today helps restore the moral health of this great Nation.

Eighteen months ago, the new Republican Congress set out to reform the destructive welfare system. We asked ourselves whether we had the courage to tackle this difficult issue and give our children hope, rather than an endless cycle of dependency. We knew we would face a chorus of special interests who benefittre the status quo and would accuse us of being cruel and heartless. But we listened to the common sense of the American people who see through the misinformation and distortion and we kept our promise. I am pleased that President Clinton finally joined our cause today and agreed to sign this long overdue reform.

INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2823) to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to support the International Dolphin Conservation Program in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes:

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, When Congress considered NAFTA, this Congress received the unqualified assurance from Ambassador Kantor that U.S. environmental laws and standards would not be lowered if Congress approved the agreement.

Well—here we are—about to do just that as we consider the Gilchrest bill and its changes to the ''Dolphin Safe'' label.

After an outcry from Americans, many of them school children, U.S. tuna companies announced in 1990 that they would not buy tuna caught while harming dolphins. The U.S. tuna fleets moved to the waters of the western Pacific nations where the tuna do not swim with the dolphins. The Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act, 1990, codified that tuna harvested with large scale nets is not ''Dolphin Safe.''

H.R. 2823 lowers our labeling standards and misleads the American consumers. It would allow tuna to be labeled ''dolphin safe'' even though it was caught with encirclement techniques that we know killed and injured hundreds of thousands of dolphins before environmental laws and industry practices changed fishing techniques.

H.R. 2823 would allow tuna to be certified ''dolphin safe'' merely if an observer didn't see any dolphins die. However, nothing in this bill would preclude severely injured dolphins to be dumped back into the sea to die.

American children deserve ''dolphin safe'' labels that they can take at face value—one that means what it says. We have a labeling system that consumers requested and have come to rely on. Altering the meaning of the label is nothing short of fraud perpetrated on America's kids!

I urge you to support the Studds amendment which would protect the ''dolphin safe'' label.

H.R. 3924, THE STATISTICAL CONFIDENTIALITY ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Rep. HORN and I introduced the administration's bill on statistical confidentiality. This bill is the culmination of years of work by both Republican and Democratic administrations. The Statistical Confidentiality Act is the foundation for moving the Federal statistical system into the 21st century.

Two independent forces join to make this bill timely—balancing the budget and the National Performance Review. Federal spending on statistics has grown steadily over the last two decades. Over the next 5 years that trend is likely to be reversed. At the same time, there is a general belief that the Federal Government should be smaller and less intrusive. This idea was given life in the Clinton administration through the National Performance Review which has the goal to create a Government that works better and costs less. It is clear that our statistical system must develop new ways of providing the information we need that are less expensive and less intrusive.

At the same time the statistical system is being asked to do more with less, it is criticized as no longer providing an accurate reflection of our society or economy. Economic statistics are routinely criticized because they emphasize the manufacturing sector, and pay little attention to the service sector. The 1990 census was roundly criticized as a failure, and for some communities it was a disaster. In May the Wall Street Journal reported on a Kansas town that lost 84 percent of its population because of an error in the census. That error, acknowledged by the Census Bureau last year, will not be fixed until next year.

More objective indicators also point to increasing expense and declining quality. Survey response rates have declined steadily since the early 1980's making them more expensive and less accurate. Nowhere is this more evident than the decennial census, where every 1 percent of the public that does not mail back the form costs an additional $25 million.

While the statistical system is being asked to do more with less, and criticized for declining accuracy, it is also subject to greater scrutiny than ever before. The 1990 census was

notable, in part, because of the intense media coverage—more intense than ever before. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, pushed the Consumer Price Index to the front pages when he testified before Congress that errors in that index were costing the Government billions. Last month on the Mall, citizens demonstrated to get the Government to change the way it measures race.

This confluence of social and political currents pushes the Federal statistical agencies to find new ways to measure our social and economic indicators, as well as define new measures. In short, these agencies need to find new ways of doing business. But to do so, they need new tools.

The administration's Statistical Confidentiality bill provides the opportunity for agencies to begin charting new ground. This bill provides the framework for the research and experimentation that will define the statistical system for the new millennium.

The stated purpose of the bill is ''to provide uniform safeguards for the confidentiality of information acquired for exclusively statistical purposes, and to improve the efficiency of Federal statistical programs and the quality of Federal statistics by permitting limited sharing of records for statistical purposes under strong safeguards.''

In short, this bill allows statistical agencies to share information collected from the public to improve statistical measures. It also provides strong safeguards that the privacy of those individuals will be protected, and that the information, once drawn together, will be used only for statistics.

This bill will enable agencies to redesign surveys to incorporate administrative records from other agencies. It will permit agencies to develop joint surveys and share the resulting information. It will make the development of samples more accurate.

But not all of the advantages of this bill are speculative. Just this year we passed legislation transferring the authorization for the census of agriculture from the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of Agriculture. The major difficulty in writing that legislation was crafting language that would allow these two agencies to share information. If the Statistical Confidentiality bill were law, that effort would not have been needed.

The administration has put together a bill that lays the foundation for developing new, less burdensome, and less expensive ways of developing statistical information. This bill, for the first time, begins to take a system-wide view of Federal statistics. I congratulate my colleague Rep. HORN for introducing this bill, and I look forward to working with him to make it law.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY JOURNAL

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to one of the most widely read and respected African-American newspapers in the United States. As the Milwaukee Community Journal celebrates 20 years of hard-hitting, thoughtful, and award-winning journalism this week, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the rich history of this outstanding news operation.

The Milwaukee Community Journal was founded in 1976 to provide a voice for Milwaukee's rapidly expanding and influential African-American community. From its humble beginnings in an apartment complex on Port Washington Road with a tireless and dedicated staff of six people, the Community Journal has today grown into Wisconsin's largest circulated African-American newspaper. Today, the Community Journal's offices on Martin Luther King Drive have come to represent much more than a news center. Indeed, it is a vital nerve center of our community, where scores of neighborhood revitalization efforts are initiated.

During the past two decades, the Community Journal has highlighted and championed many issues of critical importance to Milwaukee's Central City. From education reform, to economic development, to civil rights, the Community Journal is truly Milwaukee's voice of conscience. Furthermore, the paper plays a critical role in chronicling and preserving Milwaukee's rich legacy of African-American history and progress.

The Community Journal has received dozens of awards and accolades over the last 20 years for its courageous reporting and commentary. Most recently, the paper won a National Newspaper Publishers Association award for publishing an extended magazine devoted to crime fighting in Milwaukee. Last year, the paper was honored with the prestigious A. Phillip Randolph Messenger Award for its ongoing reporting on the educational reform movement in Milwaukee.

Staying true to its name, the Community Journal remains a strong voice of the people of the Central City. Through school partnerships, scholarships, and the sponsorship of educational campaigns, the Community Journal has introduced hundreds of Milwaukee students to the field of journalism. The paper also actively sponsors book give-aways to promote reading among Milwaukee youth, and has been a main proponent of job creation in the Central City.

Mikel Holt, editor of the paper, is one of Milwaukee's most respected editors and social commentators, and is one of the Nation's most tenured African-American journalists. Mr. Holt is widely known to Milwaukee television viewers for his regular work on the WTMJ Television show ''Sunday Insight With Charles Sykes''. He has also received many awards and citations, including the National Newspaper Publishers Association Best Columnist Award, which he has won twice. Mr. Holt's regular column ''Signifyin' '' poignantly focuses on the direction of Milwaukee's African-American community, and is one of the most popular and provocative commentaries in the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Mikel Holt and the Milwaukee Community Journal continued success on this special anniversary. May the next 20 years be as productive and fruitful for this outstanding newspaper which has truly worked to make a difference in Milwaukee, the State of Wisconsin, and the entire Nation.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3734, PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act.

In charting the course of welfare reform, we have come a long way since the introduction of welfare reform legislation in the 103d Congress. The Congress passed a bill 16 months ago that would have hurt children, allowed States to abdicate their responsibility without any maintenance of effort requirement, and cut funding for job training, child care, child nutrition, and work programs. I voted against the original House-passed bill because its cuts were too extreme. The bipartisan bill before us today incorporates the improvements of the original conference report, the Governors' recommendations, and the most critical improvements contained in the castle-tanner bill that I helped to draft. For too long families have been discouraged from working by our welfare system. Unlike the original bill, the bill before us today will help welfare recipients and their children build a better future because recipients will be working, equipped with the training, and child care they need to be successful.

I support welfare reform that moves recipients from welfare to work and encourages personal responsibility. This legislation does that, allowing States to try new approaches that meet the needs of their recipients. States are already experimenting with welfare reform. Forty States have waivers given by this administration, and the results are encouraging.

In giving leeway and dollars to States, however, we must protect children. This legislation does that by maintaining the current child welfare and foster care entitlement for children. Previous versions of welfare reform had converted this critical safety net into a block grant, and I strongly encouraged my colleagues to retain the entitlement status of child protective services. This bill also contains kinship care language modeled after legislation that I have introduced. This language insures that State plans for foster care and adoption assistance protect families and use adult relatives as the preferred placement for children separated from their parents when such relatives meet child protection standards.

This legislation also includes the original Women's caucus child support enforcement provisions. We will soon be able to finally crack down on deadbeat parents by enacting penalties with real teeth and establishing Federal registries to help track deadbeats.

This legislation also maintains the link between Medicaid and welfare. The children of any family eligible for AFDC as of July 1, 1996, will remain eligible for Medicaid whether or not their family continues to receive welfare benefits, and States may also continue Medicaid eligibility for parents who are no longer eligible for AFDC. This legislation also provides families with Medicaid coverage for a year after they leave welfare for work.

This legislation does not convert child nutrition programs, the WIC Program, or the food

stamp program into block grants to States, unlike previous welfare legislation. Instead of reducing the earned income tax credit as previous legislation did, this legislation incorporates the administration's recommendations to expand it.

I have actively urged my colleagues to increase child care funding in welfare reform. Following up on a meeting with Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, I, along with members of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, sent a letter to the House leadership urging them to provide States with more child care resources, to maintain the health and safety standards set by States, and to give States the flexibility to allow women with children under 6 to work 20-hour workweeks. I am pleased that all of these recommendations have been included in this legislation. This bill directs $20 billion to child care spending over the next 6 years—an increase of $3.5 billion in child spending over 6 years. These child care funds will allow women to enter the work force and help States to meet their work force participation requirements.

I remain concerned about the food stamp cuts contained in this legislation. Last month, I voted against the Kasich amendment that added these cuts. I also worry about the restrictive prohibitions on benefits for legal immigrants. As this legislation is enacted, I will carefully monitor the effects of these provisions with the intent of remedying them legislatively if necessary.

Today's vote marks a historic opportunity to change our welfare system so that we move families into work while maintaining a safety net to protect our Nation's children. It also marks the willingness of this legislative body to incorporate important changes, and I thank my colleagues for incorporating many of the changes I have requested.

ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, the first Catholic Church in Broward County. The church was constructed of formidable gray stone hauled in from the quarries of northern Florida and was dedicated in December 1921. There are 251 parishioners at the time of construction and it was decided that a school was needed. In 1926, St. Anthony School became the first Catholic school in Broward County.

Today there are more than 1,500 parishioners and the current pastor, Father Timothy G. Hannon, ministers to his parish in the grand tradition of the past. It has been a joy for me and my family to be parishioners and partake of the sacraments and blessings available. My children attended St. Anthony's School and both my daughters were married in the beauty of the Church sanctuary. I know from personal experience that our church has the longest aisle in Fort Lauderdale.

Members of the parish and the community are joining in 1996 to celebrate 75 years in Fort Lauderdale. We look forward to meeting again in 25 years to celebrate the 100th anniversary of our beautiful spiritual home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring St. Anthony's Catholic Church for its 75 years of service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO VINCENT L. JOHNSON, ESQ.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of Brooklyn's legal community for over 30 years, Vincent L. Johnson has consistently demonstrated his commitment to community service and justice. Upon receiving his B.A. in economics from Brooklyn College, he enrolled in St. John's School of Law where he quickly excelled and obtained two degrees: an LLB and JD. Recognizing his vast skills and abilities, the Youthful Offender Bureau of the New York Supreme Court hired him as an assistant district attorney [ADA] in 1961. As an ADA, he prosecuted a wide range of criminal cases amounting to approximately 100 per year. One of the highlight's of his career was in 1968 when he founded his own law firm, Laufer & Johnson. While in private practice, he has represented clients in various legal matters and served as an inspiration to young attorneys following in his footsteps.

Further exemplifying his dedication to public service, Mr. Johnson is actively involved in numerous organizations including the Brooklyn Bar Association, Kings County Bar Association, New York State Trial Lawyers Association, Phi Alpha Legal Fraternity, the Brooklyn NAACP, Bedford-Stuyvesant Lions Club, and the Boys Welcome Hall.

Mr. Johnson and his wife, Gertrude, have three lovely children, Vincent, Jr., Melissa, and DaSylveiria. It is my pleasure to recognize Mr. Johnson and to introduce him to my colleagues.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3734, PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to vote for this conference report H.R. 3734 reforming our Nation's outdated welfare system. The current welfare program has been the biggest social and financial failure in the history of the country. We are replacing it with a program of hope and responsibility.

It is a good thing we have Presidential elections occasionally. The President, who is now in an election, has said he will sign welfare reform after vetoing it two times before.

Over the past 30 years more than $5 trillion has been spent on welfare. That figure is more than the national debt. During that time the poverty rate went up, not down. More children are in poverty, more families have broken up than before the current program was adopted.

The American people have consistently said they believe in helping others and that there should be a safety net in society. They also do not want this help to be wasted on outdated formulas. This bill restores the promise of hope for the families on welfare and the trust between taxpayers and the managers of our welfare program.

In the final analysis, it is clear Republican leadership was necessary to finally tackle this problem. I am happy we were able to lead the President to reform instead of standing in the way.

DRUG TESTING REDUCES CRIME RATES

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform my colleagues on a legislative initiative which would assist in the effort to combat drug use and drug-related crime.

Thanks to the hard work and assistance of Subcommittee Chairman HAL ROGERS, $32 million in funds are included in the House version of the fiscal year 1997 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations measure to allow for the establishment of drug testing programs for prisoners, parolees, and individuals on bail or probation. The bill provides $7 million to establish a Federal drug testing program in the Federal prison system and $25 million to establish a competitive grant process to allow local jurisdictions the ability to drug test individuals in the local prison system.

Although various efforts have been initiated to address drug use and abuse in the United States, these efforts have not been completely successful. Regardless of the billions and billions of Federal and State funds dedicated to fighting an effective ''war on drugs,'' reality still dictates that a small percentage of heavy drug users are responsible for most drug use and most drug-related crime in the United States. In spite of our efforts, the number of heavy users has remained constant in recent years.

We can, and must, do better in the effort to fight drug use and abuse.

Prof. Mark A. Kleiman, lecturer in Public Policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, recently analyzed Federal and State criminal data and reported that of the roughly 300 metric tons of cocaine illegally consumed in the United States every year, about 60 percent, or 180 metric tons, is consumed by people under the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system, individuals who are either on bail, probation, or parole.

In 1991, the Federal Department of Justice developed and implemented a test pilot program in which the Federal court system would require a drug test for those arrested while those released from jail or prison would be asked to submit for a drug test. Drug testing and sanctions would force drug-involved offenders to abstain from further illicit drug use or face the consequences. Those consequences would include no bail or probation. In short, it is a ''carrot and stick'' approach to staying drug free.

Currently 14 Federal judicial districts require such drug testing, and in December 1995 President Clinton issued a directive to the Attorney General to ''establish a program whereby federal prosecutors will seek appropriate

measures for arrestees who fail pre-trial drug tests'' and ''encourage States to adopt and implement the same policies . . .''

The Justice Department found that pre-trial and post-trial drug testing in the criminal justice system has ''the potential for far-reaching impact as a demand-reduction program, a supply reduction program (because it removes some retail dealers), and a crime-control program.'' This initiative in turn affects both property crime by users, and violence that is related to the drug traffickers by shrinking volume.

Advocates of this initiative assert that using the criminal justice system to reduce drug demand will accomplish more than any other level of drug law enforcement to break up open drug markets: a national program could reasonably be expected to reduce effective cocaine and heroin demand by 40 percent. Reduced demand means less revenue for drug dealers, which in turn means fewer guns, fewer shootings, less distribution of neighborhood life, and fewer kids lured out of school or legitimate work into the flashy, but eventually disastrous, life of retail drug selling. Thus, this legislation would benefit all aspects of the community.

In the 1997 budget request, the Clinton administration is requesting $42 million in grants to States to give drug tests to individuals in the criminal justice system. This initiative is modeled after the successful federal program.

I support the funds currently in the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations measure, and I intend to work with may colleagues to ensure that these funds are included in the final House-Senate conference agreement.

BIG BROTHERS–BIG SISTERS OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

HON. RAY LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and commend the Big Brothers–Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago. This organization is one of the most important charities serving the children of Chicago.

Congress has long been committed to Big Brothers–Big Sisters by providing needed funding and volunteer support. This support has been essential to the organization because Big Brothers–Big Sisters relies on significant support from individual donors, philanthropic organizations and the business community.

One important source of funding for the organization has been the Big Brothers–Big Sisters Pro-Celebrity Golf Classic. This golf tournament has raised over $250,000 over the past 5 years and is exclusively supported by generous donations from individual donors and corporations.

I, therefore, ask that August 19, 1996 be proclaimed as the Big Brothers–Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago Day, and I urge all citizens to recognize this organization for the many contributions it has made to provide services to needy children.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Big Brothers–Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago is one of the most important charities serving the children of Chicago; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has been committed to Big Brothers–Big Sisters by providing needed funding and volunteer support; and

Whereas, Big Brothers–Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago cannot adequately serve the needs of children without significant support from individual donors, philanthropic organizations and the business community; and

Whereas, the Big Brothers–Big Sisters Pro-Celebrity Golf Classic is an important source of funding for the agency having raised over $250,000 for the agency over the past five (5) years and is exclusively supported by generous donations from individual donors and corporations:

Now, Therefore, the Congress of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 19, 1996, to be Big Brothers–Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago Day, and urge all citizens to recognize this organization for the many contributions it has made to provide services to needy children.

Dated this 24th day of July 1996.

ARDSLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Ardsley Fire Department of the Village of Ardsley, NY, on the occasion of its centennial celebration.

The Ardsley Hose Company No. 1 was officially organized on January 25, 1896, eleven days after the Village of Ardsley was incorporated. The organization of the Fire Department was a motivating force behind the inception of the village. Since this time, the Fire Department has grown tremendously. In 1952, the Ardsley Hose Company No. 1 became Ardsley Engine Company No. 1 with full department status in the New York State Fire Service. However, despite its growth, it has remained a focal point in the Village of Ardsley.

The Ardsley Fire Department has a tremendous history of dedicated service to its community. Today's members are made up of people from all occupations such as plumbers, carpenters, mechanics, career firefighters, dentists, and lawyers. These men and women dedicate their lives to the protection of their neighbors. Through their efforts, they make their community a better, safer place.

Mr. Speaker, for the past century, the Ardsley Fire Department has been an integral part of the Village of Ardsley. I commend and thank them for their selfless acts and steadfast commitment to the citizens of Ardsley. I am grateful that I have this opportunity to honor the Ardsley Fire Department on the occasion of their centennial celebration.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEENAGE PREGNANCY REDUCTION ACT OF 1996

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Teenage Pregnancy Reduction Act of 1996. This legislation is an important commitment on the part of Congress to give local communities the resources they need to operate effective teenage pregnancy programs.

More specifically, the bill authorizes $10.5 million in total over 3 years—fiscal year 1997 thru fiscal year 1999—for HHS to conduct a study of effective teen pregnancy prevention programs, with an emphasis on determining the factors contributing to the effectiveness of the programs, and methods for replicating the programs in other locations.

It also authorizes the creation of an information clearinghouse to collect, maintain, and disseminate information on prevention programs; to develop networks of prevention programs; to provide technical assistance and to encourage public media campaigns regarding pregnancy in teenagers.

Finally, it authorizes $10 million in total over 3 years—fiscal year 2000 thru fiscal year 2003—for one-time incentive grants for programs which are found to be effective under HHS's study described earlier, to assist them with the expenses of operating the program.

Helping our communities prevent teenage pregnancy is an important mission. The United States has the highest teenage birth rate of industrialized countries, which has far reaching consequences for our Nation's teenager mothers and their children.

Unmarried teenagers who become pregnant face severe emotional, physical, and financial difficulties. The children born to unmarried teenagers will struggle to fulfill the promise given to all human life, and many of them simply will not succeed. Many of them will remain trapped in a cycle of poverty, and unfortunately may become part of our criminal justice system.

How bad is the problem? In 1960, 15 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1970, 30 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1980, 48 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1990, 68 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1993, 72 percent of all teen births were out of wedlock.

Why do we care about this? For the simple reason that beyond the statistics, this trend has devastating consequences for the young women who became unwed teen parents, and for the children born to them.

A recently released report, Kids Having Kids, by the Robin Hood Foundation quantified some of these consequences. Compared to those who delay childbearing until they are 20 or 21, adolescent mothers: Spend 57 percent more time as single parents in their first 13 years; are 50 percent more likely to depend on welfare; are 50 percent less likely to complete high school; and are 24 percent more likely to have more children.

Children of adolescents—compared to children of 20 and 21 year olds—are more likely to be born prematurely and 50 percent likely to be low-birth weight babies or less than 5½ pounds—meaning an increased likelihood of infant death, mental retardation, or illness, dyslexia, hyperactivity, among others.

However can we make a difference? By working in partnership with communities. At the national level, we need to take a clear stand against teenage pregnancy and foster a national discussion—involving national leaders, respected organizations, the media, and States about how religion, culture, and public values influence both teen pregnancy and responses to it. The Congressional Advisory

Committee to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, which consists of 24 committed Members of the House and which I co-chair with Congresswoman Lowey, will pay an active role in this discussion. I will include for the record a list of the Members of the congressional committee.

Members of the Congressional Advisory Panel to the National Campaign To Reduce Teenage Pregnancy are: THOMAS M. BARRETT, MICHAEL N. CASTLE, Co-Chair; EVA M. CLAYTON, Vice Chair; RICHARD J. DURBIN, JAMES C. GREENWOOD, W.G. HEFNER, STEPHEN HORN, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, NANCY L. JOHNSON, Vice Chair; JIM KOLBE, JAMES A. LEACH, JOHN LEWIS, NITA M. LOWEY, Co-chair; SUSAN MOLINARI, JAMES P. MORAN, CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, JOHN EDWARD PORTER, DEBORAH PRYCE, TIM ROEMER, PETER G. TORKILDSEN, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, KAREN L. THURMAN, and EDOLPHUS TOWNS.

At the local level, communities need to develop programs targeted to the characteristics, needs, and values of its families. Communities know what their needs are and what will be most effective with their teenagers, so it is critical that they design and implement the programs, not the federal government. This legislation will assist efforts of communities, and I hope that my colleagues will join me as a cosponsor.

Our goal to reduce teen pregnancy is challenging and difficult. But if we work together we can make a difference.

CONGRATULATING QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, this summer an important anniversary is being celebrated in my district, one that is a vital part of the American experience.

The Queens Borough Public Library has now served the residents of Queens for 100 years. During that time, millions of people have walked its halls seeking knowledge and self improvement. Students have found help with their homework, researched information for school reports, and read the classic literature of the world. Newly arrived immigrants have learned the basics of U.S. citizenship, improved their English and received assistance in finding a good job. Families that have been in America for generations have used it to trace their roots.

What is more American than the public library? Public libraries like Queens Borough give people a chance to learn and to become contributing citizens. Such opportunities have nurtured the leaders that have made America the great nation that it is today.

Today, the Queens Library is the backbone of the community, offering 18,000 programs to Queens residents free of charge. Most of the nearly 2 million borough residents live within walking distance of a Queens Library branch.

Libraries are more important now than ever. Increasingly they serve as on-ramps to the information superhighway for those who cannot afford computers of their own. The Queens Borough Public Library ensures that the educational opportunities offered on the Internet are available to all the residents in my district.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Queens Borough Public Library on its 100th anniversary, and applaud its continuing effort to serve the Queens Borough.

SUPPORTING A RESOLUTION OF THE CRISIS IN KOSOVA

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of this resolution recognizing the rights of the people of Kosova.

We all heard about the ethnic cleansing, the human rights abuses, and the violence in Bosnia over the past 5 years. The images on television and the horrific stories written in our papers led many of us to say, ''Stop the killing!''

Now there is a peace agreement in place, and we are working with others in the international community to restore the faith and trust of the Bosnian people in each other, in their leaders, and in their communities. But what many people may still not know is that there is another troubled region in the former Yugoslavia. It is a place called Kosova. And until the situation in Kosova improves, we will never have a lasting peace in the Balkans.

Mr. Speaker, America can't turn its back on the people of Kosova any longer. The people of Kosova have witnessed human rights abuses by Serbian authorities. They have been the victims of a systematic attempt to shut down their culture and their economy. But the people of Kosova are standing strong today—and we must stand with them. We should not lift the remaining sanctions against Serbia until the situation in Kosova improves.

Mr. Speaker, that is what this resolution calls for. It also calls on Serbia to restore human rights in Kosova, to allow the elected Government of Kosova to meet, to allow people who lost their jobs to be reinstated and to reopen the education system. Above all, it states that the free will of the people of Kosova must be respected.

Mr. Speaker, passing this resolution will put Congress on record as supporting the rights of the people of Kosova.

America is the strongest democracy in the world.

We have an obligation to stand up for human rights. We can do that by passing this resolution in support of the rights of the people of Kosova.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech made by an outstanding young man from Massachusetts, one who reminded me just how important it is to remember who made this country what it is today, the greatest country in the world. The son of Arthur and Susan Silbert of Ipswich, Christopher Barletta is an 18-year-old who recently graduated from Ipswich High School in Massachusetts. Aside from being an accomplished musician, Chris was one of just 54 students chosen among 116,000 who participated in a contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary. Chris's speech expresses just how fortunate we are to be Americans.

The contest theme this year was ''Answering America's Call.'' Mr. Barletta's speech touched upon such topics as the Normandy invasion, victory parades for the fighting men and women across the country, and the willingness of people to help their country any way they could. In short, he outlined ways people were proud of the America they called home, they were proud to be Americans.

We in Congress need to remember that most of what makes America great does not come from Washington. America's greatness resides in the cities, towns, churches, synagoges, community organizations, and most importantly the citizens across the country. It resides in the work and dedication of Americans like Christopher Barletta. Mr. Speaker, I applaud what this young man wrote and request that it be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Christopher Barletta)

A little while back I found myself rummaging through an old cedar chest that my family keeps tucked away in our basement. The chest is an heirloom that has been passed down from generation to generation but there are things added to it constantly, ''new memories'' if you will. During my search I came across some remarkable things: some black and white photographs of relatives that I never had the good fortune of meeting. Some sheet music written by my uncle and friend Irving Berlin and a baseball signed by the 1954 Boston Red Sox: but the one thing that I came across that I cherished the most and took an interest in was my grandfather's army jacket from his service in World War II. It was green with three gold buttons up the front and had some sort of triangular design on the left sleeve. I tried it on only to discover that it was much too large for me, so I placed the moth-ball-scented jacket back into the chest.

I then started to see visions that are familiar to all of us: the Normandy invasion, parades for the victorious American fighting man and hundreds of proud Americans waving their country's flag. People were proud of the America they called home. Men were willing to flight for her beliefs, while women went to work in shops and plants, supplying our armed forces with the tools they needed to win battles in Europe and the South Pacific. Today, however, things have changed: attitudes have warped and pride is gone. Are people willing to go to war without being drafted? Are men and women willing to do manual labor in factories to supply our Defense Department? Would we win World War II again if it were to happen tomorrow? If America were to call for our assistance, our sacrifice, how would we answer her call? Would we answer her call at all? Are we even listening?

The point is that these questions didn't exist during the 1940's. People understood their role in being an American. It was understood that men would fight for their country, their families, and their way of life. An American's work was a priority. People knew what they were expected to do as Americans—and did it. Too many Americans today are lazy. They have forgotten their role, their purpose, and their way of life.

They no longer put pride into the watch or car that they help create, the way they used to. They no longer appreciate the privilege of voting, or bother to exercise it.

They don't even show respect to other people. As President Jimmy Carter said, ''America is suffering from a sickness of spirit.'' All my grandfather does now is complain about how the country is going downhill, and how the poverty level is out of control. He's a good man, but he is one of America's problems, along with the 250 million other Americans who love to complain but do nothing to solve the problems they complain about. As Edmund Burke said, ''The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.'' It is time for each and every one of us to start answering America's call.

The answer is as simple as respect, generosity, and pride. Each one of us has the heart to volunteer some of our time to helping someone else. I don't mean something as monumental as taking someone in to live in our homes, or even giving them money. Let's start small, but let's start now. I mean, let's say hello to people on the street. I know how good a hello makes me feel. Let's look around and notice each other, let's respect our fellow Americans for who they are and let's accept our differences. Let's enjoy each other. Let's celebrate our diversity.

And let's do things right the first time instead of letting the next person do them. Let's take pride in ourselves, our fellow Americans, and all the men and women who fought so that we could have what we do today: the freedom to choose. America is still the land of opportunity, and we are still entitled to pursue our own happiness. Let's not take what we have for granted by only doing what we have to do. We can help every American learn to respect the country we call home enough to assume a fair share of responsibility for her well-being. When each of us answers America's call, we ensure not only our own freedom, but the continued freedom of generations to come. Let us do all that is necessary now, so that one day when my curious grandson feels like browsing through a cedar chest in his family's basement, he won't need to question what has happened. He will be free to experience a simple surge of pride and respect for himself, his family, and his country—and he will naturally understand and undertake his duty to America.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN KOREA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, which I chair, was briefed by Kim Sang-Chul, chairman of the Korea American Friendship Society. I am inserting his comprehensive statement in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

REMARKS BY KIM SANG-CHUL, CHAIRMAN, KOREA AMERICA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

Honorable Chairman, and members: I wish to thank you for inviting me here to speak on the human rights situation in Korea.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Korea has a checkered history. It has experienced numerous foreign invasions throughout its 5000-year history. However, it has managed to keep its independence and its people have made the country what it is today—a democratic, independent and economically thriving country—through patience, perseverance, and hard work.

From ancient times, we have been called the white-clad people for our love of purity and justice, symbolized by Koreans' traditional white clothing. Korea is a small nation in terms of its territory. But it is not small in terms of its aspirations. We have achieved miraculous economic growth and established a democratic government through fair elections in a short period of time. We are optimistic about our future. We will probably be able to join the ranks of advanced countries in the first part of the next century, thereby allowing us to play a more important role in the international community for the promotion of world peace, freedom, justice and prosperity.

Our successful journey on the path toward economic prosperity and political freedom could not, by any means, be described as smooth. We endured hardship for 36 years under Japanese colonial rule. The nation was in chaos and the national economy was completely devastated as a result of the Korean War.

Thanks to the sacrifices of our allies, we were able to fend off communist aggression and achieve peace, however fragile it may be.

Thanks to the support of our allies and friends, we were able to overcome the devastation of the tragic war, rebuild the nation and its economy, achieve freedom and establish a democratic government.

The road leading to freedom and democracy in Korea has been bumpy. We were under the rule of military governments for almost 30 years from 1961 through 1992. There is no denying that many human rights violations occurred during this period.

II. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

On September 26, 1985, I met Mr. Kim Keun-Tae at the prosecutor's office. Mr. Kim was in custody for investigation of his alleged anti-government activities. He revealed that he was tortured with electric shocks and water-torture and showed me the wounds on the back of his foot. I was deeply distressed for three days after seeing his wounds. I decided to follow my conscience and submit an unprecedented application for a court order to preserve evidence of Mr. Kim's wounds.

The revelation of Mr. Kim's torture was a very strong challenge to the powerful Chun Doo-Whan government. As a result of my action, the judge had to provide Mr. Kim an opportunity to make a detailed statement about his suffering caused by the torture during the investigation.

Mr. Kim's 40-minute-long statement shocked the courtroom audience and the press, which somehow managed to report parts of Mr. Kim's testimony.

As a consequence, the telephones in my law office and my residence were tapped and government auditors began an investigation of my tax returns.

However, I prevailed in a lawsuit against the policemen who tortured Mr. Kim and in a suit demanding compensation for the damage he suffered.

On July 5, 1986, as one of the lawyers of a nine-member legal team, I filed a lawsuit against the police officers responsible for the sexual torture of Kwon In-Sook, a female college student.

I remember delivering to Ms. Kwon a secret letter from Cardinal Kim Su-Whan, in which he encouraged her in her time of distress and agony.

The exposure of the sexual torture incident created a backlash against police brutality and the immorality of the government. On Jan. 14, 1987, another case of torture by the police resulted in the death of a Seoul National University student. The death of Pak Chong-Chol shocked citizens and the popular anti-government movement started to expand.

On April 13, 1987, President Chun refused to accept a direct presidential election to choose his successor. In May, as a member of the executive committee of the Citizens Movement for a Democratic Constitution, I participated in a peaceful march that drew the enthusiastic support of people across the nation.

The ruling party's presidential candidates, Roh Tae-Woo, had to issue his so-called July 29 declaration, accommodating the people's demand for a direct presidential election and other democratization measures.

In ten years, even the rivers and mountains will change, according to an old Korean saying. We are witnessing tremendous changes in my country these days. Two former presidents of Korea are in custody pending their trials on various criminal charges. On the other hand, Kim Keun-Tae is a vice president of the major opposition party and one of his old friends who attended his trial is now the spokesman for the ruling party.

How we evaluate the present political situation in the Republic of Korea, including the human rights situation and the national security situation, is by no means a simple issue. It is rather complicated. I will, however, pick out a few important issues and try to present an objective view of the current situation in Korea. I believe that there is a consensus that the human rights situation in the Republic of Korea has improved significantly.

There could be some isolated human rights violations which are not uncommon even in the most developed countries. At present I am really concerned about violent demonstrations, the irresponsibility of the press and citizen's lack of a sense of duty.

The National Security Law of the Republic of Korea has been the focus of the attention of the U.S. Government. I proposed the repeal of the National Security Law and suggested that the government include its relevant articles in the criminal code when I submitted my opinion on the revision of criminal law in Jan. 1985. I also proposed the replacement of the National Security Law with the Protection of Democratic Order Law when I was a national policy adviser to Kim Young-sam, the then presidential candidate of the opposition party.

However, I completely changed my mind after cautiously watching the advent of the so-called ''Mass Revolution'' movement since 1989. Korea is the only country in the world which is divided into two opposing ideological camps: the democratic and free Republic of Korea and the communist North Korea. North Korea has tried to overthrow the government of the Republic of Korea ever since its establishment. We should not forget that North Korea's military forces are heavily concentrated along the Demilitarized Zone, about 30 miles from Seoul. It will take only six minutes for North Korea's fighter planes to reach Seoul. These fighter planes were relocated closer to the DMZ last October.

A North Korean agent, Kim Tong-shick, was arrested after a gun fight when he was discovered by South Korean police last October. He was heavily armed. He confirmed that besides his most recent infiltration he was sent to the Republic of Korea five years ago, when he crossed the border to North Korea with a high-ranking North Korean female agent who operated in the south for 12 years since 1980, and newly recruited labor movement leaders in the South.

He made contacts with Ham Wun-Kyung, who led a violent demonstration and sit-in at the USIA in Seoul, and other student activists. Kim revealed his identity and discussed

cooperation with the activists for the ''revolution'' in the South. Just a few of them reported his identity to the authorities.

It is quite natural and necessary for a nation to equip itself with the legal devices to safeguard its national security in the face of a threat to its survival through espionage activities and the resultant chaos. Germany deals with such violations through its penal code but Korea handles anti-state activities with the National Security Law.

There have been some criticisms of the law's interpretation and applications. However, the repeal of the law will create a legal vacuum for the regulation of illegal activities short of sedition or attempted overthrow of the government. And the previous National Security Law violators should be pardoned.

Second, according to the labor laws of the Republic of Korea, the formation of a union is prohibited for public servants and school teachers and only one union is allowed in one work place. The freedom to organize a labor union, stipulated in the international Labor Organization provisions, could be in direct conflict with Korean labor laws.

A traditional labor union concept is based on the assumption that antagonism and conflict between labor and management are inevitable. In the case of public servants, the management is the people of the nation, and in the case of school teachers, the management is the people or nonprofit public organizations.

From Korea's traditional ethical point of view, their relationship should not be that of antagonism but that of service to the public cause. In particular, school teachers are not treated as labor in our society. They are respected for their service and their mission to teach our youths. The Korean labor laws containing the prohibition against unions for school teachers and public servants are overwhelmingly supported in Korea.

It is debatable whether allowing multiple unions is a basic factor for free unionism. In addition, multiple unions will further complicate things and cause more frequent labor disputes and antagonism, and therefore, it is construed to be not more than a demand by labor activists and failed to get wide support in Korea.

Essentially, freedom should be guaranteed by all means. The concept of fundamental social rights and their application varies according to a nation's culture, characteristics and its composition. What really matters is not the difference in the system itself but a nation's willingness to accept the fundamental principle of human rights. I dare say that the Republic of Korea is one of these countries.

Third, let us turn our attention to the anti-establishment activists in Korea. It is a fact that there were some followers of the socialist's line of armed revolution and North Korea's communist juche ideology hidden among those who proudly fought for freedom and democracy under the dictatorial military governments.

Distinguishing between these two groups of people was not an easy matter then. But, as Korea advances toward political maturity, it became easier to identify their true colors. The anti-establishment activists deny the legitimacy of the Korean government, ignore law and order, and use violence to achieve their objectives. They should not be treated as conscientious activists who work within the system.

Fourth, I wish to briefly mention the separated family issue as a human rights issue. As Dr. Albert Schweitzer once said, the freedom to visit or live in one's hometown is one of the fundamental human rights. This very human right is grossly violated in Korea because of North Korea's inhumane and uncompromising stance toward the separated family issue. Ten million separated families do not know their relatives' whereabouts and there is no channel of communication between them whatsoever.

The Korean government has repeatedly proposed to North Korea measures to facilitate reunions of and communication between the separated families but to no avail. It is tragic not to have your own family with whom to share happiness and sorrow. My family is one of the separated families. My father was longing to hear something about his father and uncles. But he died last August without his wishes being fulfilled.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH KOREA

Now I would like to take a look at the status of the human rights situation in North Korea.

The death of Kim II-Sung did not change anything in North Korea. North Korea continues to be a closed society, isolated from the international community.

North Korea maintains the same dictatorial communist regime under the same ''juche'' ideology and the obsessive cult of personality. Politically, the North Korean people are living in an extensive gulag. Economically, they are plagued by low productivity, a shortage of food, a shortage of energy and foreign currency, and its economy has registered negative economic growth for quite some time. While having to tighten its closed-door policy to maintain the present political structure, its economic problems can not be solved without opening its doors, structural adjustment, and economic reform. In addition, the complete blockade of information and criticism is destroying any human rights initiatives in North Korea.

North Korea's military buildup has continued, which is incomprehensible to anyone of sound judgement. It has consistently carried out espionage activities to disrupt the Republic of Korea. In the latter part of this year, they dispatched two teams of armed agents to the South.

Their ''Reunification Through Revolution'' policy is a combined strategy of underground sabotage and a full-scale attack. Their war strategy is first to make an all-out bliztkrieg in the front and rear simultaneously and end the war before U.S. reinforcements arrive on the battlefield.

It is believed that North Korea's extensive stockpiling of weapons testifies to their willingness to go to war. There seems to be a consensus within North Korea that the liberation of South Korea should be the ultimate policy goal of the government and the only way to end its poverty and its hopeless economic reality.

Whenever I hear something about the status of human rights in North Korea, it sends a shiver down my spine.

I think it can be safely said that there are no human rights in North Korea. There is certainly no freedom of speech, no freedom of the press, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of religion. The people of North Korea can not select their own jobs, nor can they decide for themselves where to live.

''The Ten Fundamental Principles Concerning the Solid Establishment of Juche Ideology'' proclaimed in 1974 is, in fact, above the constitutional law as well as the criminal codes in North Korea. Article 3, section 9 stipulates that the ''Great Leader's'' and the ''Dear Leader's'' instructions and the Labor Party's policies should be implemented without fail. No compromise is allowed.

Even minor violations will result in death or incarceration of the violators and his family in the gulag.

North Korea's obvious intention of manufacturing nuclear arms and its possession of chemical weapons are a great threat to the national security of the Republic of Korea.

North Koreans live in fear and dire poverty, struggling to survive. They have lost the respect for the dignity of the human being, and are indoctrinated to hate outsiders, especially the so-called American imperialists and their puppets.

Let me give you some examples. Without permission, North Koreans are not allowed to change their residence or to travel. As a result, North Koreans who have visited Pyongyang, the capital city, constitute only 5% of the population. 45% of the North Korean territory, including military bases and seashores, is off limits to civilians. They can not write letters and can not freely talk on the phone even with their friends and relatives in North Korea. They have no free access to television, radio, or newspapers other than political propaganda.

There are more tragic stories. It has become known that there are 50,000 residents in a concentration camp called ''Camp 15'' located in Yuduck Kun, South Hamkyung province. People are thrown into the camp without a judicial trial. In the camp, there is believed to be a ''completely restricted zone'' from which no one can get out once they have been sent into it. This has been known to the outside world through the statements of Mr. Ahn Hyeok and Mr. Kang Chul-Whan who escaped from the camp in March 1992 and defected to South Korea through China. People in the camp are treated as ''less than animals,'' suffer forced labor, live in dire poverty, and are exposed to various diseases. It has been reported that 200,000 people, or 1% of the total 20 million people of North Korea are confined in the inhumane detention camps throughout North Korea.

It has been reported that the North Korean government deported the handicapped and their families from the cities of Pyongyang, Nampo, Gaesong, Chungjin where foreigners frequent, to remote areas. It has also been reported that there has been a nationwide campaign to ''dry out the seeds'' of dwarfs, that is, prevent the births of babies with such birth defects.

There was the case of a North Korean who smuggled in a large quantity of heroin and was found to be a staff member of the Social Security Department of the government of North Korea. This happened near Vladivostok, Russia in June 1994. This shows the very nature of the collective leadership in North Korea.

At the time North Korea was receiving 150,000 tons of rice free-of-charge from South Korea, it captured the ''Woosungyho'', a South Korean fishing vessel, which was a drifting because of engine failure. The North Koreans killed 2 members of the crew and still refuse to return the other fishermen on board the ship. North Korea also refuses to return Reverend Ahn Seung Woon, who was kidnapped to the North. As of now the total number of people kidnapped by the North has reached 400.

There are 42,000 churches with 10 million Protestant Christians and 3 million Catholics in the South but in the North, only 2 Protestant churches and 1 Catholic church exist and these are for exhibition purposes.

What more would we need to explain? There are no human rights for North Koreans. They are treated as slaves, or no better than disposable resources.

The North Korean leaders are nothing but a collective group which uses violence as its main weapon. They rule through suppression, violence and punishment with little regard for human dignity.

As you all know there have been innumerable cases of human rights violations in North Korea and I have presented just a few. Any diplomatic relationship with North

Korea and any promise for economic aid would mean extending support to a violent and inhumane regime which has no respect for human rights. If we are to avoid the inadvertent support for a dictatorial regime, we should be alert. Improvement of the human rights situation in North Korea has to be a prerequisite to the normalization of diplomatic relations. Such improvements must include freedom of religion and communication among the separated families.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Ladies and gentlemen!

The North Korean leaders are manipulating the negotiation process to create a breach between South Korea and the United States. Cleverly taking advantage of Korean people's love for peace by threatening a ''sea of fire'', they are attempting to get what they want without any intention of improving relations between the two Koreas.

''The Korean peninsula is threatened by war'' is not simply rhetoric but a reality. Especially if there is an unstable political situation in the Republic of Korea any sign of weakness in the Korea-U.S. security ties might encourage North Korea to launch a war.

Korea is a country with optimism and vision. Korea will overcome any adversities and suffering. Korea will not forget its debt to its friends and allies.

Our nation is greatly indebted to the United States in our march toward political freedom, economic development and peace on the Korean peninsula. The people of the United States fought the Korean War, shoulder to shoulder with us to deter communist aggression; they provided aid when we were poor and hungry; they opened their market for Korean products.

The Korea-America Friendship Society was established in 1991 when anti-US sentiment was at its highest to remind Korean citizens of who are our enemies and who are our friends, and to help contribute to strengthening relations between the two countries.

The United States has made enormous contributions to the protection of freedom, the expansion of human rights, a free market, and open societies throughout the world. I believe these beautiful American traditions will be passed on to future generations.

Because I am well aware of the importance of this opportunity given to me, I have tried my best to make a presentation as objectively as I can.

I sincerely request you to be cautious observers of the real situation on the Korean peninsula, and offer your wise judgments on what the United States should do for peace, freedom justice and prosperity for the world as well as the Korean peninsula.

Thank you very much.

TRIBUTE TO HARDING N. BROWN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, since arriving in New York City during the African-American Renaissance period of the 1930's, Harding N. Bowman, a native of Bowman, SC, has dedicated his life to uplifting and empowering his community.

Most notably, in the 1950's, Mr. Bowman founded the Barbershop Owners Association while owning and operating three barbershops. In 1961, after moving to east New York, he was instrumental in organizing numerous community-based initiatives. Some of his key roles, to name a few, arising from such initiatives include: president, Council for a Better East New York; chairman, Community Redemption Foundation; treasurer, Citywide Council Against Poverty; director, United Negro and Puerto Rican Front; chairman, East New York Manpower; chairman, East New York Non-Profit Housing; executive director, East New York Community Corporation; and chairman, Jerome Street Block Association. In addition, for over 30 years, he has been an active participant in various New York City political organizations that have produced electoral success. While participating in these activities, Mr. Bowman has managed to earn certificates and degrees from Goddard College, Pratt Institute, Staten Island Community College, and the New York Training Institute.

Married to Phyllis Bowman for 44 years, he is a father of seven, a grandfather, and a great-grandfather. At age 75 Harding Bowman continues to help the community by staying active and admonishing elected officials not to forget where they came from. I am pleased to recognize his outstanding contributions and to introduce him to my colleagues.