

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying thank you to Bob Ferguson for his years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District, and to this great institution.

TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERATION
LIFE INSURANCE OF AMERICA IN
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Federation Life Insurance of America in the State of Wisconsin, in recognition of its 25th National Quadrennial Convention, held on September 1, 1996.

From its incorporation in Wisconsin in 1913 to the present, the Federation Life Insurance of America has remained an active and successful fraternal organization. Second and third generations of Americans of Polish descent, as well as members from diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds, continue to enjoy the benefits of Federation Life's sound fiscal management and strong commitment to service. As a fraternal organization, Federation Life sponsors a variety of social and cultural activities, contributing to a strong sense of community and good quality of life.

Congratulations to Federation Life Insurance of America on its 25th national convention. I commend Federal Life's service to its members and their communities and extend my best wishes for a bright and successful future.

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF
NINETY SIX, SC

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to and congratulate the town of Ninety Six, SC, which is having its 1996 centennial celebration on Friday, September 6, 1996.

The town of Ninety Six, located in Greenwood County has a distinctive history dating from the mid-1700's. During colonial times, the trading settlement began to grow around the 96th milepost on a trail from the Lower Cherokee capital, Keowee, thus giving this town its name.

Noted for its historical significance, Ninety Six played an important role in the Revolutionary War. It was the site of the first revolutionary battle in the South on November 19–21, 1775. The British overtook this settlement and fortified it as an important strategic fort. This settlement existed until after a second battle for the area that was ultimately won by the British. Shortly after the attempted siege of the fort, the British abandoned the area. The town grew and was renamed Cambridge after the College of Cambridge which was built after the Revolutionary War. During the 1800's, the village became a ghost town. In 1852, the town assumed its original name, when the second railroad in South Carolina was built through the area.

Ninety Six is also historic in the States rights debate. In 1856, 10,000 citizens came out to honor Congressman Preston S. Brooks with a dinner in vindication of his assault on Charles Sumner of Massachusetts on the Senate floor for a speech insulting to South Carolina and Senator Butler of South Carolina.

Today, Ninety Six is comprised of a population of 2,200 with industry ranging from retail firms to manufacturing plants and textiles. Located near Lake Greenwood and Ninety Six National Park Historic Site, Ninety Six provides many opportunities to enjoy this area's natural beauty.

It is my pleasure to honor this historic town and its people on this day.

IN HONOR OF REPRESENTATIVE
JIM BUNNING

HON. FRANK WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise in support of our colleague, Representative JIM BUNNING, who was recently inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY.

JIM has earned the respect and admiration of many across the country through his hard work and dedication to excellence. These trials have not only helped JIM during his tenure in the House, but throughout his long and distinguished major league baseball career. In the House, JIM has been a leader in preserving Social Security, and his fair-minded style as chairman of the Social Security Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee has earned him deserved praise from both sides of the aisle. His determination and diligence is admired by all.

Of course, his legacy to the sport of baseball is well known. As a pitcher with the Philadelphia Phillies, he was a fan favorite. The Phillies recently celebrated his accomplishments with a JIM BUNNING Day at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia. JIM won 224 games throughout his big league career and tossed two nohitters as well. He has never backed down from a challenge, whether from an opposing hitter or an opponent in Congress, and I know we are all proud of JIM upon his induction to the hall of fame.

I wanted to submit for the RECORD a copy of an outstanding editorial which recently appeared in the Winchester (Virginia) Star in my congressional district. This editorial, written by Adrian O'Connor, does a wonderful job of summing up how much JIM BUNNING has meant to the game of baseball and, more importantly, to our great Nation.

A PITCHER SPEAKS, BUNNING EXPOUNDS ON
BASEBALL, AND LIFE

COOPERSTOWN, NY.—He is, frankly, of another time, when Jesuits were Jesuits and still Soldiers of Jesus, and major league ball players were grown men still enthralled with a little boy's game. But, much like another Republican of some renown, Patrick J. Buchanan, Jim Bunning refuses to merely wax nostalgic about the past, his Age of Innocence; he years to re-create it on a modern stage.

Which, in our mind, especially with regard to baseball, would not be all that bad a thing.

In a riveting, albeit lengthy, speech upon his induction here Sunday to baseball's Hall of Fame, Mr. Bunning, the flinty hurler turned politician, leveled his rhetorical sights on all hands involved in what he deems the shameful sully of our National Pastime. To quote John Adams from the hit musical "1776," he "has such a desire to knock heads together." And for good reason. In his view, both owners and players are doing their darndest to destroy a timeless game.

Thus, to the owners, Mr. Bunning said, "Get your house in order. Figure out how you want to share your revenue without going to the players and asking them to foot the bill."

To the players, he added, "Look beyond your contractual obligations. Conduct yourselves as gentlemen. No one player is bigger than the game. Treat the fans with dignity and respect."

And, finally, to both the owners and players, he stated, "Get a commissioner, a real commissioner with restored powers of the commissioner's office prior to 1950 . . . For over four years, baseball has been rudderless. For God's sake, and for the game's sake, find a rudder."

Fans and media alike here last weekend could be forgiven for assuming that Mr. Bunning would not object if he were suddenly cast in the role of "rudder." After all, he has witnessed the game from a variety of perspectives—as hard-nosed Hall of Fame Pitcher, as player representative for a dozen years, and, after his retirement, as a player agent. However, he maintains he has no desire to play powerless wet nurse to the owners, to "28 bosses with such egos." However, if the hue and cry became such, as it did in 1920 when Kenesaw Mountain Landis was extended the task of cleaning up the game, that the office of commissioner was reconstituted (with teeth), then who knows? Perhaps Jim Bunning might be interested.

Until then, he can serve as an advocate for the game—and, by example, for a way of life lost in the modern shuffle. Educated by Jesuits in the pre-Vatican II days, Mr. Bunning, the father of nine, is unabashedly Catholic and conservative, and unabashedly blunt about his beliefs. He is, he says, a product of his father's public-spiritedness—"Get involved, he always told me"—the uncompromising moral approach of the Jesuits, and his wife Mary's prayers and dedication to the homeplace.

But yet, the Kentucky congressman is also a product of that little boy's game he played so superbly. "My life in baseball prepared me well," he told the Induction Day crowd. "I learned that if you set goals high enough, keep trying to achieve them, and work hard, you can do anything you want to do . . . You can overcome your shortcomings with hard work and perseverance."

Advice tendered in Cooperstown, yet well worth hearing in most every city and town the nation over.

SUPPORT THE ANTITERRORISM
PROVISIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN LINDER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule that will permit us to bring a number of modest antiterrorism provisions to the House floor under suspension of the rules. These proposals will provide a short-term response to concerns raised from the bombings

at Oklahoma City, the World Trade Center, Saudi Arabia, and the involvement of terrorism in the recent explosion at Centennial Olympic Park and, possibly, TWA flight 800.

We remain vulnerable to random, cowardly attacks; and we have a duty to reassure our citizens that we will ensure domestic tranquility and protect every American's civil liberties. The terrorist's goal is to undermine free society, and we must not capitulate by infringing upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of our citizens.

The President met with congressional leaders to discuss initiatives to combat terrorism. President Clinton supported a number of overreaching provisions that would have slowed the progress of its passage in the House. These proposals included increasing the wiretap capability of Federal law enforcement officers and mandating taggants. These proposals were controversial because of concerns about the serious constitutional questions they raised. We were able to delete from the bill the more troublesome suggestions, and we have before us a bill that will receive overwhelming support from the House.

We have already appropriated increased funds and passed an antiterrorism bill in this Congress. However, the President has asked us to pass additional provisions before we go home for the District work period. The House wanted to act before the August recess on the provisions generally agreed upon by a consensus of the House, and the Suspension of the Rules process is the procedure that permits us to achieve this goal. The rule instituting a suspension of the rules procedure is not the best possible situation; but it does require two-thirds majority for passage, it expedites the passage of the bill, and it assures that these important measures will pass the House before our August adjournment.

I am pleased that the bill urges the President to secure multilateral sanctions against international terrorist states, creates a commission to review all aspects of this Nation's terrorism policies, and requires the implementation of past legislation freezing the assets of foreign terrorist organizations and removing aliens convicted of a crime. We also reaffirm our disdain for the misuse of Federal power by including an important provision that increases the penalty for criminal violations of the Privacy Act from a misdemeanor to a felony, increases the minimum penalty for civil violations of the Privacy Act, and increases the punishment for unlawful disclosure of wiretap information from 5 to 10 years.

We can also utilize new products to further protect our airports. To date, the investigation into the recent crash of TWA flight 800 in New York has not yet recovered conclusive evidence that the plane was brought down by an explosive device. However, the incident renewed concerns that this Nation has not elevated its security measures at domestic airports to keep up with advancements in technology. This legislation enables domestic airports to aggressively search for and prevent explosives from causing destruction through enhanced explosive detection procedures and baggage screening.

I support the rule that will bring this bill to the House floor today under suspension of the rules. This is an important bill that has wide bipartisan support, and I support its swift passage.

IMPACT AID AMENDMENTS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1996, the House passed H.R. 3269, amending the Impact Aid Program to make technical changes and address several issues which have arisen since the program was last modified during the 103d Congress.

The Senate has now amended this legislation and returned it to us for further consideration. Several of the Senate amendments take the approach of the House-passed legislation—they either correct problems with current law or address issues which have arisen since its enactment in the 103d Congress. For example, the bill contains a provision which allows heavily impacted districts to use prior year, rather than current year data when they apply for impact aid benefits. This provision will prevent the long delays—19 to 22 months after funds have been appropriated—such districts currently experience in receiving impact aid dollars.

However, there are other amendments which provide special fixes for individual school districts.

I would like to reiterate the statement I made when H.R. 3269 first passed the House in May. All the special changes we made to impact aid over the years of its existence, in the long run, were harmful to the program. They gave it a bad reputation as a pork program and affected its appropriations. While I will not object to enactment of this legislation because it contains provisions which will benefit a large number of school districts affected by a Federal presence, I do want to go on record indicating that I will be very reluctant to accept such changes in the future.

THIRD ANNUAL AFRICAN-AMERICAN DAY PARADE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1996, the residents of Connecticut will participate in the third annual African-American Day Parade. The parade is an opportunity to celebrate and dramatize the dynamic history of African-Americans, as well as to salute the outstanding achievements of African-Americans in the fields of education, science, music, history, arts, and sports. This year's theme will be "The Celebration of African Children."

The parade, which was conceived by the late Isabell Mendes Blake, Jackee Bryant, and the Honorable Carrie Saxon Perry, high lights the significant contributions made by African-Americans during the growth and development of the United States and Connecticut. The parade features marching bands, concerts, speeches, and entertainment.

Congratulations are in order for the members of the African American Committee, Inc.: Jackee Bryant, Ernestine Brown, Ula Dodson, Phyllis Lewis, Louis Martin, William Turner, James Turner, Mona Holden, Barbara Ann

Williams, Ron Harris, Louise Cooper, Ebony Adams, Nelson Bank, Alvin Bingham, Michael Fothergill, Valerie Joyner, Leslie Manselle, Jonis Martin, Hazel Patrick, Mattie Reynolds, Bonnie Rowe, Matthew Steele, Roma Williams, Clarice Webb, and Andrew Woods.

We are proud to have these individuals as members of our community. Their work and efforts help strengthen our community and are something that we can all be proud of.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote 402 on H.R. 447 I was unavoidably detained on an airplane flight that was badly delayed by mechanical problems and by weather conditions. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes." I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 402.

CONGRATULATIONS DR. RANDALL C. MORGAN, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to commend Dr. Randall C. Morgan, Jr., a decorated physician who has dedicated his life to improving the quality of life for African-Americans, as well as all Americans. On July 31, 1996, Dr. Morgan was installed as the 95th president of the National Medical Association [NMA].

Dr. Morgan announced that the theme of his 1-year term as NMA president would be "NMA Development for the 90's." The goals of this agenda are to enhance the organization's membership, image, and financial development.

Our Nation's oldest and largest minority physician organization, the National Medical Association, was founded in 1895 to represent the interests of more than 22,000 African-American physicians. The organization's mission to improve the health status of America, particularly black Americans.

Dr. Morgan's family has lived in Gary, IN for three generations. Dr. Morgan graduated from Gary Roosevelt High School, Grinnell College, Howard University Medical School, and the Northwestern University Medical Center.

Dr. Morgan has practiced medicine in his hometown for over 20 years. With the assistance of his late father, Dr. Randall Morgan, Sr., he founded the Orthopaedic Centers and served as its president until its affiliation with the Indiana Hand Center in 1966. Dr. Morgan currently has offices in Gary, Hobart, Merrillville, Portage, and Valparaiso.

Dr. Morgan has enhanced his professional skills by being certified by several organizations. These organizations include: Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery; Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgery; and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Moreover, Dr. Morgan is licensed to practice medicine in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and California.