

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KASHMIR ELECTIONS: FREE AND FAIR?

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, elections were recently held in Kashmir. It was the hope and expectation of many that these elections would clearly demonstrate the political preference of the Kashmiri people. The conduct of the elections themselves, however, made this determination impossible.

At least one independent Indian-based NGO, the All Indian Peoples Resistance Forum [AIPRF], found that people in Kashmir were not in favor of the elections. They viewed the elections as "a design to continue the 'annexation' of Kashmir." This perspective was verified, according to the AIPRF, by the lack of participation in the referendum. In several of the polling sites, the turnout was no higher than 6 percent by 4 p.m., a short time before the polls closed. Yet, the press reports in India indicated a final turnout of 60 percent. The AIPRF also found numerous instances of security forces pressuring people to vote when they were clearly reluctant to do so.

Certainly, we should make every effort to support real self-determination initiatives for the people of Kashmir. A referendum that is not free and fair is not real self-determination. I remain hopeful that the future of Kashmir can be determined through democratic and non-violent avenues.

REMARKS BY BOUTROS BOUTROSGHALI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS: "CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN AFRICA: DIPLOMACY AND ACTION"

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, during the just concluded Congressional Black Caucus legislative weekend, we were honored by the presence of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Honorable Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The Secretary General spoke to the International Affairs workshop on "Conflict Resolution in Africa: Diplomacy and Action" that was chaired by our esteemed colleague and chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, DONALD PAYNE of New Jersey. All who heard the Secretary General's speech were impressed anew with his commitment to the economic, social, and political development of the African continent. I believe that all of our colleagues in the House should be made aware of the Secretary General's speech and, therefore, I ask that it be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I am honoured to stand before Representatives of the American people. The United Na-

tions—so much the dream and creation of the United States—finds its home, here, in America.

I am particularly honoured to have been invited to participate in this forum by Congressman Donald Payne, the distinguished Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus and recognized foreign policy leader in Congress.

I thank Chairman Payne for holding this meeting on the peace-keeping mission of the United Nations to give us the opportunity to make more Americans aware of this vital work. I pay tribute to Chairman Payne and to Congresspersons Cynthia McKinney, Alcee Hastings, Albert Wynn and Victor Frazer, who serve with him on the House International Relations Committee.

I know that all of these members have valiantly continued the tradition of the Congressional Black Caucus as champions of U.S. engagement with the developing world, and particularly with the nations of Africa and the Caribbean.

The history of African-Americans is one of struggle, of pride, and of brilliant achievement. African-Americans are an inspiration to all who seek to live in liberty, in dignity, and in justice.

I want to acknowledge the rich contribution which African-Americans have made to the United Nations and to international diplomacy. Earlier this year, I participated in the dedication of the new Ralph Bunche Center for International Affairs at Howard University. This wonderful centre honours the memory and contribution of the man whose leadership launched the United Nations.

I recognize as well the continuation of the legacy of the African-American diplomats whose UN service followed that of Ralph Bunche, and want to pay particular tribute to the service of Ambassador Andrew Young as the US representative to the United Nations.

I had the privilege of working with Ambassador Young and his able successor, Ambassador Don McHenry, in the late 1970's, as they made the US an active participant in the movement for self-determination and majority rule in Southern Africa.

And, of course, I could not be here at this meeting without paying tribute to the leadership of the African-American community—especially Randall Robinson of TransAfrica—and the Congressional Black Caucus in securing legislation to impose sanctions upon the apartheid regime in South Africa in the mid-1980s.

Allow me, now some personal reminiscences.

In 1977, I was asked to become Minister of State of Egypt. As Minister, I chose—without hesitation—to focus on African affairs. In support of President Sadat's foreign policy I travelled throughout Africa and engaged with the problems of the Continent. Today, I can look back and say that I have visited virtually every African country. And I can look forward and predict that Africa will emerge as a great and vibrant force on the world scene.

My friends, I am African. And as an African, I am grateful to you for inviting me to share with you some of my thoughts on conflict in Africa.

My public comparison of the amount of international attention and response devoted to conflicts in Europe as compared to those

in Africa has made me unpopular with some. But I stand by the recognition of this reality. I further recognize the need for greater advocacy for Africa. African conflicts are not getting the attention they need from the international community.

You, as leaders of the African American community, must continue to be vocal on behalf of Africa. You must call upon the international community to engage actively in the resolution of African conflicts before they escalate and exact a terrible toll on human life. The security of African States, and of Africa as whole, needs to be understood as significant for world peace and security.

Policy makers in government, those in the private sector, and in the international news media, need to be challenged to address conflicts in Africa, and seek their solution.

How can we obtain the international attention needed to resolve African conflicts? Let me mention four ways: diplomacy, disarmament, regional cooperation, and peacebuilding. The UN is at work in all these areas. But more can be done, with your help.

First, we can act through diplomacy.

Diplomacy cannot work miracles—particularly when one party believes it will gain from using force. But in Africa, military action too often is taken before diplomatic options have been exhausted.

When diplomacy is an option, more and more African countries turn to the UN. As an impartial body, with a global mandate, and without the need to publicize its role, the UN can achieve a great deal. It can work behind the scenes, where compromise may more easily be reached. The successful UN involvements in South Africa and Sierra Leone are solid examples of effective diplomacy. So is the resolution of territorial disputes involving Libya and Chad, and most recently, Nigeria and Cameroon.

Remember, however, as we have been reminded in Angola and in Somalia, that no diplomacy—no matter how skilled—can be successful without one essential ingredient: the will of the parties to achieve peace. The same is true in peace-keeping, which is based upon consent of the parties. Peace-keeping is therefore not appropriate for war situations. I have long argued that in war situations, the international community should either send combat troops or no troops at all.

Experience has shown that the best way to do that is with a multinational force, or regional force, authorized by the UN Security Council. The enforcement action could then, if necessary, be followed by peace-keeping. This was the course of the international involvement in Haiti—so far successful, and in which the leadership of the Black Caucus has been crucial.

I call upon you, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus to continue your efforts to mediate the conflicts in Liberia, Rwanda and Burundi. We must persevere in our efforts to resolve those conflicts. For history has shown that hard work and perseverance can produce positive results in even the most difficult situations.

Second, we can reduce conflict in Africa by disarmament.

Disarmament is an essential confidence-building measure, both among States and within them. The signing in April of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty was a major step forward in the disarmament of weapons of mass destruction.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Action is now needed to stem the uncontrolled flow of small conventional arms—which have, for too long, sustained and stimulated African conflict. What I have called micro-disarmament will be indispensable. Africa has been flooded with small arms. The very existence of light weapons in such vast numbers makes conflict in Africa inevitable. The United Nations has begun to track the transfer and stockpiling of light arms, and to set forth steps of achieving micro-disarmament.

A comprehensive international ban on land-mines is also urgently needed. Even years after conflict has subsided, land-mines continue to pose a severe obstacle to agriculture, transportation and infrastructure. Landmines in Africa are part of a destructive legacy of conflict that has impeded development. And this, in turn, has fuelled still more conflict. The United Nations has taken the lead in building international support for a ban on the production and transfer of all land-mines and land-mine components. This U.N. campaign deserves the widest support.

Third, we can help prevent—and resolve—the problems of conflict in Africa by reinforcing regional cooperation.

Cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU has been strengthened. The current situation in Burundi emphasizes the positive role which regional organizations can play in promoting regional stability and the peaceful resolution of local conflict.

The OAU must play an ever more active role in the resolution of African conflicts. It has recognized the need for leadership in this area through the creation of a Mechanism for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts. I thank the Congressional Black Caucus for your support of the OAU over the years. And I thank you for your recent support for U.S. assistance to the building up of OAU's conflict resolution capacity.

In April, I welcomed the decision of the Government of Central Africa to designate armed units for possible United Nations or Organization of African Unity peace assignments.

This measure has far-reaching implications for conflict management prospects in Central Africa. Had such a measure been enacted two years ago, a massive human tragedy in Rwanda might have been averted.

I have been intensively involved in the U.N.'s work with the Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] of the Economic Community of West Africa States [ECOWAS] regarding the terrible conflict in Liberia.

As you know, I took the initiative to recommend to the Security Council the involvement of U.N. peace-keepers in Liberia, as a major assistance to the ECOWAS operation. I know that all of us have been frustrated by the lack of political will to reach a peaceful agreement on the part of the faction leaders. However, there now appears to be reasonable grounds for optimism.

We are now awaiting word from the Liberian Council of State as to what role the UN should play in the elections scheduled for the end of May 1997. We understand there is a consensus for the UN to conduct the elections. For my part, I will use my best efforts to give the Liberian people the opportunity to choose their own leaders in free and fair elections.

The fourth area for international action is peace-building, which combines many dimensions in a comprehensive effort. The purpose is to remove the causes of conflict, and to solidify the achievement of peace.

Democracy and respect for the rule of law help guard against division, conflict and war. In Africa, democracy is an essential component in the conflict resolution process. It is a strong support for efforts to achieve national reconciliation.

In Mozambique and in Angola, for example, democratization and improved civil governance have underpinned a new commitment to peace and an end to violent conflict.

Sierra Leone has just concluded a successful electoral process. But this process was not an easy undertaking. I personally intervened with former Chairman Strasser, and later on with his successor, Brigadier Bio, to impress upon them the necessity of abiding by their pledge to hold elections. At a critical stage in this controversy, I personally went to Freetown to make the case for free and fair elections.

Development is crucial. Without it, the competition of scarce resources will condemn Africa to continual conflict. The unbearable burden of debt must be lifted from African shoulders. And development assistance levels must rise so that Africans can be enabled to participate in the new global economy.

The Congressional Black Caucus leadership has created a new US trade and investment policy towards Africa, following the legacy of the late Secretary Ron Brown. Ron Brown opened the eyes of the US business community to opportunities for profitable investment in Africa. I salute the memory of Secretary Ron Brown. He gave his life on a peace-building mission. He was a true peace-builder.

The new U.N. Special Initiative for Africa—which I initiated in April 1996—offers a comprehensive, peace-building approach. It draws together all the elements of the U.N. system—including the Bretton Woods institutions—to mobilize support for Africa's priority development goals, in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible.

I ask you of the black Caucus to help Americans learn about—and support—the U.N. Special Initiative for Africa.

Just yesterday, the High Level Panel of Personalities on African Development—a group of internationally recognized experts on African development—met in New York to provide me with counsel on the implementation of the Special Initiative for Africa. I am pleased to have on this Panel the participation of the Honourable Andrew Young.

If the international community gives Africa the support she deserves, it can help to tip the balance toward a brighter future for all of Africa, and for all the world.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO CHAIRMAN WALKER AND CLINGER

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to take this opportunity to recognize the exceptional contributions of two native sons of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ROBERT S. WALKER and WILLIAM F. CLINGER, Jr. We thank them for their decades of service to their congressional districts, to the commonwealth and to our Nation as they plan to retire from the House of Representatives at the end of their Congress.

A am also pleased to share with you remarks by Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge honoring Bob Walker and Bill Clinger.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR TOM RIDGE, HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE BOB WALKER

It is a pleasure for me to join my colleagues in recognizing and honoring the good

work of Bob Walker upon his retirement after 20 years of service in the House of Representatives. Let me share with my colleagues a brief story that speaks to Bob's legacy.

Several years ago, as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I traveled to Florida for a hearing with our good friend, Congressman Mike Bilirakis. An older woman, working at the hotel, discovered I was a Member of Congress, member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and a veteran myself. She asked me to call her husband who was a disabled veteran and confined to their home.

After some polite conversation and pleasantries, the man inquired again about my name. I reminded him that it was Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania. He admitted that he watched Congress on C-SPAN often and that he was not familiar with me. But his voice got stronger and a little more excited when he asked if I knew Congressman Bob Walker who he thought was doing a wonderful job.

This man observed on television what we learned to appreciate in this Chamber. For years the minority relied upon Bob's perseverance, tenacity and focus to protect the rights of his Republican colleagues and challenge the ideals of his Democratic counterparts. For years he served his party, this institution and the country by challenging procedure and process to ensure that the minority voice and opinion would be heard. We have all witnessed, hundreds of times, Bob engaged in a colloquy with members on the other side demanding explanations of ruling from the Chair, justification for limiting debate, and explanations for more money and new programs. We can all give witness to the simple, but important, fact that he never did so in a personally offensive, malicious or mean-spirited manner.

There has always been and must always be concern in this country about protecting the rights of minorities, whatever that consistency might be. No one during my twelve years in the House of Representatives did a better job of protecting the rights of the political minority to disagree without being personally disagreeable than Bob. In the People's House, no one better understood or worked harder to ensure that all sides of the issue were aired before final disposition than Bob Walker. I thank him for his extraordinary service to the House of Representatives and to his country.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR TOM RIDGE, HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE BILL CLINGER

It is a personal pleasure for me to join Bill Clinger's colleagues to acknowledge his extraordinary service as a Member of the House of Representatives for the past 18 years. We honor him for his proud and substantive legacy of legislative work and accomplishments. This achievement is well documented throughout the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and committee reports. These chronicles, however, do not necessarily reflect those personal qualities that made his service truly a model for those who succeed him.

I join my colleagues this evening not to review what Bill Clinger has done as a Member of Congress, but how he has done it. For as Henry David Thoreau once wrote, "I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscience endeavor." Bill's contributions were not only matters of public policy, but also of attitude and approach. He will always be remembered and respected for the great civility of style and tone he brought to cordial discourse throughout his entire career. His entire public life speaks to the ability to advocate strong beliefs with conviction, compassion and civility.

The public is legitimately concerned about the manner in which the people's business is often conducted in Washington. There are far too many occasions of rancorous, personally-directed, highly partisan and self-righteous debate in public chambers. And so, some have categorized the politics of governing as a contact sport; others, as a blood sport. Clearly, it can be a spirited, rough and tumble profession where one's ability to remain calm and thoughtful amidst challenge and criticism is frequently tested. The record should reflect that Bill Clinger always passed this test, keeping intact his integrity and character. His gentle manner, thoughtful ways and congenial disposition gave him enormous credibility and earned him the deep and lasting admiration and respect of his colleagues.

During my twelve years in the House of Representatives, I had many opportunities to work with my friend and neighboring Congressman from northwestern Pennsylvania. I will always be grateful for Bill's counsel and friendship. As America looks for a model of integrity, purposefulness, commitment and energy for its public servants to follow, there could be no better norm or standard than that set by my friend, Bill Clinger.

The Pennsylvania congressional delegation has a long tradition of close, bipartisan cooperation. While we have not always agreed, we have relied on the valuable dialog with our Pennsylvania colleagues and with Pennsylvania Governors of both parties to promote the interests of those citizens whom we are all proud to represent.

With the convening of the 104th Congress, the four committee chairmen from the Pennsylvania delegation built on our long history of open, candid debate. Chairman WALKER and Chairman CLINGER are part of a distinguished tradition of Pennsylvania leadership in the House that goes back to the first Speaker of the House—Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg.

ROBERT S. WALKER was first selected in 1976, and his constituents from the 16th District have sent him back to each succeeding Congress. Some of you may not realize it, but BOB's expertise on the rules and procedures of the House comes not only from his 20 years as a Member. He served for 10 years as a legislative assistant and administrative assistant to Congressman Edwin Duing Eshleman of Lancaster County.

Under BOB's able leadership, the House Committee on Science reported the Space Commercialization Promotion Act of 1996, which will encourage the development of a commercial space industry in the United States.

BOB WALKER was the original sponsor of the only statutory provision in present law protecting students' rights to voluntary school prayer. I want to commend him on this noble effort in particular because I recognize the challenge it posed and concur with him on the importance of affording our young people their constitutional rights. Well done, BOB, and best wishes.

BILL CLINGER won his first bid for elective office in 1978, and took a seat in the 96th Congress. The people of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania have reelected BILL ever since—twice with no candidate standing in opposition.

As the chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee in the 104th Congress, BILL shepherded key elements of the Contract With America through the Congress and saw them enacted into law. The Line-Item Veto Act of 1996 and the Unfunded Mandates

Reform Act of 1995 both represent BILL's vigilant efforts to promote good government for which I commend him.

The Federal Acquisition Reform Act is another important legislative legacy from Chairman CLINGER. It will allow our Government to cut through needless paperwork and reduce inefficiencies in Federal procurement procedures.

BILL's 17-county congressional district borders may own, and our districts have many similar needs. I have long valued his good counsel and loyal friend. All who know BILL recognize his dignity and integrity.

BILL, BOB, we miss you both. But you leave knowing that this is a better Nation for your service. Thank you and good luck.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH J. RISHEL

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph J. Rishel, whose knowledge of and dedication to fine art has benefited the citizens of Philadelphia for 25 years.

After receiving his M.A. from the prestigious University of Chicago, and teaching at the College of Wooster, Joe Rishel began working at the Philadelphia Museum of Art as associate curator of European Painting before 1900 and the John G. Johnson collection. In 1972, Joe was promoted to curator of the Rodin Museum, as well as curator of European Painting and Sculpture Before 1900 and the John G. Johnson collection. Joe continues to serve in this capacity, overseeing the daily operations of the European collections as well as the Rodin Museum.

In addition to the day-to-day duties of running a first-rate museum, Mr. Rishel has coordinated several of the major exhibitions at the art museum, bringing some of the world's most celebrated artistic works to Philadelphia. Most recently, Joe acted as the cocurator of the sensational Cezanne retrospective, which attracted record crowds in Paris, London, and Philadelphia—over 780,000 attended the exhibit in Philadelphia. On August 22d, I was lucky enough to have Joe as my personal guide through this exhibit of over 100 paintings and 75 works on paper. Having had this unique opportunity, I am confident that all 780,000 who viewed the exhibit in Philadelphia share my sense of gratitude to Joe for bringing such a wonderful collection to America.

Joe's other successes extend beyond the confines of the museum. He is an accomplished author on art and art-history, having contributed to many museum publications as well as to the catalogue, "Great French Paintings from the Barnes Foundation," which was written in conjunction with the Barnes exhibition which traveled last year through Europe, Asia, Canada, and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in light of Mr. Rishel's accomplishments in the art world as well as his successes in making fine art available to the people of Philadelphia, I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Joe on this day.

BILL WILEY, A UNIQUE RESOURCE

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to bring to my colleagues' attention the loss of a unique resource in the State of Washington, indeed, the entire country. Dr. Bill Wiley, who has served in many capacities over the past 30 years, passed away on June 30, 1996. While he was only 54, he made many contributions to many causes and left us too early an age.

I first met Bill Wiley in 1984 when he became director of the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, operated by Battelle Memorial Institute. While Battelle has many facilities in the State of Washington, at that time they did not have any in the Sixth District. Subsequently, the Marine Sciences Laboratory at Sequim became a part of the Sixth District after the reapportionment of 1990. Battelle also has facilities at Seattle and Richland, and Bill Wiley was the senior official for Battelle in the Pacific Northwest from 1984 until 1994, at which time he was named senior vice president for science and technology policy for Battelle Memorial Institute and his portfolio expanded to the world.

Bill Wiley was a tremendous resource in his community of Richland, indeed, the entire Tri-Cities area. He was a member of the Rotary, Tri-City Industrial Development Council, and chairman of the United Way Campaign. His community service was highlighted in 1989 when he was selected by his fellow community leaders as Tri-Citizen-of-the-Year.

Bill Wiley had so much enthusiasm and so much to give that his talents were sought by the entire State of Washington. Since Bill Wiley was a perfect demonstration of what educational opportunity can provide, he spent a good deal of his time on this issue. Education was a primary interest of his and, therefore, it was not surprising that he was selected to be a member of the first Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents of Gonzaga University, a member of the Board of Overseers at Whitman College, and was most recently a member of the Board of Regents of Washington State University, having also served as Chairman of this Board. Additionally, he served as a member of the Washington Board of the Mathematics, Engineering, and Science Achievement [MESA] organization which is chartered to enhance the capabilities for young students of minority populations to pursue science and engineering careers. Bill also served on the Board of the Commission for Student Learning for the State of Washington.

Bill Wiley was also a good corporate citizen. He was a member of the Board at Trustees of Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, as well as a member of the Boards of Directors of the SAFECO Company, the Washington Business Roundtable, "Forward Washington," the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and the Pacific Science Center. When Governor Lowry was elected in 1992, he asked Bill Wiley to serve on his advisory committee for addressing statewide issues.

Soon the Pacific Northwest region sought out this man of many talents. He became a

member of the Board of the Oregon Graduate Institute, and was later named to the Board of the Pacific Northwest Natural Gas Co., and he provided many years of service to the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry.

Not surprisingly, the Nation learned about this man of remarkable skills, and many organizations recognized his contributions to science and technology issues as well as education challenges. He was selected to be a member of the Government-University Industry Roundtable [GUIR]; he was asked to serve on several task forces of the Center for Strategic and International Studies and Office of Technology Assessment. He was a lifelong member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS] and had been named cochairman of the upcoming annual meeting to be held in Seattle in February 1997. He also was an invited participant in the Economic Conference convened by President Clinton and Vice President Gore in Little Rock, AR in December 1992. Bill Wiley was recognized for his talents by being selected Black Engineer of the Year by Black Engineer magazine as well as receiving a distinguished associate award from the U.S. Department of Energy in 1994. Bill Wiley had recently been selected to serve on the Smithsonian Institution's National Board and been elected president of Sigma Xi, the Scientific Society of America. I think, Mr. Speaker, you can begin to get the sense of this man and his contributions to society at all levels.

I will not stop there. The man had a vision that covered the globe. He was instrumental in supporting Battelle's efforts to create Energy Efficiency Centers in third world countries. He was a driving force in Battelle's efforts to develop these centers in Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Poland, and China.

What I have omitted in this statement is the fact that Bill Wiley was the director of the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory for 10 years, from 1984 to 1994. This, itself, is a full-time job with many challenges. His vision as director of this laboratory was to build a great national laboratory. The *raison d'être* of this vision was the Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory, which I have had the pleasure of supporting and helping make happen over the last 5 years. When this laboratory opens later this year, it truly will be a monument to Bill Wiley's vision and what science can do to solve mankind's problems.

Mr. Speaker, this son of a shoemaker from Jackson, MS, through education and dedication, made his community, his State, his Pacific Northwest that he loved, so dearly, his country and, indeed, the world a better place to live. He was memorialized by the Tri-City Herald newspaper following his death, and I am inserting for the RECORD the text of that editorial, suggesting that the EMSL should be named in his honor.

[From the Tri-City Herald, July 30, 1996]

EMSL SHOULD CARRY BILL WILEY'S NAME

It was 10 years ago when Bill Wiley proposed his vision of a laboratory where top scientific experts could collaborate on molecular science.

His vision was of a new era of innovation on the molecular level with far-reaching implications in a variety of fields, including medicine, energy and environmental cleanup.

That vision is coming to fruition as the Environmental Molecular Science Laboratory is readied for occupancy with installa-

tion of state-of-the-art equipment for the cutting-edge work that will be conducted there.

The workers are building on a foundation that is Wiley's heart and soul. But he will not be there to cut the ribbon. The former director of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory died June 30.

At Wiley's funeral earlier this month, a colleague, Jack White, proposed EMSL carry the name of the man who conceived it.

It's a good idea and one we hope Martha Krebs, the Department of Energy chief of national labs, will consider. She arrives tonight in the Tri-Cities to review EMSL's progress.

After October, about 210 permanent staff will move into EMSL, which also will accommodate scores of visiting scientists and students. The lab is expected to be 100 percent complete by fall 1997.

The annual research and operating budget will be about \$70 million.

On a 1994 visit, Krebs gave Wiley credit for steering EMSL along the bumpy path of congressional approval and financing.

"Battelle, especially under the guidance of Bill Wiley, has exercised extraordinary leadership in the past 10 years in anticipating the direction that national labs must go," said Krebs, who spent seven years on the House of Representatives' Committee on Science and Technology.

Under Bill Madis, Wiley's successor, this laboratory is positioned to make worldwide contributions that go beyond Hanford.

The entire thing started in Wiley's imagination and was rooted in his conviction that the molecular revolution will be just as critical to human advancement as was the industrial revolution and the atomic age.

It is fitting such a visionary and groundbreaking facility be named after such a visionary and groundbreaking man.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT WALKER
AND WILLIAM CLINGER

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to two Members of this body who have distinguished themselves as honorable leaders through their lives of service in this House. For nearly 20 years, Chairmen ROBERT WALKER and BILL CLINGER have served this body as faithful representatives from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They entered this House at a time of upheaval as our Nation struggled to regain the confidence in its institutions and elected officials that had been shaken by the schism over Vietnam and the disgrace of Watergate. Through their devotion and selfless service, Chairmen ROBERT WALKER and BILL CLINGER played leading roles in restoring faith to the American people, particularly to the people of the 5th and 16th Districts of Pennsylvania.

In my time as a member of this body, I have had the pleasure to serve in the same delegation as these two gentlemen, and it is unfortunate for this House that upon conclusion of the 104th Congress, we will lose them to retirement.

For his early years in Millersville, PA, Chairman WALKER dedicated himself to a life of service to our Nation. Whether he was shaping the minds of our Nation's young as a social studies teacher at Penn Manor High School, protecting his State as member of its

National Guard, or chairing the House Committee on Science, Chairman WALKER has contributed to our Nation in ways both large and small. As an enthusiastic supporter of science, he has preached the necessity for Federal involvement in research and development projects. As a visionary, he recognized the vast potential of outer space and led the fight for further funding of both the manned space program and the space station project. As a Government steward of our planet, he strongly advocated research and development into hydrogen as an alternative fuel source with the hopes of saving our environment from further pollution.

As a protector of our civil liberties, he secured a student's right to voluntary prayer by being the original sponsor of the only existing law protecting that sacred right. And as a reformer, he struggled to make our Nation's workplaces drug free through his efforts on the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

Chairman BILL CLINGER has also lived a life of dedication and service. From his beginnings at the Blair Co. in his hometown of Warren, PA, to his career overseas as a lieutenant in Navy intelligence, as a lawyer in his own law firm, and eventually a member and leader of this House, Chairman CLINGER has likewise given of himself to his community, his State and his country while asking for nothing in return. He entered this House at about the same time as Chairman WALKER and set upon the same task, but on the battlegrounds of different committees. As a member, and eventual chairman, of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, Chairman CLINGER set upon the difficult task of restoring the promise of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

During the dark days of the post-Vietnam and Watergate era, Chairman CLINGER came to Washington with one goal in mind, to restore the faith of the American people through tireless and often thankless service to the reformation of their government and their institutions. He has done this by fighting to make this government more accountable to the people by reforming the managerial practices of Government organizations from the General Accounting Office to the White House. Through his support of measures such as the line item veto and the curbing of unfunded Federal mandates, Chairman CLINGER has fought to cut wasteful Government spending and pork-barrel projects that have plagued the American public for so long and have continued to demand more of the people's hard earned money. Through his support of these measures and adhering to the higher standards of civility and intellectual integrity, Chairman CLINGER has shown himself to be a true representative of the needs and wants of the people of the United States, who are indeed the true governing force of this great nation.

Mr. Speaker, through almost 20 years of service, Chairmen WALKER and CLINGER have done much to restore the faith of the people and to bring honor to this great House in which we are members. Mr. Speaker, I ask you, as well as the rest of my colleagues in this House, to join with me and the people of Pennsylvania in thanking Chairmen ROBERT WALKER and BILL CLINGER for their years of service as distinguished Members and leaders of this House.

THE GENTLELADY FROM CHICAGO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our colleague from Illinois, the gentlelady, the Honorable CARDISS COLLINS. For more than 22 years, CARDISS has represented the Seventh Congressional District in "The Windy City" of Chicago. She leaves with a rich history of legislative accomplishments.

In addition to being the longest serving African-American woman in Congress, CARDISS will always be remembered for her championship of quality health care for women and minorities, enhanced consumer protection and promotion of minority business enterprise. Her legislative efforts improved access to cancer screening for poor and minority women. She authored landmark legislation and investigations on both aviation security and toy safety.

Having served with CARDISS as both a member of the Commerce Committee and the Government Operations, now Government Reform and Oversight Committee, I know of no better leader than our current ranking Democrat on Government Reform. The leadership she demonstrated as both the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee chair of the Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness and the Subcommittee chair of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation, only intensified when she became the ranking member of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee. Time and again she was called upon to defend the actions of the current administration; Cardiss did so without rancor and bitterness. Her ability to get the job done with a mixture of wit, intelligence and down right good humor will be definitely missed. It has been my honor to serve with Cardiss during her last 13 years in the House.

TRIBUTE TO HON. TOBY ROTH ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to add my congratulations to Congressman TOBY ROTH. After 18 years of service to his home State of Wisconsin, this will be his last term, and I wish him well in his retirement.

During this time here in Congress, TOBY ROTH has represented his State well. He is a respected Member of Congress on several key issues, and he is particularly well known in Congress for his ability on international matters. No one in the House is more knowledgeable or more articulate on these issues. He has played a part in just about every major foreign policy decisions that has taken place in Congress over the last 10 years.

He and I have shared an interest in lowering Government spending and lowering taxes. That is why we have so often been recipients of the same awards and recognition. I know that I am on the right track on a fiscal issue if I see Representative ROTH voting the same way.

You have been an asset to Washington, and you will be missed. I wish you, your wife Barbara, and your three children much happiness in the future.

REMARKS BY DAVID JONES,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF
CARVER FEDERAL SAVINGS,
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF
THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK: ON THE
COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. During the Congressional Black Caucus weekend, we benefited from the presentations, advice and counsel of experts in the many issues of concern to the African-American community in the United States. We had a rich 2 days of discussion at the Washington Convention Center, exploring the problems which afflict our community and possible ways to effectively address and define solutions.

My colleague from Queens, NY, Congressman FLOYD FLAKE, held an economic development braintrust forum which reviewed current efforts of community groups in New York City and throughout the Nation to achieve sustainable economic development through the attraction of resources to enable the investment in infrastructure and human resources that will promise jobs, renewed economic activity, and the retention of funds in the African-American community. I want to share with you and my colleagues the contribution of David Jones, who was one of the presenters. David Jones, chairman of the board of Carver Federal Savings and chief executive officer of the Community Service Society of New York, also serves on the board of the Harlem community's empowerment zone.

STATEMENT OF DAVID R. JONES

The distinguished legal scholar Derrick Bell has described the present period as the worst for African-Americans since the 1890s, when the gains of the Civil War and reconstruction were wiped away by the Klan and the black codes.

Some might dismiss Bell's observation as over the top. How bad can things be when an Oprah Winfrey takes in more than \$170 million in one year or when a hard-charging black middle class is seeing unprecedented income growth and participation in all aspects of American life?

But everyone in this room knows what Professor Bell is talking about. Consider the drum beat for attacks on affirmative action. The Supreme Court's single-minded effort to roll back electoral gains in Congress and in the State houses, or the vicious mugging of the Nation's children and poor under the guise of welfare reform.

Add in the increasing abandonment of public education and you know Bell is no alarmist. In urban schools like New York's, with kindergarten classes exceeding 50 children (often with only one teacher) and where inadequate materials and poorly trained teachers are the norm, you have a crisis brewing. At a time when real wages are plummeting for all but the most educated or the well-born, and when everyone including the President has said that only the best prepared

will have a chance to share in real wage growth, our kids' blighted education opportunity almost certainly will destroy large portions of our next generation.

This is not a pretty picture. Still, my sainted grandmother told me never to dwell on today's ills. The point for her and for us is—what are you going to do about it?

And that is why a discussion of economic development and wealth creation is so vital now.

Walking down the streets of my own Bedford-Stuyvesant community provides a clear look at one reason for our disarray. Brooklyn has nearly 1 million African-American residents. So where are our businesses? Big or small, where are the economic engines that could provide jobs and experience for our young people?

And some corollary questions: Where are the financial contributions that could elect leaders responsive to our needs as African-Americans? Where is the funding for institutions that will protect our rights against those who want to strip us of everything we fought for at such great cost?

The capital is there within our own communities. African Americans, whose rate of increase in buying big-ticket items outpaces that of white households, don't see much being recirculated. In fact many communities are hemorrhaging cash.

I want to emphasize that economic development and wealth creation and all too often considered as separate and distinct ways of obtaining equality in American society from other forms of advancement. It's the old Booker T. Washington/W.E.B. Dubois split. But today fighting for economic development is not different from political action and voter registration, or removed from the need to improve educational opportunity. These are all part of the same objective. If we are to rebuild a movement for African-Americans, then political, social and economic empowerment efforts must be melded into one fight.

In this effort we must also recognize that we are in trouble because of a significant class problem that divides us, just as it divides other ethnic groups. Despite our significant presence in American society—nearly 40 million strong and with a collective wealth in the billions of dollars, class and income divisions make it difficult to develop a common agenda that would benefit all.

At the height of the civil rights movement it was obvious to African-Americans at every income level that joint action for equal rights and opportunity was vital to improving everyone's life chances. That movement cinched extraordinary upward mobility for a generation of middle-class African-Americans already well positioned to make the most of its hard-fought social, political and economic gains.

It also opened the door for the tens of thousands of poor and working people who through hard work, wit, and luck managed to escape urban and rural poverty.

But as Harvard's William Julius Wilson has shown so well, many were left behind and their condition is rapidly deteriorating. They have become, because of color and condition, the perfect scapegoats for both major parties and held responsible for everything wrong with America.

Now the Nation has come full circle. Today's attacks on all people of color don't make fine distinctions between some "threatening" ghetto underclass and an alternately benign and assimilable middle class. The attacks are indiscriminate and across the board.

And precisely because the attacks are so broad-brush, they allow for a renewal of understanding that we have a common agenda. They allow for a unity of purpose we have

not seen since the civil rights era. Economic development is the arena where that response can be framed.

Let's talk specifics.

I am board chairman of the Carver Federal Savings Bank, in New York City. With some \$370 million in deposits and assets, Carver is the largest African-American managed bank in the Nation. Founded in 1948, it now has eight branches throughout the city, and is one of only a handful of African-American institutions that is publicly traded.

Carver was always there for the community, providing the black churches with loans when others wouldn't. Now the bank is beginning to take its place as a vital part of what has to be done.

It was recently approved to grant SBA loans and has just launched a credit-card service. Our main office on 125th Street, destroyed in a fire three years ago, has been rebuilt as a \$5 million four-story state-of-the-art banking facility that is one of the key elements in the revival of 125th Street.

A scholarship fund established in 1986 has already given out some \$320 million to college-bound kids in our communities.

Carver—and the creation and support of similar institutions across the Nation—are just the most obvious vehicles for stopping the cash hemorrhaging from our communities and providing the capital to create and support a vital small-business community. Such work should be a mandate if we want to create a foundation for the next round of struggles around politics, jobs, and education.

Another area that needs serious consideration is the fledgling development of enterprise zones. I serve on the board of the upper Manhattan empowerment zone and chair its economic and physical development committee.

As you know, the empowerment zone initiative is proceeding in eight cities. While not without its critics and with only limited dollars, there can be no doubt that the zone has already generated a substantial amount of investment interest in central Harlem.

A one-stop capital shop for small businesses, offering both loans and technical assistance, has just opened its doors. The first round of proposals, numbering in the hundreds, have been reviewed. They range from expanding funeral homes to creating a Harlem health club, night clubs, credit unions, and a new cable distributor.

So while it is too soon to declare victory, the concept—driven by many members of this caucus—plainly can provide a significant push to economic activity in our communities.

And for it to work, government has to play a role, too. The government at every level has to fulfill its commitment to be a partner in areas the private economy cannot provide. The Community Redevelopment Act forced banks to do community development, but there are no comparable requirements for check cashers, for instance. No community people own them. Making them reinvest in the community is something we can do easily.

And where jobs develop outside the community there has to be a decent transportation system to get people to those jobs. Even the latest projection by the Regional Plan Association, covering education and transportation needs, doesn't deal with how poor urban residents can realistically access jobs in suburban industrial parks.

Here's where government needs to play a role today. It lies in such areas as subsidizing work on a high-speed rail system so inner-city youths can access suburban jobs. It means a WPA for national infrastructure projects, putting needed services in place while training young people as a new class of

artisans. It means getting away from the childishness of left and right that says government and business have to fight each other. They have always collaborated; the question is—in whose interest?

We can make them work together for our community, and that is what self-reliance means. Community leaders must demand government programs—in education and skills development, in transportation, and in the transition from welfare to work—that ensure self-reliant traits can flourish.

But government won't provide unless it is pressured. That pressure has to come from organizations in our community, and particularly from members of this caucus. So what shape are the institutions in that protect African-American empowerment? Why haven't we been able to fund our own groups?

And what of the institutions that are supposed to be on the front lines? Even Kweisi M'Fume has said how difficult it is to raise money for the NAACP from inside our community. Plainly, we have work to do.

In closing: as the struggle for resources in America becomes more brutal, we had better have a serious discussion about how we can fund our own defenders. I mean the members of this caucus along with our civil rights, political, and social institutions. Keeping them alive and fighting is a major part of what makes economic development so critical today.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3610, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997, AND PASSAGE OF H.R. 4278, OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I make these brief remarks to explain the provisions of section 631 of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 which were incorporated in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 and which were made a part of that bill at my suggestion. At hearings held this spring before the committee I chair, the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, it was disclosed that several Federal agencies had engaged in significant lobbying activities, using appropriated funds, designed to affect the outcome of legislation pending before the Congress. It also became apparent that existing statutory restrictions on the use of appropriated funds for lobbying activities were ineffective in controlling agency lobbying. The conferees have, therefore, agreed to language which would apply a governmentwide limit on agency lobbying.

The statutory language contains two prohibitions on the use of appropriated funds. The first applies to grassroots lobbying in which agencies make both express and indirect appeals to the public to contact Members of Congress in support of or opposition to pending legislation. The second applies more broadly to the preparation, distribution or use of specified types of publications designed to foster support or oppose pending legislation. Following enactment of this prohibition, which is similar to prohibitions found for a number of

years in the Labor-HHS and Interior appropriations bills, all Federal agencies receiving appropriated funds will be subject to a uniform set of restrictions.

COMMEMORATING FREEDOM FOR THE HMONG REFUGEES IN THAILAND AND THEIR EXODUS FROM BAN NAPHO CAMP

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that after a long and arduous process, the summary forced repatriation policy against Lao and Hmong refugees in Thailand was reversed this year. We are very fortunate that a small dedicated group of individuals persisted in their effort to end this policy.

Mr. Speaker, many of the Lao and Hmong refugees being forced back to the Communist regime in Lao they fled were former combat veterans. They fought as staunch allies alongside the U.S. military and Central Intelligence Agency during the Vietnam war.

Thousands of Lao and Hmong veterans and their families in the Ban Napo camp in Thailand have now been given political asylum in the United States. Some will join relatives in my congressional district in Wisconsin. Critical to the success of the policy battle were a number of key individuals who played a leadership role in the enormous and intense struggle to free the Lao Hmong refugees. In particular, I would like to cite the efforts of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, Dr. Shur Vangyl, Stephen Vang, Pang Bliang Vang, Nhla Long Xiong, Pia Vang, and Kue Xiong of the Lao Veterans of America which has its Wisconsin chapter headquartered in my district. Likewise, Dr. Jane Hamilton-Merritt and Philip Smith helped spearhead the difficult battle in Washington, DC, and in Congress, to save the Lao and Hmong refugees. They worked very closely with my office to provide information and implement strategy.

In May 1995, I attended a human rights forum, at the University of Wisconsin-Stout. The forum was organized by Stephen Vang and Pobzeb Vang at the University of Wisconsin-Stout and was attended by many from Wisconsin and across the United States. It was essential in developing support for this important initiative.

Mr. Speaker, in tribute to the Lao and Hmong people, and their elaborate history, I request that my remarks from the University of Wisconsin-Stout conference be placed into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

You have before you many experts, more expert and certainly much more heroic than me to deal with this cause. Mr. Philip Smith and Dr. Jane Hamilton-Merritt can talk to you at length about the situation as it exists today and the reasons that we sent the congressional staff to the area over Christmas and New Years as well as the forced repatriation and other events that have occurred since that time. The purpose of the trip was not successful by its end result; the trip was successful by facts which I think it has established and the truth which I believe it has exposed. We will do our best to try and articulate those facts and the truth as we see it this week on the floor of the United States

Congress. I do not enjoy standing up and saying to my Government that you are not telling the truth. But if that is what is necessary to defend truth and justice, I will do that this week.

As I said, I originally intended to go through all the details of that trip and what we felt we learned—and what our report suggests. I am going to allow that to be done by Mr. Smith and others in their remarks. What I want to do is follow-up an assignment that I received yesterday from Dr. Merritt on the airplane from Minneapolis to Eau Claire when she said: "It was essential that I give you a call to action and that I articulate specific steps which I believe that you must take and we must take in the next few days."

Many of you are aware that we will consider a U.S. State Department reorganization bill before the U.S. Congress on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of this next week. Thanks to the Human Rights Subcommittee Chairman, Congressman Christopher Smith of New Jersey, that bill will sequester, or prevent the expenditure of, thirty million dollars in UNHCR money for Fiscal Year 1996. It then will reserve that thirty million for the admission and resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees, including the Hmong and Lao refugees.

The sequestration language prohibits the use of any of this money for repatriation unless the President certifies to the Congress: (1) that all refugees have been offered resettlement outside the country of origin, and (2) that all unscreened camp residents and non-refugees have had access to a fair screening process similar to that used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service here in the United States, or have been offered resettlement. The purpose is obvious. The purpose is to make the State Department, the UNHCR (which receives most of the money) and the host countries more accountable for actions taken with U.S. financial assistance. The purpose is also to send a clear and convincing message from the Congress that the present action of our Government is simply unacceptable. The standards which the State Department is responsible for enforcing are simply no different than those the Immigration and Naturalization Service enforces here at home.

You must know, however, that there will be opposition to this provision, and that there will be attempts to remove this provision from the legislation. Congressman Doug Bereuter, a member of the International Affairs Committee and a Congressman from Nebraska, is expected to offer an amendment on the Floor of the Congress during debate to strike this provision arguing that the State Department could use this money for other kinds of refugees. We must do what we can to defeat that amendment. This then would be my call to action for each and every one of you as suggested by Dr. Jane to me yesterday in her instructions:

First of all, each and every one of you must, between now and Tuesday, contact your Congressman and your Senators from your state (and any state you have friends or relatives in) explaining to them the urgency of their awareness, their involvement, and their support for maintaining the language in the Committee bill—and, in other words, defeating the Bereuter amendment.

Number two, it is essential that you begin immediately to create similar support and awareness in the United States Senate. Certainly, John Medinger can discuss and talk to that issue later this morning.

Fourth, and perhaps most important to our success, each and every one of you individually, and as an organization, must urgently and diligently work with the American press (some of them are here today) to publicize

the tragic, dramatic circumstances that we now face unless something is done.

The American people are a good people. But, the American people can not take action unless first they are educated as to the problem. They must know and understand the circumstances. I have no doubt when they do, they will rally with you in your cause. But, we must first get the message to the American people.

Finally, many of you have come to know that we in America, at the end of May every year, set aside a day and a time to remember those veterans who have served our country and its cause. A week from Monday, we will do this again. You use Memorial Day as your opportunity to communicate with all Americans everywhere that when we remember those veterans who served our government and its policies that we don't forget those veterans in refugee camps today who are at risk.

Thank you very much.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BILL ZELIFF

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I preferred to speak to this point on the floor last Saturday, but the late hour and the uncertain schedule precluded that. The purpose of these remarks is to advise all that the Congress of the United States will lose one of its leading members with the imminent departure of BILL ZELIFF.

I frequently refer to BILL ZELIFF as the common sense voice of reason from the "northern tier"—New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont. BILL ZELIFF speaks authoritatively for the private sector because, as an innkeeper, he, his wife, his family and his able staff personify the private sector.

Several months ago BILL called me to complain of a rumor he had heard regarding the transfer of a Coast Guard cutter from her New Hampshire port. He was upset and asked my assistance in retaining the cutter in this port. I told him my belief was that there was no move afoot, but checked with the Commandant of the Coast Guard who verified my conclusion. I then assured BILL not to worry. That was not good enough for ZELIFF. He insisted that I come to New Hampshire to meet with Coast Guard officials and assure them that the cutter would remain stationed in New Hampshire. I complied with his request and we did in fact meet with Coast Guard officials as well as interested citizens. This episode convinced me, once again, that BILL ZELIFF is Mr. Persistence. This Coast guard cutter, by the way, continues to call New Castle, NH her home port.

I could speak hours about the outstanding manner in which BILL ZELIFF represents his constituents in Congress, but it is not necessary because they know they have been represented by an outstanding Member of Congress. Literally hundreds of New Hampshire citizens: male, female, liberal, conservative, Democrat, Republican, have told me BILL ZELIFF is the most popular and most effective elected official in New Hampshire.

So long BILL—you will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO GARLAND VERNON G.V. STEWART

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the greatest Americans who ever lived, Mr. Garland Vernon G.V. Stewart, who departed this life on September 12, 1996. I make this distinction without the slightest hesitance, for Mr. Stewart embodied all the things that good people consider great.

Though born at a time when few African-Americans were expected to, or even allowed to, seek high academic training, Mr. Stewart was an educated man, having received degrees from two of the most prominent institutions in the South, Atlanta University and Morehouse College. More significant for a man of his era and circumstances, he also received a masters degree from the University of Michigan. Thus, it can be said that Mr. Stewart was truly a learned man. But education was not what made Mr. Stewart a great man. Rather, it was how he used his education to serve others, that made him great.

For almost half a century, G.V. Stewart committed himself to the education and uplifting of his community and his race. From school teacher, to principal, to the first African-American administrator in Hillsborough County, FL, he inspired his students and those around him to seek a better life, and to make life better for others. He believed, as most great men know, that it was his responsibility to reach back for others as others had reached back for him. In this regard, he used his influence, and his own personal resources to ensure that young African-American men and women who desired a college education received one. Many of those individuals are today very successful lawyers, doctors, politicians, judges, and educators, whose debt of gratitude can never be repaid. My own debt of gratitude spans a life time. When I decided to run for the U.S. Senate in 1970, Mr. Stewart was stalwart in his support of me: When others asked, "Why?," Mr. Stewart asked, "Why not?" Not only did he encourage me to seek public office, but he backed me financially. As a Federal judge, I was often blessed with Mr. Stewart's wise council, and when I was elected to the U.S. Congress, no one was more proud than him.

To say that Mr. Stewart was a community activist is like saying that Ghandi was a philosopher. He was. And in his activism there was genuine purpose and there was great vision. The world, owing so much of its progress to men like G.V. Stewart, will miss his vision and his commitment to serving others—the way he sought to build bridges between people of different orientations. But what it will miss most is the great love that exemplified his life—bestowed not just upon his family and close friends, but those who simply came in contact with him, and many who never did. His legacy is large: the number of Florida's community leaders, educators and other professionals who were influenced by G.V. Stewart is too great to list.

The world is a better place for knowing G.V. Stewart, and heaven is a better place for welcoming him. I take pride in honoring my mentor, my friend, and a man who claimed me as

a son. I join Congressman SAM GIBBONS, Mr. Stewart's close personal friend and Representative, in saluting the life of G.V. Stewart, a great man.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1996, I was unavoidably detained at the Atlanta Airport and could not be present to vote on rollcall No. 453, the omnibus parks and public lands management bill (H.R. 4236), and rollcall No. 455, the Fiscal Year 1997 Department of Defense appropriations conference report and Fiscal Year 1997 omnibus consolidated appropriations bill (H.R. 3610).

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both of these measures.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—HOOSIER HERO THANK YOU

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special report from Indiana. Each week throughout my first term, I have come before this House to life up kind and caring people in the Second District. Caring individuals who continue to strive day and night making their communities better places to live.

I've tapped these special people Hoosier Heros. Hoosier Heros because they truly have made a difference. Whether it be the MOM program in my hometown of Muncie that teaches inner city children to think they can until they know they can or the school children at Shadeland Elementary in Anderson, who stand up to the drug pushers, the gang members and criminals who roam their streets.

They continue to stand firm and say: "We aren't going to take any more." Or the good people in Richmond who love and care for battered and abused children at Wernle Home. Or the Shelby Co. Youth Shelter folks who take in troubled teenagers and provide them a new birth of hope for a brighter future.

And the Lincoln Central Neighborhood Association in Columbus, can not be forgotten. A poor neighborhood by monetary standards but a community rich in hope.

Imagine inner-city residents taking responsibility to rebuild, clean and revitalize their once poor and dilapidated neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, these are certainly not the only Hoosier Heros that I have lifted up in my weekly report from Indiana during the 104th Congress. There are so many special places we have visited. So many new friends we have made throughout my first term here in Congress. So many people who have reached out and touched our heart with heir firm commitment to making their community a better place.

And, so many Hoosier Heros we've met along the way—makes me proud to represent them—proud of my District, the Second District of Indiana.

My wife Ruthie and I have met so many good people all across Indiana. These people are Hoosier Heros.

Today as we prepare to adjourn I'd like to not only lift them up one final time. But let me say, thank you, from the bottom of my heart. It's truly an honor to represent you. And that concludes my report from Indiana.

PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, I commend to your attention a patient education conference that was held earlier this year in the 11th Congressional District—Prostate Cancer: Today and Tomorrow. Cohosted by the American Foundation for Urologic Disease, Morristown Memorial Hospital and the Prostate Cancer Support Group of Morristown Memorial Hospital, it was an effective grassroots effort to warn and educate local residents on the importance of early detection of and continued research into prostate cancer.

According to the American Cancer Society, prostate cancer is the greatest cancer risk for American men, and over 317,000 males will be diagnosed with this type of cancer in 1996. It is vital that prostate cancer be recognized as a serious threat to American men and their families.

Increased awareness of health issues, improved detection and testing techniques, and national awareness programs for this disease have all played significant roles in increasing public knowledge of prostate cancer.

There are a number of individuals and organizations I want to recognize for holding such an important conference:

First, Hon. Dean A. Gallo, the former Congressman of New Jersey's 11th Congressional District, died of prostate cancer on November 6, 1994. His widow, Mrs. Betty Gallo, is now a trustee of the Dean Gallo Foundation and she instituted the Dean Gallo Prostate Cancer Research Scholarship Fund. This scholarship fund will help fund career investigators who are committed to prostate cancer research in the State of New Jersey.

Second, I commend the American Foundation for Urologic Disease, a charitable organization, whose mission is to prevent and find a cure for urologic diseases through the expansion of research, education and public awareness. For over 20 years, the Research Scholar Program of the AFUD has funded over 300 urologic researchers as they established their scientific careers. Over 98 percent of the investigators have continued in these career paths.

Third, Morristown Memorial Hospital, a not-for-profit hospital serving northern New Jersey, for its leadership in the field. Founded in 1892, it has expanded in size and services to become a 599-bed medical center and the third largest in the State. It is a major teaching hospital, affiliated with Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Its regional Cancer Center is affiliated with the Cancer Institute of New Jersey in New Brunswick and offers expertise in surgical, urologic, medical,

radiation, and gynecologic oncology specialties. Center highlights include clinical trails, cytogenetics, and patient support programs.

Fourth, the Morristown Memorial Prostate Cancer Support Group which is chaired by Mr. Peter Doherty, a prostate cancer survivor. Over 75 persons, including physicians and medical professionals, prostate cancer survivors, their partners and families and friends gather to exchange information and provide support, encouragement and hope.

Finally, I would also like to commend the participants of Prostate Cancer: Today and Tomorrow, outstanding physicians and an organization whose research is making significant inroads in the field of prostate cancer. They include:

E. David Crawford, M.D. professor and chairman, Division of Urology of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO. He is also chairman of the Prostate Cancer Education Council [PCEC], national sponsor of Prostate Cancer Awareness Week.

Charles Myers, M.D., was chief of the Clinical Pharmacology Branch of the National Cancer Institute, where he directed clinical trials of drugs used in the treatment of advanced prostate cancer.

William H. Hait, M.D., Ph.D., director of the Cancer Institute of New Jersey.

Arthur Israel, M.D. is chief, Section of Urology, Morristown Memorial Hospital. Dr. Israel is a member of the American Foundation for Urologic Disease and the American Urological Association. He is currently president of the New Jersey Urological Society.

Schering Oncology Biotech, a corporation headquartered in Kenilworth, NJ and TAP Pharmaceutical, Inc. of Deerfield, IL for providing educational grants for prostate cancer research.

All those who participated in Prostate Cancer: Today and Tomorrow made a powerful impact on patients, physicians, medical institutions, research and educational foundations, and industry to collaborate and provide accurate medical information to prostate cancer victims, survivors, and their families. I salute their work.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MATTHEW FLETCHER

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues the remarks I made at a memorial service for Matt Fletcher who passed away on August 31, 1996.

Matt Fletcher was a friend of mine—oh, he also worked for me—but that was secondary to the fact that he was my friend and I mourn his too early loss, with all of you, as we come together this afternoon to celebrate his life.

As an employee, Matt was a highly intelligent, incredibly hardworking, and extremely skillfull staff member. But more importantly, as a human being he was an engaging companion who was solicitous, generous, and above all loyal to all of his friends, and they were legion.

I first met Matt in 1987 when he came on board as the sole professional staff member on the old Energy, Environment and Natural

Resources Subcommittee which was chaired by the late Mike Synar of Oklahoma—another friend of mine gone too soon—and on which I served as the very green Ranking Republican. I shall be forever grateful to Matt for so ably carrying out the thankless job of keeping me from making a complete fool of myself time and time again.

He also had another unenviable task as minority staff director which was to keep our friends in the majority from being too outrageous in their committee reports, criticizing what they viewed as the sins or omissions of the Reagan-Bush administrations. Matt was our equivalent of Hans Brinker or whoever it was who kept his thumb in the hole in the dike, to keep the flood waters at bay, and he would jawbone endlessly with the majority to tone down the inflammatory rhetoric in the committee reports.

In 1989, Frank Horton, my predecessor as ranking member on the Government Operations Committee and normally a very nice man, did a terrible thing to me. He lured Matt away from me and made him deputy staff director. But my loss—and it was enormous—was the committee's gain because Matt quickly became as indispensable to Frank and Staff Director Don Upson as he had been to me. Matt's extraordinary ability to master very complex and difficult issues always amazed me when we were dealing only with energy, environment and natural resources issues. In his new capacity, and later as minority staff director after Don Upson left, he expanded his expertise to the entire range of the committee's jurisdiction, which in essence meant every activity of the Federal Government.

In 1992, I became the ranking Republican on the full committee—a post I achieved largely because during the 12 Reagan-Bush years when all we Republicans in the committee could do was try to defend the administration, I was too dumb to get off the committee. Thus, as others above me in seniority jumped ship to get on supposedly more prestigious committees, I kept moving up until, lo and behold I was at the top of the ladder and I very quickly hired Matt as staff director to resume his previous role of keeping me from making a complete fool of myself.

Matt Fletcher took his job very seriously but he never even took himself seriously. He had a wry and mischievous sense of humor and an appreciation that we humans are all a little ridiculous and the world a trifle mad.

He was also a prankster which he coupled with a flair for the dramatic which emerged from time to time often during the Christmas season when Matt and his beloved dogs, Bear and Lupee, would hit the road as Santa Claus and two ersatz reindeer. Matt in full Santa Claus red suit, shiny belt and black boots, wire framed glasses and stuffed belly. Bear and Lupee with phoney antlers strapped to their heads. In Lupee's case it was especially hard to suspend disbelief that a spotted dalmatian with floppy antlers was a reindeer.

Any rate this motley entourage roamed the congressional halls offering gifts to all. Unfortunately, the gifts were usually withered apples from Frank Horton's district that had been lying around his office for months. But as we all know it's not the value of the gift but the thought that counts unless one is a Neiman Marcus freak.

At Halloween time, Matt would put on his eerily lifelike latex rubber Richard Milhaus

Nixon mask and roam the hall throwing candy into offices and flashing the famous Nixon victory sign.

It is important to note that while Matt Fletcher was a terrific employee he was also a wonderful boss. He took a real and personal interest in the lives and careers of all of the members of the committee staff. He went to great lengths to make every staff member feel truly appreciated. He made sure that good works were recognized by writing personal notes commending individual staffers for their contributions. Matt built a terrific team of first-class professionals and created an atmosphere of comaradery and mutual respect by constantly reinforcing each staffer's worth and value to the committee.

The tragedy, of course, is that the scourge of AIDS so cruelly cut short such a promising life and brilliant career. When Matt said goodbye to friends and colleagues on the Hill just 2 years ago in one of the most profoundly moving farewell speeches any of us, I'm sure, have ever heard, he made it clear that his only regret was not that he would never have the title or the power and prestige of majority staff director but rather that he would no longer be in the arena engaged in the debate on the central issues of our time. Matt's world was not the world of power but the world of ideas.

Matt has left us in person but he has also left us a rich legacy to remember him by. He was a man who—even though he was with us for only a brief shining moment in the long sweep of time, truly made a difference. Here was a man who strove for and in large measure achieved excellence in everything he did. And here was a man who taught us that the true worth of any human being is measured finally by the caring, the concern, the love that he bears for his fellow human beings.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD ON ITS ANNIVERSARY

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and wish a happy anniversary to an organization I have seen grow from infancy to the largest of the National Guard associations and the largest of all Enlisted Reserve component organizations in this great country of ours, the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States [EANGUS].

This organization truly holds a special place in my heart. I have helped nurture it over the past 20-some years and have watched it grow and branch out to do exceptional work for our enlisted men and women who serve in the National Guard of these United States.

When EANGUS was first formed in 1970, and incorporated in 1972 in Jackson, MS, I don't think any of its forefathers thought it would grow into being the extremely successful organization that it has become.

What has made EANGUS so successful? The answer is simple, we have to look at its history. It was nurtured by people like Bob Spencer from South Dakota, Virgil Williams (deceased) from my home State of Mississippi, Jim Garritson from Iowa, Tony Nathe

from Minnesota, John Ball from South Dakota, Nate Monastra from Ohio, and Bobby Dempsey from Arkansas. These individuals served the National Guard for many years in their military career. They continue to serve the National Guard as the founders and the forefathers of this great organization. Even in retirement today, they continue to serve and look out for the welfare of the enlisted members of the National Guard.

Look at EANGUS' leadership today. The president is M. Sgt. Blain D. Ross, an Air National Guard sergeant in South Dakota who is also a sergeant on the police force in Brandon, SD. The executive director, M. Sgt. Mike Cline, is a 25-year veteran whose lovely wife, Dian Cline, serves in the Maryland Air National Guard. His oldest son, Mike, is a 9-year Army veteran who lost his job during the Los Angeles earthquakes, but when the call came, he answered. His younger son, John, is a 4-year Air Force veteran who now serves in the Ohio Air National Guard.

The Guard is a family. The Guard is always there, ready to serve, whether the call is to fight a flood or a forest fire, to calm civil disturbances or to serve our country in time of the war such as Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, Bosnia. The Guard is there.

Many of this association's accomplishments not only benefit the enlisted National Guard member, but they benefit all reservists, officer or enlisted, Army Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve. Some of EANGUS' accomplishments are the commissary privileges, gray-area retiree issues, PX/BX exchange privileges, the VA Home Loan Program, the VA burial bill for National Guard and Reserve members in national cemeteries, transition benefits, increase in IDT points; the list goes on and on. This organization today fights to preserve its heritage, the heritage of the National Guard and look out for the welfare of the enlisted people.

I will always have a special place in my heart for EANGUS. This organization has its reception area named in my honor, an organization which created an award, which is presented to a member of congress each year, in my honor, and an organization which I'm told has a chandelier hanging in it that is older than my good friend, Senator STROM THURMOND of South Carolina.

So it is my hope and desire that when this organization comes knocking on your door and is bringing an issue that they consider of dire importance, that you will take the time to listen because chances are, that issue is going to impact not only the 400,000+ enlisted members of the National Guard but more than 1,000,000 reservists who stand ready to protect and serve this great Nation, their families and their communities.

So on their 25th anniversary, I commend the work of this great organization and what it has done to enhance the lives of the enlisted National Guard member, and the reserve components in general. Happy anniversary, EANGUS!

YOUTH CRIME

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, 6 months ago I stood here on the floor of the

House to express my outrage about a Federal judge who threw out key evidence that proved a defendant guilty of Federal drug charges. Well, in the words of Yogi Berra, it's like *deja vu* all over again.

Just 2 weeks ago, a State appeals court in New York ruled that a 15 year old caught with a loaded gun in a Bronx high school can't even be suspended because school officials illegally searched him. It was ruled that the school security aide who noticed the bulge in the youth's jacket erred in stopping and searching the student because the bulge was not suspicious.

It is absolutely ludicrous that school officials are not even given the power and authority to maintain order within the school building, and have their hands tied when they attempt to root out dangerous influences such as loaded guns.

If our courts insist upon hamstringing the efforts of school officials trying to protect students within a school building where a lower legal standard applies, it does not portend well for the efforts of law enforcement to protect the public.

As a former county assistant district attorney, I have seen first hand the effects of youth crime on our communities. We need to apply some common sense in our efforts to promote public safety, and hopefully avoid such outrageous situations in the future.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as the Chair of the Technology Subcommittee of the House Science Committee, I am responsible for the technology and competitiveness policy of the United States. A top priority of mine, in that role, is to foster the breakthrough of new technologies and to encourage innovation development, thereby enhancing our Nation's ability to compete in the global marketplace.

It is clear to me that one of the wisest investments the Government can make is our Federal investment in university research and education. It has been clearly demonstrated through the years that a small investment in the basic research conducted at our Nation's universities reaps large rewards in technological discovery. As we move toward a balanced budget—and we must continue to do so to provide vigorous economic prosperity for our children—we must also maintain our Nation's leadership in basic research and technology preeminence.

A number of chief executive officers of some of the most prominent U.S. corporations recently sent an open letter to President Clinton echoing these sentiments. This simple letter speaks volumes about the importance of university research and development. I am submitting their letter into the RECORD and I ask all of my colleagues to read it, so that we can give our Nation's research and development enterprise the priority it deserves as we consider its funding in future Congresses.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLINTON

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, as you achieve the fundamentally important goal of balancing the federal budget, we respectfully urge you to sustain the government investment in university research and education. We believe these goals are closely related.

Mr. President, as you well know, America's leadership position in an ever-increasing globally competitive economy has its basis in our technological prowess. Our universities, and the research programs pursued therein, have played a pivotal role in continually advancing our technical knowledge. Equally important, they have produced the very scientists and engineers that allow American industry to compete with nations and cultures throughout the world. The standard of living we enjoy today has, in large part, been made possible by our ingenuity and creativity and our ability to continually advance and apply technology.

Many organizations within the federal government support the country's universities. We believe these agencies deserve your personal attention and commitment to modest, but sustained, real growth in programs which invest selectively in university science and engineering research. These programs are essential to our future. History has shown that it is federally sponsored research that provides the truly "patient" capital needed to carry out basic research and create an environment for the inspired risk-taking that is essential to technological discovery. We maintain that the federal government is, and must remain, the primary steward of our national trust in university research.

We know that you face politically difficult choices as you deliberate and ultimately decide which federal programs merit continued support. As you make those choices, we urge you to achieve the deeply entwined goals of a vital and productive society, world leadership in science and engineering, and a balanced budget.

Respectfully,

W.W. Allen, Chairman & CEO, Phillips Petroleum Company;

C. Michael Armstrong, Chairman & CEO, Hughes Electronics Corporation;

Norman R. Augustine, President & CEO, Lockheed Martin Corporation;

John L. Clendenin, Chairman & CEO, BellSouth Corporation;

Robert J. Eaton, Chairman & CEO, Chrysler Corporation;

George M.C. Fisher, Chairman, President & CEO, Eastman Kodak Company;

Robert W. Galvin, Chairman, Executive Committee, Motorola, Incorporated;

Louis V. Gerstner, Jr., Chairman & CEO, IBM Corporation;

Joseph T. Gorman, Chairman & CEO, TRW, Incorporated;

Gerald Greenwald, Chairman & CEO, United Airlines;

George H. Heilmeier, President & CEO, Bellcore;

Jerry R. Junkins, Chairman, President & CEO, Texas Instruments, Incorporated;

John A. Krol, President & CEO, DuPont;

Edward R. McCracken, Chairman & CEO, Silicon Graphics, Inc.;

Lars Nyberg, Chairman & CEO, NCR Corporation (formerly AT&T Global Information Solutions);

R.B. Palmer, Chairman & CEO, Digital Equipment Corporation;

John E. Pepper, Chairman & CEO, The Procter & Gamble Company;

Lewis E. Platt, Chairman, President & CEO, Hewlett-Packard Company;

Randall L. Tobias, Chairman & CEO, Eli Lilly and Company;

Alex Trotman, Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Company; and

P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., Former Chairman & CEO, Merck & Company, Incorporated.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PADRES

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the San Diego Padres. Yesterday, the Padres completed a three-game sweep against the Dodgers in Los Angeles to win the National League West Title.

Facing a must win three-game series in Los Angeles, the Padres rose to the challenge. With a different hero for each of the three games, the Padres proved that teamwork is the core of their game. On Friday, Ken Caminiti tied the score with a solo home run in the 8th and doubled for the go-ahead run in the 10th. On Saturday, Tony Gwynn hit a two-out, bases-loaded single in the eighth inning to break a tie, giving the Padres a 4-2 win. Finally on Sunday, with the Division Title hanging in the balance, former Dodger Chris Gwynn hit a two-run double in the top of the 11th that crowned the Padres Division Champions.

This San Diego team is one of pure heart filled with heroes: seven-time batting champion Tony Gwynn; Ken Caminiti the leading favorite for the National League's Most Valuable Player award; all-time stolen base leader Ricky Henderson; Steve Finley and Wally Joyner who helped make 1996 one of the most exciting seasons in club history; proven starting pitcher Andy Ashby; Trevor Hoffman whose 41 saves helped lift San Diego to a 91-72 record; and every other member of this team has proven that teamwork wins titles.

In addition, special recognition must be given to the owners John Moores and Larry Lucchino, who made a commitment to winning; and manager Bruce Bochy, who balanced all of the different personnel of this team to win the Western Division Championship.

The Padres face the Cardinals in a best-of-five series. The winner of the series plays another series to determine the National League Champs. But no matter the outcome, America's Finest City has the Western Division's finest team, the Padres.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my congressional district on Saturday, September 28, 1996, conducting pressing business.

Had I been present for votes that day, I would have voted as follows: rollcall 451—"yes"; rollcall 452—"no"; rollcall 453—"yes"; rollcall 454—"no"; rollcall 455—"yes".

NAVAJO-HOPI LAND DISPUTE
SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express concerns regarding specific provision included in S. 1973 and to raise concerns about the process involving the consideration of this measure.

Congressional consideration of S. 1973, a measure introduced by Senator McCAIN which implements a consensual resolution of the Navajo-Hopi land dispute, during the final hours of this Congress is unfortunate. This measure has been the subject of no hearings in either the House or Senate and is being passed with relatively little or no public discussion.

At a time when the American public is calling on legislators to reform the way in which Washington handles its business, we ought not be relying on what amounts to as a closed-door process to pass legislation. There ought to be a better way of doing business. If S. 1973 merits passage, then the House should have considered the bill in a deliberate and conscientious manner, and not in the last remaining minutes of the legislative session.

I am also concerned that S. 1973 goes far beyond the scope of the terms of the Hopi-Navajo Settlement Agreement. In a letter to Senator McCAIN, the Department of Justice states:

Two provisions of the bill deviate from the terms of the Settlement Agreement. The 85 percent threshold for the taking of land into trust by the Secretary pursuant to Section 7(a) of the Settlement Agreement, as set forth in Section 5(2)(A) of S. 1973, is more than the 75 percent requirement agreed to in the Settlement Agreement. We understand that this percentage has been revised so that lands will be taken into trust of the Hopi only after the Secretary of the Interior has ensured that the percentage of eligible Navajo heads of household who remain on the Hopi Partitioned Lands without legal authority is at 15 percent or less, rather than 25 percent or less. Accordingly, to the extent that 15 percent or fewer of the eligible Navajo heads of household are on the Hopi Partitioned Lands in trespass, the conditions set out in Section 5(2)(A) will have been met.

Furthermore, while the administration supports passage of S. 1973, the Department of Justice would prefer that the language of the bill not alter the terms of the agreement achieved consensually by the parties.

In closing, I would like to share concerns raised by several members of the Sovereign Dineh Nation about the settlement agreement process itself. These Sovereign Dineh Nation members object to what they feel has been a heavy-handed ratification of an agreement which threatens their current way of life. The consideration of S. 1973 without adequate congressional hearing adds insult to injury to the concerns of the Sovereign Dineh Nation members.

The Sovereign Dineh Nation members believe the referendum process was unfair and manipulative, and they intend to pursue the matter in U.S. Federal courts.

While I cannot comment on the substance of these concerns, I do believe that S. 1973

should have received more consideration by the Congress.

VETERANS' HEALTH CARE
ELIGIBILITY REFORM ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to stand in support of H.R. 3118, and praise the work of Veterans Committee Chairman BOB STUMP. I am especially pleased that a provision I pledged to support has been included in this important legislation. Because of the work of Representative JERRY WELLER and Representative TIM HUTCHINSON and his Veterans' Hospital subcommittee, hospitals in my district will now be given the opportunity to contract with the VA for local hospital care and medical services so that veterans in north-central Illinois will have improved access to quality health care.

This is a great victory for one group of veterans in particular, because for years they have had inadequate access to veterans' health care. Today, LaSalle County veterans cannot go to their local doctor and hospital. Instead, because of outdated Washington Regulations, they are often forced to drive hours to Chicago and stand in long lines to receive needed health care. Such rules cost us time and money and it's time we change them. The bill we adopted today will make it possible to open an outpatient VA clinic in LaSalle County so that over 13,000 eligible veterans and their families can receive care in their home communities.

I promised at a Veterans Committee field hearing in April that I would see this measure passed, and I've kept that promise. Our veterans answered the call when our Nation needed them. Today, Congress answers the call of veterans who are in need of our help.

HONORING STEPHEN J. JEROME,
PRESIDENT, MONROE COLLEGE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a true success story of the Bronx is Monroe College and its president, Stephen J. Jerome. The college was founded in 1933.

This year Mr. Jerome celebrates his 30th anniversary at the school with the New York State Board of Regents authorizing its confirming baccalaureate degrees and the school dedicating King Hall, a 100,000-square-foot building housing offices for student services as well as the learning center, gymnasium and cafeteria. Mr. Jerome, who was raised in the Bronx, joined the school in 1966 as an instructor and was named president in 1978.

He is fond of saying that Monroe changes people's lives. The extent of that change can be seen in an enrollment comprising students from more than 40 countries, many of whom are first generation college attendees or recent immigrants. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Stephen J. Jerome and Monroe College.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN
HAROLD FORD

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise in tribute to my distinguished colleague from Tennessee, the Honorable HAROLD FORD, as he prepares to retire from the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressman FORD has dedicated his life to public service. He was elected to the Tennessee State Legislature at the age of 25. He served two terms in that body and in 1974 was elected to represent the residents of Tennessee's Ninth Congressional District. HAROLD FORD was the first and is the only African-American Tennessean ever elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

HAROLD FORD has been a staunch defender of justice and equality. He has shown a special dedication to representing the needs of the underprivileged and has left his signature on our Nation's welfare and employment programs.

In 1981 Congressman FORD was named chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation. Through his committee work, Chairman FORD fought to improve economic opportunities for the poor. He authored the Family Support Act of 1988, a program to increase education and training opportunities for AFDC recipients. Throughout his tenure Congressman FORD has fought to preserve the Federal role in administering domestic programs such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, public housing, public education, and job training.

HAROLD FORD has been a truly effective political leader whose dedication to representing the people of Memphis cannot be overstated. Congressman FORD was instrumental in establishing several youth training programs in Memphis including Jobs Corps and Youth Fair Chance. He also gave vital support to local economic development projects in Memphis such as the Central Station renovation.

Representative FORD is a man of determination and spirit who has maintained his courage and equanimity in the face of trial and adversity. He has faced racism and injustice and these challenges have only strengthened his resolve to fight for equality.

Congressman FORD is a member of a family that has demonstrated a special commitment to public service. His great-grandfather served as a squire during the Post-Reconstruction Era in Tennessee. HAROLD FORD's brothers also serve in public office in the State of Tennessee. John Ford is a State senator, Joe Ford is a Memphis City Council member and Dr. James Ford is a Shelby County commissioner. Representative FORD's son, Harold Ford, Jr. is this year's Democratic nominee to succeed his father in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to serve beside HAROLD FORD in the U.S. House of Representatives. He has been a loyal public servant and the people of Tennessee and our Nation will long benefit from his many contributions. HAROLD FORD and his wife Dorothy have been valuable friends; Carol and I will miss them dearly. I wish him godspeed as he

leaves the House of Representatives and begins another chapter in his life of public service.

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE THROUGH DYNAMIC COMPETITION

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, professors Nathan Mao and Winston Yang have called to my attention an interesting discussion of the Republic of China's economic competitiveness written by ROC Vice President/Premier Lien Chang. Vice President Lien's discussion takes the form of a review of Michael Porter's book, "The Competitive Advantage of Nations." He found that the book has much to say about Taiwan's future role in the global economy. I hereby ask permission that Vice President/Premier's review of "Establishing a National Competitive Advantage Through Dynamic Competition" be printed in the RECORD.

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE THROUGH DYNAMIC COMPETITION

(By Lien Chan, Vice-President/Premier, R.O.C.)

The nearly 600,000-word book, "The Competitive Advantage of Nations," by Harvard University professor Michael E. Porter is an exemplar of works on the leading edge of contemporary academic thought that can influence current government policy.

A book is considered a classic if its author raises profound questions and offers penetrating insights that enlighten the reader. One may disagree with some of its theses but must give serious consideration to their implications.

At this juncture when the whole country is vigorously working toward attaining supreme global competitiveness, reading Porter's epochal masterwork, "The Competitive Advantage of Nations," greatly bolsters our confidence and, during the process of government policymaking, helps us confront the following major questions:

What is a national competitive advantage?

What role should government play vis-a-vis industry regarding international competition?

How should government and industry work together to create a national competitive advantage?

How can industry seek an industrial competitive advantage?

What efforts should be made with the private sector to cultivate a healthy, aggressive, and full competitive macroenvironment?

Reading this book has made me keenly aware that the pattern of economic competition has changed with the times.

Traditionally, competition was static, and success or failure hinged on production factors. Modern competition is dynamic, and new technologies, new products, new market demarcations, new production processes, and new management concepts are constantly emerging to change and even undermine a national and industrial competitive advantage.

This book also reminds me of some of the theses proposed many years ago by Bruce R. Scott, also a professor at Harvard. After comparing the United States, France, and some developing nations, including the Republic of China, Scott formulated his "dy-

namics of comparative interest." He maintained that some postwar countries, such as Japan and the Republic of China, have advanced and prospered rapidly because they were able to transcend the concept of static comparative interest and break through their resource limitations through scientific and technological innovation, enlarging the scale of production, and actively expanding foreign trade. Scott particularly cited Japan as an example. The Japanese understand that comparative interest can be created and renewed through the enhancement of skills, capital, and the workforce. In addition, an environment conducive to economic development can be established through institutional reform.

These experiences confirm that in the midst of modern dynamic competition, it is paramount to raise national, social, industrial, and private-sector competitiveness.

DIAMOND SYSTEM

Over the past dozen years, Porter has published three books on "competitive advantage." The first two focused on industry, while this one concerns nations. This change is quite meaningful. Porter discovered that a nation's macroenvironment crucially affects industrial competitiveness; it can either help or hinder industrial development. He astutely pointed out that the relationship between national and industrial competitiveness directly correlates with how the nation stimulates industrial improvement and innovation.

After spending three years comparing the industrial development of ten nations (the United States, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore), Porter proposed his well-known Diamond Theory.

He argued that two sets of determinants affect the industrial competitive advantage and, despite the rushing tide of strong globalization, the importance of these factors in determining national competitive advantage has not diminished, but in fact has become more definite.

Among the first set of fundamental determinants are:

Factors of production, including human resources, physical resources, knowledge resources, capital resources, and infrastructure;

Demand conditions;

Related and supporting industries; and

Firm strategy, structure, and rivalry.

The second set comprises two additional variables:

Chance; and

Government.

Porter described the rhombic relationship formed by the four determinants in the first set as a national "diamond." He emphasized that a country cannot rely on unique competitive advantages such as low-cost labor. Such reliance is risky because it can be replaced by even cheaper labor in less developed nations. When this situation occurs, the diamond may be said to be in "static disequilibrium," and the competitive advantage cannot be maintained. Accordingly, Porter points out, a nation's competitive advantage should be firmly rooted in a durable diamond configuration. That is, both set of determinants should develop in relation and coordination with one another, stimulating and upgrading each other in the process. This kind of national diamond can be said to be in a state of dynamic development. It is the optimal combination for continual national progress.

Professor Porter also enumerated four stages of national competitive development:

a factor-driven stage;

an investment-driven stage;

an innovation-driven stage; and

a wealth-driven stage.

In order to move from one stage to the next, the government and private sector must carry out a complete metamorphosis of industrial infrastructure, international distribution the financial system, technological standards, and conventional ways of thinking. On top of this, I personally believe that even more profound consideration should be given to the cultural ethics and values behind the initiating and sustaining forces for the creation and distribution of wealth and value.

In their research on the culture of capitalism British scholar Charles Hampden-Turner and Dutch scholar Alfons Trompenaars once declared that different cultures engender different cultural ethics and values, and thereby diverse ways of creating and distributing wealth. Thus, to be able to comprehend the success of similar systems adopted by different countries, one must have a profound understanding of the cultural ethics and social values of these nations. This is a point all of us should consider and study further. However, in the transitional stage of national development, it is indisputable that the government should act as healthy promoter and courageous challenger. Porter has said with great profundity that the world today needs great leaders and great executives rather than great housekeepers.

NATIONAL REINVENTION PROJECT

According to Porter's four stages of national competitive development, Taiwan may be between the second, or investment-driven; stage and the third, or innovation-driven, stage. In promoting national competitiveness at this time, we hope to build our base on the strengths of the private sector, and thereby push forward comprehensive reform and accomplish the goal of national modernization. However, after comparing several countries for the growth or diminution of their national competitiveness, Professor Porter has proposed a concept mirroring the situation that deserves our vigilance.

Professor Porter believes that in the first three stages of economic development, national competitiveness grows continuously, while at the fourth stage, or turning point, the economy may decline. After entering the wealth-driven stage, domestic competitive activities diminish; management strategies change from aggressive to conservative; industrial re-investment willingness decreases; major businesses manipulate government protection policies to insulate themselves from their competitors. The first generation of entrepreneurs, who became rich from scratch die out and are replaced by a new generation used to operating within the system. Personnel do not work hard due to their high incomes. Labor-management relations stiffen as each party tries to retain its own vested interests. At this stage, people are far more interested in other professional fields rather than industry. The educational concept of pragmatism gradually disappears. The negligence of education by society and family results in a deterioration of educational standards. The proportion of investment in the factors of production is greatly reduced.

However, investment in other areas increases. The government tends to heavily tax rich people, further reducing their willingness to invest. Business capital exceeds internal needs, yet such businesses are not willing to risk investment in setting up new businesses, but instead change their goals to merging with or buying up other businesses. Porter states that wealth-driven stage will lead to economic recession since existing wealth is not sufficient to support the needs of the economy. The ambitions of investors,

managers, and people change, innovation based on sustained investment disappears, and economic improvement is sluggish. National economic goals during this stage differ from before. Emphasis is placed on pursuing social welfare, but may people overlook the fact that social welfare is based on continual economic progress. I feel that these alarming observations are very meaningful.

Raising national competitiveness is for us the core of our reform, and is in line with professor Porter's ideas. However, we have not just established a national diamond of "dynamic development," we have in fact instituted a project of national reinvention from a much broader angle. This task of raising national competitiveness is unique in concept and action, and deserves further elaboration for those people concerned about national competitiveness. First of all, it is global. Today, we are a member of the global village and neither can nor will exclude ourselves from international competition. Therefore, we must fully join in the globalization trend. There are many yard sticks and authoritative agencies for assessing international competitiveness, such as the International Institute for Management Development in Switzerland, and the World Economic Forum. They differ in the categories they evaluate and rank, and many factors tend to be subjective, but this is no excuse for our not pursuing competitiveness. If we want to compete in this world, we need to keep an eye on these evaluation factors, make judgments according to our own need, and decide on which evaluation categories we shall strive for. This way we can avoid being subjective and meet out real needs.

Second, it is comprehensive. When we talk of competitive advantage, many people immediately associate it with such economic meanings as an increase in national financial might or a boots in productive power.

Undoubtedly, these factors constitute a major portion of what national competitive advantage means. However, we believe that competitive advantage means more than just economic issues; education, public safety, the quality of life, and technical might are all part of the concept. In particular, at this present stage.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3610, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997, AND PASSAGE OF H.R. 4278, OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1996, the House of Representatives was presented with the conference report to H.R. 3610 containing the omnibus appropriations for Federal fiscal year 1997. At the time that the bill was called up on the House floor for a vote, no Member had yet read and analyzed the entire bill, with groups of staff members working on various parts of that legislation. When we were presented with the legislation, I stated that because I had not been offered the opportunity to be advised of numerous provisions about which I have particular concern, I would vote against the measure.

Between the time my statement was given for the RECORD, and the time at which I cast

my vote, some of my concerns had been resolved. Therefore I cast my vote in favor of H.R. 3610.

VETERANS' HEALTH CARE ELIGIBILITY REFORM ACT OF 1996

HON. TIM Y. HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and a resounding sense of accomplishment that I stand in support of H.R. 3118, as amended, the Veterans Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1996. This bill represents the culmination of strong bipartisan efforts to move Veterans' Administration [VA] health care into the 21st century. I want to extend my appreciation to Chairman STUMP for his leadership and to the ranking members SONNY MONTGOMERY and CHET EDWARDS of the Veterans Affairs' Committee for their steadfast support in doing what is right for America's veterans.

H.R. 3118, within appropriations, directs VA to provide all needed hospital and medical care services and establish and manage health care programs to promote the cost-effective delivery of health services to veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities, former prisoners of war, veterans exposed to toxic substances and environmental hazards, veterans meeting the "means test" as provide under existing law, and veterans of World War I.

The bill requires VA to manage the provision of health care services through an annual patient enrollment system that is reflective of the priority system, which provides the highest priority for enrollment to those with service-connected conditions and also requires that effective October 1, 1998, veterans enroll in a VA managed care plan to receive health care services. Veterans in need of care for a service-connected condition of 50 percent or more service-connected disabled are exempt from the enrollment requirement.

The bill eliminates restrictions on VA providing prosthetics, but requires VA to establish guidelines for providing hearing aids and eyeglasses.

The bill directs the VA to maintain its capacity for specialized services at the current level and within distinct programs and facilities dedicated to the specialized needs of those veterans. It also requires VA to consult with the Advisory Committee on Prosthetics and Special Disabilities Programs and the Committee on Care of Severely Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans in the assessment of these activities. Furthermore, the VA is required to report to the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees by April 1 of the years 1997, 1998, and 1999 on VA's compliance with the specialized services provisions of the bill.

To ensure the budget neutrality of the eligibility reform provisions of this bill, the authorizations for appropriations are capped at the following amounts: \$17.25 billion for fiscal year 1997 and \$17.9 billion for fiscal year 1998.

The bill requires that no later than March 1, 1998, VA report to the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees on the impact of the implementation of eligibility reform.

The bill authorizes the following major projects for a total amount of \$358.15 million:

construction of an ambulatory care facility and renovation of "E" wing, Tripler Army Hospital, Honolulu HI, \$43 million; addition of ambulatory care facilities, Brockton, MA, \$13.5 million; addition of ambulatory care facilities, Shreveport, LA, \$25 million; addition of ambulatory care facilities, Lyons, NJ, \$21.1 million; addition of ambulatory care facilities, Tomah, WI, \$12.7 million; addition of ambulatory care facilities, Asheville, NC, \$26.3 million; addition of ambulatory care facilities, Temple, TX, \$9.8 million; addition of ambulatory care facilities, Tucson, AZ, \$35.5 million; construction of an ambulatory care facility, Leavenworth KS, \$27.75 million; environmental improvements, Lebanon, PA, \$9.5 million; environmental improvements, Marion, IL, \$11.5 million; environmental improvements, Omaha, NE, \$7.7 million; environmental improvements, Pittsburgh, PA, \$17.4 million; environmental improvements, Waco, TX, \$26 million; environmental improvements, Marion, IN, \$17.3 million; environmental improvements, Perry Point, MD, \$15.1 million; environmental enhancement, Salisbury, NC, \$18.2 million; and seismic corrections of building number 324 at the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center, Palo Alto, CA, in the amount of \$20.8 million. The authorization covers the fiscal years 1997 and 1998.

The bill authorizes the following major medical facility leases for a total of \$12.236 million: Allentown, PA, \$2.159 million; Beaumont, TX, \$1.94 million; Boston, MA, \$2.358 million; Cleveland, OH, \$1.3 million; San Antonio, TX, \$2.256 million; and Toledo, OH, \$2.223 million.

The bill requires the VA to develop a 5-year strategic plan for its health care system which specifically addresses the integration of planning efforts at the grassroots level, coordinated within the prescribed geographic network, and then formulated into a national plan. The plan is required to be updated annually.

The VA is also required to submit to the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees an annual report on the top 20 major medical construction projects of the Department which includes the justification of the projects and any changes to the report, such as the addition, deletion, or change in rank order of any of the projects.

The bill expands the required documentation and justification of each major project and major facility lease proposed in the President's budget. The bill redefines a major medical construction project as costing at least \$4 million and repeals effective fiscal year 1998, a provision of law exempting certain previously funded construction projects from the law's authorizations requirement. The bill also provides that amounts in excess of \$500,000 may not be obligated from the VA's Advance Planning Fund until VA reports such proposed obligations to the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees.

The provision of Health Care Sharing and Administration broadens and expands VA's ability to share health care resources while ensuring that services to veterans are not adversely affected by contractual agreements or sharing arrangements that may be established between the VA and other health care providers.

The bill makes permanent VA's ability to enter into sharing agreements with the Department of Defense under provisions of DOD's CHAMPUS program. The bill clarifies VA's authority to recover or collect from insurance

plans (including CHAMPUS supplemental plans) and directs that all funds received under these provisions be credited to the facility that provided the care. It also exempts those personnel involved in providing care under this provision and other sharing authorities from personnel ceilings.

The effective date for the implementation of an administrative reorganization is reduced from 90 to 45 days during which Congress has been in continuous session.

The bill repeals limitations in 38 USC Section 8110(c) on contracting-out services currently performed by VA employees. VA is required to report annually to the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees on those activities which it proposes to study for possible contracting out and those which have been contracted out.

Under Subtitle B of the bill, Care of Women Veterans, it stipulates that mammography standards for the VA be as stringent as those prescribed by Public Law 102-539 and requires that VA report to the Congress within 120 days of enactment of the legislation on the implementation of such standards. The bill also requires annual surveys through 1999 of all VA medical centers to identify patient privacy deficiencies relating to the treatment of women veterans, to develop plans for the correction of identified deficiencies, and to give priority to correction efforts in the Department's construction planning and budgeting process.

Under Subtitle C, Readjustment Counseling and Mental Health Care, VA is required to furnish readjustment counseling to those veterans who served in-theater during the Vietnam era and those Vietnam-era veterans who seek or who have sought readjustment counseling before January 1, 2000. The provision also authorizes Vet Center counseling services to veterans of conflicts prior to the Vietnam-era such as Korea and World War II. Other provisions of this section require the VA to submit to the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees a report on the feasibility and desirability of collating Vet Centers and also a report on the provision of offering limited health care services at readjustment counseling centers. Both reports are due within 6 months of enactment of the legislation. The bill also establishes an 18-member Advisory Committee on the Readjustment of Veterans which is required to submit an annual report on the readjustment of veterans with department comments to the Congress.

The bill authorizes appropriations for establishment of up to five centers of excellence in mental health research, education, and clinical care activities (MIRECC's). The MIRECC concept is intended to improve the quality of care, particularly at VA psychiatric facilities, by fostering collaboration between those facilities with primarily psychiatric or mental health missions and non-psychiatric tertiary medical centers. MIRECC's are to be modeled after the successful Geriatric Research, Education and Clinical Centers (GRECC's). Authorizations for appropriations are \$3.125 million for fiscal year 1998 and \$6.25 million for fiscal years 1999 through 2001. VA is required to submit reports on the operation of MIRECC's for the years 1999 through 2002.

The bill requires VA to establish a Committee on the Care of Severely Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans to assess VA's capability to meet the treatment needs of veterans includ-

ing women veterans who suffer from chronic mental illnesses. The committee is required to submit reports for 1998 and the three years following on ways to improve care to this group of veterans.

Subtitle D of the bill contains the following important provisions:

HOSPICE CARE STUDY

This provision requires VA to conduct an in-house research and evaluation study on the most effective way of providing hospice care to veterans.

ADULT DAY CARE PER DIEM

Authorizes VA to make per diem payments to state veterans' homes in conjunction with adult day care provided at such homes. The bill also authorizes construction grant support to States for expansion, remodeling, or alteration of existing buildings to permit the provision of adult day health care.

RESEARCH CORPORATIONS

This provision renews VA's authority to establish additional research corporations through the year 2000. It also expands reporting requirements to Congress and requires an annual independent audit of research corporations with revenues in excess of \$300,000. It also requires research corporations to more closely mirror reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Service.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS

This provision requires that the Office of the Under Secretary be staffed to include designated clinicians to provide expertise and direct policy guidance on VA's specialized services programs (including the readjustment counseling program) and that the latter be responsible for management of the readjustment counseling program.

DISBURSEMENT AGREEMENTS RELATING TO MEDICAL RESIDENTS AND INTERNS

Authorizes VA to make disbursement agreements for residents who train at outpatient clinics, nursing homes, or other VA medical facilities.

AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND SPECIAL PAY AGREEMENTS FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS WHO ENTER RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAMS

This provision suspends special pay agreements during residency training.

REMUNERATED OUTSIDE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES BY VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL

Lifts current law restrictions on title 38 health care professional working in their professional capacity in outside employment while employed full-time by the VA.

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON REAL PROPERTY, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WI

Authorizes VA to modify conditions under which land previously transferred to Milwaukee County for civic and recreational purposes may be re-transferred.

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON REAL PROPERTY, CHEYENNE, WY

Authorizes VA to modify conditions under which land previously transferred to grant medical center lands on which the City of Cheyenne, WY may be re-transferred to permit First Cheyenne Federal Credit Union to build a building to house its operations.

NAME OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER, JOHNSON CITY, TN

Renames the VA medical center in Johnson City, TN, the "James H. Quillen Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center".

REPORT ON THE HEALTH CARE NEEDS OF EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA VETERANS

This provision requires VA to submit a report to Congress on the health care needs of needs of veterans in east central Florida.

EVALUATION OF THE HEALTH STATUS OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN OF PERSIAN GULF WAR VETERANS

Extends VA's authority until December 31, 1998 to offer diagnostic examinations to the spouses and children of Persian Gulf veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been part of the legislative process that makes these critical changes which benefit our Nation's veterans. I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING THE POLISH AMERICAN JOURNAL

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 85th anniversary of the Polish American Journal.

As Representatives from Polish-American districts are sure to recognize, the Polish American Journal is the largest independent monthly English language newspaper in the United States and carries on the tradition of preserving Polish culture and customs in our country. Founded in 1911 as *Zorza, The Dawn*, it was subsequently renamed *Republika* before combining with another newspaper under the ownership of John Dende, 1920, and to become known as *Republika-Gornik Pennsylvanski* (Republic-Miner of Pennsylvania). The paper was influential in providing anthracite coal miners with information about working conditions, wages, and mine safety. John Dende's editorials won wide acclaim and were often reprinted in other Polish language newspapers. Indeed, John Dende became a highly respected activist for his work on behalf of his Polish-American compatriots.

Following John Dende's passing, the paper was published by his sons, Henry and Richard. In 1948 the Dende brothers made the difficult decision of changing from strictly Polish to mostly English to meet the needs of the nearly 5 million U.S.-born Polish-Americans and reach directly into the English-speaking community. Renamed *Polish American Journal*, the paper acquired national stature as the voice of Polish-Americans. Members of Congress, government officials, civic and political leaders, free Poles of the cold-war era, and anti-Communist crusaders throughout the world all turned to the *Journal* as a freedom forum and information source.

Henry and Richard Dende remained publishers of the *Polish American Journal* until 1983, ever true to their mission of promoting and preserving Polish and Polish-American culture, customs, traditions, and interests. In August of that year, however, Henry and Richard Dende agreed to have the *Journal* published by Panagraphics Corp. of Buffalo which is located in the 30th Congressional District of New York. And Panagraphics continues the work begun by the hearty Polish immigrants 85 years ago.

It is fitting to enter these remarks in anticipation of Polish-American Heritage Month, for

the Polish American Journal is a familiar voice in these halls. It was this publication that gave us firsthand accounts of a war-ravaged Poland and the plight of the Poles who were forced to live behind the Iron Curtain. During that period, the Journal became the most quoted ethnic newspaper in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as its headlines were cited by many of our former colleagues and their constituents.

Since that time, the Polish American Journal has fought hard to see freedom restored in Poland, a dream that was realized with the election of Lech Walesa to Poland's presidency.

While the Polish American Journal has demonstrated its role as a voice for Poland here in the United States, it more importantly serves as witness to the countless contributions Americans of Polish descent make to the United States. From Revolutionary War heroes Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski to World War II flying ace Col. Francis Gabreski and the highly decorated late Col. Matt Urban, Poles and Polish-Americans have long demonstrated their deep commitment to America's liberty.

The pages of the Polish American Journal are a record of the achievements of Polish-Americans in all fields, from academia and politics to science and the arts. This gives all citizens of the United States a deeper understanding and respect for the lives of the sons and daughters of self-sacrificing immigrants whose stories proudly shine in the colorful ethnic mosaic we call America.

Since its founding, the Polish American Journal has been dedicated to the promotion and continuation of Polish-American culture in the United States, a heritage rich in the joys of the family, church, and country. Its anniversary is a milestone by which all can be proud, for its success mirrors the achievements of all Polish-Americans whose virtues and ethics have contributed to American society.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the paper on its anniversary and commend its staff, writers, contributors, and subscribers who take pride in their economic roots and who willingly share the ideals of their ancestors with Americans of all backgrounds.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE PATRICIA SCHROEDER OF COLORADO AND REPRESENTATIVE CARDISS COLLINS OF ILLINOIS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add voice to those who want to recognize two wonderful public servants and truly special people, my colleagues PAT SCHROEDER and CARDISS COLLINS. It has been an honor for me to serve with these two distinguished Members, who have worked hard to help the people of Colorado, Illinois, and the United States. Their dedication, passion, and commitment to the betterment of our country will be missed.

For 11 terms, Pat Schroeder, my friend from Colorado, has been an active and influential leader on behalf of women's and children's issues, health care, educational opportunity, constitutional rights, and foreign and military policy. In doing so, she has shaped legislation

that has affected every American and has earned the respect of legislators on both sides of the aisle.

By holding strong to her convictions and by keeping an unwavering commitment to help America, PAT SCHROEDER has become one of the best-known Members of this body. To many Americans, PAT SCHROEDER has become synonymous with women's rights, and rightfully so. Allies on important issues are always thankful to have PAT fight on their behalf, while foes on issues fear her powerful voice.

PAT SCHROEDER's legislative accomplishments are countless. Some of her most recent bills that are now law include the Violence Against Women Act, the Economic Equity Act, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention Act, the Child Support Responsibility Act, and the National Child Care Protection Act.

PAT SCHROEDER has won recognition from a wide range of groups because of her dedication, including the National Women's Hall of Fame. We'll all remember PAT, though, for some of the every day things she does, like the smiley faces in her signature, the bunny suits and her flair for language and the art of debate. As I told her earlier this year, without PAT we never would have known whether Presidents were Teflon or Velcro, or which hawks were really chickens in disguise.

My colleague from Illinois, CARDISS COLLINS, also has had a most distinguished career of service to her constituents, and significant legislative contributions during her tenure here. Since arriving in 1973, CARDISS COLLINS not only has been a remarkable congresswoman, but has been a leader. CARDISS COLLINS has led the charge on minority, women's, children's, and safety issues. By doing so, she has enhanced equality and helped our Nation become stronger and safer.

I have had the honor to serve with CARDISS on the Commerce Committee, where I was able to witness her hard work and commitment to not only the people of Illinois, but to all Americans.

During her tenure as chair of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness, CARDISS COLLINS was instrumental in enacting the Child Abuse Prevention Act, the Child Safety Protection Act, the Gender Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act, and many, many other bills. She also conducted investigations which helped triple the number of child care centers in the General Services Administration.

CARDISS COLLINS' tireless efforts have also resulted in increased safety standards for America's airline passengers, tougher safety standards in the transport of toxic materials, and an increased African-American participation in advertising. She has led a dedicated staff both in the Government Reform Committee, and before that in the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness. It was on this panel that Chairwoman COLLINS led hearings on gender equity, insurance redlining, and deceptive practices in the sale of life insurance.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have served with such noble individuals. PAT SCHROEDER and CARDISS COLLINS will not be forgotten. America owes them both a debt of gratitude. I urge all my colleagues to salute PAT and CARDISS for their exceptional accomplishments as Members of the House. They both will be

greatly missed, but I know they will both find great satisfaction in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMEN SCHROEDER AND COLLINS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, when the 105th Congress convenes next year, this body will regrettably be absent two of its most dedicated and distinguished public servants, the Honorable PAT SCHROEDER and the Honorable CARDISS COLLINS. It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and sadness that I rise today in tribute to these two extraordinary leaders.

Congresswoman SCHROEDER and Congresswoman COLLINS have served the Congress longer and with greater dedication than few others. Among women Members, their longevity is virtually unmatched. As co-founders of the Congressional Women's Caucus they have shared in the historic mission of elevating this body's awareness and understanding of legislative issues of greatest concern to women. Both have served selflessly and tirelessly in the struggle for social justice and equality.

PAT SCHROEDER and CARDISS COLLINS represent very different constituencies. Their legislative styles are distinct and they speak in somewhat different voices, but they have consistently spoken in unison on behalf of those who have been traditionally under-represented in the halls of Congress. The achievements of these two legislative giants are too numerous to recount and too phenomenal to address adequately in these few minutes. They each leave a legacy of achievements fulfilled. PAT has performed some miraculous feats as a member of the National Security Committee while CARDISS has left her signature on the business of the Commerce Committee. And both of these great Members of Congress has left her personal imprimatur on issues like health care, education, employment security, environmental protection, consumer safety, and civil rights and humanitarian causes.

These two gentlewomen have made countless personal sacrifices and enormous contributions to this body and to the Nation. No truer advocates of peace, justice, and equality I have known in my 28 years in Congress. Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS acts from the heart and steadfastly nurtures policies of fairness and virtue. Congresswoman PAT SCHROEDER speaks eloquently from her soul and illuminates the path to truth and justice.

Mr. Speaker, the Congresswoman from Denver and the Congresswoman from Chicago have played magnificent roles in redirecting our future. They have moved our Nation closer toward realizing those principles of freedom and equality of which our Nation's founders paid lip service but to which they failed miserably in their shameless defense of racism and sexism. Our Nation and this institution have changed for the better by the dedicated contributions of these exceptional legislators.

Representatives SCHROEDER and COLLINS have demonstrated the kind of faith and dedication that inspire the best in others. I will PAT's humor and I will miss CARDISS' determination, and I will especially miss their generous support and friendship. My memories of

service with PAT SCHROEDER and CARDISS COLLINS are long and fond. I wish them each good health and good fortune as they leave us and move on to new challenges. I know they will continue to spread the faith. May triumph and victory be with them on the path that lies ahead.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF
CARDISS COLLINS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend and highly distinguished colleague, Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS of Illinois' Seventh Congressional District. As the longest serving African-American female in Congress, she has been a true inspiration and mentor to those who have followed in her footsteps. Her legacy, including her tenure as chair of the Subcommittees on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness and Government Activities and Transportation, as well as the Congressional Black Caucus, are part of a permanent record that will ensure the importance of her 23 years in the House of Representatives.

Public service has become an important part of CARDISS' life. She honorably stepped in to fill her late husband's, the Honorable George W. Collins, seat when asked and has served faithfully since. Congresswoman COLLINS has truly represented her district throughout the years. Her skillful leadership during her 11 terms will be missed by many.

I would like to take this opportunity to remember some of the important achievements attributed to Representative COLLINS. She has consistently devoted her energy to improving health care for women and minorities. CARDISS spent several years during this decade promoting the research of breast cancer. She sponsored legislation that expanded Medicare coverage for mammography screenings and Medicaid coverage for Pap smears to detect cervical and uterine cancers. COLLINS has also continuously authored a resolution that designates October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

Her concern for women extends beyond health care. She pressured colleges to follow the requirements of title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 when she chaired the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness. The result has been a dramatic increase in the participation of women in sports, as evidenced by the number of American women participants this year in the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta.

CARDISS has been especially concerned about the fate of our country's children. She is responsible for increasing the funding and research into minority health issues and establishing the National Institutes of Health's Office on Minority Health. Representative COLLINS was the force behind the Child Abuse Prevention Act, which resulted in the training of teachers in child abuse prevention. Additionally, CARDISS increased child safety by enacting legislation that requires warning labels on toys with small parts and standards for bicycle helmets.

CARDISS has also focused her energy on increasing diversity in advertising. The lack of a presence of African-Americans sparked her to introduce several bills to strike more of a balance throughout this medium. She worked tirelessly to ensure that privately owned firms and the Federal Government did not discriminate against minority owned agencies.

The Congressional Black Caucus is the strong organization it is today, due, in part, to the leadership Representative COLLINS showed when she chaired the Caucus. She also chaired the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation for two terms, beginning in 1994. She was an important member to both bodies, and they miss her contributions.

I will miss CARDISS' intelligence and insight which she has shared throughout the years we spent in Congress. I know she will spend many fulfilling years with her son and granddaughter. I am honored to have served with her and I wish her continued success and happiness.

CONGRESSWOMAN CARDISS
COLLINS HONORED

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague and neighbor, Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS, who will be leaving the house after 24 years of very distinguished service.

CARDISS COLLINS has been an exemplary Member and a true Democrat. She has fought long and hard to improve health care for women and minorities and to improve diversity in advertising.

Thanks to her work making sure female college athletes are treated fairly in our Nation's colleges and universities, CARDISS was inducted into the Women and Girls' Sports Hall of Fame.

And that is just one of her many awards, distinctions, and honorary degrees.

I had the great pleasure of working with CARDISS on an issue that we both believe is very important—the issue of cigarette-caused fires and how to stop them. CARDISS and I worked together for years to promote fire-safe cigarettes and considering the powerful companies we've been up against, I believe we have made great strides.

CARDISS has also been ahead of her times in terms of fighting for airline safety. It is tragic that it took this year's airline accidents to bring other people around to her point of view.

At a time when it cannot have been easy to be an African-American woman in Congress, CARDISS has made tremendous strides on behalf of women and minorities.

I hope very much that her tenure as longest serving African-American woman in the Congress, will serve as an inspiration to young people, particularly people of color, as they consider their careers. She is indeed a wonderful role model for all young people.

The seventh Congressional District of Illinois is lucky to have had her as its representative and we are lucky to have had her as our colleague.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE PAT
SCHROEDER ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to wish Congresswoman SCHROEDER farewell. She will be retiring at the end of this session, but she will not soon be forgotten in Washington.

For the last 16 years, I have had the good fortune to sit next to Pat on the National Security Committee. She has worked hard during her time in Congress, and not only in this committee. She gives everything 100 percent of her time and attention.

During the time that I have known her, I have had the opportunity to meet her wonderful family. I know them well and have enjoyed our association. I wish them all good luck in the future.

HONORING PAT SCHROEDER

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly great Member of Congress, my classmate PAT SCHROEDER.

PAT and I joined the House of Representatives together in 1973, and ever since that time I have watched her impressive accomplishments with great respect.

I only regret that I never got to see her chair the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property because I know if she ever did she'd do a wonderful job.

During her 24 years in Congress PAT has been an outspoken and extremely effective advocate for children, women, and families.

She never lost her sense of joy and honor in serving in the most respected legislative body in the world, and it infected everyone around her. Even people who disagreed with her politically recognized her profound dedication to this country.

PAT has been a true Colorado pioneer—she is the longest serving woman in the U.S. House, and a former candidate for Vice President of the United States. She has set a great example and been a great inspiration for young women throughout the United States for many many years.

Despite her impressive tenure, PAT leaves here as spunky and optimistic as when we first started, but she will certainly be leaving this place a quieter, a bit less feisty, and bit less family friendly.

I am honored to have served with her and I will miss her very much.

Thank you Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
PATRICIA SCHROEDER

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our distinguished colleague, PATRICIA SCHROEDER. PAT is retiring at the end of

this term after a remarkable 24-year career in the House of Representatives. She began her career in Denver as a lawyer and women's rights activist. She brought an activist's passion and commitment to the Congress where she has fought for the rights of women, children, families, and all Americans for nearly a quarter of a century. PAT has been a friend and colleague and she will be sorely missed.

PAT has left an indelible mark on the Congress which has allowed all women who have followed her to enter with greater equality and respect. She is the most senior woman Member of the House and one of the original founders of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. She cochaired the caucus from 1979 until 1995. She has been called an icon of the women's movement and has even been named to the National Women's Hall of Fame. One of her own personal favorite claims to fame, however, is that Oliver North has labeled her as one of the country's 25 most dangerous politicians.

PAT has authored and overseen the passage of some of the most important legislation affecting the lives of all Americans. Such legislation includes several which I am honored to have cosponsored: the Violence Against Women Act, the Economic Equity Act, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act, and the National Child Protection Act. PAT was also one of the original cosponsors of the landmark Family and Medical Leave Act.

I have been particularly honored to work with PAT on the Judiciary Committee. Together we have worked to stem the tide of Republican assaults against the rights of the American public. PAT has brought her profound knowledge of the law and policy to her work as the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property and as a member of the Subcommittee on the Constitution. She has used her position on the Judiciary Committee to fight for the passage of the equal rights amendment, to expand the access of women to quality health care and reproductive services, to combat employment discrimination, and to protect intellectual property rights here and abroad. She is a wise and formidable associate and I will greatly miss her working at my side.

PAT has also paved the way for women in the Congress by opening the door to the once male bastion of military defense. PAT has been a strong and sometimes lone progressive voice on national security issues since taking office. She joined the National Security Committee in 1973 as an antiwar activist and has provided votes of reason ever since against such measures as Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the B-2 bomber, the MX missile and other nuclear weapons systems. She has been a proponent of nuclear test ban laws, defense burdensharing, and the base closings of 1989. In 1991, PAT led the inquiry into the now infamous Tailhook Scandal which resulted in the resignation of Navy Secretary H. Lawrence Garrett. Her long struggle to see women soldiers in combat roles come to fruition when the Pentagon announced that women aviators were allowed to fly combat missions for the first time in 1993.

PAT's wit and quick tongue have changed the nature of political dialog in America. Her nickname for Ronald Reagan, the Teflon President, has become infamous. She is leaving the House with this same passion and vigor. In the past few weeks she has strongly

defended the record of progressives in Congress, she has fought vigorously against the attempt to override President Clinton's veto of the partial birth abortion ban, and she has introduced a package of new legislation on safe motherhood. PAT's wit, intellect, dedication, and passion for what is right will be greatly missed in the Judiciary Committee, the Democratic Party, the House of Representatives, and the Congress as a whole. I have greatly enjoyed working with her for these past 24 years and I wish her luck in all her future endeavors.

NAFTA PARITY FOR U.S. WOOL
APPAREL INDUSTRY

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will redress a wrong inflicted on an important segment of the U.S. textile and apparel industry during NAFTA negotiations.

During NAFTA negotiations with Canada, changes were made in the original United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement [CFTA] with respect to imports of men's and boys' wool suits, jackets, and slacks—changes which both injure United States manufacturers in this sector and give no avenue for relief from this injury. My legislation will correct this oversight and return to provisions that were originally intended in the CFTA.

When the United States and Canada negotiated the textile and apparel provisions of the CFTA, special duty allowances were made for tailored men's and boys' wool apparel made from foreign fabric, i.e., fabric not produced in either the United States or Canada. A temporary tariff preference level [TPL] was established for this category of imported apparel for items made from textiles that were not available in either the United States or Canada—hence, the special treatment for wool apparel made from non-United States or Canadian textiles. At the time, Canadian manufacturers of tailored wool apparel constituted only a small portion of the Canadian apparel industry, and the TPL was intended only to ensure that they had an adequate supply of wool fabric. Under the CFTA, renegotiation of the tariff preference level was mandated by January 1, 1998.

During NAFTA negotiations, the CFTA monitoring and renegotiation requirements were dropped. Indeed, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative has said that NAFTA negotiations constituted a fulfillment of the CFTA mandate. The result of this retention of tariff preference levels—and indeed the increase of levels rather than a lowering—has resulted in an unacceptable surge in imports of this product from Canada. United States industry believes this provision has been used by Canadian producers for “wholesale circumvention of the rule of origin”—and the rule of origin is the foundation of a free trade agreement. The legislation I am introducing today would restore the mandate to monitor and renegotiate the schedule of tariff preference levels by January 1, 1998.

Since 1988, the surge of tailored-wool-apparel imports from Canada has devastated the

United States industry. U.S. production of men's and boy's wool suits has dropped more than 40 percent, and employment has fallen almost 50 percent. At the time of CFTA negotiations, United States industry voiced concern about establishing tariff preference levels for goods made from nonoriginating fabric, but Canada assured United States negotiators that preexisting trade patterns would not be altered. Clearly, this has not happened. Yet, U.S. industry does not have normal access to safeguard actions that would allow it to petition the U.S. Government for temporary relief from injurious imports. Instead, the wool apparel industry was excluded from NAFTA safeguard provisions. The legislation I am introducing would allow the U.S. industry for tailored wool apparel to have normal access to safeguard provisions under the NAFTA.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Congress must take corrective action when it becomes aware that a major piece of legislation unfairly excludes and injures a sector of U.S. industry, especially when this effect was not intended. We owe it to U.S. workers in the tailored wool apparel sector to restore legislation to its original intent and to provide for a normal avenue under U.S. trade law to redress injury from imports.

TRIBUTE TO TOBY ROTH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow classmate, colleague, and friend. TOBY ROTH came to this body in the same class as I did over 18 years ago. When we arrived in this House, our Nation faced unprecedented inflation and unemployment rates and a stagnating economy at home and faced an expanding and powerful Evil Empire of communism abroad. With the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980, this economic slide and the rampant spread of communism began to turn. While I fought hard in this body to assist President Reagan in fighting the spread of communism around the world, TOBY ROTH was right at my side as we served many years together on the Foreign Affairs Committee. From his position on the Foreign Affairs Committee, TOBY was instrumental in working to bring the Communist bear to its knees. The fact that democracy instead of communism is now breaking out all over this world in is large part due to the efforts of our colleague TOBY ROTH. America owes its gratitude to this man for his unswerving dedication.

TOBY has also served his country well in his defense and support of our English language. He has taken the inspirational words of Winston Churchill to heart when Churchill stated that “the gift of a common language is a priceless inheritance.” TOBY's leadership on this issue has motivated many of us to stand up and recognize that as Toqueville said “the tie of language is, perhaps the strongest and the most durable that can unite mankind.” His dedication to principle, his love for his country, and his commitment to democracy enable me to proudly stand on this floor today and declare that he is my colleague and my friend. Statesmen of his character are why America

deserves to be proud of our representative democracy and our hard-earned freedom. America will miss TOBY ROTH in this body and I hope for our country's sake that TOBY will return to Washington in the future to share with us his sage advice on those issues to which he holds so dear.

HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY; REALTOR ASSOCIATION OF BAY COUNTY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, honesty and integrity are elusive commodities in today's business world but are ever present in our hard-working realtors. Over the years I have had the privilege of working with many real estate agents, chief among them the very professional members of the Realtor Association of Bay County. I rise today to pay tribute to this association that, for half a century, has been dedicated to promoting ethics and caring in the business world. On October 19, at the Consistory Cathedral in Bay City, the Realtor Association will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

First chartered on July 9, 1946, the Realtor Association of Bay County is a professional association of real estate brokers and their agents. Originally created not only to protect and promote private ownership of real property, and establish professional standards of practice, the association has remained true to its original goals while expanding outreach into the community.

Through the years, the association has actively monitored State and Federal legislation regarding private property rights and has provided educational programs, keeping members informed on the numerous changes in the laws and creating forms necessary to comply with them. One such service, created in 1962 and computerized in 1972, is the Multiple Listing Service which assists members in their endeavor to list and sell properties for their clients and customers.

The Realtor Association of Bay County is a member of the world's largest trade association, the National Association of Realtors, which consists of over 750,000 members and the Michigan Association of Realtors, which consists of over 25,000 members.

With a membership that has grown to over 300, the association is involved in 12 diverse community service projects. Groups such as Junior Achievement, American Home Week, Women's Center, and Safety Through songs for Kindergartners have all benefited from their relationship with the Realtors Association.

Mr. Speaker, realtors adhere to a strict code of ethics and level of professional conduct that benefit us all. Couple that with their dedicated involvement to the community and you have an organization which exemplifies the professionalism and caring to which all business and business associations should aspire. Please join me in congratulating the Realtor Association of Bay County on its 50th anniversary, with best wishes for many more.

LEGISLATION EXTENDING CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTRACTS

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to restore to the Secretary of Agriculture the optional authority to extend existing Conservation Reserve Program [CRP] contracts. This action is necessitated by a provision contained in the 1997 agricultural appropriations law that rescinded that long-standing authority at a time when the Secretary is attempting to implement a revised CRP that currently does not have final regulations in place.

Contracts covering 24 million acres, or two-thirds of the existing enrolled acres, are scheduled to expire next September and must be considered for re-enrollment before that time. Congress devoted considerable time and resources during the farm bill to insuring the continuation of the CRP with its important conservation and environmental benefits. The administration was tasked with proposing new regulations for the CRP by early June of this year to give farmers sufficient time to understand the revised program and make decisions on their participation.

Unfortunately, USDA's proposed regulations did not appear until mid-September. The proposed changes are so massive and so many factors are still unknown, it is unlikely that farmers will have the final details well into next year. If the proposed changes are contained in the final rules, it is clear that many weeks of intensive work by USDA will be needed to apply the general rules to each individual farmer's land before the producer will know whether he is eligible and whether he wants to make a bid to enter the program.

It was the clear intent of Congress to give the producer the maximum flexibility in making the decision on whether or not to continue his land in the CRP. Farmers cannot sensibly make that decision until all the information is available to them. The slightest delay in USDA's schedule will create chaos on the farm with an arbitrary deadline forcing a decision for which the producer has insufficient information.

If this situation arises, which in the mind of this Member is a probability rather than a possibility, it is imperative that the Secretary of Agriculture retain the authority to extend existing contracts so that properly thoughtful decisions can be made that will affect farmers and our environment for a decade to come.

By eliminating the limitation on the Secretary's authority contained in this year's agricultural appropriations law, this bill will insure that USDA has the flexibility to implement the Conservation Reserve Program successfully and avoid a train wreck next August.

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO MY FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, as I prepare to retire at the end of this Congress,

there are many people that I want to express my appreciation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues for the great help and respect they have given me through out the years. In the recent months, they have made a special effort to tell me how much they enjoyed serving with me. My fellow Representatives wished me well in my future endeavors, and I do appreciate all the warm regards and kind thoughts.

Additionally, I owe the staffs on Capitol Hill my thanks. The staffers have given my office a great deal of help and assistance over the many years. Because of them, my job was made much easier.

Finally, a special thanks to all the different organizations that have honored me in the last few months: National Guard Association of the United States, Mississippi State University, the veterans organizations, the armed services YMCA, and the Mississippi Society, just to name a few, have given me receptions, dinners, and many wonderful memories.

Thank you all.

TRIBUTES TO CONGRESSMEN JACOBS AND MYERS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting these statements into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They were to be given as part of a Special Order for Congressman JACOBS and MYERS last week:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CONYERS, JR., PRAISING THE CAREER OF ANDREWS JACOBS, JR.

There have been a number of colleagues with whom I have become friends as well as legislators, but none as close to me as Andy Jacobs. On January 4, 1965, we began an intermittent association that makes me feel able to say that I have a dear friend leaving Congress.

Andy will be known and remembered for his unfailing ability to bring a smile to your face no matter what is happening in the Congress or in your lift. He believes that a laugh can lift you, and I have come to believe it too. After all, he has practiced more jokes on me than perhaps any other member of the House within the course of our friendship.

Now that he is ending his legislative career, may I reflect upon several achievements that may not have been covered during the course of our discussion. The first is the Viet Nam War debates that were conceived by Representative Jacobs. He led the fight to end the war in 1969, in an all night session on the House floor. Andy's efforts led to the beginning of the end of the Viet Nam War.

The second matter is the Adam Clayton Powell Committee, to which then Speaker John McCormack appointed us both. Through his ability to persuade people, Andy was able to at least have a hearing that afforded then Chairman Powell a modicum of due process. He was skillful at it, and he was able to turn away some of the intense emotion that led many members to want to make short shrift of our jobs on the committee. But Jacobs predicted with a usual clarity that any attempt to ouster Chairman Powell would be rebuffed by a Supreme Court which would be reluctant to allow us to determine who should represent the people from a congressional district.

The third matter was the impeachment hearings of Richard Milhouse Nixon. And here again, Andy Jacobs was helping to lead us to a decision that was inescapable in terms of our duty; to recommend impeachment proceedings against a sitting president.

The years have been good to both Andy and myself. His support on the homefront and in the family setting is a beautiful one. I know his wife, Kimberly, and his children, and Andy has never been happier; and I have never been happier for him. He has truly been a man of the people, and I can say that he has never compromised his beliefs in the political arena or anywhere else. He is a leader, an unusually forceful speaker, and a mental giant both in his writing and his law-making. I wish him every continued happiness from this day forward.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MICHAEL
BILIRAKIS

A FOND FAREWELL TO JOHN MYERS

I rise today to say farewell to a dear friend and colleague who will be retiring at the end of this Congress—the honorable John Myers from Indiana.

Calling John Myers honorable is an understatement. He is much more than that, and has served the citizens of the 7th District of Indiana superbly since coming to Congress in 1967.

John is one of the most well-liked and respected members of the House of Representatives, and his departure will not only be a loss for his constituents, but also for this venerable institution that he devoted so much of his life to.

In his time in Congress, John has been known as a staunch fiscal conservative, and has backed up his words with action—never voting to raise taxes. Since the day he began his service until today, John has maintained his passion and enthusiasm about debating the issues that affect his constituents and our country.

As Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, he has provided critical flood control relief to his largely rural district. He has also been instrumental in the continued funding of high-tech research projects, such as new cancer treatments, at several state universities in Indiana.

As the third most senior member in the first GOP congress in over forty years, John has been a forceful and influential voice in determining the direction of important policy initiatives. He has provided leadership and exuberance in moving power and influence out of Washington and back to the people where it belongs. His legacy of integrity and legislative achievement has won him the respect, praise and admiration of members from both parties, political pundits and members of the media.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my voice to those who are bidding farewell to John Myers. John—congratulations on your outstanding record of service, and best of luck to you and your wonderful wife Carol in the future. You'll be missed.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MICHAEL
BILIRAKIS OF FLORIDA

BEST WISHES TO ANDY JACOBS UPON HIS
RETIREMENT

I rise today to pay tribute and say goodbye to a close friend and colleague who I have had the honor of serving with in the House of Representatives, Andy Jacobs.

Andy is one of the true gentlemen in Congress, and has served admirably and with great fervor since coming to Congress in 1965. He wasted no time getting into critical legislation, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee, helped write the historic Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In 1969, Andy led a night long debate on the Vietnam War, which the Washington Post described as "the first serious congressional discussion of U.S. policy in Vietnam."

As Chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health, Andy has also played an integral role in shaping the Medicare and Social Security programs. He has also been a leading proponent of pre-school programs for educationally-disadvantaged children.

Andy has been an exceedingly effective legislator in his years in Congress, and had been praised by two Indianapolis mayors for protecting the city's interests.

Mr. Speaker, I will certainly miss Andy, and especially his good humor. He could always brighten a dismal day with a joke. In fact, he has been described as having a "Lincolnesque" sense of humor.

Congress is losing a fine man and a terrific legislator. I am thankful for having served with such a fine man.

LEST WE FORGET

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit for the RECORD the following tribute to our veterans which was written by Rev. B. Robert Gillis of the Gloria Dei Church, Huntingdon Valley, PA, in the 13th Congressional District. It is a stirring testament to the debt our Nation owes to its veterans.

LEST WE FORGET

Lest We Forget.—That our country was founded on the principles of freedom and justice for all.

That our forefathers were people of vision who exhibited unswerving faith in the worth of both people and principles.

And that God has been an integral part of the foundation and fabric of our nation.

Lest We Forget.—That freedom and justice carry a substantial price tag that is non-negotiable.

That the price tag has been very high.

And that sacrifices have been made with little regard for personal comfort, safety or recognition.

Lest We Forget.—That people of vision and passion saw beyond themselves to a larger, better world for all.

That our forefathers have exchanges the security of what is for what might be.

Lest We Forget.—That freedom and justice are never guaranteed.

That there are always those intent upon infringing on the rights and responsibilities of others.

That both freedom and justice must be defended.

And that each successive generation must continue to pay the price to keep our dreams * * * alive * * *

Lest We Forget, We Must.—Build on the foundation of the past and follow the example of our predecessors.

Embrace a simplicity of purpose that turn confusion to commitment/diversity into unity.

And invest our effort and energy without regard for convenience or self-serving ends.

We Must.—Dream of a future that honors a heritage of commitment.

Value people over programs—principles over practicality.

And renew our faith in God as we explore the opportunities for our future together.

Must We.—Be "One Nation Under God With Liberty And Justice For All."

May We.—Never forget!

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, as a point of departure as the 104th Congress passes into the historical record, today I am introducing legislation to reform the Commodity Exchange Act [CEAct], the law governing the regulation of futures and options on our Nation's commodity exchanges and other risk management financial instruments that are traded in over-the-counter markets.

Although this legislation is not massive in size, it is sizable in scope. This area of Federal regulation—the importance of our futures and option markets—demands new treatment. Although the Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC] was just reauthorized through the year 2000 last April, the Congress took more than 3 years to agree on the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1992—1992 FTPA. Needless to say, that law was a contentious debate; this bill may be similarly contentious. For that reason, it should be viewed as a discussion document. We will have several months to think about it and discuss it prior to the introduction of a new bill in the 105th Congress.

The purpose of the bill is to reestablish the concept of self-regulation with CFTC oversight. The commodity exchanges are self-regulatory organizations; they regulate their members and the trade and financial practices of their members. The National Futures Association [NFA], at this time the sole registered futures association, regulates the professional futures community, setting industry-wide standards of sales and trade practice conduct.

The aim is to keep the U.S. futures industry competitive as it enters the next century. The price discovery and hedging functions of our futures markets still are paramount. The law, however, must recognize that technology is constantly changing and that our commodity exchanges serve a sophisticated, mostly institutional clientele these days, not small, retail traders.

With that in mind, let me briefly outline the contents of the bill I am introducing.

Section 2(a)(1)(A)(ii), is known commonly as the Treasury amendment and was enacted as a part of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974. Unfortunately, this language has created numerous legal problems the courts have dealt with inconsistently.

Title II of the bill offers a solution to these problems. It is one solution. Obviously, there are others. Attempting to deal with a controversy of this magnitude is not easy. The solution in the legislation will be disputed and argued. I welcome all interest groups, including Members of the other body, to help to solve this matter in the next Congress.

Section 3 of the CEAct describes the reasons for Federal regulation of futures and option markets and a great deal of this section is simply outdated and does not fit today's regulatory requirements or needs. The bill substantially restates the purposes of Federal regulation.

Section 4 is amended to include specifically an exemption for certain professional markets whose participants are recognized under current law. These appropriate persons are described in sec. 4(c)(3) of the CEAct and include futures commission merchants, floor brokers, and floor traders. In light of the exemptions afforded other professional traders by the 1992 FTPA, I believe this language is consistent with congressional intent in this area.

Sections 103 and 104 of the bill enhance the self-regulation of exchange institutions by providing simplified and streamlined contract market designation and rule submission procedures. These are necessary in my view to maintain the competitiveness of our commodity exchanges in a world that has come to understand the importance of risk management on exchanges with sound, but limited, regulatory programs.

These amendments presume a commodity exchange develops sound contracts with economic purposes that are widely recognized and will be used by commercial and speculative interests for price discovery and risk-shifting that have long been viewed in this country and by the Congress as beneficial to our Nation's economy.

Section 105 of the bill seeks to improve commodity exchange audit trails without impairing the functions of the markets. Audit trail issues date from the establishment of the CFTC but have been actively debated in the CFTC's regulatory programs since 1986, when the CFTC proposed a 1-minute, verifiable standard.

Understanding that each commodity exchange has different trade customs and systems unique to each institution means there are numerous ways to obtain adequate, verifiable audit trails. These trade recordation systems have changed dramatically over the years, and U.S. commodity exchanges constantly are improving and upgrading their audit trail systems. The amendment seeks to develop standards that are objective and reasonable.

Section 106 of the legislation provides benefit-cost analysis to the CFTC's regulatory program. Regulation under Republican administrations and new law under this Republican Congress has moved us further in that direction. There is no reason we cannot bring similar sound, reasonable, and fair regulation to our commodity exchanges and preserve the public interest.

Finally, section 107 is a housekeeping matter of interest to the Committee on Agriculture. An objective of the committee during the reform of U.S. agriculture embodied in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 [FAIR Act] was to use fewer words. The FAIR Act is literally one-half the volume of the 1990 farm bill. With that in mind—and there may be further improvements later—section 107 repeals section 8e dealing with CFTC oversight and deficiency orders. It is my understanding that after the nearly 4 years this section has been law it has never been used. That makes it unnecessary in my view.

I look forward to comments on the legislation and working with interested parties as we proceed with this necessary reform in the 105th Congress.

GAMBLING CREDIT REFORM ACT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to protect consumers, financial institutions, and taxpayers from the unwarranted use of credit cards for gambling. My legislation the Gambling Credit Reform Act, would prohibit the extension of credit under any open-end consumer credit plan where a creditor knows or has reason to believe that such credit will be used to make a bet or wager, or to play any game of chance in a casino or other gambling establishment.

I was appalled to read recently that the New Jersey Casino Control Commission had approved the use of credit cards for the purchase of playing chips and slot tokens in casinos at Atlantic City. This means that gamblers who run out of cash can obtain more playing chips or tokens with the wave of their hand without even leaving a playing table. Gambling industry experts see this as one of the "most potentially dramatic" changes in gambling in years and one that will result in more impulse gambling and higher revenues for casinos.

The use of credit cards directly to make bets or wagers has never been permitted in this country and with good reason. Allowing gamblers to use credit cards to obtain more chips without leaving a gambling table removes one of the last remaining checks on compulsive or problem gambling—the need to walk away to find more cash to gamble. Permitting the use of credit cards will make it significantly easier for problem gamblers not only to bet all their disposable income, but to tap into available credit lines on one or more credit cards.

This is particularly troubling at a time when our Nation's financial institutions, and credit card banks in particular, are threatened with unprecedented levels of consumer debt and personal bankruptcies. Consumer debt has increased at double-digit rates since 1994 while personal incomes have stagnated. Accumulated consumer debt is now estimated at nearly 85 percent of the Nation's disposable income. Consumer debt service is at a near-record level of 17 percent of disposable income and loan delinquencies are at record levels.

With consumer debt continuing to grow nearly three times faster than income, it is no surprise that a record number of American families will declare bankruptcy this year. If current trends continue, more than 1 million families—or 1 percent of all U.S. households—will file for bankruptcy this year. This represents a 26-percent increase over 1995 and a bankruptcy filing rate equal to one bankruptcy filing every 2 minutes throughout the year.

By almost every account, the primary contributor to these problems has been what Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan described as the "extraordinary rise" in credit card issuances and debt. Outstanding credit card debt increased 16 percent in 1995, to a total debt of \$454 billion. However, a far greater potential problem comes from the vast, still untapped credit lines already granted to consumers on existing credit cards. Available credit lines increased by 30 percent in 1995,

providing consumers with an additional potential debt of \$1.1 trillion.

It is clear that existing credit card balances are already becoming too much for consumers to handle. More people are late in making their credit card payments than at any time in the past 15 years. And the American Bankers Association reported in mid-September that credit card delinquencies had reached the highest level on record.

Allowing gamblers to use credit cards directly for gambling will only exacerbate these trends. It will lead to greater financial strain and anguish for many American families, increase credit delinquencies and losses at financial institutions, and contribute to potential losses to our deposit insurance system that, conceivably, would have to be covered by taxpayers.

No responsible financial institution would grant a loan to an individual for the purpose of going to Atlantic City to gamble. But this is exactly what we are condoning and encouraging with the use of credit cards. It accentuates the already serious problems of consumer debt and rising bankruptcies and it presents additional and unwarranted risks for financial institutions. My bill will stop these developments before they spread to all forms of gambling throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that there is little chance that this legislation can be considered this year. My purpose in introducing the bill is to give notice that there are Members of the Congress who consider this misuse of credit cards to be unacceptable. I intend to refine this legislation and reintroduce a similar proposal early next year and I hope that, upon its return, the Congress will consider this legislation and enact it into law promptly.

VETERANS' BENEFITS IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1996

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 1996. This House-Senate compromise bill contains program improvements for several veterans benefits, and these provisions will make a difference in the lives of thousands of veterans and their survivors. It is a bipartisan bill and I thank all the Members on both sides of the aisle and both sides of the Chamber for their support.

Section 211 would amend the statute governing burial eligibility to incorporate the regulatory definition of "minor child."

Section 212 would provide burial benefits for approximately 300 of the 2,500 veterans who die in State nursing homes yearly, but do not qualify for priority care in Veterans Health Administration facilities.

Section 213 would authorize VA to issue a voucher equal to the average cost of a grave liner to survivors who elect a burial vault other than the national cemetery system's provided grave liner.

Title four makes change to the administrative functions within the VA Life Insurance Program. Provisions include merging the Retired Reserve Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance and Veterans' Group Life Insurance

programs and extending Veterans' Group Insurance to members of the ready reserve; allowing veterans' group-insureds to convert to a commercial policy at any time; and renaming the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Program to Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance to make it more gender neutral.

Section 502 would limit the clothing allowance for veterans incarcerated for more than 60 days in a penal institution where they receive clothing at no cost to them.

Section 503 would authorize an additional \$150,000 to the Veterans' Claims Adjudication Commission and extend their final report date to December 31, 1996.

Section 504 would establish a pilot program under which contract physicians would provide disability examinations to applicants for VA benefits. The pilot program is anticipated to speed up the examination-gathering process for the adjudication of claims.

Section 505 would expand the time period that currently defines the beginning of the Vietnam era from August 5, 1964 to February 28, 1961. Benefits would be granted to those eligible veterans that served in theater only from February 1961 thru August 1964 and limit Agent Orange benefits to those who served from January 9, 1962.

Section 506 would allow a surviving spouse to retain compensation or pension payments for the full month instead of the end of the month before the veteran died.

Section 507 would increase the period of time for which accrued benefits are payable to a surviving spouse from 1 year to 2 years. These are spouses of veterans who die while their claim is being adjudicated. This provision is the result of the committee recognizing the length of time it takes VA to adjudicate claims.

Section 508 clarifies that a power of attorney applies to a veterans service organization as a whole unless the veteran designates one person specifically.

Section 509 would allow the Board of Veterans' Appeals to provide a copy of a decision to a veteran or veterans' representative by any means where delivery would be at least as fast as it would be if mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

Section 602 would authorize the American Battle Monuments Commission to accept private funds to help maintain those overseas war memorials that are transferred to their care.

I am very pleased with the program improvements we are able to offer today. During these fiscally conservative times, we must not forget our veterans and the sacrifices they made on our behalf. I thank the ranking member LANE EVANS, for his hard work on behalf

of this impressive benefits package and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Lastly, I would like to take this final opportunity of the 104th Congress to publicly commend Chairman BOB STUMP and ranking Member SONNY MONTGOMERY for providing the sound bipartisan leadership that is always evident on the VA Committee. The reputation the two of you have within the veterans' community is stellar and one I hope to live up to.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LEE
AND TAIWAN

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China is a modern day giant. He is the first popularly elected President in the history of the Republic of China and has introduced and implemented a number of political reforms in Taiwan.

In the area of his country's foreign relations, President Lee has developed official ties whenever possible, upgraded existing nonofficial relations, and sought to participate in major organizations. In the early 1990's, President Lee deputized his former Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien to devise a strategy known as pragmatic diplomacy, the exercise of which was so successful that it culminated in President Lee's visit to Cornell University in June 1995.

The People's Republic of China was so alarmed by President Lee's visit that it staged a series of missile tests around the island, the most serious being conducted right before Taiwan's Presidential elections in March 1996.

Pragmatic diplomacy paid off for President Lee Teng-hui. In a paper presented at the 14th International Conference on Asian Studies at St. John's University, NY, Professor Nathan Mao gave a detailed analysis of President Lee Teng-hui's visit to the United States and his Presidential diplomacy. I hereby submit the conclusion of Professor Mao's article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the future reference of students of Chinese history and politics.

In the ever changing post Cold War period, Taipei has been changing with the world. It has banished its old rigid inflexibility. Mainland China too must learn to bend, to change its old mindset about Taiwan being a province. Taiwan has never been under People's Republic of China's jurisdiction.

Lee Teng-hui's presidential diplomacy has proven successful beyond anyone's imagina-

tion. It has earned him a strong mandate from his people and firmed up his image as a strong leader, undaunted by China's threats. He enjoys firm United States support and even grudging respect from a few mainland Chinese leaders. His pragmatic diplomacy has brought Taiwan many visible and concrete rewards. But events are also rapidly changing in China. No one can give an accurate assessment about the power struggle in the Mainland. China shows evidence of instability. It has numerous corruption problems and there is a power struggle among the leadership. There are conflicts between the central and provincial governments and conflicts between rich and poor provinces. China has its own daunting problems.

Since pragmatic diplomacy has worked for Taiwan so far, there is no real reason to abandon or radically modify it. Using Foreign Minister John H. Chang's counsel, President Lee has gained sufficient wisdom to deal with Taiwan's untractable adversary: Jiang Zemin and company in Beijing.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
STEVEN GUNDERSON ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize one of my good friends, the Honorable STEVE GUNDERSON. His office is just down the hall from mine and we have often passed each other in the hallways on our way to the House floor for votes.

His time spent on the Agriculture Committee and as chairman for the Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee has not gone unnoticed. He is widely respected in the House for his stand on agriculture issues. He worked hard to see that the 1995 farm bill that passed this year would be beneficial to all, and over the years, I have come to depend on the advice of Representative GUNDERSON in these matters.

He has spent his 14 years in Washington trying to find a balance between cutting expenses and ensuring the future of our children. As a member of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, he has been successful in seeing that our children receive an education that will help them throughout their life.

So, good luck in all your future endeavors. Washington and the House of Representatives will miss you.