

the beleaguered District of Columbia's public schools.

Most of these members support a proposal that would provide 2,000 D.C. students with scholarships to attend private schools, because they consider the D.C. schools so inferior. But some do not support a nationwide voucher program because they believe that most public schools provide an adequate education.

The measure is part of the House's District of Columbia Appropriations bill, but it failed in the Senate.

But Moseley-Braun said money spent on vouchers could be used "to fix up the crumbling public schools." She said everyone has the right to send their children to a private school, but added, "Taxpayers should not be forced to pay for it" because that is "paying twice."

The D.C. provision is different from most voucher proposals in several ways: The scholarship money for students to attend private schools does not come out of the public school budget. Families must be below the poverty level to receive the full scholarship.

Del. Norton opposes the plan on the basis that it violates D.C. home rule. Donna Brazile, Norton's chief of staff, said that supporters of the bill do not want to help D.C. students. "This is a form of national experimentation," said Brazile, adding, "They can't impose their will anywhere else in America, but they can impose it here."

Those who support the measure include those who sent their children to both public and private schools, Virginia Reps. Jim Moran (D) and Tom Davis (R) both send their children to public schools in their districts in the Virginia suburbs.

Moran said that while he supports vouchers in Washington because District schools are in a severe crisis, "I believe in public schools and wanted my kids to have a diverse experience." His first-grade daughter and third-grade son attend Cora Kelly Elementary School in Alexandria, which is 80 percent minority.

Asked if he would have sent his children to public schools if he lived in the District, Moran replied, "I would make the decision that almost every black middle-class parent has already made and not subject my kids to the D.C. public schools. "Most low-income parents would do the same if they had the option," he added.

Davis, too, said he opposes vouchers in general. But he supports the proposal for D.C. because, "The city can't even certify that the schools are safe."

Acknowledging that he would never send his kids to D.C. public schools and doesn't know any members of Congress who do, Davis said he has three children in the public schools in Virginia. He called the difference between the two systems like night and day, adding, "The reason the middle-class has left the city is the schools."

#### IRS LESSONS FROM THE INS

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, like millions of Americans around the country, I am still reeling from the Internal Revenue Service hearings a few weeks ago. Not all that was brought to light was very surprising. Anyone who has ever had to deal with the IRS knows just getting a phone call answered is comparable to climbing K-2.

But when confirmation of the agency's abusive practices and mismanagement turned to outright disregard for the law, I was not only outraged, but began to see striking similarities with another very political Federal agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In 1996, the Department of Justice Inspector General's Office found that high ranking INS officials had lied to Congress, instructed others to do the same and obstructed the subsequent investigation. The events leading to the investigation occurred during a congressional fact finding visit to the Krome Detention Facility in Miami.

Several individuals were eventually disciplined, however some received promotions during the investigation. And while the disciplinary recommendations from the inspector general ranged from demotion and suspension to termination, to date, almost all have been reinstated or reassigned and not one was terminated.

Mr. Speaker, the IRS hearings and the Krome case illustrate a disturbing pattern for this administration. Wrong doing is not only tolerated but encouraged and rewarded. The IRS now has the opportunity to do the right thing. Learn from the errors of another agency, put politics aside, identify those responsible and administer the fair hand of justice. This is a simple first step in restoring the confidence of the American people in their government.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CLIFF BARBER

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make our colleagues aware that one of my distinguished constituents will be celebrating his 80th birthday this coming weekend.

Clifford Barber of the town of Montgomery, NY, has earned renown in our community as one of the most prominent and respected attorneys in Orange County. In his capacity as a counselor as well as a local judge in the town of Montgomery, Cliff became known as the embodiment of integrity and dedication.

In 1977, Cliff Barber became the Republican County chairman of Orange County. In that role, Cliff personified fairness and even-handedness in keeping the Republican Party synonymous with good government. An early and enthusiastic supporter of Governor Ronald Reagan for President, the people of my congressional district elected Cliff as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Detroit in 1980.

Soon after President Reagan took office, he appointed Cliff as Superintendent of the U.S. Mint at West Point. The newest of our Nation's Mints, West Point was considered a stepchild in many ways. Under Cliff's leadership, the West Point Mint assumed the responsibility for most of our commemorative coins, which as we all know has earned a great deal of revenue for the Federal Government without burdening the taxpayers. West Point also continued to produce the bulk of our one cent pieces.

It was during his tenure as Superintendent of the Mint that Cliff became known as the champion of the rights of our Federal employ-

ees. He never hesitated to make certain that the health, safety and well-being of the employees at the Mint were never forgotten, and when Cliff retired in 1989 he was genuinely beloved by all who worked under him.

Cliff Barber's retirement from the West Point Mint freed him to resume his political activities in Orange County. Despite the 8-year hiatus, Cliff was re-elected Republican chairman in 1989, and served until 1995. His second tenure as party chairman was even more noted than his first, and he retired as the grand old man of the Grand Old Party.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with his wife Jane, his children, his family, and his many loved ones in coming together to wish Cliff the best on this milestone occasion, and our sincerest wishes that Cliff's coming years will be as eventful, productive, and healthy as the first 80 have been.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

### HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a word of warning to House of Representatives leadership. Yesterday's failure to consider campaign finance reform in the Senate should not be used as an excuse against allowing a vote in this body.

I was very disappointed to see that a minority of the Senate was able to block consideration of the McCain-Feingold legislation. It is clear that the will of the majority is being denied by the procedural tricks of the Senate leadership. In the House, the will of the majority is being denied by the refusal of the House leadership to allow a vote.

While it may be easy for Members of Congress who oppose reform to point to the failure in the Senate as the excuse for inaction in this House, I will not accept that excuse. I will continue to demand that the House of Representatives be given the opportunity to vote on campaign finance reform.

#### TRIBUTE TO GERALD DAVID LLOYD

### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 1997*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who served his country, his community and his family. Gerald David Lloyd, known to family and friends as Joe, was a man whose civic responsibility was the foundation of his life.

Mr. Lloyd enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1968 where he served for 6 years, achieving the rank of Sergeant E-5 and receiving a number of prestigious awards and medals: National Defense Service Medal; Rifle Marksman; Vietnamese Service Medal with three stars; Vietnamese Campaign Medal with Device; Good Conduct Medal; and RVN Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

In 1974, Mr. Lloyd served as a fighter with the California Division of Forestry. Immediately thereafter, he began a career as a plumber