

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS OF CROATIA, SLOVENIA, AND BOSNIA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today the U.S. Government officially extended diplomatic recognition to the independent states of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia. I wish those new nations good luck as they mark this historic occasion. After much delay, the administration finally made the correct decision and recognized those freedom-loving republics.

Historically, America has seen promoting self-determination and democracy as its mission. Yet we stood back while a Serbian strongman unleashed his army on Croatian police and civilians in a failed effort to keep the federation together. We chose to forget that recognition of independence can create a powerful deterrent to further aggression. Fifty-one nations have taken that step before the United States, the leader of the free world.

The Croatians paid a high price for our desire to see Yugoslavia stay together. Over 10,000 people died, and 700,000 were displaced. Croatia lost one-third of its territory and sustained massive destruction to its infrastructure and economy. Croatia's suffering might have been avoided if we had stood up for the values that guide our great Nation—freedom, democracy, respect for human rights, the peaceful resolution of disputes, and an end to communism.

I am pleased that the guns are slowly falling silent in Croatia and that U.N. forces are now being deployed there. The European Community's official recognition of Bosnia takes effect today. I continue to be concerned, however, about the ongoing Serbian-backed aggression in Bosnia and the shelling of towns in that republic by Yugoslav Federal Army units. I trust that the administration and our European allies will send a strong message to Mr. Milosevic that the world will not tolerate his senseless bludgeoning of innocent people.

I am confident that these three republics will become prosperous, democratic nations that respect the rights of all their people. Those of us in this body and the various ethnic communities in America who encouraged their quest for self-determination will someday be proud of having shared their dream.

EVERYONE KNOWS LLOYD BUHL

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times may offer "all the news that's fit to

print" and the Washington Post and Los Angeles Times may be vying to be the national newspaper of record, but across the country we all know that it is really the weekly newspaper that is the voice of truth, justice, and the American way.

Every once in a while a special opportunity comes our way to remind us of just what these pioneers and preservers of a very unique slice of American life mean to us. I really feel for my colleagues from big city districts who never get to know the special terror that comes from working—and sparring—with a small weekly newspaper editor. They, and the contribution they make, are truly unique. There is no more fearsome—or friendly—an editorial board than the committee of one who not only decides what news is fit to print, but also what editorial comments will accompany that news.

Among these special people is Lloyd Buhl—all the way across the State of Michigan from our Ninth Congressional District—but right at home in spirit among the hundreds of weeklies which spot our great State, and certainly at home with those of us who pledge our principled allegiance to the Grand Old Party.

Did you want Aunt Minnie's special apple pie recipe from last week's church bake sale, or maybe to know why Art and Marge down the street have not been around lately, or is it to solve the mystery of that out-of-state plate that you saw up and down Main Street last week? It will all be there on Wednesday, or Thursday, and you can bet the farm on its accuracy.

And in Deckerville, MI, people have been doing just that for almost 60 years, courtesy of Lloyd Buhl. Everyone knows Lloyd Buhl.

More to the point, Lloyd Buhl knows everyone.

From the post office to the Governor's office.

And, boy, does that make for a tradition that's an institution.

Over all his years Lloyd Buhl has served his community, served his neighbors, with wit and wisdom—and not a little bit of news.

He has also served our Republican Party—and, unlike those purportedly sanitized and nonpolitical purveyors of opinion in all those big city newspapers, has made no bones about it where it counts most: the Deckerville Recorder. And, agree with him or not, the locals read it cover to cover.

Recently one of the big city boys, the Detroit Free Press did a feature on the Land of the Buhl Newspapers and editor Lloyd Buhl. It features a great slice of American newspaper life and, like the editor it honors, it deserves the attention of my colleagues. The article, and a commentary on a photo essay which we cannot share, follows—but before it does, I would just like to correct one comment about which Lloyd Buhl, perhaps for the only time in his life, is wrong. He is quoted, following an election loss, as commenting: "I lost, which is the story of my life."

To steal a phrase from today: "Not!"

The story of Lloyd Buhl follows, and, as my colleagues will attest, it is the story of a real winner:

[From the Detroit Free Press, Mar. 25, 1992]

PUBLISHER'S THE STORY AT SMALLTOWN NEWSPAPER

(By David McKay)

DECKERVILLE.—Lloyd F. Buhl, overseer of what his headlines call "The Land of Buhl Newspapers," treats his Sanilac County village as his domain.

Many of his 1,800-plus readers must understand.

Every week, readers see the arch-Republican publisher's strong views, playful criticisms and conservative thinking woven through the Deckerville Recorder's news and opinion columns.

His headlines scream across the top of the page:

Bowling season gets under motion
In the land of the Buhl Newspapers

Or:

Bean harvest starts, like it or not,
In the land of the Buhl Newspapers

And, another that had no explanation:

New pedagogues being welcomed
In the land of the Buhl Newspapers

Deckerville, Buhl's adopted home, began as a lumber mill in 1865. Farming is the mainstay around these parts now. The newspaper that is now Buhl's began publishing 100 years ago this year.

After nearly 60 years as its publisher, Buhl himself is a local institution.

He does job printing and represents GTE, swapping good phones for bad ones ("It's kind of a pain," he says, "but we get a buck apiece every time we go to the desk.>").

Though the 35-cent tabloid hasn't made him much of a living—"We've gotten by, and that's about it"—it's what gives the big man in plaid flannel shirt and suspenders a bully pulpit every Wednesday.

Sometimes, Buhl uses that pulpit to discuss his views on politics. Buhl, after all, is a GOP vice chairman for George Bush's reelection in Michigan. Election season or not, there is no doubt where he stands.

But despite an occasional look at state and national politics, what readers get mostly is local news, Lloyd Buhl-style.

Among the government advertisements, recipes, school honor rolls, readers' letters and the obituaries, Buhl's columns "Free Wheelin' thru Sanilac" and "Found on the Desk" are folksy hodgepodes of handouts, jokes and observations.

\$4,500 STARTED A TRADITION

The years have made Buhl comfortable with the town and the printed voice he uses to cover and reflect it.

He was fresh out of high school in New Haven and the Great Depression was sinking into rural Michigan when his father gave him the down payment on the Recorder—a \$4,500 purchase. It was that or college, and young Buhl knew he could make a living as a printer in a time when college graduates taught school for less.

All of a sudden, the boy who had started as a 12-year-old printer's devil at the Armada

• 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.

Times in 1930 had become a publisher in Michigan's Thumb. Since then, says Mary Frey, the Times' editor, "We think of him as a grand old man of publishing."

Village Clerk Audrey Stolicker sums up Buhl: "Lloyd is Deckerville, to me." She took office in 1974, when he was village president—a job his son Karl, 43, had until earlier this month. (He did not run for re-election.)

The author of the Recorder's "The Gavel Rap" column on legal issues is William C. Buhl, 49, chief circuit judge in Van Buren County.

Karl and William's published-father has been a force locally and in the state GOP—even cozy with the party's governors. Still, he never succeeded at attempts to win state or national offices in Michigan.

He ran for the state Senate in 1974 and for Congress in 1988. He takes his defeats with lighthearted humor: "I lost, which is the story of my life."

In an agricultural county where roads, are named for where they lead—Juhl, Ruth, Peck, Argyle, Snover, Deckerville—Buhl has a reputation for an encyclopedic knowledge of his crossroads town of 1,030 souls.

"His mind is like a computer. He has an incredible memory," says Debbie Apey, who helps her husband run the village's storefront funeral home. The couple uses Buhl Publishing to print funeral programs.

"Lloyd is one of those irreplaceable people," Debbie Apey says. "He writes with so much color and history behind him."

Looking at the paper, she says, "It's so cute with his politics."

When the Army stationed Bradley D. Apey in Thailand during the Watergate era, the Recorder followed by mail.

Debbie Apey says Buhl would call his pal, then-governor Bill Milliken and other high-ranking Republicans, then report their comments on current events.

"Brad's friends would say, 'What is this?' and he'd say, 'Well, he knows these people.'"

EVERYONE KNOWS LLOYD BUHL

Marsha Kosal, who manages a federal food program at the local Senior Citizens Center, says, "I don't think you'd find anybody in Deckerville who doesn't know Lloyd Buhl. He's just an enjoyable man."

The Recorder is not typical, she says, "I get the paper, and sometimes you wonder why you get it." Still, she says, "I sit down . . . and read it cover-to-cover. I enjoy it."

Deckerville Police Chief Henry C. Morton says, "You could do anything wrong to him, and the next day he'll treat you the best. He holds no grudges."

"That's the best example I can give you of Lloyd Buhl."

The publisher of Buhl's nearest competitor says, "It's a unique paper, to be polite about it."

John D. Johnson, publisher and editor of the weekly Sanilac County News, in the county seat of Sandusky, says, "As far as Lloyd himself, he's done a lot of good for Deckerville, because he's always had Deckerville at heart."

Johnson owns a Deckerville building and once offered to buy Buhl out, but Buhl stays.

Over a burger and beer at Tom & Ev's Pub, a pool table and pinball bar on Main Street, Buhl explains that he didn't plan to stay in Deckerville; he just did.

"I always intended to leave the area," he says. His best shot was when he campaigned for millionaire Frederick M. Alger for governor in 1952. Buhl hoped to go to Lansing as Alger's press secretary, but, "Well, Fred lost, and the reason he lost: No. 1, he had absolutely no personality and, No. 2, he was one of the Alger's of Grosse Pointe."

In the end, Buhl says, he stayed because "my kids did not want to move, so we kind of gave up the Lansing thing."

KEEPING PAPERS COMING SINCE '35

(By David McKay)

DECKERVILLE.—In a former creamery a block from this Thumb town's only traffic light, Lloyd Buhl, 74, publishes the Deckerville Recorder.

He works amid inky, dusty old machinery and cast-off equipment that took him from hand-fed, 19th-Century technology to a jerry-built computer system and offset printing. The computer, which spews out copy on a standard, 24-pin printer, came from a bank's fire sale.

Waving his hand over the clutter, he said, "This is what's left of a hardtype newspaper," when Linotype operators cast lines from molten lead.

It was in 1935 that Buhl took over the Recorder. To do it, he quit a paper in New Baltimore, where he'd gotten a job at 50 cents an hour after the publisher's girlfriend-typesetter broke an arm in a drunken fall from the porch of a blind pig.

"Back then, we were all printers. Ever since we went to offset, we're journalists."

Buhl admits, "I was never that good a writer," but he can do everything that needs to be done. "When you're a small-town editor, you have to."

He says his wife, Rosamond, was a crack shot with the Polaroid camera that used to fill the pages with local faces. The camera is retired, and so is she, except to mind the phones occasionally.

"I'd like him to get out of this business. He's 74. But I don't know what I'd do with him if he did get out of it."

POWER OF THE PRESS: ONE REPORTER'S VENDETTA

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, this is the first of a series of three presentations to point out how vindictive, vicious, and vitriolic one member of the media can be in his ongoing goal to destroy a Member of Congress.

This series of entries in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to be followed by a 60-minute speech on the House floor, was prompted by an excellent article last Sunday in the New York Times by reporter Adam Clymer entitled "Citing Rise in Frustration, Dozens of Lawmakers Quit."

The article begins with: "Redistricting, frustration with legislative gridlock and worries over scandals both real and imagined are causing more Members of the House of Representatives to choose to leave than at any time within memory."

Last week, I visited with a dozen of the House Members who are retiring. Ten of them mentioned frustration with media representatives who appear to be determined to present U.S. Representatives in the worst possible way.

Last Thursday night, at a reception at the Carlton Hotel in Washington, DC, Mike Brown, a reporter for the Courier-Journal, a daily newspaper in Louisville, KY., arrived shortly

after 6 p.m. and began boasting: "As soon as CARROLL HUBBARD and his wife arrive I'll embarrass them with questions about cold checks and I'll follow them around the room until they leave. Wait and see."

My wife Carol and I were unable to attend the reception. Carol was in eastern Kentucky. I was en route to Paducah, KY.

Six members of my staff attended the reception. Reporter Mike Brown, upon learning that Carroll Hubbard and his wife would not be attending, noticeably and obviously was following two of my staff—listening to their conversations, taking in every word.

My wife Carol and I are accustomed to seeing Mike Brown at receptions. He attends our fund-raising receptions. He's always the uninvited guest who pays nothing, naturally, but stands at the front table where those attending announce their names and receive name tags. When most of the crowd have arrived he then stands inside the reception room and then walks around taking names and their affiliations. Then, over the next several days, he calls individuals who were at the fund-raising receptions and asks, in an intimidating way, why they were there.

For years, when I have filed my financial disclosure report with the Office of Records and Registration, reporter Mike Brown calls the corporations, trade associations, companies, businesses, colleges or schools to ask why they invited me.

On July 16, 1991, George Gill, publisher of the Courier-Journal, asked me: "Why does Mike Brown hate you so much?" My reply: "That's what I'm asked by Washington journalists."

My staff and I realize we are wasting our time contacting Mike Brown about grants or legislation benefiting western Kentucky—as he has told us he is not interested.

Mike Brown attended 2 full days of June, 1991, markup of the House Banking Committee regarding the Treasury Department's banking reform legislation, but, naturally, he chose not to attend the markup session when my amendment, successful days earlier in the Financial Institutions Subcommittee by an 18-17 vote, was the subject of four competing amendments, several hours debate and four rollcall votes. My amendment was not altered by any of the votes. The Hubbard amendment was news in the major national media and the subject of editorials in the Washington Post and the New York Times. But, of course, there was nothing about my amendment at any time in the Courier-Journal.

In 1985 reporter Mike Brown interviewed at least 10 House Members as to whether I owned real estate in Panama. I've never even considered owning real estate in any foreign country.

Ever since January, 1977, I've either been appointed or elected to the House Democratic whip organization. In 1989 and 1991 the Democratic House Members from West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky elected me as their regional whip for the House Democratic whip organization. Naturally, Mike Brown and the Courier-Journal have never written a news article regarding my being appointed or elected as a Member of the House Democratic whip organization.

On July 15, 1991, Mike Brown tried his best to damage my wife's credibility by questioning

the accuracy of Carol's financial disclosure statement, calling her employer, telling Barbara Bayus of Computer Sciences Corp. at Falls Church, VA.: "Mrs. Hubbard has filed out a form for our newspaper and has listed her title and salary and we just want to verify it." Naturally, Mike Brown changed his comments when Joel Goins of Computer Sciences Corp. called Mike Brown regarding his strange inquiry and false comments about my wife's signing a Courier-Journal form.

In July of last year, reporter Mike Brown made telephone calls on Capitol Hill and in downtown Washington, trying to tie me with Charles Keating, the convicted Phoenix, AZ, savings and loan official. I finally wrote Mike Brown, assuring him I'd never stayed at nor even seen the Phoenician Hotel in Phoenix, and that I'd never met with Charles Keating at any time.

This is just a portion of the actions of one reporter named Mike Brown, representing the Courier-Journal. He believes freedom of the press is a license to destroy a congressman he has tortured for many years.

NATION'S FIRST AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR DEAF CHILDREN OPENS IN PINELLAS PARK

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell my colleagues of an incredible program which is about to begin within my district. On May 1, the Nation's first after school program for deaf children will begin at the Deaf Service Center of Pinellas. This one-of-a-kind program promises to offer deaf children throughout our community the opportunity to interact after school with other deaf children, older deaf volunteers, and high school and college students who act as tutors and mentors, companions, and playmates.

The program, called PEACH for Program to Enhance Achievement of Children with Hearing loss, is the result of 10 years of hard work by the Deaf Service Center of Pinellas and its advisory council. Committed to creating an environment where deaf children could learn from experienced deaf adults, they worked tirelessly within the deaf community to gain support and realize their dream. On May 1 that dream will come true when 35 students from around the area will ride to the center on buses for a well-rounded atmosphere of study and play.

The objective of the program is to instill in deaf children self-esteem, and to teach them communication and living skills needed to be successful in our everyday world. Teachers and volunteers at the center will address the needs of each individual child, focusing on the child's social and academic areas of difficulty.

It is no secret that individuals with disabilities can have learning difficulties that, without the proper teaching and attention, can lead to a higher incidence of high school and college dropout. However, by overcoming the communication barrier imposed by hearing loss in a deaf-friendly environment, deaf children and

the hearing impaired always become tremendously successful in whatever they choose to do. PEACH will seek to meet that challenge.

Through the generous contributions of the Friends of the Deaf Service Center, PEACH was able to hire its first teacher on February 17, and begin its historical mission. The funding to run this ambitious program is being provided entirely through the voluntary contributions of Friends of the Deaf Service Center, and through a fundraiser, Freedom Walk II, which today enjoys the support of Sertoma, Lions, Optimist, and Kiwanis clubs as well as school groups, colleges, Florida Power Corp., GTE, AAA, and church organizations.

There are more than 280 deaf children in my community alone who could benefit from participating in PEACH. This program has taken the first step toward meeting their needs. I am hopeful that in the future, with the support and assistance of the local community and this Congress, PEACH will be able to touch each and everyone of them.

Mr. Speaker, on April 11, in Freedom Walk II, supporters of PEACH throughout the St. Petersburg area will take their own steps on the Pinellas Trail to benefit this program. It is my hope that you and my other colleagues will join with me in sending our heartfelt wishes of support to all those involved in the walk, and in recognizing the outstanding achievements of those responsible for the creation of PEACH.

BILL TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE DUTY ON RIFABUTIN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a tariff bill to temporarily suspend the duty on rifabutin, an experimental drug which can prevent or delay the onset of a life-threatening infection that often afflicts AIDS patients, mycobacterium avium complex [MAC]. There is currently no known treatment for MAC.

Specifically, my legislation will temporarily suspend the duty on rifabutin in dosage form—classified in HTS 3004.20.00 with a duty of 3.7 percent. There is no domestic production of rifabutin and Italy is the only supplier of the product.

Rifabutin is anticipating the Food and Drug Administration's approval of a new drug application. The FDA recently approved rifabutin for treatment IND [investigational new drug] status which makes the drug available to patients during the remainder of the preapproval period. Rifabutin will ultimately be bottled, labelled, packaged, and distributed by Adria Laboratories, a leading manufacturer of oncological and immunology products with a major facility—Adria S.P. Inc.—in Albuquerque, NM.

This duty suspension bill will enhance the availability and reduce the price of rifabutin for the treatment of MAC and will help preserve and protect jobs in New Mexico. I will seek to have this measure included in the miscellaneous tariff legislation now under consideration in the House.

H.R. 4826

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

1992.31.14	Rifabutin (dosage form) (CAS No. 72559-06-9) (provided for in subheading 3004.20.00)	Free		No change		No change		On or before 12/31/94*

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 1 applies with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

MONMOUTH MEDICAL CENTER PRESENTS PINNACLE AWARDS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 11, 1992, Monmouth Medical Center of Long Branch, NJ, will present its second biannual Pinnacle Awards in recognition of outstanding physicians. I will have the distinct honor and privilege of participating in this very special event, along with other leaders of the community and officials of the medical center, to pay tribute to five individuals who during their many years with Monmouth Medical Center have represented the highest standards of service, dedication and professionalism.

The winners of the Pinnacle Awards are: Nicholas J. Arcomano, M.D., who has been with the department of medicine since 1955; Pascal L. Federici, M.D., a member of the department of obstetrics/gynecology since 1954; Otto Lehman, M.D., with the department of orthopaedics since 1942; Leon Reisner, D.D.S., a member of the department of dentistry since 1948; and Gerald F. Whalen, M.D., who has been with the department of surgery since 1953. Each award will be presented by one of the recipient's colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong resident of Long Branch, I have seen Monmouth Medical Center grow and prosper, keeping pace with the state-of-the-art in medical services and technology, and expanding its operations throughout the community. Throughout these years of change, these five distinguished physicians have made an incalculable difference in the lives of countless individuals and families from Monmouth County and beyond. I take tremendous pride in sharing their achievement before this House.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY PROGRAM ACT OF 1992

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleague, BUD CRAMER, in cosponsoring legislation, H.R. 4729, to create an integrated child abuse program.

Our children represent our future. I believe we should develop programs that are specifically oriented to children who have been abused. Last year, there were more than 40,000 children who were abused in Alabama. This is a disgrace. I believe we must create programs which help these children in need.

In the Seventh District of Alabama we are fortunate to have the Tuscaloosa Children's Center. This nonprofit foundation was established in 1987. It is 1 of 12 child advocacy centers in the State of Alabama. The Tuscaloosa Children's Center provides counseling for children who have been sexually or physically abused. In addition, the center coordinates the efforts of local law enforcement and social services in the investigation and management of child abuse cases. Last year, there were more than 680 reports of child abuse in Tuscaloosa County. This represents more than 910 children who need help. I believe this bill will help other communities to develop their own intervention program modeled after the successful efforts in Tuscaloosa. I applaud the tremendous efforts of Director Patti R. Steele at the Tuscaloosa Children's Center and her staff for a job well done. I believe other children would benefit from such a dedicated group of individuals.

The legislation will establish a children's advocacy advisory board which will be responsible for developing guidelines for the program. The bill authorizes \$10 million to encourage communities to create children's centers. Applicants will be required to provide remedial counseling for both children and their families. The National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect as well as the Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will work jointly with the board to create an interdisciplinary program.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting the passage of this measure.

IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION DESIGNATING THE WILLIAM B. HOYT II VISITOR'S CENTER IN LETCHWORTH GORGE

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would provide funds for the construction of a visitors center at Letchworth Gorge in Mt. Morris, NY and would designate that facility in honor of State Assemblyman William B. Hoyt, a distinguished member of the New York State Assembly who died recently of a heart attack at the age of 54. A

companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by my colleague Senator MOYNIHAN.

The bill provides such sums as are necessary to convert former Corps of Engineers barracks at the Mt. Morris Dam site into a visitors center. The Corps has already studied the feasibility of this renovation and preliminary studies and have already been completed.

It is entirely proper that this facility be named after Assemblyman Hoyt. During his 18 years in the Assembly he sponsored several bills aimed at protecting the environment, including the Fresh Water Wetlands Act in 1975 and the Letchworth State Park Protection Act in 1988.

In addition to being professionally concerned with the environment, he was a whitewater and wilderness canoe enthusiast. He paddled over 2,000 miles on numerous Arctic and sub-Arctic rivers in Canada's Northwest and Yukon Territories and in the Hudson and James Bay regions.

Naming this facility after Bill Hoyt will serve as a reminder to all who visit of the extraordinary contributions which he made to the State of New York.

ALABAMA SOUNDS OFF ON HEALTH CARE

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, more than 7,000 residents of Alabama's Sixth Congressional District have responded to my health care questionnaire, and I urge my colleagues to listen closely to their sound advice. These opinions serve as a gauge for me as I go about the task of representing Alabama in Congress, and I think Congress would be well-served to take notice of the results of this questionnaire.

Only 19 percent of those responding are satisfied with the Nation's current health care delivery system, and only 31 percent are satisfied with the cost and quality of their own health insurance coverage.

The rising cost of health care is the most important issue to 70 percent of those responding. The quality of health care was next at 23 percent, followed closely by accessibility with 22 percent.

Fifty percent of those responding supported the pending pay or play health insurance proposal, but 44 percent were opposed to that approach. Similarly, 49 percent recommend a singlepayer, national health insurance plan, but 44 percent were against that proposal.

Two-thirds of those who answered this questionnaire believe the Government should get involved in health care, but at the same time, 60 percent say raising taxes is not how it should get involved.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the 7,449 people in Jefferson County who took the time to respond to this questionnaire. I am enclosing a copy of the results so we all can learn from it.

HEALTH CARE SURVEY RESULTS

(Total Responses: 7,449)

	Percent
(1) Do you currently have health insurance?	
Yes	88
No	10
Not available	2
(1B) If no, why?	
Can't afford	8
Ineligible	1
Employee does not provide	1
Other	1
Not available	89
(2) Are you satisfied with the nation's current health care delivery system?	
Satisfied	19
Unsatisfactory	53
Fairly satisfactory	24
Not available	3
(3) Are you satisfied with the cost and quality of health insurance coverage that you currently have?	
Satisfied	31
Unsatisfactory	38
Fairly satisfactory	23
Not available	7
(4) Have you every delayed medical treatment because of the costs involved in obtaining the care you required?	
Yes	42
No	55
Not available	2
(5) Legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Congress that would require employers to either provide health insurance to their employees or pay into a public fund to be created that would enable most other citizens to obtain health insurance. Do you support such a proposal?	
Yes	50
No	44
Not available	6
(6) Should the United States adopt a national health insurance program—like Canada—which provides government sponsored health insurance for all citizens?	
Yes	49
No	44
Not available	7
(7) If improving the Nation's health care system came down to either (a) requiring employers to provide health insurance or pay into a public health insurance fund or (b) establishing a national health plan, which do you prefer?	
(a)	37
(b)	52
Not available	10
(8) It has been suggested that the only way to finance health care reforms is to raise federal taxes. Would you support such a method to improve health care throughout the country?	
Yes	34
No	60
Not available	4
(9) Do you believe that it is the Federal government's role to be involved in health care reform?	
Yes	66
No	27
Not available	5
(10) If you are a Medicare beneficiary, are you generally satisfied with the program?	
Satisfied	16
Unsatisfactory	9
Fairly satisfactory	14
Not available	59
(11) What is the most critical problem confronting the U.S. health care system today? (Rank in order)	
Cost	70
Quality	23
Access	22
Poor habits	14

THE CALIFORNIA COASTLINE

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, one of the most beautiful treasures in the State of California is the California coastline. As summer approaches, families will be able

to spend time together in the California sun, swimming, surfing, sailing, and enjoying the outdoors.

California's coastal communities were recently given a reprieve by President Bush from oil drilling off the coast. The potential for environmental and economic damage from an oil spill far outweighs the economic benefit to be gained from drilling. Even if a slick never occurred, the natural beauty of the coastline would be diminished if offshore rigs were allowed to operate.

The coast is host to a wide range of wildlife as well as recreational sites. In my district, the Ano Nuevo State Reserve is a sanctuary for elephant seals and sea otters. An oil slick would not respect the boundaries of their sanctuary or the fragility of their habitat. The sad pictures of the birds of the Persian Gulf wallowing in oily water after the ecological disaster during the war highlights the potential damage an oil spill can do to wildlife.

The Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary is a sensitive habitat for fish, and hence, a valuable resource for fishing. Also, the Monterey Bay Sanctuary adjoins coastal areas where hundreds of thousands of people live and recreate. The Monterey Bay Sanctuary is very sensitive to water quality. It is essential for the viability of the sanctuary that drilling not be allowed on the California coast.

To ensure that drilling does not occur, I have introduced H.R. 1319, a bill to give States whose coastlines would be affected the power to decide whether drilling would occur. The citizens of California and other coastal States should have the ultimate right to decide on drilling. After all, basic issues affecting one's community should be decided as close to home as possible. The decision to allow oil drilling should be a matter of federalism as a matter of fairness. Californians know the beauty of their coastline, and should be able to protect it.

QUALITY AND COMMITMENT

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, over and over again these days, even from beyond our borders, we hear that the American laborer is lazy, uncommitted, and sloppy. We are also told that American manufacturers lack a commitment to quality and excellence—and therefore American products are a distinct second to just about everyone else.

We Michiganders, proud of our tradition of responding to the American public with products that meet their needs, know that to be a vicious slur on the dedication of American employers and employees, not only in our great State, but across the Nation.

It is, of course, interesting to note in this regard, that more and more, American cars are winning prestigious engineering and manufacturing awards. The tradition of excellence in the American workplace is alive and well.

And is no more evident than at American Bumper and Manufacturing Company of Ionia, MI, in our Ninth Congressional District.

For 3 consecutive years American Bumper has produced the bumpers for the vehicle chosen by the respected Motor Trend magazine as its "Truck of the Year." Just as an aside, in 2 of those years, the truck was a Ford—and American product.

And of course, in the third of those years, even Mazda—a Japanese manufacturer—found that its best bumper supplier was an American firm.

Ford recently honored American Bumper for its contributions to this year's Motor Trend award winner, the Econoline Chateau Club wagon.

The American public has been slow to react to the changes in automobile manufacturing focus which continues the tradition of American suppliers in providing the vehicles that Americans want. For years that may have meant a different vehicle than we want today—and, unfortunately, that may have led to some delay as being as responsive as the industry would have liked.

But to say, as some have, that American industry and its employees are not committed and dedicated to providing the best possible product at the best possible price is to overlook three generations of a proud tradition of manufacturing and automobile excellence.

A tradition which lives on, a tradition to which the American public will once again respond, and a tradition which is demonstrated repeatedly—and daily—on the production line at American Bumper.

Once again, I congratulate the people of American Bumper, from its president and chief executive officer, Jack Skoog, to the "man—and woman—on the line" for their commitment to quality. I offer, for my colleagues' review, an article on the occasion of the presentation of the award recognizing American Bumper by Ford:

[From the Ionia Sentinel Standard, Mar. 25, 1992]

BUMPER RECEIVES AWARD FROM FORD

(By R.C. Gregory)

IONIA—American Bumper and Manufacturing Company was honored Tuesday by Ford Motor Company for its contributions to a prize winning van.

American Bumper supplies bumpers for Ford's Econoline Chateau Club wagon, recently named "Truck of the Year" by Motor Trend magazine.

"I'm very proud of this award," American Bumper President and Chief Executive Officer Jack Skoog said. "I'm proud on behalf of everyone here at American Bumper. This award says, very simply, we make products that please our customers. That means a team effort in our entire company."

Skoog and Brand Bronsema, vice president and chief operating officer, received the award at a ceremony in Dearborn Tuesday.

This is the third year in a row American Bumper has supplied bumpers for Motor Trends "Truck of the Year." "Three years ago," Skoog said, "we supplied bumpers for the Ford Explorers. Two years ago, for the Mazda Navajo. This year for the Econoline Chateau Wagon."

"This award says we're a good supplier. We're good suppliers because we have excellent people right here in Ionia. I think people in this area should know what we do. It's our teamwork that produced the Econoline bumper. This is the first 'gray box' program that American Bumper has produced. A gray

box program includes design and engineering under Ford's supervision."

Work on the Econoline bumper started early in the development of the line. "We had permission to go into the styling studios," Bronsema said. "We got to look at the clay models. The first question there was, 'Can you make this bumper on a production basis?'"

"We were provided with a scan of the clay model. From that tape, we were able to create surfaces. We did the engineering on how we attach the plastic portions, we built the dies, we did our own contracting for the products we don't produce, and then we built and assembled the whole unit. When our bumpers go to the assembly plant, they are ready to go onto the vehicles on the line," Bronsema said.

"Because of American Bumper's achievements," Skoog said, "and because of investments, and because of our workforce, we've been able to go from 200 people on the payroll to 650. It's a good feeling to be recognized for what we stand for—for what we've made."

"I believe everyone wants to take pride in achievements, in producing a quality product, whatever it is. We're proud to be doing this here in Ionia. Our work ethic here is outstanding, but this is our community and it's here we play a role."

Ross H. Roberts, Ford Motor Company vice president and Ford general manager agreed. "The quality components from Econoline suppliers such as American Bumper were important contributions to the launch of Ford's 1992 Econoline," he said. "The Econoline has been the best seller in its class for the past 13 years and we expect to extend its string of sales successes well into the 1990s."

The '92 Chateau Club wagon is essentially an all-new vehicle that continues bond-on-frame construction, Ford's Twin-I-Beam independent front suspension, an out-front engine compartment, and other function improvements. The vehicle is the first full-sized passenger wagon in the industry to offer standard driver-side air bags to supplement safety belts and with lap and shoulder restraints at all rearward outboard seats.

American Bumper and Manufacturing has produced the front bumpers for the Econoline series for one year. The firm also manufactures F-Series front bumpers, F-Series Flareside rear bumpers, Explorer rear bumpers, and Navajo rear bumpers.

Skoog said seven suppliers were honored by Ford—"and all of them are from Michigan. I think that says something about the ability of Michigan manufacturers, including ourselves to produce top standard products."

The award is a replica of the Motor Trend magazine award Ford Motor Company received. It is a golden calipers mounted on a gear, which in turn is mounted on a base. Bronsema said arrangements would be made to place the award so all employees may see it.

NORTHWEST INDIANA HISPANIC COORDINATING COUNCIL RECOGNIZES INDIVIDUALS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the many individuals who will be honored by the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council.

The Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council is composed of leaders from 35 different Hispanic organizations. Its goal is to improve the standard of life of residents of northwest Indiana.

Each year the council hosts a conference which brings the Hispanic leadership together to identify important issues in the community. These include education, economic development, government/politics, family, youth development, and perception, stereotypes, and media.

On April 11, 1992, the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council will host its fourth annual recognition dinner in honor of the exceptional men and women of the Hispanic community of northwest Indiana. This year, six individuals will be honored for their outstanding dedication to the community. They have served as role models within their field of specialty and within the Hispanic community. Attorney Carmen Fernandez is being honored as the outstanding professional woman; Dr. John J. Attinasi, for his outstanding service in education; Mr. Oscar Sanchez, for his outstanding efforts in the labor movement; Socorro Roman, for her outstanding service in the field of health; and Father Fernando de Cristobal, for his outstanding community service.

In addition, I would like to recognize and congratulate the Alfonso Lerma Family who will be honored as the outstanding family of the year. The family members include Alfonso's wife, Esperanza, his children, and their spouses: Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso and Minerva Lerma, Jr., Alamar Lerma, Mr. and Mrs. Albert and Diane Lerma, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel and Cindy Lerma, Mr. and Mrs. Dan and Sylvia Gasser, Mr. and Mr. Andrew and Rosemary Lerma, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and Chris Lerma.

The Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council also honors eight individuals who have been dedicated to promoting cultural enrichment through sponsorship of dance groups. I commend the following individuals for their promotion of cultural dance: Dr. Jose Arredondo, Ballet Folklorico of East Chicago; Ruth E. and Rebecca A. Alcaraz, La Tropa Michoacana; Sylvia Lopez, Las Adelitas; Jose Verduzco, Ballet Folklorico Mexicano; Celia F. Martinez, Ballet Folklorico La Villistas; and Sylvia Morrisroe, Concepciones Actuales.

The council will also honor Hispanic students who have excelled academically and athletically. Congratulations to the following students who have led their class academically: Paul Hernandez, Munster High School; Christine Ortiz, Highland High School; Tara Morales, Lake Central High School; Jessica Vega O'Neil, Crown Point High School; Daniel Arredondo, Morton High School; Margarita Rocha, Griffith High School; Daniel Rodriguez and Salvador Navarro, Jr., Wirt High School; Cynthia Otano, Merrillville High School; Veronica Camarillo, Bishop Noll High School; Gina Soria, River Forest High School; Rebecca Gomez, Clark High School; Kari Ramirez, Hammond High School; Fabiola Sanchez, Andean High School; Judy Vizcarra, Horace Mann High School; Anjanett Rodriguez, Calumet High School; Christopher Perez, Lake Station High School; Rachel Valko, Whiting High School; Yolanda Pena, West Side; Tony

Zaragoza, Gavit High School; Martha Rodriguez, Hobart High School; and Jose Martinez, Emerson High School.

I also commend the following students who have excelled athletically: Mark Lopez, Munster High School; Christine Quinn, Highland High School; Kyle Woods, Lake Central High School; Shawn Nova, Valparaiso High School; Ken Rivera, Morton High School; Denise Castillo, Griffith High School; Angel Velazquez, Wirt High School; Phillip Guerrero, Merrillville High School; Jaime Gutierrez, Bishop Noll High School; Tom Soria, River Forest High School; Ruben Solis, Clark High School; Edgar Moreno, Hammond High School; Emanuel Medellin, Andean High School; Rosie Solis and Eddie Fowler, Calumet High School; Misty Soria, Lake Station High School; Elizabeth Ortiz, Gavit High School; Ferdinand Flores, Hobart High School; and Jose Martinez, Emerson High School.

I extend my congratulations to the aforementioned individuals who have played a key role in promoting fraternal and cultural activity among the Hispanic population of northwest Indiana. Each and every individual has served as an outstanding role model, not only to the Hispanic members of the community, but also the community as a whole. They have shown a strong dedication to addressing the many issues which are important and integral toward improving the quality of life for the peoples of northwest Indiana.

TRIBUTE TO SACRAMENTO POLICE
CHIEF JOHN P. KEARNS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the many achievements of a good friend and an outstanding American, Sacramento Police Chief John P. Kearns. John will be retiring from the police force on May 1, 1992 following the second-longest tenure as chief in department history. It is a special honor to pay tribute to such a remarkable leader who has made such a great contribution to the Sacramento community.

A native of Sacramento who received his B.A. in public administration and his master degree in social science from California State University Sacramento, John got his start in police work as a patrol officer in 1956. His dedication and talent helped him to make detective in 2 years, and sergeant just 6 years later. He completed his impressive ascent through the department ranks in 1977 when he was named chief of police.

As chief of police, John has been known as a "cop's cop"; as a leader in touch with the problems and issues facing the men and women in the patrol cars, on the street, and up through the ranks.

John has initiated numerous innovative and effective new programs during his 15 years as chief of police. Among them was problem oriented policing in which officers are trained as trouble-shooters and work with other agencies to rehabilitate rundown or crime-ridden properties.

He also encouraged more active police involvement in the community by spearheading community partnership programs such as "Crime Alert," "Adopt A Cop," "Partnerships in Prevention," and community ridealongs.

John also has played a significant role in the passage of key crime fighting legislation. He endorsed State legislation which imposes a 15-day waiting period for the purchase of guns and makes it a crime for a felon or addict to possess such a weapon. Due in large part to John's lobbying efforts, State prison officials now notify police agencies of the release of State parolees and provide them with information on parolee enrollment in reentry or work furlough programs in their jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and enthusiasm that I speak on behalf of Chief John P. Kearns. His dedication to the citizens of Sacramento has been a true inspiration and his contributions will not soon be forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and in wishing him happiness in his retirement.

SGT. ROBERT HILLEARY OF SEMI-
NOLE, FL, AN EXAMPLE OF AIR
FORCE EXCELLENCE

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, throughout its history, the U.S. Air Force has been a symbol of American military excellence at home and throughout the world. This excellence can be attributed to many factors, but foremost among them is the quality of its personnel stationed here and abroad.

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to report to you today about the exemplary service of Air Force S. Sgt. Robert D. Hilleary, a constituent from Seminole, FL, who symbolizes the professionalism, skill, and training of Air Force personnel that have made them one of our Nation's greatest assets.

Sergeant Hilleary was recently awarded the U.S. Air Forces in Europe Professional Performer Award in recognition of his special attention to detail when he noticed a taxiing aircraft had one of its right main landing gear tires blown. Upon noticing this hazard, the aircraft was prevented from taking off, and after further investigation it was discovered that the landing gear strut had a severe hydraulic leak. Sergeant Hilleary's quick response to this serious mechanical problem prevented a catastrophic loss of life and equipment. His actions exemplify the quality of U.S. servicemen who have volunteered to represent our Nation abroad and do so with tremendous honor.

Mr. Speaker, for his devotion to his duties and particular attention to detail, I commend Sergeant Hilleary, and call to your attention his outstanding service to the U.S. Air Force and our Nation.

IN HONOR OF PALMA HIGH SCHOOL: WINNERS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the basketball team of Palma High School in Salinas, CA. Palma is one of the first teams from the Monterey Bay area to win the Northern California Championship in Division IV, and Palma went on to become the first team from Monterey County to win the California State Basketball Championship.

The Chieftains, which finished the season at 29-2, excelled all year with the experienced starting lineup of seniors: Chad Amaral, Matt Amaral, Sky Feekes, Brandon Peterson, and junior Joey Diaz. Juniors Casey Kelley and Todd McRae and sophomore Mike Castagnello also made significant contributions during the championship run, but the entire Palma team, including seniors Mike Baclig, Robert Long, Kenny Young, and Stephen Zenk; juniors Dave Sargenti and Josh Short; and sophomore Marc Matock deserves high praise. This fine team was coached by Bob Burlison, with assistant coaches John Amaral and Mark Crossgrove.

The State championship final game against Abraham Lincoln Prep of San Diego was an exciting game that Brandon Peterson, Palma's 6'9" center who has won a scholarship to Oregon State, won by tipping in a miss for a 55-54 lead that became the final score 13 seconds later. Thus ended an emotional season for the team whose slogan was, "We Are Family."

Mr. Speaker, I must say that I am very proud to represent these young men who have strived the entire season until finally reaching their goal as California State champions. This is an honor that is truly deserved by every one of these players. It is with this that I ask my colleagues to join me in once again congratulating Palma on finishing a fine season and winning the Division IV California State Basketball Championship.

TRIBUTE TO SHELBY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the impressive accomplishments of the administration, faculty, and students at Shelby County High School in Columbiana, AL. Recently, this school was recognized by Redbook Magazine as one of the five most improved schools in the United States. This recognition deserves loud applause, as such an accomplishment is invaluable to both our community and our country.

Over the last 5 years, test scores, attendance, and graduation rates at Shelby County High School have risen dramatically. These

improvements can be attributed to a number of factors, including a principal, faculty, student body, and community devoted to excellence. Their dedication and achievement serve as an example to us all of the role we can and must take in betterment of our youth's education.

I commend Shelby County High School, its principal, Beverly Hall, and everyone who has contributed to the school's success. The entire State of Alabama takes great pride in this outstanding accomplishment, and I am confident that Shelby County High School will continue in its efforts to excel.

COLLEGE FOR FINANCIAL PLANNING

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to call on the U.S. Congress to recognize the need for financial planning education. My legislation would express the sense of the House of Representatives that American high schools should offer financial planning courses, which are available, free of charge, through the College for Financial Planning in partnership with the U.S. Extension Service.

The college, in partnership with the U.S. Extension Service, has programs in all 50 States and has served over 180,000 students nationwide. Through congressional recognition of the college, the goal of this legislation is to make financial planning education available to every high school student across the country.

The financial planning program designed by the college consists of six units, which includes teaching students how to differentiate between needs and wants, how to set goals, and how to manage income and saving. This program is not only for the wealthy, but for all income levels. In a study conducted by the college, nearly 53 percent of high school students hold jobs and take home paychecks that average \$85 each week.

Economic hard times threaten the financial stability of American families of all income levels. Don't make the mistake that financial planning is only for the rich. To the contrary, low and middle-income individuals benefit far more from financial education than their more advantaged counterparts. Individuals who have been taught how to save and how to plan financially are faring better than those without the training. Young Americans must learn how they can help themselves—and protect themselves from financial ruin in their adult years. Individuals can no longer depend on company retirement plans or Social Security for their sole income in later years.

Consider this: If a 22 year old saves \$39 a week at 9 percent interest until she is 30, and saves nothing after that period, she can accumulate \$579,471 at age 65, \$100,000 more than a person who begins saving that amount at age 30 and does not stop until age 65. It pays to save early in life.

These are vital lessons young Americans must learn for our Nation to continue to pro-

per and remain the world's leader among nations. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

MR. JOHN J. MCMULLEN TO RECEIVE 1992 DISTINGUISHED BUSINESS LEADER AWARD

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 14, 1992, Mr. John J. McMullen, chairman of the New Jersey Devils and the Houston Astros, will be the recipient of the 1992 Distinguished Business Leaders' Award presented by Monmouth College, West Long Branch, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, John McMullen clearly typifies the ideals of success and accomplishment for whom Monmouth College intended this prestigious award. Mr. McMullen is a 1940 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He served in the Navy for 14 years before retiring as a commander. During this time he earned his masters of science degree in naval architecture and marine engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a doctorate in mechanical engineering from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich.

In 1957 he started John J. McMullen Associates, a naval architecture and marine engineering firm in New York, which is now a division of Talley Industries Inc. Before that he was chief of the Office of Ship Construction and Repair in the U.S. Maritime Commission. Mr. McMullen is a former chairman, president and chief executive officer of United States Lines and a former commissioner of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. In 1990, he was one of several distinguished Americans, including President Bush, who received the Ellis Island Medal of Honor.

Mr. McMullen is the chairman of the New Jersey Devils National Hockey League team, and owner of the Houston Astros major league baseball team and the Houston Sports Association.

The award ceremony for Mr. McMullen will be held at historic Woodrow Wilson Hall on the Monmouth County campus. Mr. James G. Cullen, president and chief executive officer of New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., will present the award and serve as the event's honorary chairman. Hilary J. Cummons, manager of community relations for Jersey Central Power & Light Co., heads the planning committee, and Ian Ross, president emeritus of AT&T Bell Laboratories, is co-chairman, and will serve as master of ceremonies.

TRIBUTE TO PAWTUCKET RED SOX BASEBALL CLUB ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Pawtucket Red Sox base-

ball club on their 50th anniversary. Formed in 1942, the Paw Sox were originally known as the Rhode Island Red Sox. In 1973, they began their association with the Boston Red Sox as their AAA minor league farm team. During that time, they provided Rhode Island with their only professional sports team.

In 1977 the club suffered financial problems and was deprived of its membership in professional baseball. During that year, the club was sold to Ben Mondor, who had recently retired from the corporate business world. Over the next 15 years, Ben Mondor would take the club from financial hardship to the status of being amongst the most respected clubs in minor league baseball. It can be said that Ben Mondor saved professional baseball for the city of Pawtucket and the state of Rhode Island.

Under Mondor's guidance, the Pawtucket Red Sox have reached many milestones. On August 11, 1988, the club reached the three million fan mark. In 1990, the club was named Triple-A operation of the year by "Baseball America."

McCoy Stadium, erected in 1942, is also celebrating its 50th anniversary. Located in the great city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, it originally was the home for numerous community baseball games and became the permanent home of the Paw Sox in 1973. Named after former Mayor Thomas McCoy, it has been the minor league home for many great players including Roger Clemens and Wade Boggs.

I would again like to wish the Pawtucket Red Sox a happy 50th anniversary and the best of luck for the 1992 Triple-A baseball season.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREATER BENEFICIAL UNION OF PITTSBURGH

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 11, 1992, the Greater Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh will celebrate its 100th anniversary. I want to take this opportunity to commemorate this event and speak briefly about the service provided by the GBU to the people of Pittsburgh and many other communities.

One hundred years ago, a group of 12 German businessmen in Pittsburgh signed a charter on April 11, 1892, to incorporate the German Beneficial Union. This fraternal organization was established to unite new German arrivals to the United States into local district lodges in a number of States and to provide a social and financial support system for men and women who would become United States citizens.

Over the decades, the GBU grew and prospered as a fraternal life insurance society licensed in 15 States across the country. The GBU also offered a friendly meeting place in which members could celebrate their German heritage through songs, dances, and other festivities.

During the First World War, the German Beneficial Union became known simply as the Beneficial Union at a time when prejudice against German heritage and Germany forced the GBU's executive board to remove the word "German" from the organization's name for 3 years. During the Second World War, the GBU's name was officially changed to the Greater Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh. Still, even today, many of the local district lodges take great pride in their German heritage and honor this heritage in a variety of ways.

Since 1959, the GBU has had its headquarters in Allegheny County's borough of Bentwood at 4254 Clairton Boulevard. This building was dedicated by then Supreme President Theodore Heuttner, who said, "Let us dedicate this building to the men and women who helped to build the GBU by promoting the principles of fraternal life insurance and the ideal of the brotherhood of men."

Today, the GBU offers a full range of life insurance policies, as well as annuities and individual retirement plans. In addition to being active competitors in the insurance industry, the GBU offers a service uncommon to most insurance companies: German is still spoken.

The GBU takes great pride in the fact that its full-time officers—Frederick W. Schwesinger, national president, a second generation German, and both Hans H. Rauer, national vice president, and Johann G. Struff, national secretary/treasurer, who are first-generation German—all speak German.

The Officers, directors, and staff of the GBU are pleased to report that they manage a strong financial institution and plan to continue their record of service to local communities. While the German influence no longer dominates this fraternal society, the GBU is proud to celebrate 100 years of providing a center for the honoring of German customs and traditions.

Mr. Speaker, I want to salute everyone who is part of the GBU and wish this fine organization another successful 100 years.

IN HONOR OF SEASIDE HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM: WINNERS OF DIVISION III NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the basketball team of Seaside High School in the 16th Congressional District of California. Seaside is one of the first teams from Monterey County to win the northern California championship in their division, and they came within one win of being State Division III champions.

The Spartans, who finished the season at 29-4, won 24 games in a row before being defeated in the State finals by Morningside of Inglewood, 79-72. Their experienced squad included seniors Tito Addison, Melvin Evans, Eric Inselman, Artemus Johnnicans, Mark Powell, and Tyrone Thomas, juniors Eric Collins, Matt Nohr, Cochise Semedo, and Eric

Wilson, sophomore Guy Clendenin and freshmen Travis Goulet and Adisa Vaughn. Special congratulations also goes to head coach Lance Chambers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in once again congratulating Seaside on a fine season and winning the Division III northern California basketball championship. Each of these individuals has worked hard to create a team of fine players, and they should be proud of their exceptional accomplishments.

FRANCES WILLIAMS PRESTON: A LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENT

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has accomplished as much in the music industry as any person in history, Frances Williams Preston.

Frances Preston, president and CEO of Broadcast Music Inc., will receive this year's "Humanitarian of the Year" award on April 25th by the T.J. Martell Foundation for Leukemia, Cancer and AIDS Research. I'd like to congratulate Frances for being named recipient of this prestigious award, and I'd like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues an outline of her incredible achievements.

Frances Preston joined BMI in 1958 after holding other jobs in the Nashville music industry. Her story is a classic example of how through diligence, hard work, and single-minded purpose, any goal can be achieved.

Her goal was to ensure that songwriters, composers, and music publishers were fairly compensated for their creative works in a timely manner. By recognizing talent and working very hard at signing many previously unknown writers and supporting the creation of new publishing operations, Frances led BMI's southern regional office to a position of power and importance within the music industry. More importantly, she guaranteed that the people she represented would be fairly compensated for their creative efforts.

In 1964, BMI moved into a new building on Music Row in Nashville. Shortly thereafter Frances Preston became a vice-president in the company. In 1985 she became vice-president for performing rights in New York, executive vice-president and CEO in March 1986, and 2 months later, was named BMI's president and CEO.

It would take me hours to outline what Frances Preston has meant to my hometown—Nashville, TN, to the music business throughout the world, and the impact her efforts have had on thousands of writers, composers, publishers, and many, many others. Let me just say that there is no one more respected in the music industry, and no one for whom I have greater respect than Frances Preston.

Every one of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives should note that as a direct result of the work of one Frances Preston, BMI has played an integral role in the continued success and viability of the music industry in America.

The awards accorded Frances Preston are innumerable, including lifetime memberships on the Country Music Association board of directors, the Gospel Music Association and Nashville Songwriters Association. During the 1987 Country Music Awards ceremonies in Nashville, she was presented the Irving Waugh Award of Excellence, presented only twice in CMA's history.

Vanderbilt University, in conjunction with the T.J. Martell Foundation for Leukemia, Cancer and AIDS Research, has announced the creation of a broad-based cancer research laboratory at the University Medical Center to be named the Frances Williams Preston Laboratory at Vanderbilt.

Again, I want to add my congratulations to someone for whom I have immense respect—Frances Williams Preston. She has achieved so much in her lifetime, not just in the music industry, but through her work with civic and charitable organizations—and by becoming a positive influence and role model for many people across our country.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to share this tribute with my colleagues today, and it is my even greater honor to call Frances Preston my friend. Congratulations Frances.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN POLICE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on April 3, retired Justice Ajit Singh Bains, chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization [PHRO] and Lt. Col. Partap Singh, retired, president of the Khalsa Raj Party, were arrested by the Indian police. Reports indicate that Lieutenant Colonel Singh is now being tortured by Indian police. For those Members of Congress who have yet to realize the type of atrocities being perpetrated daily by the Indian Government and Indian police, I commend the following information:

WEST HILLS, CA,
April 4, 1992.

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am the daughter of Lt. Col. Partap Singh, who recently sent your Honor his book entitled "Khalistan The Only Solution". I was born deaf, and migrated to the United States along with my family in 1981. I became a United States citizen in May, 1991. While my father was here, I filed a petition for his immigration, thinking I may be able to persuade him not to go back to India. He was given the status permanent resident on March 17th, 1992.

Though as a daughter, I pleaded and tried my best for him not to go back, he paid a deaf ear and said that seeing the ongoing violations of human rights and the State repression in Punjab, his conscience would not permit him to stay back. It was in his knowledge that the Indian Government would throw him behind bars. He left for India on 25th of March. He was arrested on 3rd of April at 12:15 P.M. at his residence in Chadigarh and taken to sector 17 police sta-

tion. The same morning they also abducted Justice Ajit Singh Bains, a retired judge from the Punjab High Court and the Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization who had many times voiced his opinion about the human rights violation. His whereabouts is unknown to his family or friends even after twenty four hours.

Since you are the father of the Nation, and I as a daughter did not know who else to approach for help, I am writing to your Honor. I am not afraid that my father has been thrown in jail, what I am afraid of is that the Indian Government and its police known for its tyranny might torture Justice Ajit Singh Bains and my father or even eliminate them altogether. I am sure your Honor is fully aware of the report submitted by the Amnesty International a couple of weeks ago about the gross human rights violation by the Indian police and security forces.

Your Honor, whatever help you can give a daughter by exerting pressure on the Indian Government through their Consulate General to ensure no physical harm comes to either Justice Ajit Singh Bains or to my father Lt. Col. Partap Singh, will be greatly appreciated and I shall be ever obliged.

Thanking your Honor in anticipation, yours sincerely,

ROOPINDER K. CHILLON.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL URGENT ACTION, April 7, 1992.

ILLEGAL DETENTION/FEAR OF ILL-TREATMENT—AJIT SINGH BAINS, HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST AND RETIRED JUDGE

Ajit Singh Bains, a well-known human rights activist in the north Indian state of Punjab and a retired judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, was arrested on 3 April 1992 at 10:30 am in Chandigarh. He was reportedly taken to Sector 11 police station, Chandigarh, and from there to Ropar police station. Although his arrest was apparently denied by the Senior Superintendent of Police, Ropar District, he was reportedly produced before the Deputy Commissioner, Ropar, on Saturday 4 April. According to several witnesses, Ajit Singh Bains was brought handcuffed by members of the police and paramilitary forces to his house in Chandigarh on Sunday 5, April, and his house was searched, but he was taken away after the search by the police.

At 12 am the following day, 6 April, Mrs. Rachpal Kaur Bains, the wife of Ajit Singh Bains, was able to see her husband for about 5 minutes in Anandpur Sahib police station, Ropar District. He reportedly complained to her that he had been beaten shortly after his arrest. The police apparently showed her three First Information Reports (FIR) which allegedly referred to his arrest with several others under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act in connection with recent speeches made at a Sikh religious event on 18 March in Anandpur Sahib. His name, however, does not appear in these First Information Reports. A habeas corpus petition was filed by his son on 6 April. The Punjab High Court has reportedly ordered that he be produced before them on Wednesday 8 April.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Amnesty International regularly receives reports that officials fail to acknowledge the detention or whereabouts of people arrested on suspicion of being members or sympathizers of one of the Sikh opposition groups advocating a separate Sikh state, "Khalistan". Previously, the Punjab press carried several

articles in which Ajit Singh Bains alleged that he had received death threats from the Punjab police warning him to cease his activities with the Punjab Human Rights Organisation, which he chairs. Detainees are often not brought before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest, as required in all cases under the provisions of section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Sometimes people are held in illegal detention for weeks and sometimes months under special legislation granting the security forces arbitrary powers to arrest and detain people without ordinary legal safeguards. During the initial period of detention, detainees are often held incommunicado and tortured or ill-treated. In some cases the detainees are eventually found to have died in custody, while others are found to have been deliberately killed in custody although official reports say they died in "encounters" with the police.

Recommended Action: Please send telegrams and airmail letters:

Expressing concern about the reports that Ajit Singh Bains was reportedly taken away on 3 April 1992 by Punjab police for unknown reasons;

Urging that reports of his arrest be investigated and that he be allowed immediate access to lawyers and relatives and be brought before a magistrate forthwith;

Seeking assurances that Ajit Singh Bains is being humanely treated and is granted full legal safeguards while in custody;

Urging that he be immediately released if he is not to be charged with a recognizably criminal offence.

Appeals to: Mr. Surinder Nath, Governor of Punjab, Office of the Governor, Chandigarh, Punjab, India. Telegrams: Punjab State Governor, Chandigarh, Punjab, India.

Salutation: Dear Governor—Mr. K. P. S. Gill, Director General of Police, Police Headquarters, Chandigarh, Punjab, India. Telegrams: Director General Police, Chandigarh, Punjab, India.

Salutation: Dear Director General. Copies of your appeals to: Punjab Human Rights Organisation (Regd.), Head Office, H. No. 22 Sector 2, Chandigarh (U.T.), Punjab, India, and to diplomatic representatives of India in your country.

Please send appeals immediately. Check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 19 May 1992.

COL. PARTAP SINGH ARRESTED AND TORTURED BY INDIAN POLICE—CHARGES UNKNOWN

WASHINGTON, DC, April 7.—Lt. Col. Partap Singh (ret.), President of the Khalsa Raj Party, was arrested Friday morning (April 3) as part of the Indian government's ongoing efforts to suppress the mass movement for Sikh independence. Sources indicate that the 64 year old Colonel is being tortured by Indian police.

Having just returned from an extended stay in the United States where he published the book Khalistan: The Only Solution, a brief history of the Sikh freedom struggle, Col. Partap Singh was arrested in his home at 11:30 AM by seven Indian police officers. While 5 of the officers waited outside, 2 entered the Colonel's home, informed him that a First Investigation Report (FIR) was filed on him and that he was to be brought to the Section 17, Chandigarh police station. Though the police had no arrest warrant, Colonel Partap Singh was arrested and charged under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA), a law which has been condemned by the United Nations Human Rights Committee as "com-

pletely unacceptable" for falling far short of international standards for the protection of human rights.

On Saturday, Col. Partap Singh was produced before a magistrate where the police obtained a remand allowing them to hold the Colonel in detention until April 8. It is speculated that the additional time will be used by the Indian police to torture a confession out of the Colonel—a tactic recently reported as widespread in Amnesty International's report India: Torture, Rape and Deaths in Custody.

As the founder of the Khalsa Raj Party in Punjab—which advocates Sikh freedom from India—Colonel Partap Singh has been a major target of Indian government repression. In a separate incident, retired Justice Ajit Singh Bains, Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, was arrested by Indian police near his home in Chandigarh. As with Col. Partap Singh, Justice Bains' arrest appears to be a reaction to the success he has had in exposing the brutality of the Indian government against the Sikhs.

"Every day, the Indian government grows more fearful of the movement for Sikh freedom," said Dr. Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "In the past, India simply murdered those who dared to stand up for their right of freedom. Today, however, the struggle for an independent Khalistan is growing into a full-fledged mass-movement, the likes of which India simply cannot suppress. Yesterday, India's heavy hand was the rule of law in the Punjab; today the tool of violence is losing its appeal as the tyranny of the Indian government is being exposed on the international level.

"I warn the Indian government not to do anything rash," continued Dr. Aulakh. "The international community is well informed of its misdeeds in the Punjab and it watches with great interest the cases of Col. Partap Singh and Justice Bains. I need not remind India that the recent revelations concerning its abysmal human rights record in Punjab have not exactly endeared it to the world community. I need not remind the Indian government that 20 Members of the U.S. Congress sent a letter to Indian Ambassador Abid Hussain as early as October 1, 1991 expressing concern over the safety of Col. Partap Singh. If either Justice Bains or Col. Partap Singh are killed or harmed in any manner, India had better beware. The Sikh nation and the rest of the civilized world simply will not stand for it."

JUSTICE BAINS ABDUCTED BY INDIAN POLICE, SLAPPED AND PUBLICLY HUMILIATED, CHARGES AND WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN, STRIKE CALLED IN PROTEST

WASHINGTON, DC.—Retired Justice Ajit Singh Bains, Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization (PHRO), was abducted Friday morning (April 3) in what appears to be a stepped up effort on the part of the Indian government to forcibly suppress the growing voice for Sikh independence. Slapped and publicly humiliated by P.S. Malik, Inspector of Police, Haryana Cadre, the 70 year old Justice who suffers from a heart ailment, was made to stand in the 90° Punjab heat for two hours deprived of water or rest. In protest of Justice Bains' abduction and his maltreatment by the police, the Punjab lawyers called a strike yesterday effectively ceasing all court related work.

In a separate incident, Lt. Col. Partap Singh (ret.), President of the Khalsa Raj Party, was arrested at his home in Chandigarh by seven Indian police officers at 11:30 AM, Friday morning (April 3). The po-

lice reportedly had no warrant for his arrest. Sources indicate that the 64 year old Colonel is being tortured by Indian police.

It is expected that the arrest of Col. Partap Singh and Justice Bains comes in retaliation for their work in the areas of Sikh independence and human rights. Justice Bains has played a pivotal role with the PHRO in exposing pervasive human rights abuses committed by Indian government police against the Sikhs. Prior to his abduction, Justice Bains was preparing to release a report in which he documents the sighting of 15 dead Sikh bodies laying at the bottom of a five mile stretch of a Punjab canal, the water level of which had been lowered for repairs. These Sikhs were the victims of Indian police torture, their dead bodies dumped into the canal to dispose of the evidence. This and other patterns of human rights violations committed by the Indian government gained worldwide publicity and caused an immense amount of embarrassment for India with the March publication of Amnesty International's report, India: Torture, Rape, and Deaths in Custody. Considering the international stature Justice Bains has earned for his work exposing human rights violations in Punjab, it is expected that—at least in this case—the police will not subject him to torture, as is the case with lesser known victims.

Justice Bains was picked up by a joint force of the Chandigarh and Punjab Police at 10:30 AM en route from a local golf club to his home in Chandigarh. He was reportedly in his exercise dress and driving by himself. His family was not informed by the police of the arrest. Though no details concerning the reason for his arrest or the nature of the charges against him were disclosed by the police, it was eventually discovered by the Bains family through private sources that Justice Bains had been taken to a police station in Ropar.

R.S. Bains, son of Justice Bains, called the Ropar Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), Sanjay Gupta, at 7:00 AM, Saturday morning. Mr. Gupta confirmed the detention of Justice Bains at the Ropar police station and gave permission for the Bains family to come to the police station at 4:00 PM to deliver the Justice's personal belongings.

Upon arrival at the Ropar police station, however, the family of Justice Bains was informed that he had been taken back to his residence in Chandigarh. Learning this, the family raced back to Chandigarh reaching the house at 6:00 PM where they were confronted by 70 police officers and 200 auxiliary officers occupying their residence and guarding a bus in which Justice Bains sat handcuffed and immobile. Though no search warrant was produced, virtually every crevice of the house was inspected by the police. No list of documents and articles seized was relinquished to the family.

Mr. G.S. Grewal, senior Advocate (former Advocate General, Punjab) witnessed the police search of the residence and communicated with the Justice before the arrival of his family. Justice Bains told Mr. Grewal that his arrest/detention had not been formally registered, that he had not been produced before any authority nor had he been informed of the charges brought against him. Justice Bains is also being prevented from taking his heart medicine and from bathing.

Justice Bains was not allowed to see his family. The police directed Mrs. R. Bains, wife of the human rights activist, to put his personal belongings on the bus, at which point the police boarded and departed. No information was disclosed as to the final des-

tinuation of Justice Bains. His whereabouts remains unknown.

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, has issued a warning to the Indian government. "I and the entire Sikh nation demand the immediate release of Justice Bains and Col. Partap Singh. India: do not bring harm to these two men. The new Beant Singh government is just another New Delhi puppet regime. Today oppression and injustice is on the increase; two of our most respected leaders are in police custody and those whom we despise sit in the Legislative Assembly. Over 1,200 Sikh leaders remain in Indian prisons for simply supporting an elections boycott. Over 15,000 Sikhs languish in Indian prisons without even being charged—some for as long as eight years. Is this justice in the so-called 'world's largest democracy?'" The Sikh nation has had enough; we will not rest until outright independence for Khalistan is achieved.

"I appeal to the international community to increase its pressure on the Indian government to cease its oppression of the Sikh nation and honor the declared independence of Khalistan," Dr. Aulakh continued. "I call on the nations of the world to stand up and speak out against Indian tyranny and impose sanctions on the government of India until it acts on par with the civilized nations of the world and respects the freedom of the Sikh nation."

BEST WISHES TO NANCY
HRUSCHKA

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. This evening, the citizens of greater New Britain, CT, are gathering to honor a remarkable woman, a good friend to the community, and a leader on many issues affecting the quality of life of our families. Nancy Hruschka came to the New Britain YWCA in 1985 and leaves with our admiration and gratitude.

I came to know Nancy Hruschka through a shared commitment to improving the quality and availability of child day care. We have worked side by side for the last 7 years, and I have always admired her strength, courage, and determination. When Nancy assumed her responsibilities as executive director, she faced a budget deficit. When Nancy resigned, the budget deficit was nothing more than a memory, a successful Capital Campaign had been realized, a new day care facility at the YWCA had been completed and today, the child care center at the New Britain YWCA is the largest in central Connecticut.

Nancy Hruschka will certainly be missed by her friends and by the many citizens whose lives she has touched and brightened. But Nancy will not be forgotten, because her leadership has made a lasting impression on the members of our community, and we will all strive to follow the example of selflessness, compassion, creativity, initiative, and dedication she has set.

I would like to wish Nancy, her husband Ray, and their new daughter, Margaret Marie, the very best in their new home in Tokyo and once again thank Nancy for the many gifts of self that she has shared with our community.

THE ESSIE DEE SILVA AWARD

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to my colleagues that the United Way of Dade County has established a special honor for individuals who have made outstanding contributions to our community.

This award is named after Essie Dee Silva, who exemplified both the forces of strength and stability during these stressful years for Dade County. She was a kind person, a role model. Her awareness and sensitivity to the challenges facing this community and her ability to build coalitions to address them is a legacy none of us will ever forget.

Nominees for the Essie Dee Silva Award will be people of sensitivity, integrity, and vision who have a demonstrated track record of achievement and success in addressing community problems affecting different cultural or ethnic groups. They will be people who have been able to bridge gaps in our community and forge ties among different people by working closely with individuals from cultural groups other than their own.

I applaud the United Way of Dade County for taking the initiative once again in recognizing the excellence and achievements of individuals who are working to make our community a better place in which to live.

INTRODUCTION OF EVERY FIFTH CHILD ACT

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Every Fifth Child Act, a bill designed to achieve full funding and expansion of programs essential to combating the poverty and disadvantage experienced by 20 percent of American children.

Every fifth child in America lives in poverty. Every 35 seconds, on the average, another American infant is born into poverty. In the last decade, childhood poverty increased 21 percent, and children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population. These figures are startling and painful because they represent lives, hopes, and dreams that are often smothered before they can catch fire.

The legislation I am introducing increases the funding for three Federal programs that alleviate the affects of poverty and hunger on the lives of children. Each program serves a unique purpose in the stages of a child's life: the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] starts meeting a child's nutritional needs before birth; Head Start ensures excellent preparation to enter the world of learning; and Job Corps helps a child make the transition between school and the world of work.

WIC is an essential weapon in combating malnutrition in pregnant and postpartum

women and their infants and children. It is the first line of defense against low birthweight, a major cause of infant mortality, and anemia. Since 80 percent of brain development occurs by the time a child turns 3, WIC is essential in improving cognitive development. It also increases a child's chance of receiving immunizations and regular health care.

WIC is also proven to be very cost effective. Every dollar spent on a pregnant woman under WIC saves between \$1.92 and \$4.21 in Medicaid costs. The problem with WIC is that it only serves 55 percent of those currently eligible. The funding level in this bill is designed to ensure that WIC is fully funded by 1996.

Head Start is another program that has had considerable successes in its 26-year history, and is hindered only by its inability to reach all eligible children. The program currently serves 31 percent of the children eligible for its comprehensive early education and health services.

Children who participate in Head Start are twice as likely to graduate from high school as children in similar circumstances and are less likely to require remedial education and counseling services. The 1990 reauthorization of this vital program, which I authored, included funding levels designed to enable it to reach all eligible children by 1994. This bill continues to work toward that goal.

Job Corps serves economically disadvantaged youths ages 14 through 21 who have disruptive home environments, by providing intensive remedial education and skill training in a residential setting, or Job Corps Center. Job Corps has helped open the doors of opportunity for 1.5 million youths. Unfortunately, the program only serves 1 in 7 of the Nation's most needy youth. This proposal calls for the establishment of 50 new centers by the year 2000, and an increased participation of 50 percent.

These programs are a sound financial investment for this country in terms of money saved and human potential gained, but much more than that, they are a moral obligation for a government whose role is to promote, protect, defend, and enhance the human dignity of all its citizens. I invite you to join me in saying "yes" to the vision of an America that embraces her most vulnerable charges by answering their crying needs in a substantive way.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONTACT USA

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to CONTACT USA, a non-profit, national network of telephone helpline and crisis intervention centers. This remarkable network is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Over the past 25 years, telephone volunteers have helped millions of people in all walks of life; confidentially and free of charge to the caller.

Help Line Telephone Services is one of the older member centers of CONTACT, USA,

having been in existence since 1970. It has over 350 volunteers to respond to distressed callers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. CONTACT USA has received numerous awards from various organizations and elected officials including awards from the mayor of the city of New York, the Governor of the State of New York and the President of the United States.

At this time I should like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating CONTACT USA on its success, and to extend my most sincere wishes for its future endeavors.

SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL MYASTHENIA GRAVIS AWARENESS WEEK

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation, House Joint Resolution 455, which I have introduced to designate the week of October 1-7, 1992 as "National Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week". My legislation works to raise the public awareness level regarding autoimmune diseases, specifically myasthenia gravis. I would like to take a minute to explain the severity of myasthenia gravis, how it affects those afflicted, and how research can lead to improved treatment and, ultimately, a cure.

Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune chronic neuromuscular disease affecting approximately 100,000 individuals in the United States and thousands of others throughout the world. It is caused by an antibody that damages the muscle receptors in the body. Those afflicted with myasthenia gravis suffer from muscle weakness, especially in muscles used for vision, chewing, speech, swallowing, breathing and those used in the limbs. By increasing research pertaining to myasthenia gravis, researchers believe they will also benefit the search for the cause and cure of other autoimmune diseases including juvenile diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, Grave's disease and lupus.

Mr. Speaker, the designation of the week of October 1-October 7 of this year as "National Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week" will help make the public aware of the severity of myasthenia gravis, and the need to learn more about this disease and other related autoimmune diseases.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARION E. CASSEL

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Marion E. Cassel, of South Hanover Township, PA, on the occasion of her 80th birthday. Mrs. Cassel is the widow of John H.W. Cassel, a lifelong Republican leader in central Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Cassel, herself a longtime Republican activist, was born April 20, 1912. She is the matriarch of a wonderful family, as she is the mother of 3 sons and 3 daughters, grandmother of 14 children, and the great-grandmother of 13 children. Her remarkable demeanor and loving manner have endeared her to many generations of family, friends and neighbors throughout the region.

Marion has long been involved with charities, the Union Deposit Fire Co., and the Church of God. Her tireless efforts on behalf of these organizations have earned her the appreciation of all who are lucky enough to know her.

Mr. Speaker, I ask of my colleagues to join me in wishing Marion Cassel a happy 80th birthday, with best wishes for many happy birthdays to come.

STATUS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article entitled "Creating a Museum for the 21st Century" and published in the Winter 1992 edition of the magazine "Native Peoples".

CREATING A MUSEUM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

"An Indian child has to come here and be proud. We have nothing here in this capital."

"The Museum is being given birth, not being planned * * * the land where it will sit has a spirit * * * This Museum has to be connected not only to us as the people but to our children—reconnecting the umbilical cord of our children."

"Close to nature, not set apart in the universe."

"If this place does nothing else but a living entity that transmits human respect and sensitivity, then all the work we do and will do will be a success. We cannot compare this to other museums. We should create it."

"Our stories should be told in quiet and strong voices * * * as a mosaic."

These are but a few of the hundreds of voices heard by staff and consultants of the National Museum of the American Indian during the past year. One of the hallmarks of NMAI is the unusual way in which it has gone about this planning process. Typically, when a new museum is going to be built, the staff of the museum decides what it should be, an architect is hired and the building is designed and constructed. Early on, NMAI Director W. Richard West, Jr. insisted,

"NMAI is not going to be a traditional museum, so we're taking a non-traditional approach to its design." To West, this meant holding a series of consultations with Indian communities and other constituencies to find out what they think.

To assist with this task, the museum hired the architectural firm Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc. of Philadelphia to seek advice on developing program guidelines for two of NMAI's facilities—the collections, storage and research facility in Suitland, Md., and the exhibition and public program facility on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

Since last May, when the first official consultation was held in Washington, additional regional and urban meetings have been held with contemporary artists, researchers, educators, archivists and librarians, and communications and technology experts in New York City, Santa Fe and Anchorage, Alaska. The majority of invited participants from outside the Smithsonian have been Native Americans. Among the dozens of Native Americans who have been involved in the process are co-facilitators George Horse Capture (Gros Ventre), a former curator at the Plains Indian Museum at the Buffalo Bill Historical Society in Cody, Wyoming, who is now developing a tribal museum in Fort Belknap, Montana, and Rena Swentzell (Santa Clara Pueblo), an architect and scholar from Santa Fe. Bill Mehojah (Navajo), special assistant in the Office of Indian Education Programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has also played a role. The consultations have been lively, at times frustrating, affairs, with individuals bluntly expressing their concerns, ideas, fears and visions for the new museum. Every idea was meticulously recorded and transcribed by Smithsonian and Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates staff. Denise Scott Brown is the principal architect; Ann Trowbridge is the project manager.

The consultation process is under the overall direction of Jim Volkert, Acting Deputy Director for Public Programs. Individuals who wish to be kept informed or contribute to the museum's progress in the consultation area should contact Fred Nahwoosky, National Museum of the American Indian, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, Room 3306, Washington, D.C. 20560.

The hopes and aspirations of Native Americans for NMAI have begun to emerge: "Each consultation has had its own flavor," West says, "but they have all reconfirmed our idea of what the building should be—a place for living cultures, where Indians have a direct involvement in the interpretation of those cultures." What has also emerged is the concept of the "Fourth Museum," an abbreviation for outreach efforts that will go beyond traveling exhibits and programs. (The other three museums are the George Gustav Heye Center in the U.S. Custom House in New York City, the Suitland facility and the Mall museum.)

Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates has just completed its draft report titled "The Way of the People, National Museum of the American Indian." The main text of the report is over 100 pages, followed by detailed accounts of each of the consultations along with other supporting appendices. The vision of the museum that emerges from this report will be elaborated on in future phases of program planning.

Some of the ideas emerging from the process are that NMAI is perceived by everyone as a "radically new enterprise for the Smithsonian Institution, which perceives it as its

21st century vanguard, humanistically charged to create policies and programs directed toward an international audience of Native and non-Native scholars, artists, teachers and interested lay people * * *. No other modern museum has so self-consciously sought out focused input of special concerns from a user population. The result is that few decisions or requirements can or must be taken for granted or based on precedent." Stated another way, at one of the consultations, Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell, an early NMAI supporter, said: "No one ever wanted to build something just of bricks and mortar. We wanted to build a legacy."

Of course, the museum will have bricks and mortar, and the consultation process has focused heavily on program requirements for the Suitland facility and for the Mall museum. NMAI's Suitland facility, dubbed "the brain and soul of a new museum," will be a home, not a storage warehouse for its objects, library and archival collections. As the operations center for the Museum's collaborative programs with Indian communities it will house the curatorial and research activities of the Museum and welcome Native and non-Native collaborators, scholars and interns from tribal, academic and artistic communities.

Among the features of the Suitland facility will be a hospitality area to welcome visitors and private ceremonial spaces with access to the sky and outdoors that will also permit the safe use of fire and smoke. The "Fourth Museum" will also be centered at Suitland, functioning as an information clearinghouse and as a production facility for educational, exhibition and audiovisual materials related to NMAI's collections, programs and the priorities and resources of Native communities.

The Mall museum will be guided by the principles expressed in the preamble to the Venturi, Scott Brown report: "As tribal people of the western hemisphere, we are wonderfully diverse yet essentially similar. We honor the exquisite variety of each other's lifeways yet recognize that we have some common principles which are essential in the presentation and interpretation of our respective ways of being."

"The measure of the Mall museum will be the success with which it communicates with Native voice, Indian stories, values and culture to millions of individual visitors through a multisensory experience that reaches people, not only through visual media, but through smells, sounds, touch and, for some, taste as well," the report states. "Indians and non-Indians alike must sense that they have entered a precinct where 'Indian customs and etiquette govern.' This process begins outside, from where the activities are apparent, and continues into the building, as do elements of the outdoors. The building's relation to its site and the design of all the spaces within it should embody a spirit of connectedness with the land and an attitude of respect for relationships between all life forms."

A full schedule of consultations will be held next year, and West notes in fact, that "consultations will go on indefinitely". Even after the program requirements for the design and the design itself are completed, "this museum is dynamic, so we must constantly get information from the outside."

While it is difficult to say precisely how the consultation process will translate into guidelines for the design of the buildings, it is clear that the Mall museum will be a welcoming place for Indians and non-Indians, with a strong Indian voice, changing exhibi-

tions, performances and demonstrations, dining and shopping areas. One need only listen to the comment of an American Indian who said of the Mall museum: "It should be a natural experience to go there, juxtaposed to the NeoGreek around it. It should touch children and have the blessing of spiritual leaders. One should feel the love of Indian people for who they are. These things are alive and part of today. Test the design with children and elders, then we'll know the power. Smell sweetgrass and sage."

THE AGE DISCRIMINATION PARITY ACT OF 1992

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Age Discrimination Parity Act of 1992, which would amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act [ADEA] to raise the level of damages currently available in age discrimination cases—now limited to backpay and double lost backpay in willful cases—to that currently available under title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]. Title VII, of course, prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, and national origin while the ADA prohibits discrimination based on disability.

Mr. Speaker, only a few months ago, and after much debate, the Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1991 [CRA]. That law provided, for the first time, compensatory and punitive damages, with jury trials, for intentional discrimination cases filed under title VII, in addition to backpay. Relief for so-called disparate impact cases under title VII—cases in which an employment practice has an allegedly significantly greater adverse impact on protected groups—continues to be limited to backpay. The total of compensatory and punitive damages which may be recovered was capped as follows: \$50,000, employers with 15 to 100 employees; \$100,000, employers with 101 to 200 employees; \$200,000, employers with 201 to 500 employees; and \$300,000, employers with more than 500 employees.

Punitive damages can be awarded only when malice or reckless indifference is shown but cannot be awarded, in any case, against State or local governments or the Federal Government. There is no cap on the amount of backpay that may be recovered in disparate impact cases or intentional discrimination cases. The CRA also extended the same damage levels to the ADA.

My proposal would adopt this remedial scheme for age discrimination cases because no rational reason exists for providing higher levels of remedies under title VII and the ADA than under the ADEA. Discrimination is discrimination. Moreover, I believe that, although not with problems, the level of remedies now provided under title VII and the ADA, are both adequate and fair.

As importantly, this legislation would also create parity for employees of the House of Representatives who are victims of age discrimination. We are long past the time when

Congress may exempt itself from the laws it applies to the private sector, just as we are past the time when Congress may cover itself but—through clever draftsmanship, as we are seeing more frequently—impose watered-down enforcement and damage provisions.

Hence, with one exception, this bill would apply to the House of Representatives basically the same rights and remedies as are applicable to the private sector under the ADEA; I hope the Senate would eventually do the same with respect to its employees. Thus, the bill extends the ADEA to the House and provides for punitive and compensatory damages, with backpay, and jury trials in Federal district court. While recovery of backpay is not limited, a cap of \$130,000 has been placed on the total sum awardable for punitive and compensatory damages. This cap is not exactly the same as the caps applicable to the private sector under this bill, but as the latter are keyed to the size of the employer based upon the number of employees, it appears that one across-the-board cap would be more workable in the House context. Indeed, if the private sector caps were to be simply carried over to the House coverage, it is likely that damages would be routinely limited to the lowest level, \$50,000. The \$130,000 figure was selected because it seemed reasonable to base the amount on the approximate annual salary of a Member of Congress—\$129,500. Lost backpay, of course, would be in addition to this amount.

I should emphasize that the bill also provides for personal liability on the part of a Member in that a Member would be required to reimburse the Government for any payments for damage awards. I recognize that some Members may be concerned with this liability exposure, but without this provision the taxpayer would ultimately be stuck with the tab. This hardly seems fair.

As noted, there is one major exception in this bill in terms of coverage equal to that of the private sector—that of enforcement by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC]. For constitutional reasons, based on the separation of powers doctrine, the EEOC would have no powers of enforcement under this proposal. Indeed, to include EEOC enforcement would simply kill this legislation. However, the House Office of Fair Employment Practices would be empowered to hear cases, and employees would be required first to file a charge with the Office for consideration before proceeding to court. This process is similar to the EEOC process under the ADEA.

Mr. Speaker, the extension of the ADEA, with effective remedies and enforcement procedures, to the House will mark but one milestone in the long process of bringing Congress under the workplace laws of this country, but passage of this legislation will establish an important precedent, and with it Congress will be one step closer to transforming rhetoric into substance. I look forward to working toward passage of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET JACKSON WESTON

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to recognize the late Margaret Jackson Weston. Today Mrs. Weston would have celebrated her 63d birthday. As a health care professional, she was a good friend of mine and more importantly, a good friend to people in need of health care in the Aiken, SC area.

Hard work and long hours of dedicated service were the trademark of her illustrious career. While working as a nurse for the office of equal opportunity, she saw firsthand the horrors of being poor and being sick. This experience inspired her to do something about the problem that poor people who had no insurance faced when they fell ill and had no money. Mrs. Weston organized a group of volunteer doctors that provided medical services and traveled throughout Aiken and Edgefield counties for 10 years in a van providing health care to the disadvantaged.

Disturbed by the notion that quality health care belonged only to the privileged who could afford it, Mrs. Weston persuaded the office of equal opportunity to enlarge its mission. The result of this enlarged scope would eventually become the Rural Health Services, Inc. The board of directors of Rural Health Services, Inc., later surprised Mrs. Weston when the center was renamed in her honor.

Today, the fruits of Mrs. Weston's idea of affordable health care are thriving in the form of a comprehensive health care facility. The Margaret J. Weston Health Center provides quality medical and dental care to approximately 12,000 patients a year who pay what they can afford.

Margaret Weston's legacy, however, is far greater than the health care center that bears her name. It is the service that she rendered to the people of South Carolina that truly warrants such merit. Thanks to the dedicated hard work of Margaret Weston, this service will continue for many years to come.

WILLIAM F. MORENO, OUTSTANDING JUDGE AND CITIZEN

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my admiration, respect and regards for an extraordinary public servant and a good friend, the Hon. William F. Moreno of the Monterey County Municipal Court, who is retiring this spring after 20 years of outstanding service to the citizens of Monterey County.

In his distinguished law career, Judge Moreno has served Monterey County since his appointment in 1972, worked extensively in criminal and civil law, in his own practice; Moreno, Branner and Carnazzo from 1957 to 1972, and continues to maintain his associa-

tion with many outstanding professional and community organizations including: the American Trial Lawyer Association, California Trial Lawyers Association, Monterey County Bar Association, the Kiwanis Club and Christians in Commerce. In addition, from 1950 to 1953 he served in the Korean war in the Army Signal Corps.

Judge Moreno is also a member of the California Judges Association, recently serving as chairman of the facilities committee in 1990 and contributes his time regularly to educational programs sponsored by this outstanding organization. He has served as a faculty member of the 1989 California Judicial Education and Research, Judges College, and continues to make time for several worthy community organizations such as the Salvation Army, St. Vincent DePaul's, Sons of Italy, Sun Street Center and Door to Hope.

He earned his bachelor of arts and juris doctorum degrees at De Paul University, completing his law study in 1956. He married the former Bette Miller of Fresno, in 1953, and has 6 children ranging in age from 27 to 40, and 13 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, Bill Moreno is a man of unbounding faith in God and his fellow human beings. In Italian, there is a phrase to describe people like him—"buon uomo"—a good man. Judge William F. Moreno is a "good man" and I ask the House to join me today in honoring him for his tremendous contributions to the cities of Monterey County, the State of California and the Nation.

1991-92 INDIANA UNIVERSITY
MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to commend the tremendous efforts of the 1991-92 Indiana University men's basketball team, who finished 27 and 7, and advanced to the final four of the 1992 NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament. The exciting play of the Hoosiers kept us on the edge of our seats all season, and gave all I.U. fans a year to remember.

Ranked No. 2 in the preseason national poll, this Indiana squad started slowly, losing two of its first four games, including its season opener to UCLA, and an overtime loss to arch-rival Kentucky. The Hoosiers then proceeded to rattle off 13 straight victories during December and January, including convincing wins over nationally ranked teams like St. John's and Cincinnati, and Big Ten Conference powers, Ohio State and Michigan.

This play enabled the Hoosiers to regain their No. 2 national ranking, and remain at the top of the conference standings throughout the season. Although the Hoosiers would go on to sweep Ohio State with an 86 to 80 victory in Columbus, setbacks against Michigan and Purdue in 2 of the final 3 weeks of the season knocked them out of conference title contention and the No. 1 seed in the NCAA Tournament.

The Hoosiers caught fire in the NCAA's, winning games against Eastern Illinois, Louisi-

ana State, and Florida State by an average of 20 points, and culminating with a 106 to 79 victory over UCLA, the erstwhile No. 1 seed, in the west regional championship.

This postseason turnaround again indicated the great tradition of Indiana University basketball teams to confront and overcome adversity. To this aim, I would like to commend the leadership of head coach Bob Knight, who made his fifth trip to the final four, and is third on the all time list for final four victories.

However, coaches cannot win games by themselves. Therefore, I would also like to commend the contributions of seniors Jamal Meeks and Eric Anderson, who both provided leadership in starting and supporting roles in the tournament.

I would also like to recognize the efforts of cocaptains Calbert Cheaney and Chris Reynolds, who led by example during the 1991-92 season, and will be counted on to do the same next year; and returning regulars Damon Bailey, Alan Henderson, Greg Graham, Matt Nover, and Todd Leary, who hit three 3-point shots in a row to rally the Hoosiers in the national semifinal against Duke.

With these proven performers returning next season, I am confident that the Hoosiers will be in position to make another run at the national title next March.

WE CAN HELP ISRAEL TO HELP
THEMSELVES

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday evening several of my colleagues engaged in a special order on the Israeli loan guarantees. Regrettably, because of a prior commitment I was unable to participate in this important dialog. I would like to share my thoughts on this critical issue.

For more than two decades, securing free emigration for Soviet Jews was one of the central objectives of United States-Soviet relations. Among the revolutionary changes that we have witnessed over the past several years has been the fulfillment of this objective. Hundreds of thousands of Jews have left the former Soviet Union to settle in Israel; hundreds of thousands more are expected in the coming years.

One would believe that this historic achievement would be cause for celebration in the States of the former Soviet Union, in Israel, and here in the United States. Instead, the Bush administration has embarked on a path that has not only ended hopes of providing humanitarian assistance in the short term, but has damaged a relationship that has been special and strong for more than 40 years.

From the moment Israel requested assistance in the form of loan guarantees, the President and his administration's response can be termed confrontational at best. When the President declared himself to be alone in standing up to a thousand lobbyists pushing for loan guarantees, he instigated a long and acrimonious debate that continues still. What started as a debate on how best to help Israel

absorb an estimated 1 million immigrants, has degenerated into a squabble that threatens the very foundation of United States-Israeli relations.

It is difficult to understand how we have come to this point. Israel has not asked for further financial assistance, but rather, the means to help themselves. The cost of absorbing the Soviet Olim has been estimated at many tens of billions of dollars. The vast majority of this money is to be raised in Israel. Only a portion is to be raised in the international financial markets. What Israel requested from the United States was support so that they themselves could obtain these desperately needed loans.

Claims that the loan guarantees would ultimately cost the United States \$10 billion are unfounded. Israel has a perfect record of repayment on loans and there is little risk that they will default now. In fact, a recent GAO study determined that there was little risk of Israel being unable to repay loans obtained with the assistance of American guarantees.

Furthermore, a substantial proportion of the money Israel intends to borrow will provide economic benefit to the United States. Much of the money will be spent purchasing prefabricated homes, construction materials, and other products made here in the United States.

In addition, if Israel is able to absorb these immigrants successfully, its potential for economic growth is substantial. The immigrants arriving into Israel are unique in the extraordinary level of skills that they bring. Many are doctors, engineers, and scientists. These are the kinds of skilled professionals that enable any economy to grow.

The United States has been presented with an opportunity to provide humanitarian assistance to one of its strongest and most important allies. Instead, Bush has allowed this situation to degenerate into a contentious and often bitter debate. The United States must reverse this and seize the opportunity to provide humanitarian assistance to this close ally. We can help Israel to help themselves. This we must do.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO GAIL MEIER

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Gail Meier for her outstanding dedication and service to her friends and family, the community and the Girl Scout organization throughout the years.

Gail has dedicated over 26 years to Girl Scouting, and has earned our respect and recognition. Her devotion to Girl Scouting is indicative of her drive to help others. On April 7, Gail's colleagues in the Peninsula Waters Girl Scout Council demonstrated their respect by awarding her the thanks badge. This national award is given only to those who display outstanding dedication and contribute significantly to the Girl Scout organization. She has been a leader of several age level troops, member of her area service team, a director of area

events, staff member at day camp, member of the board of directors, staff member at several council-wide events, and a member of the committee for "From the Ranger to the Ridges". Currently, Gail is a field director, the editor of PenLines, director of publicity and public relations, director of the annual adult get-aways, organizer of "Run in the Sun", and coordinator of Blueberry Knoll and Wi He Tonga camp committees.

Her outstanding commitment to the community and young women of all ages is demonstrated in the tremendous number of hours she has volunteered through the years. Before joining the staff of Peninsula Waters, she was a member of the council executive board, the program committee, the bylaws revision committee, a council delegate to the GSUSA National Convention, chair of the nominating committee, the council self-evaluation committee, the council membership task force, and the council deca-bration.

To her friends, Gail is an inspiration. Her enthusiasm and willingness to lend a hand when needed inspires others to work together as a team. With the growing problems and pressures confronting youth today such as teen pregnancy, sexual abuse, and youth suicide, it is more important than ever to have role models like Gail working with our Nation's young women.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Gail Meier. She is truly an outstanding citizen who has, and will continue to enhance the lives of others with her hard work and dedication.

CLOSING LOOPHOLES IN "M" ACCOUNT LEGISLATION

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation designed to bring the Department of Defense [DOD] into compliance with the new law governing the "M" accounts—sections 1405 and 1406 of Public Law 101-510.

The proposed legislation, if adopted, would bring DOD into compliance with section 1406 of Public Law 101-510.

LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR AUDIT

Section 1406 had four main requirements: Audit each DOD "M" account; Determine the balances in "M" accounts; Determine which balances are valid, that is, supported by documentary evidence as required by 31 U.S.C. 1501 and which balances are invalid; and

Deobligate and cancel invalid balances.

DOD is not complying with section 1406. DOD has audited the accounts but has failed to deobligate and cancel invalid balances as required by section 1406(b).

AUDIT BY INSPECTOR GENERAL

The audit required by section 1406 was completed on December 30, 1991. It was conducted by the DOD Inspector General in accordance with auditing standards issued by

the Comptroller General of the United States. The results of the audit are presented in audit report No. 92-028 entitled "Merged Accounts of the Department of Defense."

It is an excellent piece of work. It was also a massive audit job, involving 260 auditors and 12,850 man-days. DOD and the various service audit agencies visited 211 different locations and issued some 50 separate audit reports.

AUDIT RESULTS

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I was appalled by what I found in the audit report—overdisbursed accounts, \$1 billion in negative balances, disbursements not matched with obligations, a \$650 million Air Force accounting error, and possible violations of the Antideficiency Act. It's not a very pretty picture.

The IG concludes that DOD's "M" account balances "were materially misstated, inadequately managed, and vulnerable to abuse."

Clearly, the audit justifies the need for more "M" account legislation—the need to clean up these accounts—and close them down once and for all. DOD is marching in that direction. But between now and September 1993, when the "M" accounts will be wiped out in their entirety, we in the Congress must make certain that the DOD complies with the law governing the closure of those accounts.

That is the focus of my legislation.

The audit identified \$8 billion of invalid obligations as follows: Army—\$901 million; Navy—\$3.656 billion; Air Force—\$3.335 billion; and Defense agencies—\$116 million.

Under the law—section 1406(b), obligations determined to be invalid by the audit "shall be deobligated and canceled."

The legislative language is clear and unambiguous. Invalid sums must be deobligated and canceled.

DOD NONCOMPLIANCE

Herein lies the problem.

DOD is not complying with section 1406(b). DOD is deobligating invalid balances all right. But that's where compliance ends. Instead of canceling invalid balances as required by law, DOD is deobligating those sums and then reobligating them—a slick maneuver indeed. DOD is reobligating invalid sums to cover cost overruns and other unauthorized projects. That's exactly the kind of backdoor financial operations that the "M" account legislation is designed to stop.

IRELAND AMENDMENT

My amendment would reduce DOD's "M" account balances by \$8 billion—the amount identified in the IG's audit report as invalid obligations consistent with section 1406(b). Under my amendment, the \$8 billion could not be restored, reobligated, uncanceled, or in any other way used by DOD.

DOD POSITION

Now, DOD will be opposed to this legislation. I am sure of that.

DOD will argue that an \$8 billion reduction in the "M" account balances now without making line-item deobligations at the base level would be inappropriate. DOD will argue that only 3,183 obligations valued at \$5.2 billion were actually audited and that the \$8 billion figure was derived with statistical sampling techniques. DOD will say that the only accept-

able way to deobligate \$8 billion of invalid obligations would be to conduct a line-item review of all unliquidated obligations and to deobligate the invalid ones.

I am in complete agreement with the DOD appraisal of my proposal. The DOD position is fully consistent with the law. If further audit work is needed, then so be it. It must be done. The law requires that each account be audited, and that those found to contain invalid sums must be deobligated and canceled.

DOD DRAINING "M" ACCOUNTS

There is one major concern. As we in Congress attempt to grapple with noncompliance, DOD is draining the "M" accounts.

According to the audit, DOD "M" accounts had a reported balance of \$18.8 billion on November 30, 1990. Barely 1 year later—as of January 31, 1992, those balances had fallen to \$8.5 billion—a reduction of \$10.3 billion. I assume DOD is continuing to draw down those balances and am certain DOD intends to spend every cent until the balance reaches zero.

If we accept the accuracy of the audit report—and the IG is 95 percent confident in the results—DOD is starting to eat into the invalid balances. This means that DOD is already conducting an informal line-by-line review of invalid obligations. How else could it deobligate and reobligate those sums? There is no other way to do it. DOD must first determine which obligations are invalid before launching the deobligation/reobligation maneuver. That necessitates some kind of line item review procedure.

The deobligation/reobligation maneuver is illegal and must be stopped.

My legislation, if adopted, will bring DOD into compliance with section 1406 of Public Law 101-510.

PROPOSAL ON NO-YEAR ACCOUNTS

I am also introducing a second piece of legislation that would close another loophole in the "M" law. This one pertains to the provision on the Closing of Appropriation Accounts Available for Indefinite Periods—otherwise known as no-year appropriations.

"M" account balances—originally derived from no-year appropriations—must be canceled but only if two specific conditions are met: (1) The President or agency head decides that the money is no longer needed, and (2) no disbursements are made from the account for 2 consecutive fiscal years. This language provides too much discretionary authority in closing those accounts. My amendment would tighten it up, closing a loophole.

This proposal would apply to DOD and all other agencies but most particularly the Agency for International Development [AID]. In fiscal year 1991, about 95 percent of AID's appropriations were no-year moneys. Moreover, through a Presidential determination [No. 91-31] and other devices, AID has managed to make itself essentially immune from the effects of the "M" account legislation—despite assurances to the contrary. Some of the worst abuses of the "M" accounts have occurred at AID. The idea that the "M" account legislation was never meant to apply to AID has no factual basis whatsoever in the legislative history of the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

H.R. 4836

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REDUCTION IN DOD "M" ACCOUNT BALANCES.

(a) **REDUCTION.**—Department of Defense balances in merged (so-called "M") accounts that have been determined by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (in Report No. 92-028, dated December 30, 1991) to be invalid obligations are hereby reduced in a total amount of \$8,008,000,000, as follows:

- (1) Department of the Army, \$901,000,000.
- (2) Department of the Navy, \$3,656,000,000.
- (3) Department of the Air Force, \$3,335,000,000.
- (4) Defense Agencies, \$116,000,000.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—Amounts by which balances are reduced under subsection (a) may not be restored, reobligated, uncanceled, or in any other way used by the Department of Defense.

THE AGE DISCRIMINATION PARITY ACT OF 1992 AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURVIVOR'S ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills to assist older Americans—both in the workplace and in retirement.

THE AGE DISCRIMINATION PARITY ACT OF 1992

First, a recent report shows that, because of layoffs and corporate restructuring, America's older workers are getting hit the hardest in this recession. As businesses struggle to remain competitive, they are laying off workers and forcing early retirements. Today, 23 percent of charges filed with the EEOC are for age bias. Many predict complaints of age discrimination in the workplace will escalate from defense industry cutbacks.

To address the problem of age discrimination, I and Representative GOODLING are introducing the "Age Discrimination Parity Act of 1992." Our bill will amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act [ADEA] to raise the cap on damages available in the case of age discrimination. Currently, older workers filing discrimination cases are limited in the awards they may seek to backpay, and to double backpay in cases of "willful" discrimination.

Last year we passed the Civil Rights Act of 1991. That law provided compensatory and punitive damages—in addition to backpay—for "intentional" discrimination cases filed under title VII. Our bill will adopt the new remedial scheme used for title VII cases. Total compensatory and punitive damages may be sought to total: \$50,000 from employers with 15-100 employees; \$100,000 from employers with 101-200 employees; \$200,000 from employers with 201-500 employees; and \$300,000 from employers with more than 500 employees.

I have been arguing for some time that our laws protecting workers from discrimination are inconsistent and need to be changed. Because the ADEA was modeled after the Fair Labor Standards Act, but is enforced by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, it incorporates some enforcement procedures and remedies from each.

No rational reason exists today for treating victims of age discrimination differently from victims covered under title VII and the Age Discrimination Act [ADA]. In fact, this reasoning led Congress to apply the title VII remedy schedule to the Americans with Disabilities Act last year as part of the 1991 Civil Rights Act.

As the ranking Republican on the Employment Opportunities Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over issues of workplace discrimination, I intend to offer further changes this year to improve processes which protect all workers.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURVIVOR'S ASSISTANCE ACT

Second, I have been contacted on two occasions by constituents who, just days after losing their spouses, received demands by the Social Security Administration [SSA] to return the benefit checks issued to the spouse. Their stories brought to light the poor and insensi-

tive policy in place by the SSA of cutting off benefits for deceased beneficiaries, retroactive to the first day of the month of death!

Imagine the case of a husband and wife living on a fixed pension income where one of the spouses dies. The other is left with monthly living expenses—rent or a mortgage, insurance, utilities—in addition to funeral expenses. The surviving spouse would likely count on the other spouse's Social Security check to meet some or all of these fixed expenses.

However, the surviving spouse will be notified—often not until weeks later—that the final Social Security check issued in the name of the deceased spouse must be returned. This is insensitive at best. At worst, it indicates a policy by the SSA to save money at the expense of those who likely need it the most. The SSA even withdraws checks issued to beneficiaries if they die on the last day of the month. One of my constituents related her frustration with the fact that the SSA demanded she pay back her deceased husband's check, even though he died 6 hours short of the first day of the next month—an additional 6 hours would have allowed his wife to keep the check.

Twenty-seven million Americans either already have been, or will be affected by this policy. The Social Security Administration estimates 500,000 will be affected this year.

On the other hand, under the present policy, beneficiaries receive an entire month's benefit for the month in which they become eligible for Social Security retirement payments. Even if a beneficiary becomes eligible on the last day of a month, he or she will receive a "windfall" check as if they had been eligible for the entire month.

I have introduced a bill, the "Social Security Survivor's Assistance Act" to address this issue. Under the bill, this windfall payment will be withheld from all future beneficiaries in order to pay for the expense of allowing surviving spouses to receive a final full month's check after their spouses die. All newly qualified beneficiaries will have their benefits prorated for the month in which they become eligible. If there is money to give away in the Social Security Fund, it should not go to those who are not yet eligible, especially when they are receiving a final paycheck.

The SSA estimates the remaining cost of making this change to protect all present beneficiaries will be \$730 million over 5 years. Since this amounts to \$6 per year for each beneficiary now on the rolls, my bill proposes to subtract that amount from benefit checks for the phase-in period. This adjustment will prevent diminishing the fiscal integrity of the Social Security Program.

These proposals bring a greater degree of fairness for Federal policies affecting older Americans.

HONORING MR. LARRY WONG: A MASTER EDUCATOR

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a unique individual who has de-

ST. MARY'S SESQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Edwardsville, IL. St. Mary's celebrates its sesquicentennial anniversary this year. Throughout the year, a series of special events are being held to commemorate this milestone.

St. Mary's officially became a parish in 1842. At that time, a parcel of land on North Main St. in Edwardsville was deeded to Bishop Joseph Rosati of the Diocese of St. Louis to build the first church building. When the congregation outgrew this original building, a new building was built, opening in 1889. And by 1965, the congregation had outgrown this second structure, and the present church, which stands at Madison and Notre Dame Sts. in Edwardsville, was constructed. In addition to building this new church, St. Mary's opened a parochial elementary school a year later in 1966.

St. Mary's was one of the first Catholic parishes to be established in southwestern Illinois. Today, the congregation has grown to over 1,500 members. Several of its current members have ancestors who attended the church over a century ago. This sesquicentennial celebration is a time to reflect on the fellowship and warm memories shared within the church over the years.

I want to wish the congregation of St. Mary's a happy and blessed sesquicentennial, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting St. Mary's Catholic Church on this special anniversary.

voted his professional life to teaching young people how to be participating citizens in our democratic Republic. I speak of Mr. Larry Wong, who for 30 years has been a teacher in the Norwalk-LaMirada Unified School District. He has taught at Norwalk High School, Neff High School and LaMirada High School.

My colleagues will understand when I say that we all admire the many teachers and parents who give of their time to bring students here to the Nation's Capital. It is not easy to shepherd a group of touring high school students through airports, hotels, restaurants, and numerous landmarks. Even before a trip commences, there is money to be raised and arrangements to be made. When taking teenagers on a cross country trip, many of whom have never been on an airplane, the general rule is: If anything can go wrong, it will, and it usually does.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Wong has conducted not 1, 2, but 12 trips to Washington, DC. He has personally brought about 1,000 high school students to see for themselves the Capital of the United States. During most of his tours, he takes his students to additional cities like Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, all of which figured prominently in the founding of our Republic. This year is Larry Wong's last trip. Just to further understand the measure of this man, I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, that accompanying Larry Wong on this year's trip are some 25 adults who signed up just so they could be with Larry on his last tour.

Larry Wong has been the faculty sponsor of the American Heritage Club for 13 years. It is in that capacity that he organizes trips to Washington, DC. But his activities do not stop there. He has provided 350 scholarships for students in the school district. He has coached football for 8 years, coached baseball for 5 years and sponsored the California Scholarship Federation for 10 years. In 1975, Larry Wong was honored as the city of Norwalk Citizen of the Year. In 1977 he was selected as Teacher of the Year for Los Angeles County and made the final five for National Teacher of the Year. In addition, Larry was the 1978 recipient of the Who's Who Award from the Teachers Association of the Norwalk-LaMirada School District.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of the Members of the House of Representatives will join with me in welcoming Larry Wong to the Capital and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

ESTABLISHING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX RECONFIGURATION COMMISSION

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill establishing the Department of Energy Nuclear Weapons Complex Reconfiguration Commission. I believe such a commission is necessary to promote openness and fairness at the Department of Energy [DOE] as the Department proceeds with its plan to reconfigure and reduce the size of our nuclear weapons complex.

I have serious concerns over the way DOE is approaching the reconfiguration process. These concerns are so strong that I believe that DOE is not capable of making the technical and economic judgments to get the best deal for the taxpayers. I did not arrive at this decision lightly. During the last 6 months, I and my constituents have experienced increasing frustration at DOE's refusal to make available key planning documents and its failure to fully examine reconfiguration alternatives. Therefore, I am proposing the creation of a commission, loosely modeled after the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to remove DOE from making the final decision on reconfiguration. Based on my experience, I believe the creation of such a commission is the only way of assuring Congress and the public a role in the reconfiguration process.

On December 16, 1991, DOE Secretary Watkins announced the first step in the reconfiguration process by proposing to consolidate nonnuclear manufacturing operations at one site. According to the plan, the Mound plant in Miamisburg, OH, which is in my district, and the Pinellas Plant in Clearwater, FL, would close. This would result in the loss of about 4,000 jobs.

Last week, the General Accounting Office [GAO] testified before the House Armed Services Committee Department of Energy Defense Nuclear Facilities panel, raising a number of troubling questions that DOE needs to answer. Victor S. Rezendes, Director of Energy Issues for GAO, told the panel:

The selection of the complex's size and capabilities is a critical baseline for nearly all reconfiguration planning. . . . Before a modernized, reconfigured nuclear weapons complex can be seriously considered, a consensus must be reached on what capability the complex must have to produce and maintain nuclear weapons.

GAO expressed concern that DOE is moving forward with reconfiguration without first determining the appropriate size of the complex.

GAO also testified that the reconfiguration would actually cost billions of dollars more than DOE's preliminary estimate of \$6.7 billion to \$15.2 billion because DOE did not take into consideration key factors. For example, that estimate does not include the \$4.9 to \$7.4 billion in cleanup costs for three facilities. Also, the DOE estimate does not include costs associated with needed upgrades in safety, health and environmental programs throughout the complex; and the cost of a wide variety of upgrades and modernization projects, including billions of dollars for new facilities to produce tritium.

Moreover, according to GAO, DOE based its cost estimates on reconfiguring only three of its 16 major sites around the Nation. GAO concludes, "In our view, the total costs for rebuilding the complex will be substantially higher than DOE estimates."

Despite this critical lack of information, DOE has already embarked on the costly and uncertain reconfiguration process and is proceeding to close the Mound plant. It is my understanding that DOE has withheld funds for the modernization of Mound's tritium facilities and is moving to turn over Mound's operations to the Office of Environmental Restoration and

Waste Management. In short, DOE is proceeding to make an irreversible decision that will cost the taxpayers billions of dollars and affect our national security, yet DOE does not yet know what it wants and how much it will cost.

What has been especially frustrating to me during the last 6 months has been the extraordinary secrecy and bureaucratic stubbornness of DOE in making information available to the public and Congress. Since last August, I have been trying to get a copy of the original data submitted by EG&G Mound applied technologies to DOE as part of the reconfiguration process. Despite repeated promises to me, to Ohio elected officials, and to congressional committees, DOE officials dragged their feet. In the last 7 months, I and other Members of Congress or our staffs—in person, or on the phone—made at least 20 unsuccessful requests to DOE for essentially the same information. I am still waiting for the full set of documents to substantiate the DOE reconfiguration decision. Throughout the nonnuclear consolidation process, DOE has refused to allow a free flow of information. I think my colleagues will agree that this is a pathetic performance by any standard, let alone the standards that should be met by an executive agency.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I present a chronology of the actions necessary to get the Mound report from the Energy Department:

A CHRONOLOGY OF REPRESENTATIVE TONY P. HALL'S ATTEMPTS TO GET MOUND RECONFIGURATION REPORT

July 24, 1991: EG&G Mound Applied Technologies presents to the Department of Energy (DOE), "Nonnuclear Consolidation Planning Report: Mound Plant." The report is presented in response to a request by DOE.

August 6, 1991: Hall writes EG&G Mound President and General Manager Donald E. Michel requesting studies on the reconfiguration of the nuclear weapons complex.

September 6, 1991: Michel writes Hall saying he is unable to release the information Hall requested and he refers Hall to DOE.

November 4, 1991: Hall writes Under Secretary of Energy John C. Tuck requesting a meeting to discuss Hall's request for the Mound report and for information on the reconfiguration.

December 1991: Tuck's office apparently loses Hall letter.

December 16, 1991: Energy Secretary James D. Watkins announces plan to consolidate nonnuclear manufacturing operations of the weapons complex.

December 16, 1991: At a DOE briefing for staff members, DOE officials refuse requests for the Mound report by staff members of Hall and Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio).

December 23, 1991: Letter sent to Watkins requesting information about the consolidation decision. The letter is signed by Hall, Senators Glenn and Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), and Reps. Bob McEwen (R-Ohio), David L. Hobson (R-Ohio), and John A. Boehner (R-Ohio).

January 1992: Meeting scheduled between Hall and Tuck for January 10.

January 9, 1992: Tuck cancels January 10 meeting. No meeting rescheduled.

January 1992: Hall informed by DOE Office of Congressional Affairs that DOE will not answer the December 23, 1991 letter.

January 1992: Hall informed by DOE Office of Congressional Affairs that the Mound re-

port will not be sent to him but that it will be made available for examining at the DOE office next summer.

January 27, 1992: At Glenn's request, DOE holds meeting at the Miamisburg Mound Plant. The meeting is attended by Hall, Glenn, Hobson, Ohio Lt. Governor Mike DeWine, and local community leaders. Tuck promises he will release information on reconfiguration decision-making process.

January 29, 1992: Deputy Energy Secretary W. Henson Moore and Tuck meet with Hall, Glenn, Hobson, Boehner, and others in Washington. Tuck promises that within one month he will release information on reconfiguration decision-making process. He specifically promises to release the Mound report "with an addendum."

January 31, 1992: Tuck writes Hall, DeWine, Miamisburg Mayor Frank Church and others, promises that within one month he will release information on reconfiguration decision-making process.

February 12, 1992: Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs Richard A. Clayton writes Hall, promises that he will release information on reconfiguration decision-making process about the first week in March.

February 25, 1992: Clayton testifies before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, promises that soon he will release information on reconfiguration decision-making process.

March 11, 1992: Office of Congressional Affairs informs Hall that the Mound report would not be released for at least two weeks and there is a possibility it will never be released.

March 11, 1992: Hall writes Watkins requesting the Mound report within 24 hours.

March 12, 1992: Hall files Freedom of Information Request seeking Mound report and other information on reconfiguration decision-making process. (Note: letter faxed to DOE March 12, hand-delivered the morning of March 13)

March 19, 1992: Freedom of Information Office logs in Hall's request.

March 23, 1992: DOE releases "Nonnuclear Consolidation Plan—September 1991" without the Mound report.

March 26, 1992: Watkins testifies before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior; promises that the Mound report is available.

March 27, 1992: DOE staff offer a variety of excuses why they can't provide the report.

March 30, 1992: DOE provides copy of Mound report to Rep. Ralph Regula (R-Ohio), ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior.

March 30, 1992: Regula gives Hall copy of the report. Though the report is complete, it does not contain a follow-up document submitted by EG&G Mound to DOE.

The Mound report, which I finally received, documents that consolidation at the Mound plant is more cost-effective and quicker than DOE's proposal. The report raises serious questions about the methodology used to determine requirements for floor space, number of employees, cost, and time required for the consolidation. The report also offers an alternative—consolidation at both Mound and Pinellas—which could be more cost-effective, quicker, and less risky than DOE's preferred option. The Mound report asserts that Mound has the capacity to do all the tritium handling necessary to maintain the reduced weapons stockpile proposed by the President.

My bill establishes a 10-member commission appointed by the President in consultation

with House and Senate leaders, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Energy. The commission members and staff will have access to all DOE documents and will review questions associated with the programmatic environmental impact statements [PEIS], the removal of certain decisions from the PEIS, the environmental assessments and findings of no significant impact, any supplemental environmental impact statements, the worker adjustment plans, and all cost analyses.

The commission will submit to the President recommendations based on DOE proposals. These recommendations will be available to the public. The President then has 30 days to approve the recommendations and forward them to Congress, disapprove the recommendations and send them back to the commission, or take no action whereby the recommendations are automatically sent to Congress. Congress will have the option of passing a joint resolution of disapproval.

This process will take place twice every year, which is necessary because of the ongoing nature of the reconfiguration process and the uncertainty of our security needs.

The bill blocks DOE from proceeding with the nonnuclear consolidation until the Commission has been established and a recommendation is approved under this process.

My bill safeguards the public against unilateral and potentially harmful decisions coming from DOE. I hope my colleagues will support it.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 4818

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Energy Nuclear Weapons Complex Reconfiguration Commission Act".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the "Department of Energy Nuclear Weapons Complex Reconfiguration" Commission (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 3. DUTIES.

It shall be the duty of the Commission—

(1) to review segmentation decisions by the Department of Energy with respect to programmatic environmental impact statements (PEIS) prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, including proposals by the Department of Energy to segment the issue of nonnuclear consolidation for the PEIS process;

(2) to review environmental assessments and any findings of no significant impact made by the Department of Energy as a result of a PEIS or segmentation of a PEIS prepared by the Department of Energy;

(3) to review the Department of Energy record of decision with respect to any PEIS prepared by the Department of Energy on the structural reconfiguration of the nuclear weapons complex;

(4) to review the need, if any, for supplemental environmental impact statements (SEIS) to be prepared by the Department of Energy, and to review any such SEIS;

(5) to review the adjustment assistance plan for nuclear weapons facility workers proposed by the Department of Energy;

(6) to review the Department of Energy analyses on the cost of the structural recon-

figuration of the nuclear weapons complex; and

(7) to submit recommendations to the Congress with respect to the review conducted under paragraph (6) and to make such recommendations available to the public.

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 10 members appointed by the President as follows:

(1) 2 members appointed in consultation with the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(2) 2 members appointed in consultation with majority leader of the Senate.

(3) 2 members appointed in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives and the minority leader of the Senate.

(4) 2 members appointed in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(5) 2 members appointed in consultation with the Secretary of Energy.

(b) TERMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, except as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) VACANCIES.—Any member of the Commission appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) BASIC PAY.—

(1) RATES OF PAY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members shall each be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule for each day (including travel time) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(2) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Members of the Commission who are full-time officers or employees of the United States or Members of Congress may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Commission.

(3) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the commission shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) QUORUM.—6 members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(5) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members. The term of office of the Chairperson shall be 2 years.

(6) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of its members.

SEC. 5. STAFF AND SUPPORT SERVICES.

(a) DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Commission. The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(b) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—With the approval of the Commission, the Director may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel as the Director considers appropriate.

(2) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PERSONNEL.—Not more than one-third of the total number of personnel em-

ployed by or detailed to the Commission may be on detail from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy.

(3) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—Personnel employed by or detailed to the Commission under paragraph (2), shall be appointed in consultation with the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—The Director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the maximum annual rate of basic pay payable for positions above GS-15 of the General Schedule.

(d) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(e) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b), and upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of the agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this Act.

SEC. 6. POWERS.

(a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this Act.

(c) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), the Commission may secure directly from any Federal agency information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of the agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of Energy may deny access to information provided to the Commission to any person who—

(A) has not been granted an appropriate security clearance or access authorization by the Secretary of Energy; or

(B) does not need such access in connection with the duties of such person.

(d) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other Federal agencies.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

SEC. 7. REPORTS AND CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) REPORT BY SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—The Secretary of Energy shall biannually transmit to the Commission, not later than June 30 and December 30 of any year, a report detailing the actions, assessments, and decisions of the Department of Energy that are described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 3. Except as provided in section 6(c)(2),

the Secretary of Energy shall make available to the Commission all information used by the Department of Energy with respect to such actions and decisions.

(b) INITIAL REPORT OF COMMISSION.—Not later than 30 days after the Commission receives a report submitted by the Secretary of Energy under subsection (a), the Commission shall submit to the President a report containing—

(1) the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Commission based upon the reviews conducted by the Commission under paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 3; and

(2) an explanation and justification of any recommendation of the Commission that proposes an action or decision that is different from an action or decision proposed by the Department of Energy.

(c) REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the President receives a report submitted by the Commission under subsection (b), the President shall transmit to the Commission and the Congress a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the recommendations of the Commission.

(2) APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT.—If the President approves the recommendations of the Commission, the President shall transmit a copy of such recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(3) DISAPPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT.—If the President disapproves the recommendations of the Commission, in whole or in part, the President shall transmit to the Commission and the Congress the reasons for the disapproval. Not later than 30 days after the Commission receives such reasons from the President, the Commission shall submit to the President a report containing the revised recommendations of the Commission.

(4) APPROVAL OF REVISED REPORT.—If the President approves all of the revised recommendations of the Commission submitted under paragraph (3), the President shall transmit a copy of such revised recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(5) FAILURE OF PRESIDENT TO APPROVE REPORT.—If the President does not transmit to the Congress an approval and certification under paragraph (2) or (4) within 90 days after the President receives a report submitted by the Commission under subsection (b), the Commission shall transmit such report to the Congress.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy may not carry out any recommendation of the Commission that is approved by the President under paragraph (2) or (4) of subsection (c) (or that is contained in a report transmitted to the Congress under paragraph (5) of such subsection) if a joint resolution is enacted disapproving such recommendation before the earlier of—

(A) the end of the 45-day period beginning—

(i) in case of an approval under paragraph (2) or (4) of subsection (c), on the date on which the President transmits such approval to the Congress; or

(ii) in the case of a transmission under paragraph (5) of such subsection, on the date on which the Commission transmits the report to the Congress; or

(B) the adjournment of the Congress sine die for the session during which such approval or transmission is transmitted.

(2) COMPUTATION OF PERIOD.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the days on which either

House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of a period.

(e) DUTY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—The Secretary of Energy shall carry out any recommendation of the Commission—

(1) that is approved by the President under paragraph (2) or (4) of subsection (c) (or that is contained in a report transmitted to the Congress under paragraph (5) of such subsection); and

(2) that is not disapproved under subsection (d).

SEC. 8. TERMINATION.

Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); relating to the termination of advisory committees) shall not apply to the Commission.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1993 and 1994 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

SEC. 10. POSTPONEMENT OF ACTION BY DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

The Secretary of Energy shall postpone the implementation of any proposal by the Department of Energy to segment the issue of nonnuclear consolidation from the PEIS process until the Commission makes a recommendation in favor of such proposal and such recommendation—

(1) is approved under paragraph (2) or (4) of section 7(c) (or is contained in a report transmitted under paragraph (5) of section 7(c)); and

(2) is not disapproved under section 7(d).

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY—AND STILL GROWING STRONG

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, in the Ludington Daily News of March 6, 1992, the anniversary of a great event in the community's history was noted: The approval, by plebiscite, of the college district and founding of West Shore Community College in that town 25 years ago.

Founded to serve the county of Mason, which includes the city of Ludington, and Manistee, the faith of the voters has been transformed into a reality of education and service which is the hallmark of the community college concept.

I am proud that, as we look forward in a few weeks to the beginning of the graduation season, that the college has invited me to share in this great anniversary by offering a few thoughts to this year's graduating class. It is an honor, certainly, but it is also a challenge.

It will be a challenge to my oratorical skills to offer the graduates, their friends and neighbors, and the community and institutional administration any greater inspiration than that which is represented by the very experience they reflect.

I offer, for my colleague's review, the Daily News editorial:

[From the Ludington Daily News, Mar. 6, 1992]

WE'RE PROUD OF OUR WSCC ON ITS 25TH

Today is West Shore Community College's 25th birthday, and besides saying "Happy

Birthday," we join with the community in saying, "Well done!"

It was on this date in 1967 that voters of Mason and Manistee counties approved the formation of the college district, but it was Mason County that carried the day by overwhelmingly approving the operational millage levy after Manistee had voted it down. Without that affirmative vote, the college would have died a dream.

But the favorable vote a quarter of a century ago hardly guaranteed that the still nameless college would be successful. It had no campus, no staff, not even an office from which to conduct business. From the first office above what is now Erwin's Custom Sports to a picturesque 360-acre site that now includes five major buildings.

The college's mission, however, has not been simply to build buildings and add staff. It has been to provide a rural area of Michigan with educational programs for young and old, for undergraduate students, as well as adults wanting to improve their job skills and learn new ones. And the college, being an institution designed to serve all segments of the community, has not neglected those who just wish to learn something on the lighter side.

West Shore Community College has not confined its mission to teaching, however. It has been an integral part of this area's effort to strengthen its economic base by offering programs designed to meet the needs of local business and industry.

The college has also been a center of the area's cultural activities by offering plays, concerts, lectures and special seminars.

In the past 25 years, West Shore has been an important part of just about every facet of the Mason-Manistee-Oceana-Lake county area. It has provided leadership for our area, and been responsible for many of the areas of growth that the college's district has experienced.

Yes, we do wish the college a happy birthday, but even more importantly, we wish it continued success in all of its endeavors because its success quickly translates into success for our area.

"Success for our area." A powerful stamp of approval, and, for the college, a statement of mission. The biannual catalog of the college offers its own history; but it also offers us a strong indication of the reason for its community success: its statement of philosophy, mission, and purpose and its observations on community service.

We so often forget what school is all about—that is not just book learning but an experience. Big colleges emphasize the college life aspect, but students lose that sense often in the focus on academic achievement. The community college integrates, in a special way, that learning is an experience because of the unique interaction of academia, vocational focus, and community service. The selections from the catalog, mentioned above, illustrate that point:

[From the West Shore Community College, 1990-1992 Catalog]

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

The people of the area voted to establish West Shore Community College in 1967 and in 1968 the college began serving the needs of students. The college district includes all of Mason County, most of Manistee County, and parts of Lake, Newaygo, and Oceana counties. A specific description of the college district can be found on page 21. In the true spirit of a community college, West Shore's

instructional programs prepare students for immediate employment and/or provide a sound two-year base from which they can continue work toward a bachelor's degree. A seven member board of trustees, elected at-large from the college district, provides leadership and direction for the college's overall operation.

ACCREDITATION

West Shore Community College is accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. The college will accept credit from institutions which are accredited by any of the following organizations: American Association of Bible Colleges, Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, National Home Study Council, New England Association of Colleges and Schools, North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, Northwest Association of Colleges and Schools, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and Western Association of Colleges and Schools.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY, MISSION AND PURPOSE

The Philosophy Statement of West Shore Community College expresses the beliefs which guide the college in providing service to its unique community. We believe:

1. In the dignity and worth of all individuals and that equal opportunity is essential in all educational and employment practices.
2. Our community is best served by maintaining an open door admissions policy.
3. That learning is a lifelong process and that encouragement and opportunity for continued learning should be accorded to all individuals.
4. Education should help individuals in their chosen field as well as provide opportunities for personal enrichment.
5. Individuals should learn to think independently, value logical and tested conclusions, develop problem solving abilities, appreciate and express creativity, and practice sound interpersonal skills in order to contribute effectively in a complex and changing society.
6. That West Shore Community College is in a position to affect the quality of life in the community by acting as a catalyst for growth and raising the level of personal aspiration.

7. The college is an integral part of the community it serves and must assist identifying and responding to needs and interests.

8. There is no substitute for the pursuit of excellence in delivering educational services.

The Mission Statements of West Shore Community College describe the unique role the college plays and the responsibilities it accepts for its community. We perceive our mission to be:

1. As a public comprehensive college, West Shore Community College serves a large and primarily rural area in west central Michigan and provides one- and two-year occupational programs and two-year baccalaureate-oriented programs.
2. As the only postsecondary institution in the community, the college has an especially strong commitment to meeting the wide range of needs of groups and individuals of all ages.
3. Continual effort is made to serve the community in meeting its various educational, social, cultural, and economic needs by providing facilities, resources, coordination and leadership.

West Shore Community College focuses institutional action through Purpose State-

ments which reflect the philosophy and mission of the college. We implement our mission by providing:

1. One- and two-year occupational and two-year baccalaureate-oriented programs for all postsecondary students who can benefit.
2. Encouragement and opportunity for all age groups to participate in programs which contribute to individual and community growth.
3. Cooperative occupational program opportunities for area secondary students.
4. A range of accessible and economical educational services through varied formats, schedules, geographic locations, and financial assistance.
5. A community center for recreation, meetings, workshops, and other activities.
6. Educational programming related to economic and employment realities of the area served.
7. Expanded career option through cooperation with area business and industry.
8. Technical assistance to area business and industry to enhance employment opportunities in the college service area.
9. Comprehensive programs which integrate communications, math, science, and humanities which collectively foster development of interpersonal skills, logical reasoning ability, creativity, and problem solving skills.
10. An opportunity to develop skills needed to enter and succeed in programs.
11. Assistance in developing job search skills and placement.
12. Support for making informed decisions regarding abilities, achievements, and behavior through testing, evaluation, and counseling.
13. Various opportunities to promote development of cultural appreciation, leadership skills, and social awareness.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The college serves the area in a number of ways in addition to offering instructional programs. West Shore is involved in activities to promote the economic development of the area, most of which are coordinated by the WSCC Business and Industrial Development Institute; the college's library and audio visual services are available for use by the public; the college regularly offers open-to-the-public enrichment opportunities, such as a series of cultural arts programs, theatre productions, choir concerts, and art exhibits; career counseling services are available to the public; for area employers the Placement Center is a source of full- and part-time employees; college facilities, including meeting rooms and dining services, are available to the public; and the general public is welcome to use the Recreation Center's swimming pool, racquetball and tennis courts, basketball arena, weight room, and other facilities for only a minimum charge. The college also offers non-credit community service classes designed to meet the general interest needs of area residents.

Too often the local community college is seen as the school that you go to when you can't make it anyplace else. That is, of course, a perversion of the truth that it is the place you go so you can make it everywhere else.

And West Shore Community College continues to strive to make itself the best possible example of that truth. I am proud to have been able, over the years, to support this growth and development.

Indeed, I believe that the type of interdependent and matching support which characterizes community colleges is an outstand-

ing example of how Federal assistance is best used: To energize local interest and participation.

As we celebrate the present, I want to congratulate Dr. William Anderson, president of West Shore Community College, his colleagues, and his charges—the teachers and students who show that the concept works. I also want to demonstrate the continuing growth and involvement of the college in the community by two last articles, one from the Manistee News Advocate, and another from the Ludington Daily News on expansion plans and continued community participation. Included is a pat on the back that I share with my colleagues for our small contribution to the next 25 years—and to a community glowing rich from the light of knowledge and service.

[From the Manistee News Advocate, Jan. 29, 1992]

WSCC GEARS UP FOR THE FUTURE

We were pleased to learn that West Shore Community College is moving ahead with plans to expand its tech center. Just last week the board approved the three-phase construction timetable for the \$3.6 million facility with some ambitious goals in mind: Deliver high tech training for workers in the manufacturing sector.

Forge a partnership with intermediate school districts to offer math and science programs to high school students.

Offer continuing education to members of the business world.

The college also wants to add classroom space and shuffle around existing programs.

Who is going to pay for this ambitious project? Don't worry, there are no plans to fund it by asking taxpayers for a millage hike. Instead, the college has secured funding from various sources including state and federal grants.

Funding has already been secured for Phase I and will come from a vocational educational grant, technical preparation grant, private contributions and the college itself. Construction bids will be received by the end of February for the first phase which is estimated to cost \$1.7 million.

The college will learn in late February if it will receive an \$800,000 grant from the U.S. Economic Development Administration to pay for Phase II. Phase III funding will hopefully come from the state's capital improvement funds when that program is revived.

West Shore should be applauded for its continual push for retraining of the local workforce to help business become more competitive in what is now an international workplace. And for the willingness to not only prepare college students for an ever increasing technological world but high schoolers as well. The Mason-Lake Intermediate School District has already forged a partnership with WSCC when the two jointly applied for the \$300,000 Technical Preparation Partnership grant for Phase I.

The match and science center will serve intermediate school districts from Lake, Mason and Oceana counties, and possibly Manistee.

We are fortunate to have a visionary community college, one that knows and understands what it takes to invest and prepare our youth for the working world tomorrow. The college should also be commended for realizing, that the only way to compete in today's marketplace is to offer retraining and more opportunities to today's workforce.

Governor Engler, in his state of the state address last week, praised the role the com-

munity college plays today. WSCC could be his shining example and we hope it receives the rewards it deserves such as some the new programs to come out of the Engler administration.

Keeps up the good work, WSCC.

[From the Ludington Daily News, Feb. 11, 1992]

CONGRATULATIONS, WSCC

Congratulations to West Shore Community College for its award of an \$800,000 grant for its proposed technical center. Federal government grants are not easily obtained during times of budgetary constraints. WSCC received not only some funding, but the full amount of its request. That says a lot for the college and the program.

The WSCC technical center will be built in three phases, beginning March 6. Phase one will include facilities for training in machine tooling; computer-aided design and manufacturing electronics. Phase two includes business, math and science class areas. Phase three will include space for nursing and other program expansions.

Also to be congratulated are the Mason-Lake Intermediate School District and its six member school districts—Baldwin, Pentwater, Free Soil, Mason County Eastern and Central and Ludington. These school units formed, with the college, the Technical Preparation Partnership to improve technical training for area high school students.

The partnership originally was formed to address the needs of students who do not plan to further their education beyond high school. The coordinated technical training efforts will accomplish that objective.

But the same programs, the same facilities can also help college-bound students receive more highly-technical training than previously had been available. These programs with more modern equipment, also can help adults improve their job skills in technical areas.

These benefits would not be available in this area were it not for the cooperation of our local schools and college. Instead of half of the programs being offered in a couple of districts, and few or none in other districts, all programs are offered to residents of all districts—and without costly duplication of offerings.

We ask our public servants to be innovative, efficient and fiscally prudent. Sometimes we ask for miracles. This time we got one. Congratulations!

HEAL THE BAY'S FIRST ANNUAL BRING BACK THE BEACH BENEFIT HONORS FELICIA MARCUS AND CINDY HARRELL-HORN

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to congratulate both Heal the Bay on the occasion of its first annual Bring Back the Beach Benefit, Saturday, April 11, 1992, and its honorees and long time supporters, Felicia Marcus and Cindy Harrell-Horn.

Felicia and Cindy have both been with Heal the Bay from its small beginnings in 1985, through the long struggle to establishing itself as a premier environmental organization.

Felicia Marcus is one of the original six founders, who met one evening to discuss their willingness to protest a request by the city of Los Angeles to continue dumping partially treated sewage into the Santa Monica Bay. With Felicia leading the way as counsel, Heal the Bay joined in an EPA lawsuit against the city of Los Angeles, citing gross violations of the Clean Water Act. Felicia was instrumental in gaining for Heal the Bay "Friend of the Court" status, carrying the obligation of overseeing the terms of the consent decree which settled the EPA lawsuit. Her work has resulted in visible improvement in the city of Los Angeles's environmental efforts, including the creation of a stormwater management division.

Felicia's political savvy has been a great help in gaining respect for Heal the Bay and creating the cooperative working relationship it now has with local and Federal governments. She also works closely with local businesses, helping them install source reduction programs in order to improve waste minimalization. Felicia has worked with many other organizations as well: as director of Litigation for Public Counsel, the largest public interest law firm in the country, working on the Los Angeles City Attorney's Environmental Protection Section, and serving as commissioner for the Los Angeles Environmental Quality Board. She is currently serving as commissioner for the city of Los Angeles Board of Public Works.

Cindy Harrell-Horn has been an instrumental part of Heal the Bay since its first annual meeting. She was one of only 100 people attending an all-day meeting in a cold, dirty office building awaiting demolition. Without announcing any of her remarkable talents or connections, she quietly volunteered to help out on the newly formed fundraising committee. The first result of Cindy's offer to help out resulted in an amazingly successful house party fundraiser that same summer which raised \$50,000 for Heal the Bay programs, office space, and staff.

As a board member, Cindy has raised Heal the Bay to a new level of strength and effectiveness, single-handedly raising or giving \$250,000 to the organization within a 5-year period. Cindy's openness, honesty, and willingness to take on any task despite the pressure of formidable odds or deadlines has set the tone for the group.

Heal the Bay is not the only organization to benefit from Cindy's commitment to the environment. She has been a board member of the Environmental Media Association, a co-founding board member of the Coalition for Clean Air, and a board member of Tree People. In 1991, Cindy was appointed to the Environmental Education Advisory Council of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency National Environmental Education Act. Along with the admiration of the environmental community, Cindy shares the love and support of her husband, Alan, and their two daughters, Cassidy and Cody, all of whom share her dedication to bringing life back to our bay.

In view of their immense efforts on behalf of the struggling life of the Santa Monica Bay, it is my extreme pleasure to ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in thanking and congratulating Felicia Marcus, Cindy Harrell-Horn, and Heal the Bay on this great occasion. We wish all of you years of continued success.

SKELTON SPEAKS AT DECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY OF THE U.S.S. "MISSOURI"

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, I had the honor of being the principal speaker at the decommissioning ceremony of the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Long Beach, CA. It was a bittersweet occasion. The *Missouri* is the last of the battleships to be in active service, but she also distinguished herself in the war with Iraq a little over 1 year ago.

The occasion also marked the retirement of the ship's commanding officer, Capt. Albert Kaiss, who served the Navy with great distinction for 30 years. My address on the occasion of the decommissioning is set forth as follows:

SPEECH BY HON. IKE SKELTON

INTRODUCTION

This is a sad day, and yet it is also a day of celebration: Sad, because this grand battleship named after our State of Missouri is being decommissioned; a celebration, because we honor the ship after having once again participated in the defeat of tyranny.

Almost 6 years ago, on May 10, 1986, I had the great pleasure and honor to speak at the recommissioning ceremony of this historic ship in San Francisco Bay. Present on that occasion was our own Capt. Lee Kaiss and the ship's sponsor, Margaret Truman Daniel. While not that long ago nor that far away, that event took place in a completely different era. Then we were in the final stages of the cold war, though we did not know it at the time. Little did we suspect that within a few years the cold war would come to an end and that the Soviet Union would disappear soon thereafter.

THREE VICTORIES

Today, we can look back and celebrate three American victories. While the near-term future is marked by turbulence and uncertainty in the world, we need to remind ourselves of the great achievements of our country. We led and played the key role on the winning side in the two epic struggles of this century—the fight against fascism and the less costly but more complex struggle against Soviet communism. The third and most recent struggle was the war that took place in the Persian Gulf just a little over 1 year ago.

That first struggle, the fight against fascism, ended with a brief 23-minute ceremony that took place on board this ship—on these very decks. Representatives of Imperial Japan signed the document of surrender here in the presence of Adm. Chester Nimitz, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and other American military leaders of the day. This event followed this ship's extensive combat in the Pacific theater.

That second struggle, the fight against communism, began almost immediately after the conclusion of the first. The cold war—described by President John F. Kennedy as the long twilight struggle—was violent at times, as evidenced by the North Korean invasion into the south in 1950. The U.S.S. *Missouri* was the first American ship to reach Korean waters and bombard the enemy. Her role was significant, helping create a diversion for the famed marine landing at Inchon.

The third struggle took place last year. The Persian Gulf war was a stunning victory. The flower of America's youth sailed the ships, attacked across the desert, and flew in combat to defeat a brutal foe. The "Mighty Mo" again participated in a historic American victory. This ship and her sister ship, the *Wisconsin*, were among the first ships to fire Tomahawk cruise missiles in combat, at the beginning of operation Desert Storm. The *Missouri* also provided naval gunfire support with her mighty 16-inch guns against Iraqi targets in Kuwait. She fired nearly 800 rounds, more than 1,000,000 pounds of ordnance on target. What a perfect blend of new and old weapons technology. This ship proved faithful to her motto: "Ready for sea and always ready to answer the call of battle."

The *Missouri* received three battle stars for World War II service and five for Korean service. She also received two campaign ribbons for action in the Persian Gulf.

A NOTE OF WARNING

But in the midst of this celebration of our success, let me sound a note of warning to my fellow countrymen. In 1935 we were engaged in the fourth naval disarmament conference with the leading naval powers of the world. This was 3 years after the advent of Hitler to power in Germany. The seeds of the second World War had already been sown, but we ignored the gathering storm and were caught unprepared when it came.

Years earlier in 1923, Maj. George C. Marshall, the future World War II Army Chief of Staff, noted "the regular cycle in the doing and undoing of measures for the national defense." He observed that, "We start in the making of adequate provisions and then turn abruptly in the opposite direction and abolish what has just been done." Today, we are in the midst of making one of those changes in direction. This is now the eighth year of real defense budget cuts, and we know that more dramatic reductions are in store.

Secretary Cheney and General Powell crafted a plan 1½ years ago that will result in a 25-percent reduction in the size of our forces and the size of the defense budget. A further cut of \$50 billion over the next 5 years has been recommended by the President as a result of events last August in Moscow when the old Communist order finally collapsed. I believe the Secretary and his military advisers have put together a pretty good plan, not perfect, but pretty good. But to readjust the plan every year in a dramatic fashion as some would have them do, is simply more than we should do in light of the uncertainty of the world around us.

As many of you know so well, there are more than a few self-styled defense experts, who would increase the pace and extent of the planned cuts. My warning is against our Nation engaging in a military disarmament binge. In 1997, our Nation's military forces would be at the breaking point in responding to a Desert Storm contingency and a conflict in Korea at the same time. General Powell acknowledged this troubling possibility in testimony before the Congress a few weeks ago.

Those who would slash our military even further than the planned 25 percent reduction, while sincere and well-meaning, lack an understanding of history's lessons. Time and time again, in this century we have followed the dangerous and costly path of demobilization, disarmament, and unpreparedness, only to regret that course of action a few short years later.

After the first World War we withdrew from world affairs and allowed our military

to wither away. After our tremendous victory over Germany and Japan in 1945 we once again cut our military. And once again, we were caught unprepared when war broke out in Korea less than 5 years later.

Each of the Services will experience substantial reductions. The Navy, for example, reached a high water mark of 570 ships in its effort to build to 600 ships. This past December there were 499 ships in the Fleet and current plans will have the Navy at the 450-ship level by 1997.

If we go much more beyond these cuts in force structure, we will end up in the same situation in which we have found ourselves after almost every other war we have fought in our history—with a military force ill-prepared to fight. We should remember the high cost of unpreparedness: Bataan in 1941, the Kasserine Pass in 1942, Pusan in 1950, and Desert One in 1980. This cost was paid by the blood of young Americans in uniform. Never again should we allow this to happen. Let us learn from history rather than repeat it.

We still live in a dangerous and uncertain world. The kaleidoscope of the future is unpredictable. Few foresaw the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the North Korean invasion into the south, or Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. The American people understand George Washington's wise counsel that "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." I am convinced they will support measures needed to maintain an adequate and credible national defense.

A BITTERSWEET OCCASION

In many ways today's ceremony is a bitter-sweet occasion. Those men who helped bring this ship back to life almost 6 years ago and those who followed in their footsteps can take great comfort and pride in having contributed to victory in the cold war against the Soviet Union and an impressive victory in the Persian Gulf against Iraq.

As many of you know, this is the fourth navy ship to bear the name *Missouri*. The third U.S.C. *Missouri* was part of the "Great White Fleet" that sailed round the world in the first decade of this century. That cruise made the point that American naval might could penetrate any waters. My father served aboard her during World War I, the Great War. That explains the special affection I have for this successor ship *Missouri*.

Those who have served on this ship before you, since its original commissioning in June 1944, know of its contributions in both war and peace. First Class Machinist's Mate Chester R. Gray, from Houston, MI, served on this ship from its original commissioning until he was discharged in July 1946. He witnessed the surrender ceremony only a few feet away from where it took place.

In March 1946, the *Missouri* transported the remains of the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, Melmet Munir Ertegun, back to Turkey. She rendered full honors, firing a 19-gun salute during both the transfer of the remains and the funeral ashore of the late Ambassador. On the return trip she pulled into the port of Piraeus, Greece. By these visits she gave visible proof of America's interest in maintaining the independence of both Greece and Turkey. Both countries had come under pressure from Joseph Stalin.

She signaled America's determination to remain involved in the world in September 1947. The *Missouri* arrived in Rio De Janeiro on August 30 for the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Hemisphere Peace and Security. President Truman boarded the ship on September 2, 1947, to celebrate the signing of the Rio Treaty, which

broadened the Monroe Doctrine. The treaty stipulated that an attack on one of the signatory American states would be considered an attack on all.

FROM BLUE WATER TO BROWN WATER

If these are events that we can look back on with pride, let me state my regret that the Navy did not ask Congress to preserve this wonderful ship for use in possible future actions. Trafalgar, Jutland, the Coral Sea, and the battle of the Atlantic are just some of the naval engagements that continue to stir the imagination of today's naval officers. But I fear that much the way an earlier generation of Army officers proved reluctant to move beyond the horse cavalry, today's generation of naval officers may be unwilling to face the challenge that fighting close to shore entails.

The Navy must move from a blue water orientation—from fighting on the high seas—to a brown water one—to fighting coastal engagements. This ship and its three Iowa-class sister ships would be quite suitable for this new mission.

A few years ago the Navy considered keeping one of the activated battleships in the Ready Reserve fleet, oriented towards the Caribbean. One of the four ships should be kept in the Ready Reserve fleet if only to fill the naval gunfire support role for Marines that we saw in the Persian Gulf early last year. We may yet be forced by events in the future to reconsider such an idea.

FINAL WORDS

And, now, some final words—to the ship's skipper, Capt. Albert Lee Kaiss, and the ship's crew. Yours has been a task to which you have brought professionalism, intelligence, and steadiness of purpose. This Nation of ours put a sacred trust in your hands and you guarded it well. Your countrymen saw this in a war fought a little more than 1 year ago. I had the personal privilege to see how you conducted yourselves during the 50th anniversary ceremony recalling the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Over these past six years you have done your duty much the way former generations of sailors did theirs on this same ship and its three namesakes.

Captain Kaiss, you are truly a role model for future officers who will wear the Navy blue. You have the distinction of being the only commanding officer in American naval history who ever put a ship in commission and took it out. You are the last battleship Captain. The officers and men of the *Missouri* are grateful that you brought them back from war without a casualty.

I know that this is also a retirement ceremony for you. You have served our Nation for 30 years on active duty. This is a day of mixed emotions for you and your men. There are in this audience today men who served with you on other ships. It is a tribute to you and your leadership that they have come to wish "their" captain a fond farewell. Let me thank you also, on behalf of the people of Missouri and America too, for a job well done. You have made us proud.

The mission of the U.S.S. *Missouri* is over, at least for now. She was the last battleship built by this Nation and it is only fitting that she is the last battleship to leave service. But the mission goes on. The Navy has been called upon on many occasions in our nation's short history, especially in this century, to give service in the cause of freedom. The Navy will continue to be a calling for you and your comrades who have the privilege of wearing the uniform of one of our country's Armed Forces. You more than

most understand that ours is a seafaring nation. We depend upon seaborne commerce. The only way to secure our interests throughout the world is to maintain a strong Navy.

The spirit of this ship will live on in those men who retire her today and who move on to man ships elsewhere in the fleet. You will always be able to call yourselves battleship sailors.

The men of this ship know better than most that the Iowa-class battleships still have 10 to 20 years of useful, active functioning life. The day may come when they will be recalled to our Nation's service yet once again. I ask you, Captain Kaiss, and the men of this ship to record the lessons, to keep the faith with the future so that if that time ever comes, future sailors will benefit from your experience the way you benefited from the experience of your battleship predecessors.

Thank you for all you have done. May God bless all of you who have sailed with this ship over the years. As Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote:

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant O'er our fears,
Are all with thee, —are all with thee!

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 9, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Endangered Species Act.

SD-406

Finance

Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2077, to provide for optional State coverage of coordinated care, and to improve Federal requirements with respect to the provision of coordinated care by health maintenance organizations in order to allow States to reduce costs and improve quality care in contracting for managed care services under the Medicaid program.

SD-215

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1607, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the effects of changing Federal technology policies on economic development.

SR-253

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To continue hearings on the implementation of immigration sanctions against employers.

SD-226

APRIL 28

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

Board meeting, to consider pending business.

Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Smithsonian Institution.

SD-116

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the education and employment of veterans.

SR-418

APRIL 29

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to mark up S. 976, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1996 for programs of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.

S-146, Capitol

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To continue hearings on policy issues concerning cable compulsory license and the satellite carrier compulsory license provisions of the Copyright Act of 1976.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 21, to provide for the protection of public lands in the California desert, H.R. 2929, to designate certain lands in the California desert as wilderness, and to establish the Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks, and S. 2393, to designate certain lands in the State of California as wilderness.

SD-366

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Transit Agency, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on S. 21, to provide for the protection of public lands in the California desert, H.R. 2929, to designate certain lands in the California desert as wilderness, and to establish the Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks, and S. 2393, to designate certain lands in the State of California as wilderness.

SD-366

MAY 5

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2297, to enable the United States to maintain its leadership in land remote sensing by providing data continuity for the Landsat program, by establishing a new national land remote sensing policy.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on the science concerning global climate change.

SD-366

Rules and Administration
 To hold hearings on S.J.Res. 221, providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray, of Illinois, as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, S.J.Res. 275, providing for the appointment of Wesley Samuel Williams, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and other pending regent appointments.

SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs
 To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

SR-485

10:00 a.m.
 Rules and Administration
 To hold oversight hearings on the Smithsonian Institution.

SR-301

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Environmental Protection Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the conservation of the northern spotted owl and the ecosystem upon which it depends under the Endangered Species Act and other Federal laws.

SD-406

MAY 12

9:00 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on energy policy implications of global climate change and international agreements regarding carbon dioxide emissions.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Energy.

SD-116

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.
 Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar and administrative business.

SR-301

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

MAY 20

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

SD-138

JUNE 4

10:00 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Merchant Marine Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine issues relating to maritime reform.

SR-253

JUNE 9

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for water resources development programs.

SD-406

