

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GETTING TO THE HEART OF THE PROBLEM

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of all of my colleagues the following article that was in Newsweek on June 28, 1993. George F. Will really gets to the heart of the problem with the Senate's attempt at campaign reform. If the Supreme Court does not reject this bill because of first amendment infringement then it will give a big boost to incumbents and present a major set back to challengers.

SO, WE TALK TOO MUCH?

(By George F. Will)

Washington's political class and its journalistic echoes are celebrating Senate passage, on a mostly party-line vote, of a "reform" that constitutes the boldest attack on freedom of speech since enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798. The campaign finance bill would ration political speech. Fortunately, it is so flagrantly unconstitutional that the Supreme Court will fling it back across First Street, N.E., with a two-word opinion: "Good grief!"

The reformers begin, as their ilk usually does, with a thumping but unargued certitude: campaigns involve "too much" money. (In 1992 congressional races involved a sum equal to 40 percent of what Americans spent on yogurt. Given the government's increasing intrusiveness and capacity to do harm, it is arguable that we spend too little on the dissemination of political discourse.) But reformers eager to limit spending have a problem: mandatory spending limits are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court acknowledges that the First Amendment protects "the indispensable conditions for meaningful communication," which includes spending for the dissemination of speech. The reformers' impossible task is to gin up "incentives" powerful enough to coerce candidates into accepting limits that can be labeled "voluntary."

The Senate bill's original incentive was public financing, coupled with various punishments for privately financed candidates who choose not to sell their First Amendment rights for taxpayers' dollars and who exceed the government's stipulated ration of permissible spending/speech. Most taxpayers detest public financing. ("Food stamps for politicians," says Sen. Mitch McConnell, the Kentucky Republican who will lead the constitutional challenge if anything like this bill becomes law.) So the bill was changed—and made even more grossly unconstitutional. Now it limits public funding to candidates whose opponents spend/speak in excess of government limits. The funds for the subsidy are to come from taxing, at the top corporate rate, all contributions to the candidate who has chosen to exercise his free speech rights with private funding. So 35 percent of people's contributions to a privately

funded candidate would be expropriated and given to his opponent. This is part of the punishment system designed to produce "voluntary" acceptance of spending limits.

But the Court says the government cannot require people "to pay a tax for the exercise of that which the First Amendment has made a high constitutional privilege." The Court says that the "power to tax the exercise of a right is the power to control or suppress the exercise of its enjoyment" and is "as potent as the power of censorship."

Sen. Fritz Hollings, the South Carolina Democrat, is a passionate advocate of spending limits but at least has the gumption to attack the First Amendment frontally. The Senate bill amounts, he says candidly, to "coercing people to accept spending limits while pretending it is voluntary." Because "everyone knows what we are doing is unconstitutional," he proposes to make coercion constitutional. He would withdraw First Amendment protection from the most important speech—political discourse. And the Senate has adopted (52-43) his resolution urging Congress to send to the states this constitutional amendment: Congress and the states "shall have power to set reasonable limits on campaign expenditures by, in support of, or in opposition to any candidate in any primary or other election" for federal, state or local office.

Hollings claims—you have to admire his brass—that carving this huge hole in the First Amendment would be "a big boost to free speech." But by "free" he means "fair," and by "fair" he means equal amounts of speech—the permissible amounts to be decided by incumbents in Congress and state legislatures. Note also the power to limit spending not only "by" but even "in support of, or in opposition to" candidates. The 52 senators who voted for this included many who three years ago stoutly (and rightly) opposed carving out even a small exception to First Amendment protections in order to ban flag-burning. But now these incumbents want to empower incumbents to hack away at the Bill of Rights in order to shrink the permissible amount of political discourse.

GOVERNMENT MICROMANAGEMENT

The Senate bill would ban or limit spending by political action committees. It would require privately funded candidates to say in their broadcast advertisements that "the candidate has not agreed to voluntary campaign limits." (This speech regulation is grossly unconstitutional because it favors a particular point of view, and because the Court has held that the First Amendment protects the freedom to choose, "both what to say and what not to say.") All this government micromanagement of political speech is supposed to usher in the reign of "fairness" (as incumbents define it, of course).

Incumbents can live happily with spending limits. Incumbents will write the limits, perhaps not altogether altruistically. And spending is the way challengers can combat incumbents' advantages such as name recognition, access to media and franked mail. Besides, the most important and plentiful money spent for political purposes is dispensed entirely by incumbents. It is called the federal budget—\$1.5 trillion this year and

rising. Federal spending (along with myriad regulations and subsidizing activities such as protectionist measures) often is vote-buying.

It is instructive that when the Senate voted to empower government to ration political speech, and even endorse amending the First Amendment, there was no outcry from journalists. Most of them are liberals and so are disposed to like government regulation of (other people's) lives. Besides, journalists know that government rationing of political speech by candidates will enlarge the importance of journalists' unlimited speech.

The Senate bill's premise is that there is "too much" political speech and some is by undesirable elements (PACs), so government control is needed to make the nation's political speech healthier. Our governments cannot balance their budgets or even suppress the gunfire in America's (potholed) streets. It would be seemly if politicians would get on with such basic tasks, rather than with the mischief of making mincemeat of the First Amendment.

REFORM OF COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AND PROCESS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress will complete its public hearings on the subject of congressional reform. The Joint Committee will now sort through the hundreds of hours of testimony it received, in order to develop a set of reform recommendations to be presented to the congressional leadership and American people.

Reprinted below is an excerpt from testimony I presented to the Joint Committee on the subject of reform of committee structure and process.

TESTIMONY OF HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR., BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS ON THE REFORM OF COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AND PROCESS

My primary message today, the one that comes from my service on the Committee on Government Operations, is that special attention should be given to ensure that reforms considered by the Joint Committee reflect the importance of aggressive, effective, and most importantly responsible congressional oversight of cabinet departments, executive agencies, regulatory commissions and the presidency.

Volume after volume has been written with regard to Congressional oversight. In fact, attached to my statement is an extensive CRS bibliography on oversight, evidence, that there is hardly a shortage of information on the subject. Within that body of work, congressional authority for the conduct of oversight has been well-documented. For that reason, I will not repeat the constitutional and statutory basis for oversight.

● 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.

However, as the National Academy of Public Administration pointed out in its 1988 report on congressional oversight of regulatory agencies, oversight permeates the activities of Congress. It is central to developing the budget, enacting legislation, confirming presidential appointees and serving constituents.

Yet, while scholars are in general agreement regarding congressional authority for oversight, as well as the all-encompassing nature of oversight, Congress has chosen to experiment with a variety of structural models in implementing oversight. Also attached to my statement is a chapter from a document prepared by the Clerk of the House, the "Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives". The attached chapter covers the "Records of the Government Operations Committee and its Predecessors".

I won't quote from the chapter, but would urge Members and staff to take a moment to review the document. A study of the history of the Government Operations Committee and its fourteen predecessor committees, demonstrates the changing views of how oversight can best be advanced through committee structure.

At times, the House believed that a single oversight committee was most effective. That was the case in 1814, when the House established the Committee on Public Expenditures to examine and report whether moneys had been disbursed "conformably" with the law. The committee was also to report measures to increase the economy of the Departments and the accountability of officers.

Later, the House believed that a number of individual oversight committees assigned to a particular department would be most effective. In 1816, an organizational change was implemented, eventually leading to the establishment of eleven (11) standing oversight committees charged with overseeing specific departments. Committees on Expenditures in the Navy, Post Office, Treasury, State, War, Public Buildings, Interior, Justice, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor existed until 1927. As an aside, during his only term in the House, Abraham Lincoln was assigned, like many first-term members, to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

In 1927, the House went back to the idea of a single oversight committee with the establishment of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. It was not until 1952, that the Committee was renamed the Committee on Government Operations. You will recognize many of the names listed in the final attachment to my statement, a roster of all of the Members who have served on the Committee on Government Operations.

The Clerk's report traces the ups and downs of Government Operations' influence and activities, while at the same time noting that the Committee's broad oversight jurisdiction overlaps with most other standing committees. The Committee has other jurisdiction and responsibilities, such as: jurisdiction for budget and accounting measures other than appropriations; reorganizations in the executive branch; intergovernmental relationships; the national archives; oversight jurisdiction overlaps with most other standing committees.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMITTEE WITH BROAD OVERSIGHT JURISDICTION

I don't mean to leave the impression that the Government Operations Committee is the only committee in the House with oversight jurisdiction. House rules require other oversight efforts by standing committees.

Eight committees have special oversight authority to conduct comprehensive reviews of specific subject areas that are within the legislative jurisdiction of other committees. In addition, committees are authorized to create oversight subcommittees or to require their subcommittees to conduct oversight in their jurisdictional areas.

But no committee has the broad oversight jurisdiction of Government Operations. In particular, no committee has such broad oversight jurisdiction for programs it neither authorizes nor funds. That is one of the most critical factors setting Government Operations apart from other committees.

A committee that is neither the authorizer or appropriator of a program, agency or department, can often bring a level of objectivity to oversight that is otherwise impossible. Establishing, perpetuating, or funding a program creates a special relationship between a committee and that program. Meaning no disrespect to the Members or staff of the authorizing and appropriating committees, and I know there are countless examples of authorizing and appropriating committees performing excellent oversight, I am convinced that the oversight process is advanced by the existence of a committee whose primary responsibility is the oversight function.

In any change in the number, jurisdiction, and structure of committees, I would urge that the Joint Committee ensure that broad oversight jurisdiction continues to be assigned to a committee that is neither an authorizer or appropriator.

PROHIBITION ON OVERSIGHT/INVESTIGATIVE STAFF REPORTS

During the past few years, there has been a disturbing increase in a practice that has no place in the oversight process, the use of "staff reports". At times without a single hearing, without a vote of the Committee, without the review of the elected Members of the committee, and without an opportunity for dissenting views, staff reports have been printed, released and distributed at taxpayer expense.

These are not simple non-controversial reports. These are reports that have contained allegations of criminal misconduct on the part of government officials, charges of widespread fraud and massive government waste. The reports have often fallen short in virtually every measure of fairness, objectivity, professionalism and integrity. They have lacked the factual basis and threshold analysis from which informed, objective conclusions should be drawn.

The simple act of releasing these reports bestows some sort of "official" status. Even with a disclaimer on the cover, the press and the public fails to differentiate between legitimate committee reports and these unapproved and unauthorized staff reports.

If there are allegations of fraud, then by all means they should be investigated and the committee should take appropriate action. If criminal acts have been committed, the committee should investigate, with Members working on a bipartisan basis to fulfill their legislative and oversight responsibilities. If these oversight investigations are important enough to require countless staff hours and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, sometimes millions of dollars, then they are important enough for the Members of the Committee to have a role.

The issuance of staff reports by an oversight committee, is the equivalent of staff of the Appropriations Committee issuing their own appropriations bills, or staff of authorizing committees authorizing new programs. It is just plain wrong. Members of the Appro-

priations Committee report funding levels. Members of the authorizing committees report legislative authorizations, and Members of the oversight committee should report investigative oversight reports.

The oversight function is too important to have it tainted by this practice. The integrity and professionalism required for effective oversight is diminished by the release of these reports. There is only one reason for the issuance of a staff report, the desire to circumvent normal committee procedures. For these reasons and others, I strongly urge that the Joint Committee recommend a prohibition on oversight or investigative staff reports.

CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE BY THE MINORITY WHEN THE HOUSE AND PRESIDENT ARE OF THE SAME PARTY

In 1978, Congress passed the Inspectors General Act in an attempt to address problems inherent in agencies investigating themselves. Later, the Independent Counsel statute was passed to avoid any conflict-of-interest created by having the Attorney General investigate high-level officials of his or her party. Despite the recognition of the conflicts leading to these laws, there is a failure to recognize the conflict resulting from the chief oversight committee of the House being controlled by the same party controlling the White House. Again, with no disrespect to the Chairman or Democratic Members of the Government Operations Committee, the logic that applies to the Inspector General Act and the Independent Counsel statute should apply to the staffing and membership of the chief oversight committee of the House. For that reason, I strongly support the proposal that the majority membership, including the chairman, of the Committee on Government Operations, should be composed of Members of a major political party other than the political party of which the President of the United States is a member.

Short of the adoption of this proposal, the Joint Committee should consider the importance of ensuring that the oversight committee's minority has adequate resources to serve as an effective watchdog. Shortly after I was selected to serve as the Ranking Republican on the Government Operations Committee, I asked the minority staff to conduct a comprehensive review of the Committee's expenditures. What was found was more than a little troubling.

When fully staffed, there are only a total of 18 minority employees on the committee. In comparison, there are approximately 75 majority employees. When you break out the statutory staff, you are left with 7 minority investigative staffers as compared to 55 majority investigative staff. Eighty-four percent (84%) of the committee's expenditures are allocated to the majority, over \$4,608 million. The minority receives approximately \$900,000. Chairman Conyers is making a good faith effort to rectify the large disparity in minority-majority resources. Since January, we have seen improvements. However, we have a long ways to go. If circumstances lead to the same party controlling both the Congress and the White House, Congress has a special responsibility to ensure that the minority party has adequate resources to serve as an effective watchdog.

REFORM OF THE SUBPOENA PROCESS

The Joint Committee may wish to consider reforms in House rules governing subpoenas which would strengthen the ability of the minority to obtain documents and information. Again, this is of particular importance

when the Congress and White House are controlled by the same party. I propose that if there Members of a committee desire that a meeting be called to consider a motion to authorize and issue a subpoena, those members be allowed to file a written request to the Chairman for that meeting. If, within three days the chairman does not call the requested meeting, one-third of the members of the committee could file their written notice that a meeting be held, with such meeting required to take place. This reform does nothing more than require a committee to consider a subpoena if one-third of its members go on record in support of its consideration. Again, if we to have effective, aggressive and responsible oversight, the minority must have adequate resources and authority to fulfill its role as watchdog.

INHERENT COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS

Over the course of the past few years, a great many concerns have been voiced about the use of private contractors by executive branch agencies and departments. There have been efforts to redefine which activities are "inherently governmental functions", functions that should be performed by executive branch employees, not private contractors.

I would argue that there should be a recognition of "inherently committee functions". These are functions which would be performed by committee employees or Members, not detailees or private contractors. Organizing hearings, interviewing witnesses, preparing committee briefing materials, drafting statements and questions, writing investigative reports and legislative report language. These are activities and functions that should be the responsibility of committee staff, accountable to the Members of the Committee and subject to the laws and rules governing congressional employees.

There have been far too many examples when employees from the General Accounting Office, Congressional Research Service, executive branch agencies or departments, or private consultants, have virtually served as committee staff. Their role has not been limited to providing special expertise, but rather, they have performed the daily tasks associated with the job of a committee staffer.

Improvements have been made in limiting the use of GAO detailees and in ensuring that there is minority involvement in the decision to assign a detail to the Committee. In addition, the Comptroller General has finally taken action to put an end to open-ended details that have resulted in at least one GAO employee being detailed to Congress for six out of the last eight years.

However, even as we speak there are 29 GAO detailees assigned to Congress. Costs associated with the assignment of these employees will probably exceed \$1 million with every dollar paid for by the General Accounting Office. In 1990, GAO picked up the tab to the order of \$5.28 million. In 1991, the cost associated with detailees was \$4.27 million. In 1992, the cost was \$4.16 million.

While there are instances when it is appropriate and necessary to utilize detailed personnel, I would urge the Joint Committee to consider the concept of "inherent committee functions" and how it could best be incorporated in the Committee's recommendations for reform.

CONCLUSION

In reviewing the history of congressional oversight, it is apparent that some things have not changed much in the last 170 or so years.

Last January, President Clinton announced his National Performance Review,

intended to enhance accountability and improve effectiveness. In 1822 and 1828, the Government Operations' predecessor committee conducted surveys to determine whether governmental departments were structured in a manner that facilitated reviews for accountability.

Also, in January, an 1,800 page review of DoD procurement policy was released by the Section 800 panel. The report includes a discussion of "best value contracts", contracts which have been the subject of Government Operations' oversight hearings. In 1841, the Committee's predecessor reviewed contract procedures to determine what benefits, if any, were derived from a requirement to accept the lowest bids for products. This is the exact same question central to today's debate over "best value".

I could cite example after example where issues of current concern are identical to oversight concerns since the founding of the Republic. However, the point is not that the issues are the same, but that the need for vigilant oversight is just as important today as it was 200 years ago.

You face a huge challenge in sorting through the mass of information provided to the Joint Committee as part of its review of the organization of Congress. You have the respect and admiration of your colleagues as you devote time, energy and thought to this important task. I would welcome the chance to further discuss these issues with you or your staff at your convenience.

FORECASTING AND PREPARING FOR TORNADOS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 23, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FORECASTING AND PREPARING FOR TORNADOES

Warm, clear days make Indiana particularly enjoyable at this time of year. Unfortunately, this also is the time when we are most likely to experience occasional extreme weather. About 10,000 severe thunderstorms and 1,000 tornadoes strike U.S. communities each year. Indiana gets more than its fair share of these violent storms. In fact, only Florida and Oklahoma have a higher frequency of tornadoes per square mile. Tragically, over the past 30 years an average of 7 Hoosiers per year have died in tornadoes.

In a typical year most Indiana communities will experience 14 to 17 thunderstorms with winds upward of 58 miles per hour. About 22 tornadoes will strike the State. Most have surface wind speeds of 40 to 160 miles per hour, although occasionally they may exceed 300 m.p.h. The area of Indiana roughly bounded by Greensburg and Madison on the east, and Greencastle and Bloomington on the west, has been particularly vulnerable to tornadoes.

GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES

The Federal Government, working through the National Weather Service (NWS), is the Nation's principal weather forecaster. It also provides much of the weather research. Federal and State disaster relief helps communities and families recover from the most damaging storms. Once the President declares a major disaster, agencies from the

Small Business Administration to the IRS begin to help. For example, families may receive temporary housing assistance, disaster loans, individual and family grants, unemployment assistance, crisis counseling, and even tax relief. These efforts are coordinated through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and its Indiana counterpart, the State Emergency Management Agency. Last year, in the aftermath of destructive storms in July and August, \$60 million in Federal and State funds helped many communities in Indiana to recover.

NEW FORECASTING TECHNOLOGIES

What can be done to limit the destructiveness of violent storms? One approach is to improve our forecasting. The NWS Forecast Office in Indianapolis is installing a new "Doppler" radar system that should be operational by the first of September. It will allow forecasters to "see inside storms and detect wind driven rain that is carried toward or away from the radar. This will give them a clear indication of storm rotation and help them identify many severe storms in their early stages. In Oklahoma, where the new radar has been tested, lead time for tornado warnings has been increased from less than 4 minutes to up to 20 minutes. In a Florida trial, warning times for some severe storms were increased from 20 to 40 minutes.

The range of the new Indianapolis radar is 100-120 miles, which means that some areas of southern Indiana will not be reached. Fortunately, an identical system will be on-line in Louisville by the first of November. Within the next two years the Weather Service will have installed 150 Doppler systems nationwide. Included will be new radar at Paducah, Kentucky, and Wilmington, Ohio, increasing coverage for both southwestern and eastern Indiana.

Many other technological improvements to weather forecasting are planned for the next few years, including newly designed NWS satellites that will monitor North American weather from as far south as the equator and as far north as the polar region.

STORM SPOTTERS

Not all weather forecasting is technological. For example, the weather service will continue to depend heavily upon approximately 2,400 Hoosiers who serve as "storm spotters," relying simply on their eyes and ears, and quickly reporting their observation to the NWS. Official severe weather spotters take a two hour course from the NWS. Most report their observations on CB or ham radios. However, anyone can become an unofficial storm spotter by phoning the police to report severe weather or flash floods.

PREPAREDNESS

Forecasts can't help unless they reach residents in danger. One way to solve this problem is to purchase a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather radio. For about \$30 these radios come equipped with alarms that will warn residents—even when they are turned off—that a storm or flash flood watch or warning has been issued.

In the event that a tornado warning is issued for a particular area, the NWS recommends that residents in that area be prepared with disaster plans for home, school and work. For example, at home that would mean going to an underground storm shelter or a basement. For houses without them, a small enclosed room in the center of the house on the ground floor—such as a closet or a bathroom—may be the safest choice. Recent research suggests that modest reinforcing of the floor, walls and ceiling of such a room greatly increases its safety.

Assessments of damages to homes struck by tornadoes suggest two other common cor-rectable problems. First, many roofs are at-tached to house walls by only a few nails and the force of gravity. Tornadoes attack not only with powerful winds at their perim-eters, but also with equally potent upward suctioning winds at their centers. These winds often lift roofs off of houses and toss them aside. Securing roofs with bolts can greatly reduce the risk. The second related problem is that garage doors often are the weak link in a house's construction. A 1982 study of the damage caused by a tornado in Nebraska, found that half of the roof damage was found in houses with garage doors that faced the oncoming tornado. So, temporary or permanent reinforcing of garage doors may prevent some damage and injuries.

Free preparedness guides on both torna-does and flash floods, as well as a free storm spotter's guide, are available from the National Severe Storms Center, Room 1728, 601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

CONCLUSION

While we cannot legislate away tornadoes, we can improve weather forecasting and help Hoosiers prepare for, and recover from, se-vere weather. The installation of new radar networks should significantly improve se-vere storm warning times. I will continue to monitor and support forecasting improve-ments, as well as government programs that provide disaster relief.

GAYS IN THE MILITARY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, Mike Royko has never been more on target.

His article follows:

GAYS IN THE MILITARY—THE ISSUE IS NOT DISCRIMINATION

(By Mike Royko)

President Bill Clinton is being squeezed on the issue of gays in the military. Gays de-mand that he lift the ban on them. But the generals and admirals say, please, spare us this massive migraine.

If Clinton wants maximum effectiveness from the military, he'll try to squirm out of his political promise to end the ban. He can't soothe both sides on this issue. If he keeps his word, he'll anger the military and a large segment of America. If he breaks his prom-ise, he'll anger gays and their Hollywood supporters, who gave him votes and money last year.

Were I asked to cast a tie-breaking vote, it would be for the military. They know more about what it takes to win wars than Bar-bara Streisand or the Gay and Lesbian Alli-ance.

And if the Pentagon had done a better job of arguing its case, the vast majority of Americans would agree. Instead, gays have skillfully used the media to argue that the military ban is nothing more than discrim-ination. Those who disagree are called gay-bashers.

"We're caught in a propaganda war being waged by the media and gay lobbyists," Lt. Col. Robert Maginnis recently wrote. "Most media members who advocate lifting the ban never served in the military. They don't un-derstand the lack of privacy and forced inti-macy in the barracks."

He's right. Military life is unique. The ci-vilian job closest to soldiering is being a cop. There are gay cops, and that's okay. But as a cop, you work your shift and go home. You don't live on a ship with another cop 24 hours a day. You don't shower and sleep near him for months at a time.

And since we're talking about sex—specifi-cally a form of sex that most Americans con-sider morally wrong—anybody who says that it won't affect morale and discipline in the military has never been in a barracks or on a crowded troopship.

Yes, there are polls that tell us that more than 40 percent of Americans think the gay ban should be lifted. These polls are about as meaningful as those that say ten percent of Americans believe Elvis lives. A poll limited to those in the military and those who have served would show that an overwhelming majority would be against lifting the ban.

They know that most who volunteer to serve in our military have conservative, mid-dle-class, God-country-family values. It's a conformist organization, from haircut to stockings. And it places less value on indi-vidual rights than on the unit as a whole. It has its own laws and justice system, which by civilian standards would be considered au-thoritarian. Maybe you don't want to live that way, but if we are going to fight wars it works.

If gays are accepted by the military, they will demand change. Some activists will probably push for a gay quota at West Point.

There's nothing wrong with change if it has a positive purpose. This doesn't. We're not talking about patriotism, love of coun-try, sacrifice. Gay obsessives—not to be con-fused with ordinary people who happen to be gay—have an agenda: total self acceptance. And they are using the military ban as a blue chip in their poker game.

A gay Washington lawyer summed it up when he told the New York Times; "Any in-struments that defer or delegate this issue to the military are inherently suspect."

Hey, lawyer, this country's military has won many more battles than it has lost. When it comes to fighting Gen. Colin Pow-ell's views are less suspect than those of a Washington lawyer who hasn't spent one minute in combat. From ousting Saddam from Kuwait to helping Somalia, our mili-tary has been effective. As the saying goes, if it ain't broke, don't fix it.

And the militant gay agenda has nothing to do with fixing it. Just the opposite.

IN MEMORY OF COUNCILMAN LORIN L. WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great Nevadan.

Mr. Lorin L. Williams served as a city coun-cilman in the city of Henderson for 22 of the last 32 years. Six of those years he served as mayor of Henderson. His distinguished career of public service began in 1961, in an election he won by just six votes. At that time, 32 years ago, the city of Henderson consisted of few more than 13,000 souls. When Lorin Wil-liams last won election to the Henderson City Council, that once small town had grown into a city of almost 100,000 people.

Lorin Williams played no small role in that tremendous growth. Through the years, Lorin's

whole focus was the growth of Henderson and the development of the city that had been his home since 1950. Although men as successful as he might have been tempted to test the waters in a larger political pond, Lorin was not. To him, the ultimate challenge waited for him at the local level. Lorin told friends, he liked municipal politics because "that is where the action is." It was where he could really make a difference.

And what a difference he made. Few Nev-adans possessed the foresight Williams dis-played for 30 years. City oldtimers recall that in the 1970's, Lorin had a vision for the city that few shared. Where cars and trucks once kicked up dust off dirt roads, today thousands of people pass by on the major thoroughfares that make up the streets and roads of a thriv-ing modern community. The sleepy little town south of glittering Las Vegas has grown into a true city which compliments its companion to the north.

The city of Henderson is well on the way to great success in the 21st century. That reality is at least partially due to the work of a single man. I knew Lorin Williams for years, and had a great respect for the man and his work.

My wife, Mickey, and I plan to retire some-day to spend the rest of our lives in Hender-son, NV. We, along with the thousands of people who choose to make that city our home will each day live the legacy left behind by the hard work and dedication of Lorin Wil-liams.

And so I ask my colleagues to stand today and help me to honor the memory of the man who helped make Henderson the thriving city it is today, my friend, Mr. Lorin Williams.

TRIBUTE TO BRETT LAXTON

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor the Athletic Department of Louisiana State University, which in the past several weeks has notched two noteworthy achieve-ments. First, in a display of consistency as re-markable as anything John Wooden's basket-ball teams ever displayed, the LSU women's track team won its seventh consecutive na-tional championship. They and all their boost-ers are thus in seventh heaven right now, and they deserve to be there.

Then, just 2 weeks later, the LSU baseball team won its second College World Series in the past 3 years. Reaching the final game with a thrilling three-run rally in the bottom of the ninth inning of the semifinal, the Tigers shut out their opponents in the finals to cap a ter-rific season.

I congratulate both the baseball team and the women's track team, and I am very proud to represent their State.

The article follows:

BRETT LAXTON

(By Albert Kim)

Well before the ninth inning of last Satur-day's College World Series championship game, it became apparent that there would be no thrilling, come-from-behind finish as

there had been in 10 of the 13 previous games played last week at Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha. No way. Staked to a 7-0 lead over Wichita State after three innings, Louisiana State University freshman pitcher Brett Laxton took control of one of the wildest scrambles ever for the national championship and turned the title game into a yawn-er.

"Well, it was pretty exciting for me," said LSU coach Skip Bertman, after watching Laxton strike out a championship-game record 16 batters to lead the Tigers to an 8-0 victory and their second national title three years. "Brett's performance was one of the greatest I've ever seen here. And it was exciting."

Displaying the composure of a seasoned upperclassman, not to mention a deadly slider and a 90-mph fastball, Laxton pitched a three-hitter against a Wichita State team that had scored 21 runs in winning its three previous World Series games. His complete game was the first in a title game since 1961. Along the way Laxton fanned every Shocker in the lineup at least once and didn't allow a base runner past second.

"He came with a fastball all day and pretty much stuck it to us," said Wichita State relief ace-DH Darren Dreifort, who got one of the three hits off Laxton but gave up two of the Tigers' runs.

Laxton, who retired the last eight Wichita State batters (four on strikeouts), said the drama of the week before had kept him from easing up once the Tigers had built their big early lead. On June 6, in his only other World Series appearance, Laxton had been knocked around for four runs in four innings by Texas A&M, but LSU rallied to win 13-8. The Tigers' only defeat in the tournament came three days later, when Long Beach State scored four times in the eighth inning to prevail 10-8. The same two teams met again last Friday, but this time LSU made the comeback, getting three runs in the bottom of the ninth to reach the final.

"Those comebacks were in the back of my mind," said Laxton, who was 10-1 with a 1.92 ERA during the regular season. "As we've all seen, anything can happen."

A two-time all-state pitcher at Audubon (N.J.) High, Laxton was selected by the San Diego Padres in the fourth round of last year's amateur draft, but he turned down a tempting \$150,000 signing bonus. "My parents really pushed for me to go to school," said Laxton. "Especially my dad."

Laxton's father, Bill, spent parts of five seasons (between 1970 and '77) in the big leagues as a pitcher with five teams. Bill appeared in 121 major league games, almost exclusively in relief, and finished with a 3-10 record. "He got drafted right out of high school, and he signed," said Brett. "He played for 14 years, and afterward he didn't have anything to fall back on."

Now the elder Laxton is a truck driver for the Audubon Township Department of Public Works. "We're not real well off, but we live," said Brett. "That's why my dad wanted me to go to school, so that when I'm done in baseball, I'll have something to fall back on."

Bill had another message for his son before the championship game. "My dad called me the night before the game, and he told me to go out and have fun," Brett said. "He's never pushed me in this game. He's let me follow my own path. He just told me, 'Remember, that's why you're playing baseball—to have fun.'"

TRIBUTE TO THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest sense of pride and honor that I rise today, on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, to honor the spectacular Tuskegee Airmen who transcended a countless number of barriers and earned themselves a glorious place in our Nation's rich and diverse history.

The Tuskegee Airmen were the first black aviators to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. This phenomenal group of African-American men were first called to service by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II. Their remarkable presence shattered the hateful but sturdy walls of racism which had previously kept our Nation's African-American pilots rooted on the ground.

The Tuskegee Airmen quickly became a force to be reckoned with, and made their presence felt by all. During the course of the Second World War, the Tuskegee Airmen flew more than 1,500 combat missions, and downed a remarkable 261 enemy aircraft. In addition, this fearless squadron braved over 140 flying missions without relief. Led by Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who was the first black general in the Air Force, these unsung heroes flew every mission as if it were their personal task to demonstrate the equality of all people, regardless of color or creed.

On many of their missions, the Tuskegee Airmen served as bomber escorts. This harrowing duty required them to protect their fellow Allied bomber planes from enemy attack. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that of the more than 200 escort missions in which they flew, the Tuskegee Airmen never lost a friendly bomber. This is just one of many outstanding examples of why their unwavering and never faltering bravery distinguishes them among all U.S. fighter groups.

Mr. Speaker, it is my firm belief that these valiant soldiers must never be forgotten, for they have made a vital contribution to the defense and security of this country. Also known as the Red Tails because of the markings on their P-51 Mustangs, the Tuskegee Airmen have certainly earned the respect of the entire Armed Forces for their skillful flying, and their unparalleled perseverance.

I am certain that all of my colleagues will agree that the contributions that the Tuskegee Airmen have made on behalf of our great country are breathtaking. Through their overwhelming courage, intellect, and ability to triumph in the face of racism and adversity, they have set an outstanding example of which all Americans can be proud.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Philadelphia has proclaimed July 2, 1993, as Tuskegee Airmen Day. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to congratulate these unsung American heroes on their magnificent and high flying contributions to the United States of America.

NUCLEAR TESTING

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, media reports indicate that President Clinton will soon announce that the United States will not resume the testing of nuclear weapons unless another country tests first. I support that policy. While the congressional moratorium on nuclear testing expires July 1, I am concerned that a resumption of testing now will undermine the United States' counterproliferation efforts. The United States should not be the first to break the current testing moratorium. I have conveyed the following thoughts and concerns to the President:

Achieving a nuclear test ban was an objective of every U.S. President from Eisenhower to Carter. Moreover, the United States has treaty commitments to pursue a multilateral CTB. The preamble of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the mainstay of the international nonproliferation regime, seeks the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time. Several nonnuclear states have argued that extension of this treaty in 1995—a stated U.S. objective—should be conditioned upon conclusion of a multilateral CTB. Resumption of nuclear testing, even while we discuss plans and negotiations for a CTB, would likely complicate our ability to achieve an extension of the treaty in 1995.

U.S. resumption of nuclear testing could thus prove damaging to our counterproliferation efforts. The President has said that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is perhaps the United States' greatest security threat. Further, Secretary of Defense Aspin has stated that any benefit the United States would derive from continued nuclear testing for safety improvements would have to be weighed against the possible value of ending testing altogether to encourage other states to abandon their own nuclear weapons development efforts.

I believe that we must be willing to consider our own nuclear policies and programs in light of our nonproliferation goals. Only if we lead by example can we credibly ask other countries to cooperate in an effort to stem the tide of weapons proliferation.

NAFTA

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because I recently received a letter from a family in San Dimas, CA, regarding the debate surrounding the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]. It is heartening in this age of sound-bites and demagoguery that dialog and listening still have a place in the democratic process.

Shortly after Ross Perot's 30-minute TV commercial criticizing NAFTA was aired on May 30, I received a short letter from a family

concerned that, from what they heard on the TV commercial, NAFTA would hurt our economy.

The text of that letter follows:

Congressman DREIER: NAFTA—No!
THE MALICKI FAMILY.
San Dimas, CA.

I share this family's concern with creating good jobs here in the United States, but I believe that the overwhelming evidence indicates that NAFTA will help, not hinder, economic growth. Therefore, I sent the Malicki family the following response:

Thank you for letting me know of your opposition to the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

I believe that NAFTA will strengthen our economy by breaking down existing barriers to our products. While NAFTA is certain to increase American exports, it will not much change our trade policies toward Mexican products. Most people do not realize that most Mexican products already enter the United States without any tariff, and those tariffs that do exist average just 4 percent. Today, American workers are protected from "cheap" Mexican labor by only negligible barriers. On the other hand, Mexican tariffs average over 10 percent, and there are many Mexican non-tariff barriers which will be eliminated. Therefore, NAFTA promises to dramatically increase U.S. exports to Mexico by eliminating trade barriers and leveling the playing field. This is why studies predict NAFTA will lead to a net increase of 400,000 American jobs.

Along with increasing American exports, NAFTA will bring other very important benefits. We have one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world with Mexico. Over the past five years the Mexican Government has opened their economy through reforms as breathtaking as those in Moscow. Defeating NAFTA will throw away the prospects for continued economic development and stability in Mexico, and will exacerbate problems such as illegal immigration and environmental distress which have a direct impact on California.

Please let me know if I can be of any future assistance.

Last week, I received a second letter from Thomas Malicki and his family. It reads:

Congressman DREIER: Thank you for your response to my note concerning my opposition to NAFTA. After reading your explanation I have changed my stand and now agree with your position on NAFTA.

I trust in your judgment concerning our government and the future of California.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

THOMAS M. MALICKI and Family.

I believe my exchange with the Malicki family proves the value of two-way communication on an issue like NAFTA, and it shows that 30-minute anti-NAFTA commercials often leave more than half the story out. I look forward to the advice and suggestions of more families like the Malickis, and I hope that the NAFTA debate in Congress can rest on the facts of the treaty and the interests of our Nation as a whole, rather than on falsehoods and demagoguery.

WHY GAYS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SERVE IN THE U.S. MILITARY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week, I received a letter from a woman who appears to be a very dedicated and effective teacher—Kathie Bailey, who is the coordinator of the gifted/talented program in Corvallis, MT. Ms. Bailey took the time and trouble to send to me an essay written by an 8th grade student, Jesse Bloom, which is an eloquent, powerful and thoughtful statement of the case for lifting the ban on gay men and lesbians serving in the military. Even people who do not agree with everything stated will be impressed with the quality of this essay. I express my admiration to Jesse Bloom for his concern for human rights and the skill with which he expresses his views, and I express also my admiration to Kathie Bailey for being such a dedicated teacher.

WHY GAYS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SERVE IN THE U.S. MILITARY

(By Jesse Bloom)

On September 24, 1992, Navy seaman Allen Schindler went to his executive officer and admitted he was gay. One month later, his mutilated body was found. He had been beaten so badly he was recognizable only by his tattoos. Before his murder, Schindler had written in his diary, "more people are finding out about me. It scares me a little. You never know who would want to injure me."

Allen Schindler was one of many gays who have lost their careers, or in a few cases their lives, to society's anti-gay prejudice. Nowhere is this prejudice worse than in the U.S. armed forces. Since 1982, over 297 million dollars were spent to "separate" 13,000 gays out of the military. Many of them had rendered their country years of loyal service. The vast majority had never bothered another soldier. In fact, most had kept their sexual orientation secret, until the military went to great pains to expose their personal lives.

The Defense Department's arguments against including gays in the military are strikingly reminiscent of the reasons for excluding women and blacks from the armed forces. The military argues that heterosexuals would be uncomfortable fighting and living in close proximity with gays. This is the same logic that was used to keep blacks out of the military in the 1940's, when it was argued that white soldiers would be unwilling to share quarters with blacks.

The military seems to enforce its anti-gay policies only when there is an adequate supply of heterosexual soldiers. For example, during the peak of the Korean War, the number of discharges issued to gays dropped by 56%. The year the war ended the number of gay related discharges tripled. This trend continued into the Desert Storm Operation. Numerous reserves attempted to avoid being sent abroad by announcing they were gay. But in several documented cases, soldiers who claimed to be gay were sent to the Middle East anyway.

The military's failure to enforce the ban on gays in time of war shows that it does not see gay soldiers as a real threat. Many militaries around the world allow openly gay soldiers in their ranks, and this has yet to

cause a deterioration in unit cohesion. For example, Israel's armed forces do not accept homosexuality as an excuse not to serve as a soldier. Even though Israel has one of the world's most active militaries, there has been no shattering of morale.

Many people are concerned that gay commanders would use their position to force other soldiers into homosexual acts. This argument is seriously flawed. It is not unheard of for male heterosexual officers to molest female soldiers. Yet there have been no proposals to eliminate all heterosexual males from the armed forces. Gays who attempt to improperly use their influence should be discharged from the service. However, gays who do not allow their personal lives to interfere with their duties should not be denied the privilege of serving their country.

Gays are often outstanding soldiers and commanders. Frederick William von Steuben, America's first inspector general, the author of the United States' first drill books, the designer of West Point, and the first U.S. officer ever to discipline a soldier, was nearly court-martialed by the Continental Congress because he was reputed to be gay. If the Continental Army had used today's policies the Revolutionary War might have been lost, as von Steuben was one of the few officers whose efforts against England were crucial in America's triumph in the Revolutionary War.

Recent research indicates that homosexuality has a genetic basis. Initial studies have shown that a part of the brain called the hypothalamus is smaller in homosexual males than in heterosexual males. This size variance in the hypothalamus may prevent free choice of sexual orientation on the part of homosexuals. According to journalist Randy Shilts, these studies "reduce being gay to something like being left-handed, which is in fact all it is." This position is strengthened by the finding that if one identical twin is gay, the other twin is three times more likely to be gay than if the twins are fraternal.

The size variance of the hypothalamus provides no justification for excluding gays. They are instead being excluded because a large portion of the population is afraid of a seemingly strange sexual orientation. This is a blatant violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids laws that "abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States without due process of the law."

The courts are beginning to recognize this violation. On January 25, 1993, U.S. District Judge Terry J. Hatter, Jr. ruled the military's ban was unconstitutional and that petty officer Keith Meinhold should be reinstated. Meinhold was a Navy officer who was discharged for acknowledging he was gay. While Hatter agreed that serving in the military was a privilege, he noted that under the Constitution's Equal Protection Clause; the privilege could be denied only if the justification was "rationally related to permissible goals." In his opinion, Hatter wrote, "The Department of Defense's justifications for its policy banning gays and lesbians are based on cultural myths and false stereotypes. These justifications are baseless and very similar to the reasons offered to keep the military racially segregated in the 1940's."

Despite these arguments, a large segment of the population insists on ignoring the evidence and remaining blissfully immersed in ignorance and prejudice. The military's refusal to face the facts is evoking increasing rage in gays, researchers, and civil rights advocates. In the words of Derek Hodel, "My

attitude has hardened of late. I have no time for ignorance. I have no patience for those who do not wish to know."

The numerous gays that have successfully served in the armed forces have demonstrated that the problem is not the gays, but the prejudice of heterosexuals. The solution is not to punish gays for something over which they may have no control, but to educate the heterosexual population. To continue to deny gays the opportunity to serve their country would not only be unjust, but would set a dangerous precedent of excluding a minority based on the prejudice of the majority.

**CONGRATULATIONS ON THE 50TH
ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MATTHEWS
LUTHERAN CHURCH**

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the devotion of Pastor Paul F. Swartz and congratulate St. Matthews Lutheran Church on the occasion of its 50th year of service in the city of Urbana.

Throughout our Nation, communities are constantly being challenged by crime, ethnic strife, job loss, and many other related problems. In times of such adversity, religious establishments such as St. Matthews have been there to help pull our communities together. They have stood as the framework of our communities.

I also want to commend each member of the congregation for their commitment to the spirit and prosperity of St. Matthews Lutheran Church. The community should be thankful and proud to have such a strong congregation, and I know that the community of Urbana will continue to benefit from the good work of St. Matthews for another 50 years.

**1993 TWENTY-FOUR CHALLENGE
MATH TOURNAMENT**

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate five young students from my congressional district on their outstanding accomplishment this year in the third annual Twenty-Four Challenge math tournament, of which I am proud to be the honorary chairman. Rusty Hartzell and Damien Bundy of Keystone Elementary in Clarion, PA, Don Wolfe and Brian Pasquinelli of Queen of the World School in Saint Marys, PA, and James Irwin of Johnsonburg Area Elementary in Johnsonburg, PA all advanced to the first ever regional finals held in Harrisburg on June 24, 1993.

This year's regional finals came after 250,000 students from Philadelphia, Greater Lehigh Valley, Greater Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania, and my district played the game in their classrooms. Each area had its own final competition and sent their top 24 students to Harrisburg for the regional competi-

tion. The 24 students who represented the fifth district are to be commended for their outstanding success at the game and for advancing to the Harrisburg competition. You are all winners. Only 12 of the 250,000 students, however, could advance to the regional final competition. I think it is particularly exciting that 5 of the 12 students in the final were from the Fifth Congressional District.

The object of the Twenty-Four Challenge game is simple: Add, subtract, multiply, or divide four numbers on the game card. With lightning-speed mental math, no paper or pencils, students find the correct solution to reach the answer which is always "24." Students then tap the card to signify that they have found the correct solution.

Our outstanding finalists are not the only winners in the Twenty-Four Challenge tournament, and the thrills of competition and prizes are not the only benefits. Teachers across the State and the country are using this game in their classrooms every day, and it is motivating every student, regardless of their ability, to learn math. All of the kids who play are winners because they are developing a positive attitude toward math and encourage each other to work hard, and achieve excellence in school. And, in the 3 years, since I was first introduced to the game, I have enjoyed seeing it grow in popularity as the students improve their math skills and test scores.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to recognize the five young students from my district on their tremendous achievement. Their remarkable success is an example of the type of progress our students are actually making toward the goal of making America first in math by the year 2000. With their continued effort they will help us reach our goal.

**CITIZEN COSPONSORS OF THE
FAIR ACT**

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 10, Representatives GOODLING and I introduced the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform [FAIR] Act to help State and local governments ameliorate their most crushing financial burden: Unfunded Federal mandates.

We feel this legislation is necessary to safeguard against a tendency within out institution and among Federal agencies to resort to more and more Federal requirements without providing the funds to implement them.

Like the National Environmental Policy Act, this measure will require Federal agencies to analyze the economic costs of new regulations before they are adopted.

And, like the 1974 Budget Reform Act, our bill will require that legislation cannot be considered by the full House or Senate without an analysis by the Congressional Budget Office of the cost of compliance to State and local governments and the private sector.

News of this legislation is spreading among those it will help most: our cities' mayors.

Mayors from every State and territory have been writing in support of the FAIR Act and urge swift congressional action.

Support for mandate relief is building on numerous fronts. The New York Times recently ran a series of articles focusing on how our Nation's regulatory policies have strayed from their original purpose.

Mayors from 114 cities in 49 States wrote President Clinton urging the White House to focus on how policymaking has gone awry. And finally the National League of Cities has made unfunded Federal mandates one of its top five political priorities in Washington.

In the next several weeks Representative GOODLING and I will be entering into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of hundreds of mayors from both parties and each State who have agreed to be citizen cosponsors of our FAIR Act initiative.

The time has come to make the Federal Government accountable for the actions it takes on behalf of our cities and States.

The names of the 10 citizen cosponsors who are urging us to take meaningful Federal mandate reform action follows:

CITIZEN COSPONSORS OF THE FAIR ACT

1. Barry DuVal, mayor, Newport News, VA.
2. Othal Brand, Sr., mayor, McAllen, TX.
3. David Doyle, mayor, DeSoto, TX.
4. Larry Ringer, mayor, College Station, TX.
5. Joseph Daddona, mayor, Allentown, PA.
6. Carmelo Rivera, mayor, Isabelo, PR.
7. Joseph Griffo, mayor, Rome, NY.
8. Sterling Uhler, mayor, Fairfield, OH.
9. Jerry Lausmann, mayor, Medford, OR.
10. Don Robart, mayor, Cayahoga Falls, OH.
11. Stephen Reed, mayor, Harrisburg, PA.
12. Woodrow Stanley, mayor, Flint, MI.
13. Patrick Pasculli, mayor, Hoboken, NJ.
14. Dorothy Storm, mayor, Freeport, NY.
15. Richard Daley, mayor, Chicago, IL.
16. Winthrop Farwell, mayor, Brockton, MA.
17. Lawrence Kelly, mayor, Daytona Beach, FL.
18. Charles Garrigues, mayor, Elmhurst, IL.
19. Robert Turner, mayor, Applevalley, CA.
20. Mary Ellen Summerlin, mayor, Port Arthur, TX.

IN HONOR OF ELMER QUIST

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, Pasco County and the entire State of Florida lost a tireless advocate for the rights of veterans when my good friend Elmer Quist passed away.

Mr. Speaker, Elmer Quist was a man born to serve his country and born to lead his community. He began his service to his country when he joined the Navy at the tender age of 18. After 4 years in that branch of the service, Elmer enlisted in the Army. He served bravely and with honor in Vietnam, yet injuries suffered while in the Army caused him to retire in 1970.

Elmer certainly earned his golden years and could easily have decided to simply enjoy himself and shut out the rest of the world, with all

its problems. That might have been what a lesser individual would have done, but not Elmer Quist.

From the time Elmer and his lovely wife Margareta moved to Port Richey 15 years ago, Elmer became a one-man veterans' rights advocate. Operating from his home, Elmer counseled untold veterans, steering them and their dependents through the sometimes complicated maze of regulations until he had succeeded in getting them the compensation they so justly deserved. Elmer helped people overcome their problems literally until the day he passed away.

Elmer served as Commander of the Disabled American Veterans Chapter 78 in Port Richey and was instrumental in establishing the veterans transportation service in Port Richey. He succeeded in convincing a local car dealer to donate a van, which was then used to transport veterans to Bay Pines and James Haley VA hospitals.

But not only veterans were the recipients of Elmer's huge heart. As vice-chairman of the Pasco County Board for the Disadvantaged and Disabled, Elmer became a strong advocate for the rights of the disabled. He also lent his strong voice in support of the rights of the homeless.

Mr. Speaker, not very often do people with the generosity of spirit of Elmer Quist come along. Summing up Elmer's life, one close friend remarked, "He will be sorely missed." Today, there are many people throughout this great Nation who echo those sentiments. Elmer, you will be sorely missed indeed.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE RRA

HON. ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, imagine the IRS coming after a 90-year-old grandmother for \$11,000 because she had failed to properly file a form with the Bureau of Reclamation to receive irrigation water for her family farm.

Sadly, this happened to one of my constituents. It is this type of situation that compelled me to introduce legislation that will provide a more equitable penalty system for those who make inadvertent errors on reclamation forms.

My legislation to amend the RRA reporting requirements has been cosponsored by a bipartisan group of Western lawmakers. They, too, have heard similar horror stories from constituents who have been fined several thousand dollars for a simple paperwork error.

The Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 required that all owners and lessees of land served with Federal irrigation water must certify that they have complied with Federal reclamation law. However, the Bureau of Reclamation's certification forms are complicated and have resulted in good faith mistakes that have caused severe financial hardship for farmers and irrigation districts.

I cannot fault the Bureau of Reclamation for these excessive charges. The Bureau has no choice but to impose full-cost water rates for

any reporting delinquency or error despite the fact that the error may be inadvertent or excusable. These full-cost charges fall unequally on water users through the 17 States served by the Bureau of Reclamation. I do not want farmers going out of business because their spouse failed to sign a reclamation form. That is not the way the Reclamation Reform Act should work.

My legislation directs the Interior Secretary to establish a table of penalties for irrigators that would account for the size of the landholder and the number of previous violations. Instead of several thousands of dollars in compensation charges, the landowner would pay a fine not to exceed \$1,500 annually. This makes the penalty fit the offense.

This proposal would also raise the reporting requirement on 40-acre farms to farms of only 320 acres or more. This would significantly reduce the amount of paperwork for small farmers and local irrigation districts.

I would like to thank John Keys, the Regional Director of the Bureau's Pacific Northwest Region for his input on crafting a program that will be more sensitive to Western landholders. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Natural Resources Committee, as well as Commissioner Dan Beard, on resolving this very important issue to water-user organizations in the West.

POLICE SUSPECT WAS OUT OF JAIL ON PAROLE

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, in early May, multiple offender criminal Conrad Jeffrey took a 7-year-old girl off the street, bound her, gagged her, raped her, and battered her to death.

Conrad Jeffrey's record of multiple violent felony convictions dated back to 1971. Just 3 years ago he abducted a 14-year-old girl at knifepoint. And he had already committed murder, in 1974, but had copped an insanity plea and thus escaped conviction then.

This man should not have been free to brutalize innocent kids. This ogre should have been locked up for life.

To help stop cases like this one, I have introduced a LIFER bill—three violent felony convictions, and you go to jail for life. Forever. No mercy.

I urge all my colleagues to support LIFER, and help end the scourge of violent crimes. Put these inhuman animals away, lock the door, and throw away the key.

POLICE TOO LATE TO SAVE ABDUCTED, RAPED GIRL

(By Fred Pieretti)

PASSAIC, N.J.—Officers heard muffled screams and scuffling as they kicked in the door to a room where a 7-year-old girl had been abducted. It was too late.

They found Divina Genao's battered body on a bed and arrested a recently paroled man on charges of raping and murdering her.

The man, identified as 40-year-old Conrad Jeffrey, lunged at the officers as they burst in.

The girl lay face down, naked, bound and gagged, Passaic County Prosecutor Ronald Fava said.

Jeffrey, who neighbors said stalked children after moving to the area about five weeks ago, was being held Friday in the Passaic County Jail on \$1 million bail. He was charged with kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault and murder.

The unsuccessful race to save Divina and the nature of the crime shocked police officers, Sgt. James Rhoades said.

"You have to realize, most of us are married and have families, too," Rhoades said. He said the arresting officers, Detectives Howard Simbol and Joseph Patti, were not on duty Friday and would not discuss the case.

Divina's ordeal began as the man challenged her 9-year-old sister, Rosa, and other children to a race. He promised the winner a quarter, Rosa said.

She said a boy named Jose won the race and Jeffrey gave him a quarter. After that, Jeffrey grabbed Divina by the wrists, Rosa said.

"Then he took my sister. I called my sister but my sister did not listen to me," Rosa said Friday. "He took her and pushed her."

Rosa said she followed them for a time but lost them. She ran to her mother screaming, "I can't find my sister."

Later, an informant told police of the suspect's whereabouts in a boarding house. The detectives raced upstairs to Jeffrey's room where, they reported later, they heard muffled screams and scuffling.

Fava said no pulse could be detected on the girl and police tried to revive her using cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Police said Jeffrey beat Divina on the face, body and genitals, and then strangled her. She was pronounced dead of asphyxiation at General Hospital Center at Passaic.

Melissa Sisco, who lives around the corner from the Genaos in this neighborhood of apartment buildings, schools, and homes, said Jeffrey had stalked her 14-year-old daughter for several weeks.

She said he forced his way into her apartment five hours before Divina died, and two of her five children were home. A friend who had come by earlier to check on the children told Jeffrey to leave, she said.

"He would have killed both of them, for sure," Sisco said.

Sisco said Jeffrey tried to ingratiate himself with children by telling them he was forming a baseball team. He even went to Little League games coached by Sisco's brother-in-law, she said.

Jeffrey was paroled on March 25 from a state prison after serving 2½ years of a five-year sentence on charges stemming from abducting a 14-year-old girl at knifepoint in 1990.

Jeffrey's criminal history dates to 1971 when he was convicted of robbery and possession of a weapon in Newark, N.J.

"They should never have allowed him to get out of jail. Now it's become worse," said Divina's mother, Joselin Genao, 25, who came to the United States five years ago from the Dominican Republic.

INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL FACILITIES COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague JAMES BILBRAY in introducing the Federal Facilities Community Oversight for Public Health Act of 1993.

This bill, which Representative BILBRAY and I introduce along with Representatives ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, PATSY MINK, DAVID SKAGGS, MAJOR OWENS, JOHN SPRATT, LANE EVANS, EDWARD MARKEY, WAYNE GILCHREST, MIKE KREIDLER, BARBARA VUCANOVICH, and NEIL ABERCROMBIE, will provide local communities located near Department of Energy [DOE] nuclear weapons facilities with a greater voice in environmental restoration and waste management activities at those facilities.

The Richardson-Bilbray bill would amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act [CERCLA] to establish citizens advisory boards at each DOE defense nuclear facility and require off-site exposure assessments to be conducted at each of these facilities. The citizens advisory boards would evaluate the DOE's environmental restoration activities, evaluate Federal and State agencies' regulatory oversight of such facilities, and provide policy and technical evaluations to appropriate Federal and State agencies. The off-site exposure assessments would be conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services' Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR].

The Richardson-Bilbray bill is based on similar legislation I introduced in the 102d Congress (H.R. 5121) as well as the recommendations of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] report "Complex Cleanup" and the interim report of the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialog Committee.

The possibility that release of contaminants, and current or future exposure to contaminants in the environment, might contribute to adverse health effects in off-site populations is an issue of great concern to affected communities. Off-site health impacts are an unproven but plausible consequence of environmental contamination from the Nation's Nuclear Weapons Complex. Available data can neither confirm nor deny the possibility that adverse health effects have occurred or will occur as a result of weapons site pollution. As we begin to examine these effects on a coordinated, national basis, the role of local citizens will become increasingly important.

Unfortunately, information about off-site contamination and the potential for off-site human exposure is especially lacking. The possibility of chronic public health impacts resulting from weapons site pollution has not been addressed, and there exists no comprehensive plan for evaluating such efforts. Our legislation would establish a clear Federal policy for the evaluation of health impacts on communities

and provide local residents with information related to activities that may affect their well-being.

Our bill places government accountability to the public at the forefront of the discussion of environmental restoration and waste management activities in the Nation's Nuclear Weapons Complex. The importance of public involvement and participation in these activities cannot be understated.

By requiring ATSDR to conduct preliminary health assessments, and other followup studies such as dose reconstructions, the Richardson-Bilbray bill establishes for the first time, a comprehensive government mandate for information gathering about the past, present and future effects of activity at these Government facilities. By utilizing ATSDR's expertise in these areas, our bill places a much needed emphasis on Federal involvement in public health and disease prevention related to cleanup activities at Federal facilities.

In fact, the OTA has concluded that current health assessment efforts are unlikely to efficiently produce the data necessary to set health-based environmental priorities. In "Complex Cleanup," the OTA further concluded that unless and until the contamination-related health issues of most concern to the public are recognized and addressed, the most ambitious, sophisticated, and well-meaning cleanup plans and activities will likely meet with skepticism and suspicion and tie up the Nation's cleanup program with endless legal challenges.

The Federal Facilities Community Oversight for Public Health Act is not intended to create more difficulty in the DOE cleanup process. It is intended to ensure that the public's right to know becomes a fundamental component of the DOE's cleanup activities. I urge my colleagues to support this important public health and safety legislation.

IMPROVING BUDGET INFORMATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 30, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

IMPROVING BUDGET INFORMATION

Federal budget issues have become dominant policy issues in recent years, but we are not doing a good enough job of presenting basic budget information. It is easy to get swamped by all the numbers and details and miss the big picture. Despite lengthy budget documents, too few people know the largest categories of federal spending, understand which programs face serious problems in future years, or recognize how much of our nation's total resources go for various major uses. Budget debates are too often based upon narrow perceptions and misconceptions.

A variety of reforms have been proposed to improve the budget process—ranging from strengthening budget enforcement mechanisms and shifting to two-year budget cycles to changing the jurisdiction of the congressional budget committees. Worthwhile as

process or organization reforms might be, I am increasingly impressed by how much our national deliberations on budget issues would be enhanced by improving budget information—getting out clearer, more relevant information that gives us a broader perspective on key budget issues.

IMPROVED INFORMATION

Several changes could be made to help bring about a more informed budget policy debate.

GNP Budgeting.—We could get a broader perspective by presenting a GNP budget. Little attention is typically given in all the budget numbers to the government's impact on the larger economy. The idea of a GNP budget is to determine what percent of our Gross National Product—our nation's annual output of new goods and services—goes for various major uses, such as education, defense, or private consumption; this would then be used as a guide for determining priorities in the federal budget. Such a summary will help us ask whether the way GNP is distributed squares with broad national objectives. For example, last year 16% of GNP went for public and private investment while almost 3% of GNP went for private consumption—are we investing enough in our nation's future? The most marked change in GNP in recent years has been in public and private spending on health care, which has risen from 8% of GNP fifteen years ago to 12% today—is that too much?

A GNP budget would look at the variety of federal policies that could help bring about changes in the distribution of GNP—not just direct spending but also tax incentives and government regulations. It also helps relate federal spending levels to those of state and local governments and the private sector. A GNP budget should be required to be part of the President's annual budget document.

International Comparisons.—We could also get a broader perspective on the budget by comparing our basic spending and taxing policies to those of other countries, especially those of our economic competitors. For example, while the U.S. ranks much higher than Japan in spending for health care and defense, Japan devotes 32% of its GNP to investment compared to our 16%. The U.S. has one of the lowest tax rates of the industrialized nations. Is the U.S. considered a high or low spending country compared to others? How do other countries' national debt levels and tax incentives compare to ours?

Long-term Outlook.—We need to get a longer-term perspective on the budget—not only by getting a better historical sense of how federal spending and revenues have changed over the last several years, but also by getting a better sense of future budget trends. We should include budget estimates with a 10-year time frame to give policymakers and the American people a sense of how, for example, federal health care spending is projected to explode—rising from \$275 billion in 1993 to \$750 billion in 2003.

A long-term outlook could also involve having the President and congressional committees report on what they see as the major problems and opportunities facing our country 10, 20, 30 years down the road. For example, many foresee a big problem for future retirees as private pensions have been cut back and social security faces a funding crunch. Trying to get a better sense of the problems on the horizon will help us see whether our current budget actions are shortsighted and may in fact worsen future problems.

Performance Budgeting.—We need to get a better sense not just of the budget numbers

and how they are changing, but how the programs that are funded by these dollars are actually working. Washington has traditionally given much more attention to inputs than to outcomes. Much greater emphasis needs to be placed on results and how they relate to program costs.

We need to weave into basic budget presentations some discussion of what we are getting in return for the federal spending. Federal spending on social security, for example, has dramatically reduced the poverty rate among older persons; without it the poverty rate of those over 65 would rise from 12% to 48%. Has federal health care spending measurably improved infant mortality rates, worker days lost to illness, and life expectancy? Has foreign aid made recipient countries less dependent or more dependent on outsiders for help? Have the federal anti-drug or anti-cancer efforts produced major results? The Clinton Administration is looking for ways for setting reasonable performance goals for federal agencies, and Congress is considering legislation to require agency goals.

SYSTEMATIC DISCUSSION

Certainly some points along these lines may come up at one time or another during the budget debate. But a comprehensive systematic discussion is lacking. One of the best ways to bring that about would be to require the Administration to testify before Congress each year to discuss the budget from these perspectives—much as Congress requires the Federal Reserve to testify each year (under the 1978 Humphrey-Hawkins amendment) on monetary policy and the economy. Requiring the Administration to discuss fiscal policy from these broader perspectives could help focus the attention of policymakers, the media, interest groups, and the public on some of the "big-picture" issues of the budget and should elevate the national debate.

Some people feel that the basic problem in congressional budget struggles is process; others feel it is political will. But a significant part of the problem is, I believe, information. Some of the most basic prerequisites to a sensible budget debate—questions about our broad national priorities, long-term trends and challenges facing our nation, and the performance of major federal programs—often receive only scant attention. We can do better. One of the recommendations I will make to the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress is that we require the Administration to testify each year to discuss the budget from these broader perspectives.

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2010, THE NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I have submitted for printing under clause 6 of rule XXIII two amendments to be made in order to the National Service Trust Act, H.R. 2010.

During consideration of the National Service Trust Act by the Education and Labor Committee, I offered these two amendments, both of which I plan to offer when the full House considers this bill.

My first amendment is intended to ensure that, in our effort to provide Federal support

for National Service, we do not damage programs that currently help students with economic need gain access to higher education. This concern is very real—several post-secondary education assistance programs were cut in President Clinton's fiscal year 1994 budget proposal.

The amendment would create a three part funding trigger before funds could be made available for the national service trust program. Before this new program is funded: First, the three campus-based programs—work study, supplemental educational opportunity grants, Perkins loans—would have to be funded at their fiscal year 1993 levels; second, the State Student Incentive Grant Program would have to be funded at its fiscal year 1993 levels; and third, the Pell Grant Program would have to be funded at a level sufficient to return the maximum student award to fiscal year 1992 levels of \$2,400.

It is crystal clear that we are in a zero-sum game when it comes to funding for education programs. Many of us on both sides of the aisle are concerned about this robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul approach. In fact, when I offered this amendment during the Education and Labor Committee mark up, two Democrats supported my amendment.

My second amendment is intended to open the National Service Program up to thousands more individuals and foster a more pure volunteerism rather than creating public service employment.

The amendment would reduce the term of service participants must complete to receive a \$5,000 educational award. Participants will have up to 2 years to complete 1,000 hours of service. This will allow individuals to serve their communities while having the autonomy to decide their volunteer schedule.

The amendment would also eliminate the Federal stipend, health care, and child care costs. The elimination of these Federal funds would allow thousands more people to participate under this program.

Simply put, my amendment would provide a \$5,000 educational award per term for 1,000 hours of service and would allow approximately 77,800 individuals to participate in fiscal year 1994.

Contrast those numbers to the administration's proposal which only covers 25,000 individuals. Additionally, the cost under the administration's proposal for fiscal year 1994 is estimated to be \$15,560 per year per participant—\$5,000 for the educational award and \$10,560 to support the stipend, health, and child care costs.

Under my amendment, using the administration's request for \$389 million for fiscal year 1994—the number of slots available under this program would go from 25,000 to 77,800 participants per year.

National service has a long and distinguished role in our society. I want to express my support for the concept of this bill, and I want to be able to support legislation to increase service throughout our country. But I have very serious concerns with this bill and, therefore, will be seeking to offer these amendments.

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ACT OF 1993

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be introducing this legislation with my colleague and fellow westerner, BILL RICHARDSON.

Our bill authorizes the creation of site-specific citizens advisory boards at each Department of Energy defense nuclear facility. This action will ensure that the Department of Energy clean-up and restoration activities at these facilities will be fully accountable to each local community. Not only do we provide the community with a voice in the clean-up process and the waste management activities, we are fully empowering that voice by providing the community with all information.

We give the U.S. Public Health Service a clear mandate, adequate funding and personnel to carry out the essential health assessments at each and every site utilized for U.S. nuclear research.

The bill affirms Government's commitment to take care of its citizens. It makes clear that communities near DOE sites have the same public health protections now enjoyed by people who live adjacent to industrial Superfund sites.

These public health protections begin with answers to questions that have gone unanswered for too long:

Has a community been subjected to life threatening diseases because of pollution from the DOE facility in its backyard?

Do the community's children lag behind their peers because of contamination from a nearby DOE facility?

For too long, the answers to these questions have been assertions by the Department of Energy that no DOE activity ever harmed anyone's health. These statements of no harm have to be set aside for the Government to affirm its commitment to take care and protect communities who live near a DOE site. Fundamental public health questions about DOE facilities have to be asked again.

This legislation guarantees that these questions will be answered by an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service, not the Department of Energy. The bill clarifies that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR]—the Environmental Public Health Agency—will do for communities living near Department of Energy facilities what it now does at other Superfund sites: identify and prevent harm to people's health whose life has been diminished because of needless exposure to environmental pollution.

CRAIGMONT HIGH SCHOOL—A BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to call the attention of my colleagues to

the recognition recently given Craigmont High School in Memphis. Craigmont, under the leadership of a superb educator and good friend, Dr. Jane Walters, has been named one of the Department of Education's blue ribbon schools.

Craigmont is a magnet school for international studies and its program has been highly acclaimed. It is one of three Tennessee secondary schools recommended for national recognition.

As one who has visited Craigmont often and taken part in its programs and international ceremonies, I know firsthand how richly deserved this award is. I want to add my congratulations to Dr. Walters, her faculty and staff, and to the 1,700 young people whose enthusiasm and love of learning make Craigmont an exceptional school.

RESTORE THE GREAT LAKES

HON. ERIC FINGERHUT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two pieces of legislation crafted to protect and enhance one of the world's most valuable natural resources, the Great Lakes. Representing over 90 percent of our Nation's fresh water supply, the importance of the Great Lakes to our regions health and economy cannot be overstated.

The severe pollution of the 1960's brought the shocking declaration that Lake Erie was dead spurring one of the largest Federal investments in the Great Lakes region, over \$12 billion for secondary wastewater treatment plants. Remarkably, the removal of conventional pollutants such as phosphorous and untreated wastewater effluent brought Lake Erie back from the dead and breathed life into our economy. The Great Lakes now supports a \$4.5 billion annual sportfishing economy and Lake Erie stands as the first example of environmental controls reclaiming a large natural resource. Unfortunately, this remarkable success is tempered by the knowledge that the easy work is behind us.

Historical pollution found in the sediments of Great Lakes rivers and harbors remains a severe impediment to our shipping and recreational opportunities, threatens fish and wildlife resources, and places human health at risk. Federal, State, and local work throughout the Great Lakes basin during the last two decades has demonstrated unprecedented leadership for scientific understanding of natural resources, positioning the Great Lakes as an environmental laboratory in which to implement an ecosystem approach to resource management as mandated by our Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement with Canada.

Mr. Speaker, my first bill the Great Lakes National Program Act seeks to augment efforts in the Environmental Protection Agency's Great Lakes National Program Office by reauthorizing EPA's Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments [ARCS] Program. The program was originally authorized in the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act for 5 years to demonstrate innovative tech-

nologies for the removal of contaminated sediments in Great Lakes rivers and harbors. These pilot scale efforts were successful and now require demonstration at the full scale to ensure their effectiveness in large scale sediment removal actions.

Additional provisions in the Great Lakes National Program Act direct EPA to conduct assessments of contaminated sediments at all U.S. areas of concern and to recommend remediation technologies at each site in a report to Congress. Deadlines for the development of lakes wide management plans are also included in the bill.

The second bill I am introducing today is entitled the Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act. Its purpose is to provide for a higher level of coordination among Federal research efforts to avoid duplication and ensure the most effective product with the limited research dollars available.

The bill will establish a Great Lakes Research Council comprised of the top Federal research managers in the basin. They will be charged with producing an assessment of current research knowledge to identify our research shortfall from meeting the goals of the United States-Canadian Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and reporting the goals to Congress. This information will provide the basis for a prioritization of research efforts and will identify both long- and short-term priority research goals. The development of a uniform, multimedia, data collection protocol for adoption across the Great Lakes basin will also be advanced.

Mr. Speaker, the modest Federal investment to continue these important programs with additional authorities will help continue the reclamation of the Great Lakes environment, protect human health, and insure that the economic underpinning of our region's economy, the Great Lakes, will continue to sustain our livelihood well into the future.

TRIBUTE TO BEULAH ELLIS

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, 1993, I had the honor of escorting my aunt, Mrs. Beulah Ellis, to the Confederate Memorial Day Address at Magnolia Cemetery in Mobile, AL. This ceremony honored those sons and daughters whose fathers fought in the Confederate Army.

Mrs. Ellis' father, Jacob Levi Crist, was born in Tuscaloosa, AL, on September 26, 1847, and died in Mobile, AL, on February 8, 1912. Between these two dates he helped to write some of the most courageous accounts in the military and naval histories of the world as a soldier and sailor in the service of the Confederate States of America.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Crist, at the age of 13, enlisted in Company F, 2d Alabama Infantry—the Magnolia Regiment—in Mobile on April 6, 1861. Serving under Col. Henry Maury, he was a part of the garrison at Fort Morgan, AL, manning the heavy artillery until March 1862 when

the regiment was ordered to Fort Pillow, TN. Here the term of service of the members expired and the regiment was disbanded.

Crist then joined the 1st Confederate Battalion Infantry and served under Lt. Comdr. George H. Forney and later Lt. Comdr. Francis B. McClung. With this unit, he saw action at Corinth, Port Hudson, Champion's Hill, Jackson, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. In September 1864, he joined the Confederate States Navy in Mobile. He was paroled in McIntosh, AL, in May 1865.

Following the war he worked 43 years for Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. He was also a member of Withers & Buchanan Survivors' Camp 675, United Confederate Veterans. His straightforwardness and honesty was admired by all. He is buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile.

Of his 11 children who survived him, Mrs. Beulah C. Ellis, is the only child to be honored as a Real Daughter. As Comdr. David Toifel stated at the ceremony:

Real children are our closest link to the heroes of the Confederate army and navy—men who sacrificed their all for the vision they held as to what America should be; a land ruled by laws and not men, a land of states' rights rather than a land ruled over by an all powerful central government. To honor our closest links to our Confederate heritage, the sons of Confederate Veterans presents medals/certificates to Real Daughters/Real Sons.

Because of her father and his honorable actions, we remember him through his daughter, Mrs. Beulah C. Ellis.

Mr. Speaker, as the Congressman who has the distinct privilege of representing south Alabama, I salute Mrs. Ellis on behalf of all our people. And as her favorite nephew I say Aunt Beulah, you've once again made us proud.

MAYOR MCGLYNN ON NATIONAL AWARD

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with tremendous joy that I announce that on June 23, the city of Medford, MA, and its mayor, Michael J. McGlynn, were awarded the mayor's medal for leadership for cities with populations under 100,000 by the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Century Council.

The city's anti-alcohol abuse program known as Make a Pledge is being recognized for excellence for the second year in a row. I am proud to offer my congratulations to the city of Medford for a job well done. Over the years I have developed a personal, as well as professional, relationship with Mayor McGlynn, and I believe that he and the city of Medford are very deserving of this honor. Michael works hard for the city. It has been my distinct pleasure to work with him.

The National City Challenge recognizes cities that develop and implement effective community-based solutions to anti-drunk driving efforts. Medford's progress will be held up by the U.S. Conference and the Century Council as models for other cities to adopt.

The Make a Pledge campaign asks all citizens to make a personal pledge not to drink and drive during the holiday season. The program has brought together Medford's businesses, universities, schools, hospitals, and law enforcement agencies in a united effort to improve anti-alcohol awareness, education and enforcement.

I am glad that the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Century Council has recognized the efforts of the Medford community to deal with a serious public health crisis. I am very pleased that the Century Council has underwritten this program for the past 2 years and has committed to do so again next year. Those members of the licensed beverage industry who support the Century Council should be proud of its work in this program.

Again, I believe there is nobody more deserving of this honor than Mayor McGlynn and the city of Medford. I expect that they will continue their hard work and that they will be honored again in following years for their continued success.

A VERY PRIVATE PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am including in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today, a copy of an editorial which appeared in the June 29 edition of the New York Times. This editorial addresses a recent ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in a lawsuit brought by physician organizations against First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

This lawsuit charged that the President's Health Care Task Force was subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act because its membership included Mrs. Clinton, a private citizen. Although a lower court supported the physicians' groups and ordered many of the task force activities to be conducted in public, the appellate court disagreed, holding the First Lady to be tantamount to a "Federal Officer or Employee," and determined that the task force could meet in private. The documents created by the task force's working groups, however, may be subject to public disclosure.

This editorial points to the unanswered questions raised as a result of this ruling. Namely, under what conditions can the White House create ad hoc groups of private citizens and Federal workers to debate important public policy issues without casting these debates in the sunshine of public disclosure? It is my hope that as lower courts and the White House fight over disclosing the working group's files that they will side with sunshine and open Government over closed doors and back room deals.

I commend this editorial for my colleagues' review.

[From the New York Times, June 29, 1993]

A VERY PRIVATE PUBLIC SERVANT

A Federal court in Washington has given legal meaning to the Clinton campaign slogan, "Buy one, get one free." The court found that Hillary Rodham Clinton, unpaid

but hard-working is "the functional equivalent of an assistant to the President" and not, under certain laws, a private citizen.

That means her top health advisers may legally continue to hide their work from public inspection. It doesn't mean that they should do so. They're still free to open their deliberations, thus honoring campaign pledges of open government.

Groups hostile to the Administration's evolving health program had sued under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, passed in 1972 to let the public in on cozy meetings of private groups that use White House access to press private agendas. They said Mrs. Clinton was a private citizen and therefore had to make her White House meetings public.

Mrs. Clinton was the only person not on the public payroll of the large, Cabinet-level task force on health reform that she headed. But the U.S. Court of Appeals, relying heavily on Congress's appropriations for the First Lady's staff, found her a public servant for the purposes of the law.

The White House was lucky in its appeal to draw a panel of judges appointed by Ronald Reagan. Judges Laurence Silberman, Stephen Williams and James Buckley are like many Reagan appointees: they believe in exalted Presidential power. They saw the law as a potential incursion on executive privilege, depriving the President of the confidential advice he needs to do his job.

By contorting the law to find Mrs. Clinton a public employee, and therefore rule that her task force was not covered by the law, Judges Silberman and Williams said they were avoiding a decision on whether to strike the law down as unconstitutional. Judge Buckley, unable to view Mrs. Clinton as a public employee, concurred in the result but said he would have struck down the law.

The result is the same: wide freedom for the White House to keep its task force work secret. Only the lower-level working groups may have to open some files.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton found sympathetic judges last week. But they need to ask themselves whether Clinton voters sent them to Washington to damage open government, by both example and litigation.

CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, at the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Kosova Prime Minister Bujar Bukoshi issued a compelling appeal for international action to prevent and preempt an expansion of Serbian aggression in Kosova.

Dr. Bukoshi called for creation of a U.N. Trust Territory of Kosova as an interim measure to end Serbian human and civil rights oppression which have blanketed the 2 million Albanians in Kosova for the last 3 years since Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic revoked Kosova's autonomous status.

Under a trusteeship arrangement, democracy would be restored and strengthened, and the basic rights of all people in Kosova would be protected. Serbia would be forced to withdraw almost 100,000 heavily armed Serbian troops, police and paramilitary thugs. The 92-

percent Albanian majority would be permitted to reopen its Albanian-language schools and news media. Sacked Albanian employees would be allowed to return to their jobs from which they have been summarily fired because of their ethnic background.

Most observers agree that Kosova is the linchpin that will determine whether the terrible Serbian aggression that has swept over Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina will expand to other parts of the Balkans, thus creating a conflagration that could ignite a wider European war.

The United States and the international community would be well advised to heed Prime Minister Bukoshi's urgent appeal, before Serbia moves against Kosova and the United States finds itself engulfed in an even more brutal conflict.

I commend Dr. Bukoshi's Vienna statement to my colleagues.

STATEMENT BY DR. BUJAR BUKOSHI, PRIME MINISTER, REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA, JUNE 15, 1993, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

A CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN KOSOVA

The delegation of Kosova has come to the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights for one purpose: To focus world attention on the brutal human rights abuses occurring in the Republic of Kosova which require international action immediately.

With confusion over what should be done to stem Serbian ethnic genocide in Bosnia, the Serb ultra-nationalists have been encouraged to become bolder with respect to Kosova. The situation in my country is deteriorating rapidly.

There are now at least 40,000 Serbian soldiers and 25,000 heavily armed Serbian police in Kosova.

Local Serbs who represent 8 percent of the population have been heavily armed.

Serbian paramilitary units roam freely throughout the region, intimidating Albanians daily.

Serbian warplanes regularly overfly Prishtina, harassing and frightening civilians.

Serb militia man roadblocks throughout Kosova, stopping and searching Albanians with impunity.

Thousands of Serbian refugees from Croatia and Bosnia are being resettled into Kosova in an effort to colonize the republic and dilute the ethnic composition.

Such martial law conditions are necessary to enforce Serbia's blatant apartheid which, since 1989, has closed our schools and university, decimated our hospitals and medical facilities, forced hundreds of thousands of Albanians into unemployment, and ruined our economy and infrastructure.

Several victims of Serbian oppression are with us today and will be available to answer questions after the news conference.

It is critical that the international community move to prevent further conflict and grave violations of human rights in Kosova.

We have asked the Serbs repeatedly to sit down with us and begin negotiations that will lead to a peaceful resolution of the Kosova problem.

The response has been "no!" There have been no talks, no discussions, no negotiations.

Almost four months ago, the United Nations Human Rights Commission approved a resolution (February 24, 1993, Geneva, Switzerland) which required the international community to take specific actions regarding the perilous human rights situation in Kosova.

Despite our urgent appeals to the various international entities responsible for fulfilling these actions, little if anything has been done to implement the U.N. Human Rights Commission resolution.

Prison conditions have not been investigated, and in fact increasing numbers of persons have been detained illegally since last February.

We have not seen Special Rapporteur Mazowiecki in Kosova, while human rights abuses have escalated.

The war crimes tribunal has been dragging its feet.

A U.N. Observer Mission has not been dispatched.

The same handful of CSCE observers are in Kosova.

And UNICEF has done nothing to look into the conditions of children.

In short, the U.N. Human Rights Commission has merely paid lip service to oppressive human rights conditions in Kosova.

Meanwhile, the situation has become much worse.

We call for the United Nations Security Council to put the Kosova issue on its agenda immediately. The U.N. must implement a progression of steps to protect human rights and prevent an escalation of the conflict in Kosova.

The United States and its European allies need to take decisive steps to stave off a possible massacre in Kosova and a wider Balkan war. Many of these actions were proposed earlier this year in our 10-point Plan for Peace in Kosova.

A sizable international peacekeeping force should be deployed in Kosova immediately. Serbian heavy armaments should either be withdrawn or placed under international control.

We welcome the deployment of U.S. troops in Macedonia as a positive step in warning Serbia against escalating its aggression in Kosova.

In the absence of any indication that the Belgrade regime is willing to negotiate, Kosova should be placed immediately under the protection of the United Nations.

The United Nations would administer Kosova as a trust and create conditions for a normal life for all its inhabitants, foster the development of democratic institutions, and help build a democratic society.

Kosova would be demilitarized and would develop close economic and cultural links with our neighbors.

All citizens of Kosova—Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrans, and all others—will share in the democratic life of our country.

While acceptance of the status of U.N. trusteeship for Kosova would be difficult for Serbian leaders to accept, it presents the best alternative in the situation they have themselves created.

They must accept the fact that continued rule over a region in which the ethnic Serbs make up only 8 percent of the population is simply untenable.

Immediate international humanitarian assistance should begin to flow to the people of Kosova.

We propose as an interim measure that the United Nations Security Council call for the Serbian government voluntarily to place Kosova under the Trusteeship system governed by Articles 75-91 of the United Nations Charter.

We presently see this as the only way to deter a conflict in the very heart of Europe. Under this proposal, the trusteeship system would be used in a new but not inconsistent manner. It would serve as a renewal of the trusteeship system in modern times.

All of us are witnesses to changing times, not only political but institutional as well. Consequently, the entire scope of international relations is attaining new dimensions. International law is being adapted to new realities. In this context, the government of Kosova has proposed this initiative for placing our country under United Nations control.

Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter authorizes the Security Council to determine the existence of a threat to international peace and security, after which the Security Council may decide what measures should be taken such as diplomatic measures, economic sanctions and use of force.

There are many cases in which the Security Council has intervened under provisions of Chapter VII. As Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said yesterday, the international community has a right to intervene when human rights abuses are uncovered.

Who would have thought one month ago that U.S. troops would have been deployed to Macedonia where no conflict exists yet? The same case can be made for stationing international troops in Kosova as a means to prevent an imminent massacre.

As we meet in Vienna, the international community is faced with a difficult dilemma. Either it stops Serbian aggression at the borders of Kosova, or it faces the very real possibility of a general Balkan war.

The time for action is now. The only alternative is a destabilized region.

Failure of the international community to prevent the outbreak of war in Kosova will also encourage ultra-nationalists in other parts of the world.

How ironic it is that "ethnic cleansing" by the Serbs began quietly in Kosova a century ago, while intensifying in the last three years. Kosova was the first act of this violent and current drama. There is every sign that we will also be the last act.

The citizen of my country are unarmed, defenseless. Their own weapon is a firm commitment to freedom and democracy, and a faith the international community will act morally and courageously if our worst expectations come to pass.

We appeal to the international community to act now, before it is too late, before the Balkan conflict engulfs the entire region and threatens stability in the world.

TRIBUTE TO OZZIE HACKETT, JR.

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to honor Mr. Ozzie Hackett, Jr.

Since 1960, Mr. Hackett has been a dedicated leader in the field of education. He began his distinguished career with the school district of Philadelphia as a teacher at Gillespie Junior High School. In his position, he taught a variety of courses in the industrial arts field.

Throughout his career, Mr. Hackett has made a significant impact upon the lives of Philadelphia's youth. As an educator he has taught at a variety of schools, including: Gillespie Jr. High School; Pennyjack Prison House of Correction; Discovery Leadership Institute; Strawberry Mansion; Junior High School;

Pennsylvania Advancement Middle School; Germantown High School; Rush Middle School; Fels Junior High School; and Barratt Middle School, where he would later serve as principal.

After 15 years of impressive work in the classroom, he was promoted to the position of principal at Operation Discovery Summer Enrichment Program in Philadelphia. He successfully assumed this role and has been highly praised for his work as an administrator. From 1972 to 1983, he worked as a vice principal, and in 1988 he became principal of Fels Junior High School in Philadelphia.

In 1989, Mr. Hackett became principal of Barratt Middle School. During the time that he held this important position, he significantly improved the quality of education and student life at Barratt.

Mr. Speaker, on June 29, 1993, Mr. Ozzie Hackett, Jr., will be retiring from the Philadelphia Board of Education where his services will be sorely missed. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in commending Mr. Hackett on his outstanding contributions to our city and our community.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN, OH

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read that Bryan, OH, was rated 51st in the recent book entitled "The 100 Best Small Towns in America" by Norman Crampton. I cannot imagine a finer honor being extended to that community and I send my heartiest congratulations to the citizens of Bryan and Williams County.

Bryan is a part of the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio, and a town that I have known and visited long before representing it in the U.S. House of Representatives. Bryan enjoys a superior location, being conveniently close to some of the great cities of America's Midwest. The Ohio Turnpike is only 12 miles from Bryan, allowing for quick travel connections to the entire region. Bryan is well-known for its old Victorian homes, many of which have been beautifully restored. The county courthouse, built in 1889, is now in the National Register of Historic Buildings. The dynamic mix of small business and light industry has meant that Bryan is recognized as a good place in which to do business. But what marks Bryan most of all is the remarkable sense of community spirit and willingness to work on behalf of the common good. Bryan seems to almost typify small town Ohio, with its strong work ethic and sense of community.

Linda Freed, editor of the Bryan Times, best expressed what I am sure is the common feeling in the town when she wrote of Bryan's selection earlier this year and concluded that "Bryan is a great place to live." To the residents of Bryan, I add my hope that they will keep up the good work in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO SPECIAL GRADUATES
OF NEW YORK'S 12TH CONGRES-
SIONAL DISTRICT

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it pleases me to congratulate some special graduates from the 12th Congressional District of New York. I am certain that this day marks the culmination of much hard work and many valiant efforts for these students, work and efforts which have led and will continue to lead them to success. They have overcome the obstacles of overcrowded and dilapidated classrooms, antiquated and insufficient instructional material, and the all too frequent distractions of random violence and pervasive drug activity. But these students have persevered despite the odds. Their success is a tribute not only to their own strength, but also to the supportive parents and teachers who have encouraged them to make it.

These students have learned that education is priceless. They know that education will provide them with the tools and opportunities to be successful in any endeavor they pursue. In many respects, this is the most important lesson they will carry with them for the rest of their lives.

In closing, I'd like to say that the best and brightest youths in America must be encouraged to stay on course so they can pave the way for a better future. Let us not forget that their future is the future of this Nation. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the following graduates who have triumphed despite adversity.

Congratulations to the 1993 graduates of the 12th Congressional District:

Dory Badillo and Richard Rios—Eastern District H.S.

Rosa Colon and Pedro Ferrer—Bushwick H.S.

Elizabeth Sosa and Angel Matos—Franklin K. Lane H.S.

Amy Goffio and Kah Hoo Chan—John Jay H.S.

Jennifer Morgan and Edwin Castro—H.S. of Telecommunications.

Simona Davis and Gafner Elien—W.H. Maxwell H.S.

Stacey Ann Coward and Trevor Ormond—H.S. of Transit Technology.

Noemi Cabral and Yuri Brito—John D. Well J.H.S. 50.

Lizzie Felix and Jose Vasquez—Charles Dewey J.H.S. 50.

Maria Cortez and Diem Binh Lu—J.H.S. 25.

Natalie Bissoon and Yung Mei Lin—J.H.S. 56.

Marinaca Puters and Tusel Ahmed—J.H.S. 60.

Francía Alleyne and Richard Alvarez—J.H.S. 22.

Ingrid Balderas and Nikita Brown—I.S. 302.

Mo Shuen and Inova Rondon—I.S. 220.

Gisela Cardosa and Hector Fuentes—I.S. 88.

Arellis Cerda and Jay Marte—I.S. 171.

MEDICAL RESEARCHERS MAKE
CASE FOR SPACE STATION

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, although the House of Representatives this week voted to continue our Nation's drive to build the U.S. space station, I recognize that many of my colleagues have doubts about the station's merits. I believe that the following two testimonies, delivered by William Donovan, M.D., and Larry McIntire, M.D., before the Subcommittee on Space, help to illustrate these merits.

Dr. Donovan is a highly respected clinician and researcher into spinal cord injury and amputation. He currently serves as medical director for the Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research, and also as professor and chairman of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the University of Texas Health Science Center.

Dr. McIntire is the chairman of the Institute for Biosciences and Bioengineering at Rice University. Recognized for his work on the cellular biochemical systems and processes, Dr. McIntire has coauthored more than 300 articles and presentations in his field.

As Houston residents, both Dr. Donovan and Dr. McIntire are familiar with the work of Johnson Space Center and the impact that it has had and will continue to have on the medical research community. Their remarks are clear examples of the role that the space station will have on efforts to improve the treatment of victims of catastrophic physical accidents and on research work in the area of bioscience and bioengineering. I hope that each Member who supported the amendment to kill this vital project will take the time to read the comments of these two distinguished physicians.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. DONOVAN, M.D.

Ladies and gentlemen my name is William H. Donovan. I am a physician who specializes in physical medicine and rehabilitation. As such, I treat individuals who have severe, sometimes catastrophic physical disabilities. Coming from Houston, the Johnson Space Center (JSC) backyard, I am here to say that technology that has arisen from the work of the Johnson Space Center, and other NASA centers has had a favorable impact on the technology that we can provide to the disabled population of America.

An example of this concerns research that is currently underway at The Institute for Rehabilitation and Research, a rehabilitation hospital in the Texas Medical Center. I am the Medical Director of this facility and I am the principal investigator for a project currently funded by the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation and Research (NCMRR) within the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This project represents the first phase of a three step process aimed at providing individuals who have lost an arm, with a better myoelectrically controlled prosthesis.

Upper extremity amputees and the physicians and other rehabilitation professionals, who treat them, are well aware of the deficiencies of current prosthetic products on the market today. This study is intended to

ultimately bring about a product that will meet the consumer's needs in a way superior to those currently available, and while will be made in America instead of other countries as currently prevails. The first phase of the study is intended to determine the characteristics and functional parameters that are most important to the users of upper extremity prostheses and to translate these preferences, into engineering language that can be used by engineers involved with robotics and anthropomorphic technology so that a suitable prototype can be developed. The second phase involves the actual development of that prototype. This will be done in collaboration with the electrical and mechanical engineering departments at Rice University, Houston, Texas. The third phase involves the miniaturization of the robotic prototype so that the movements and "sensory feedback", can be incorporated into the amputee's ability to use the prosthesis in a more functional way. In order for this third phase to be accomplished, we are relying heavily on the collaboration that is planned with the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA). NASA and the engineers at Rice University along with other engineering institutions throughout the country including Stanford, UCLA, Duke, the University of New Brunswick, Northwestern University and TIRR, are involved in the development of a more anthropomorphic and "lifelike" robotic hand.

NASA as most of you know, has developed the extra-vehicular activity (EVA) retriever that is part of the Space Station Freedom. Ultimately, it is hoped that EVA will be an autonomous robot that can be operated remotely by astronauts aboard the space station while the robot does manual duties outside the space station. The EVA retriever can also be used to retrieve an astronaut who accidentally became separated from his umbilical cord. It manifests a very advanced form of hand function—it has a thumb which can oppose its fingers and can even catch a ball because of instantaneous feedback of the finger sensor to the hand closing mechanism. Currently available prosthetic hands have none of these features.

The research project that I have referred to probably would never have been funded and might never have even been conceived were it not for a fortuitous gathering of consumers, rehabilitation health professionals, engineers and NASA scientists at a meeting held at the Johnson Space Center in May 1991. The title of this meeting was called "An American Initiative". The title was conceived by the Limbs of Love Foundation, a voluntary consumer organization, chaired by Mr. John Combs, who has a son born without a lower right arm. Mr. Combs was dismayed at not only the primitive technology that is currently available for his son who is now 7 years old, but also the extremely expensive costs associated with providing amputees with their prostheses. Families faced with a child or adult with an upper limb deficiency today, face expenditures of approximately 10-12,000 dollars per year for a below the elbow amputee and between 35-48,000 dollars for an above the elbow amputee. Expensive adjustments need to be made on an annual basis for children and even an adult generally gets no more than 4-5 years out of each prosthesis. For both adults and children, adjustments and modifications amount to at least 500-1,000 dollars a year. The American Initiative identified major areas of concern on the part of the professionals over current day's prostheses including the life of batteries, the meager degrees of freedom currently available, the fragility of the gloves

that cover the mechanical parts of the hand, the weight of the motors and batteries, difficulties with signal pick-up and electrode contact, and finally, most importantly, the lack of sensory feedback to provide the amputee with some indication as to the force being generated by the motor and the position of the object within the hand itself. Such feedback is necessary to avoid objects being crushed or dropped. Following the two days of discussion and identification of problems and their possible solutions, the staff at The Institute for Rehabilitation and Research including myself as Director of the Amputee Program, Ms. Diane Atkins, Coordinator for the Amputee Program, Mr. John Combs, President of Limbs of Love, Dr. Walker, Dr. Cheetam, and Ms. Farry, engineers at Rice University and Dr. Cliff Hess of NASA and Dan Winfield of the Research Triangle in North Carolina met to plan a long term proposal to the NCMRR (National Center for Medical Center Research) at NIH. In October of 1992, the first phase of the proposal as described above, was funded. To date, the survey has made considerable progress. Six thousand mini surveys have been mailed out thanks to the collaboration of 99 different amputee organizations throughout the country. Two thousand mini surveys have been returned. Essentially all of those who returned the mini survey enthusiastically indicated they would be willing to complete the larger survey aimed at determining the exact parameters that would be useful for the consumer to have available for the manipulation of the myoelectric hand. This data is currently being analyzed.

What I have described, illustrates how highly the Houston scientific community regards the Johnson Space Center as a good neighbor. We appreciate their interest and their collaboration particularly in the areas where technology can be transferred from the robotic laboratory to the disabled person. Other areas in which developments have come through collaboration with NASA include the development of a better foam product for distribution of the individual's weight over a seating surface for paralyzed individuals who are confined to wheelchairs and the development of a superior joystick that can be used to manipulate a powered wheelchair.

It is my hope that the committee will consider the needs of the disabled in the overall picture of healthcare for Americans and remember the value that governmental organizations like NASA have added to research that will benefit this population.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSOR LARRY V.
MCINTIRE

The microgravity environment of the space station would present some unique opportunities for the study of complex multicellular biological systems. A new area of great interest and potential importance is the use of a microgravity bioreactor environment to produce three-dimensional differentiated tissue structures suspended in fluid without cells contacting a solid surface for support. This technology could lead to a new tool for use in tissue engineering and in new knowledge in the areas of cell differentiation and developmental biology. We believe the next generation of medical therapeutics (following recombinant proteins and peptides) will be patient specific, utilizing cells, tissues and eventually reconstituted organs for transplantation. The generation of these structures from cells is the focus of the rapidly growing field of tissue engineering. To

produce these differentiated and structured cell-based materials at a cost affordable to our national health care system will require innovative combinations of cell and molecular biology coupled with bioengineering. The potential for long-term benefits to our nations' citizens in this area is enormous—both in terms of improvement of quality of life for people affected with genetic or organ malfunction disorders and in the development of whole new industries. Limitations in the knowledge of how cell/surface interactions and cell-to-cell communication affect the growth of such new biomaterials might be quickly overcome once experiments are carried out on a space platform in low earth orbit. The microgravity environment allows long-term cell/cell contact in three dimensions without solid surface contact, due to the lack of agitation required to prevent cell settling. Fluid agitation tends to separate cells, particularly during the initial stages of interaction when the bonds that are formed are very weak. Development of differentiated structures appears to require prolonged close contact among different cell types and the microgravity environment allows this to happen entirely in the fluid phase. It has become clear that binding of cells to solid surface affects cell metabolism at the level of the gene. Thus, complex multicellular structures grown in microgravity in a purely fluid environment may be quite different than those grown in highly porous solid support matrices used extensively here on earth. Important new studies in developmental biology and tissue engineering should be possible in a space station bioreactor, including the generation of high-order tissue morphology of primary cells and ultimately perhaps complete organ generation. The objective would be to understand the requirements for generation of differentiated three-dimensional tissue structures and research on manufacturing technologies, rather than the manufacturing itself. Once developed, the scientific knowledge and necessary techniques could be used for manufacturing on earth. The space station microgravity environment does provide a unique laboratory for interesting and important experiments in developmental biology, tissue engineering and physiology, which should be pursued.

A second, more speculative application of the space environment for biotechnology would be to produce new cell lines. This would represent, in principle, an economically plausible application of bioprocessing in space, because the new cell lines could be returned to earth for the actual manufacturing of biological materials from them. It may be possible to carry out manipulation of genetic materials or cell types in the space station microgravity environment that cannot be conducted on earth. Cell fusion, for example, may be much more efficient in microgravity, because cells can maintain close contact for long periods of time without also binding to solid structures. If the modification of cell behavior or genetic composition that results from the manipulations can be preserved on earth, very high value could be achieved. Since cell lines can be propagated from relatively small volumes of starting materials, after the genetically altered cells created in the space station are returned they can be converted into large numbers of product cells. Therefore, the very high cost of manipulations in space would be highly leveraged, as actual manufacturing of pharmaceutical products would be earth-based. The development of reactor systems and assay systems that are appropriate for

use in space thus represents an important investment in this speculative field.

The main use of the space station will be to study the effects of microgravity and other aspects of the space environment on human physiology. Several aspects of this research will have long-term benefits to our nations' citizens. These include the development of quantitative strategies for the minimization of waste and maximization of recycling. These are absolutely required in the space environment, and it appears that if we are to maintain the quality of life here on earth in the 21st century, similar thinking and methodologies will have to be employed. Spin-offs from NASA developed technology in these areas will likely be extremely important in the surprising near future. Other ground-based benefits from space station studies of human physiology include detailed understanding of limb movements and the development of control devices for artificial limbs and the study of calcium metabolism under conditions of reduced mechanical loading. The latter area will generate information important in understanding the biochemical basis for the known effects of mechanical strain on bone growth and some aspects of osteoporosis. Finally, studies on the role of transport of water and solutes across the blood/brain barrier in the origin of space motion sickness experienced by most astronauts are leading to a fundamental understanding of the control of permeability of brain endothelium. In addition to applications in space travel, this knowledge is vital in developing improved strategies for delivery of therapeutic agents across the blood/brain barrier for treatment of brain tumors and other neurological disorders.

In summary, the microgravity environment of the space station generates a unique test system for experimentation in both biomedicine and biotechnology, with considerable long-term benefits for our nations' citizens. Applications include bioreactor studies of the formation of complex differentiated cellular structures for use in tissue engineering, development of novel cell lines for production of therapeutics, specific technological structures for waste minimization of recycling, and understanding the resistance of drug transport across the blood/brain barrier. I feel that the large-scale manufacture of biological products in space for use on earth will not be fiscally feasible in the near future. However, the space station does provide a unique platform for important experiments in developmental biology, tissue engineering and physiology that have important implications for new technologies and treatment of disease here on earth and should be pursued.

JUNE IS TURKEY LOVERS' MONTH

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the Eighth District of Ohio is one of the State's leaders in agricultural production. The citizens of the 8th District understand the vital role agriculture plays in our State's economy and the economy of our great nation.

That is why I would like to take a moment today to recognize one of the agricultural industry's that often receives too little recognition—the turkey industry.

It was not all that long ago that turkey was a holiday meal and nothing more. But, the rapidly changing, active, health-conscious lifestyles that modern Americans seek has changed all that. We as a Nation, look for foods that are nutritious, versatile and easy to prepare. The turkey industry has responded to that demand, and the result has been a doubling in turkey consumption during the last decade.

A quick look at turkey production in Ohio reveals quite a bit about the industry's growth nationwide. Ohio's turkey growers produced 5.2 million birds in 1992, a 10 percent increase from the 4.7 million produced in 1991, making Ohio the 11th largest turkey producing State in the Nation.

Cooper Foods, one of Ohio's premier turkey processors, has several operations in my district, and I personally attest to the economic benefits that flow from this industry. The turkey industry employs thousands of Ohioans, and pumps millions of dollars into our State's economy.

The turkey industry has chosen June to celebrate its growing role in America's agricultural industry. I think the choice is extremely appropriate. Grilling season is upon us, and turkey is fast becoming one of the most popular items for backyard barbecuing. The variety of products available ensures that turkey's popularity will stay strong for years to come.

So Mr. Speaker, please join me, the people of Ohio and the National Turkey Federation in celebrating June as Turkey Lovers' Month and in recognizing the many benefits the turkey industry brings to our agricultural economy.

**IVY COWAN: A CREDIT TO
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA**

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in a time when we extol extremism and the bazaar, we often fail to recognize and pay tribute to the real heroes of our communities, the men and women who live exemplary lives and who in hundreds of ways, make their communities better. Ivy Cowan, senior chairman of the board of Stonecutter Mills Corp. in Spindale, NC, who died on April 13, 1993, was such a community hero.

Mr. Cowan gave a lifetime of service to our community. He served in many capacities including as director of the former Springdale Savings and Loan Association, as a member of the local advisory and corporate boards of the Branch Banking and Trust Co, as chairman of the board of trustees of Isothermal Community College, as trustee emeritus of Rutherford Hospital, as a member of the advisory board of Gardner-Webb College, as a member of the Rutherford County Industrial Association, and as a member of the Rutherford County Textile Vocational Advisory.

Mr. Speaker, Ivy Cowan's efforts reached far beyond our communities in western North Carolina. He was trustee emeritus of Greensboro College in Greensboro, NC. He was a member of the executive board and chairman

of the Piedmont Council Boy Scouts of America. In 1943, he received the Silver Beaver Award and in 1987, the Honorary Eagle Award from the Boy Scouts. He was also a 32 degree Mason and Shriner.

He was a member of the Spindale United Methodist Church for seven decades. And he served in many capacities in his church, including as a member of the administrative board, the committee on finance, the board of trustees, the sanctuary building committee, the parsonage building committee, and various other improvement programs.

Ivy was a founder and chairman of the board of the parish ministry fund, a restricted endowment trust fund established at Duke University in 1968, to provide, through continuing education, additional means and opportunities to encourage selected parish ministers and lay leaders in their work.

Ivy Cowan was 90 years of age when he died. Throughout his years of service he was joined and supported by his lovely wife, Ree, and his son, James. Together with his daughter in law, Myra, and three grandchildren, William, Jennifer, and Grace, they formed a loving and devoted family.

Mr. Speaker, western North Carolina will certainly miss Ivy Cowan. He was a credit to our community. He personified what is best about America: service to community, family, God and country.

MALONEY CALLS FOR THE ARREST OF SHEIK ABDEL-RAHMAN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the recent United States missile attack on Iraqi intelligence headquarters in Baghdad. Although the death of civilians is regrettable, the raid sent an important strong message that the Clinton administration will stand up to terrorists.

But I believe that I must also point out an apparent contradiction in our policy toward terrorists in the city of New York. The Justice Department is refusing to arrest Sheik Omar Abdel-Rahman. He is believed to be associated with unthinkable terrorist bombing plots which would have wrecked massive destruction on my city and my district.

If there is conclusive proof that the Sheik was indeed linked to the bombing plots, then his arrest can and must be made immediately. If not, he should still be detained on the grounds that he is currently classified as a deportable illegal alien. By law, this status would allow law enforcement authorities to detain him while his appeal is pending.

It has been reported that Attorney General Reno is reluctant to have the Sheik arrested in part because his arrest would incite further terrorist acts outside the United States.

With all due respect to Attorney General Reno, whom I greatly admire, I submit that bombing Baghdad to combat terrorism would be far more likely to incite terrorism than the Sheik's arrest. So the reasoning seems inconsistent. In the absence of any more compelling

reasons to allow the Sheik to remain at large, I renew my call for his immediate arrest and detention.

We must be consistent and uncompromising in our treatment of terrorists. Mr. Speaker, fear of terrorism should not dictate policy, intolerance of terrorism should.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter on this topic written to Attorney General Reno from a distinguished former Member of this body, Elizabeth Holtzman, who currently serves as Comptroller of New York City.

The letter follows:

COMPTROLLER OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, NY., June 25, 1993.

Re arrest of Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman.

HON. JANET RENO,
Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, DC.

DEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Yesterday morning the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the New York City Police Department arrested members of a group who are suspected of planning several terrorist attacks, including bombing the United Nations buildings and several major access tunnels into Manhattan, and the assassinations of public officials including a United States senator and the Secretary General of the United Nations. Media reports have indicated that the group has close ties to Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman. The FBI conducted a search of the Sheik's residence where detectives reportedly found evidence linking him to these terrorist activities. The Sheik's followers have also been lined to the World Trade Center bombing earlier this year in which six people were killed.

As you may remember, on March 17, I wrote to you to urge the immediate arrest and incarceration of Sheik Rahman pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1252, the law giving the Attorney General the power to arrest and take into custody any alien who is the subject of a deportation proceeding. Sheik Rahman was, at that time, and is now, in deportation proceedings. I renewed the request on March 18 after Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Judge Daniel Meissner determined that Sheik Rahman was, in fact, excludable.

I received a response from Acting Assistant Attorney General John Keeney indicating that the possibilities of medical costs for Sheik Rahman were the critical factor in the INS District Director's decision not to arrest the Sheik and hold him in custody (copies of my previous correspondence and Mr. Keeney's are enclosed). It is difficult to believe that the United States does not have adequate facilities nor sufficient revenues in a \$1.5 trillion budget to provide for whatever medical needs Sheik Rahman might have while in detention. (The Sheik's physically demanding schedule and extensive travels for news conferences and preaching—all of which have been reported widely in the nation's mass media—suggest the cost of incarceration would be manageable.)

If the State Department was warranted in putting Sheik Rahman on its terrorist watch list and therefore considered him too dangerous to enter the United States, he is too dangerous to remain at large. In light of the most recent terrorist arrests and the deaths and damage inflicted by the World Trade Center bombing, the failure of our government to arrest him is unconscionable. By allowing the Sheik to move about this country at will, to hold news conferences at will and to continue to preach violence to his supporters, a number of whom have been arrested and charged with terrorist activities,

the United States government sends the signal that it is not taking terrorism seriously. That is, indeed, a signal we cannot afford to send.

I urge you to exercise the authority you hold to arrest and incarcerate Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman immediately.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN,
Comptroller.

SECTION 222 OF THE CARIBBEAN
BASIN INITIATIVE

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw attention to an important trade program that benefits the United States and its neighbors in the Caribbean. Section 222 of the Caribbean Basin Initiative allows footwear produced in certain Caribbean countries to enter the United States duty free, as long as they use 100-percent U.S.-made components.

I find it disconcerting that legislation has been introduced to repeal section 222. This program provides real economic benefits to countries in the Caribbean. More importantly, however, it encourages domestic footwear manufacturers not to shift their production facilities to the Far East and Asia. As a result, U.S. footwear companies keep their production base closer to home and use American-made components. That enhances their overall competitiveness, and ensures that American jobs stay in America.

An erroneous argument in favor of eliminating section 222 has been put forth by some of my colleagues. This argument claims that the large increase of footwear imports from the Caribbean over the past 2 years has come at the expense of domestic shoe jobs. This incorrectly assumes that without section 222, domestic shoe jobs would not have been lost to other shifts in production. In fact, section 222 has limited the number of lost domestic shoe jobs by curbing the shift of production to Asian countries where materials and components are sourced from foreign nations and not the United States, as is now the case under section 222.

The U.S. footwear companies that currently avail themselves of section 222 offset the cost of their more expensive U.S. manufacturing operations by assembling a small percentage of their footwear in the Caribbean. Maintaining 100 percent of their manufacturing here in the United States is no longer a viable option for any of these companies—the only alternative is following the well-tread path to the Far East, using foreign-sourced materials and components. With U.S. companies no longer supplying these operations, domestic shoe jobs will be needlessly lost—jobs that could have been maintained by section 222.

New Hampshire knows first hand the benefits of this program. Five hundred and thirty Granite Staters work for companies in New Hampshire who support the section 222 program. Nearly 5,000 of our neighbors in Maine and Massachusetts work for companies who

have remained open largely because of the section 222 program.

I would encourage my colleagues to consider the benefits of section 222 very carefully and resist efforts to eliminate the program.

DON MCNEELY: THE HEARTLAND'S
MR. TELEVISION

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished Missourian, an outstanding American and broadcasting icon from my southern Missouri district and the heartland region, and most of all to say "thank you" on behalf of all the folks in our region who have grown up watching, listening, and coming to rely upon this special person for their daily information.

After 50 years in the radio and television business, Don McNeely of KFVS-TV in Cape Girardeau, MO, will retire from the airwaves. However, Don is not your ordinary broadcaster—his story is one in a million.

In July 1943, a 16-year-old young man named Don McNeely turned on the microphone for his first time at KFVS—Radio in Cape Girardeau. He has moved through all of the technological evolutions along the way and now will end his broadcasting career at virtually the same place where it started—during a hot and humid July in Cape Girardeau, MO, at KFVS—TV. That's right, in a business that's known for shuttling people in one door and out the next, Don McNeely has been our region's faithful and loyal friend all these years at the same station. Through floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, or other crises, Don has always been there to calm people's fears. That's just part of why Don is so special to what we now call "The Heartland."

From radio to television, Don McNeely made the transition easily. For those folks who have watched KFVS—TV since its debut in 1954 until now, Don is the one person who's always been with them. Old-timers still tell stories about watching Don sit behind the desk and read the news, give the weather, and advertise Gristo Feeds. This is nothing to say about all the local talent acts he brought on the air and introduced during the station's morning Breakfast Show.

In 1979, Don McNeely made another transition inside the walls and over the air at KFVS—TV; he shifted to only doing the station's weather forecasts—this after years of doing it all. Virtually everyone in our region remembers—and often recites—one of the most popular phrases that set Mr. McNeely apart from the rest of his colleagues in the television weather business: "Don said it would." In fact, from that station promotion back in the mid-1980's, I still see an umbrella or weather gauge with that phrase printed on them popping up here and there.

Now it's time for Don McNeely to make another transition—this one from his full-time broadcasting career to one with his wife and family in retirement. We'll all miss Don. We thank him for the last 50 years of broadcasting

and community service. He truly is The Heartland's Mr. Television, and I know the entire region joins me in wishing him Godspeed in all of his future endeavors, with abundant health and happiness.

THE FEDERAL FACILITIES COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join BILL RICHARDSON in introducing the Federal Facilities Community Oversight for Public Health Act of 1993.

Having the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant in my district, I am keenly aware of the concerns and fears that a facility like this can raise among local residents and groups, and the need to assuage those fears through independent, community-based oversight. That's why I've long been an advocate of environmental oversight by public groups. Rocky Flats is ahead of other facilities in the Department of Energy's [DOE] weapons complex in this regard, already having an oversight group that I helped to establish. We are also now working on setting up a site-specific advisory board which would advise DOE, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Colorado Department of Health on the cleanup of Rocky Flats.

I'm firmly committed to this process at Rocky Flats, and believe that it can only serve to benefit citizens living around other facilities as well.

The Federal Facilities Community Oversight for Public Health Act would amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act to establish citizens' advisory boards and require offsite exposure assessments to be conducted at each DOE nuclear weapons and research facility. It was influenced by recommendations contained in the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment's report entitled "Complex Cleanup."

The bill would require the Department of Health and Human Services' Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to identify existing and potential human exposure to hazardous substances in the communities surrounding these facilities. To local residents, this would signify an important change in DOE's relationship with these communities by demonstrating the Department's new commitment to ensuring public health and safety at and around its facilities.

The citizens' advisory boards would be modeled after recommendations made by the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee—better known as the Keystone Group—which was convened by the Environmental Protection Agency to develop consensus policy recommendations to improve the decision-making process and ensure that cleanup decisions reflect the priorities and concerns of all interested parties at and around each of these facilities. The Keystone Group itself represented the diversity of these stakeholder groups, including in its membership representatives of Federal agencies, tribal

and State governments and associations, and local and national environmental, community, and labor organizations.

We're entering a stage when critical decisions will be made about cleanup and environmental restoration at Rocky Flats and other DOE nuclear weapons facilities. This change from production to cleanup coincides with a new movement in our country for greater participation by the public in the management and operations of our Government. The same should be true in the management and operations of the cleanup at these facilities.

The public was shut out of the weapons complex during the production years, they should not be shut out now as we enter the cleanup years. This bill will ensure that the people in the communities surrounding these facilities have a seat at the table when these decisions are made.

I urge my colleagues to support this important avenue of public participation by cosponsoring the Federal Facilities Community Oversight for Public Health Act of 1993.

**TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM B. FURIA,
AN UNPARALLELED EDUCATOR**

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to Mr. William B. Furia, a man who has dedicated his boundless energy and remarkable intellect to the betterment of Philadelphia's public school system. His dedication is unparalleled, and his desire to educate is insatiable.

From his high school degree at Bishop Neuman High, to his master's degree at Temple University, William Furia is certainly a product of Philadelphia's outstanding and diverse educational institutions. William Furia started his teaching career at St. Thomas Moore High School, and then moved on to Barratt Middle School where he served in the capacities of disciplinarian, house coordinator, and acting assistant principal, for 18 years. His tenure at Barratt Middle School was exceptional, and he won widespread praise throughout Philadelphia's academic community for his innovative administrative methods, and his consistent concern for student and teacher welfare.

Mr. Speaker, in February 1993, Mr. Furia was offered and accepted the coveted post of vice principal at Philadelphia's internationally renowned High School for Creative and Performing Arts. In this demanding post, William Furia is charged with the responsibilities of monitoring student performance and achievement, parent conferences, and the crucial tutorial program just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, Philadelphia, and indeed the entire Nation, needs more educators like William Furia. In this day and age of shrinking school budget, Mr. Furia has consistently developed programs and has engaged in administrative endeavors aimed at improving the quality of life and education for all of the children in Philadelphia's school system. He has

honored his country both at home and on foreign soil, and has served with distinction for 26 years in the U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to Mr. William B. Furia. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I would like to extend our warmest appreciation to Mr. Furia's wife and three children, and to William himself for all of his outstanding contributions to Philadelphia, and the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY L. GARDNER

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share with you and my colleagues that, after 22 years of service, Henry L. Gardner will retire as city manager of Oakland, CA. On the occasion of his retirement, I wish to pay tribute to him today. While he will be greatly missed, Mr. Gardner will leave Oakland a stronger, more dynamic, and more ethnically aware and inclusive city.

During his successful tenure as city manager, Henry Gardner rose to every occasion. During difficult budget times, Mr. Gardner innovated lease-purchase financing to renovate the Oakland Museum, a national model. Always concerned with public workers, Mr. Gardner met underfunded pension liabilities for police officers and firefighters. He has also played a large and successful role in encouraging people of color to become involved and interested in government. It is to his credit that unrepresented people of color have risen to positions of leadership in the city, many of whom have used this mentorship to go on to great success in many of our Nation's cities.

In recognition of his achievements and dedication to the community, he was the recipient of the National Forum for Black Public Administrators' Mark's of Excellence Award in 1991. For his 22 years in public service, he was inducted into the National Academy of Public Administration in 1992.

Though all these awards are indeed remarkable, they are only a small indication of how great a role Mr. Gardner has played in reforming and changing this city to what it is today. His presence, his work, and his dedication to the city of Oakland will sorely be missed. I join with countless other civic and community leaders in honoring this dedicated public servant and wish him well in his future endeavors.

**CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
SOUTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL**

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the centennial anniversary of South Division High School in my home of Milwaukee, WI. This celebration will be observed on July 30 and July 31 of this year.

When a great philosopher uttered some thoughts about the importance of learning in our society, the philosopher could easily have been referring to South Division High School's tradition of enlightenment. Those words are especially prescient today, when our young people require education more than ever:

If you plan for a year, plant a seed. If for ten years, plant a tree. If for a hundred years, teach the people. When you sow a seed once, you will reap a single harvest. When you teach the people, you will reap a hundred harvests.

In 1893, South Division High School opened its doors to 183 pupils and 4 faculty who established its tradition of unwavering commitment to educational excellence. Since that humble beginning, tens of thousands have been educated in its classrooms and more than 40,000 have received their high school diplomas.

South Division's contributions to Milwaukee, the State of Wisconsin, and the Nation as a whole, are expressed through its alumni, many of whom are exceptional professionals—doctors, lawyers, dentists, engineers, and business leaders. Many of these esteemed graduates have become noteworthy leaders in their local, city, and State communities.

These graduates, and each of us who have benefited from their accomplishments, are indebted to South Division's teachers who, over the past 100 years, have imparted not only lessons about the Civil War and mathematical tables, but also lessons about life. We are also thankful for South Division's students, who have used those lessons to make our society a better place to live.

With gratitude and recognition for this remarkable contribution, I wish South Division High School students, faculty and alumni a happy centennial anniversary!

**BETTY SPERBER, HOTELIER OF
THE YEAR**

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize yet another important achievement by one of the Virgin Islands' most astute businesswomen and committed community activists, Betty Sperber, who on June 10, 1993 was named hotelier of the year by the Caribbean Hotel Association.

This is an honor reserved for but a very few who have demonstrated not only unparalleled expertise in the hotel and tourism industry but for those who also have made extraordinary contributions to the community and region where they live.

Betty came to St. Croix, Virgin Islands in 1970, began managing the King Christian Hotel in Christiansted in 1972, and assumed ownership and day-to-day operations in 1976. What sets Betty apart from the rest in the Virgin Islands hotel industry, the local business sector, and throughout the Caribbean, has been her dedication and determination to give back to her community far more than she earns from it.

In the early 1970's when adverse publicity had battered St. Croix tourism, Betty spear-headed Project St. Croix, a destination promotion plan that largely rescued the hotel industry. At a time when Betty could have expended her considerable skill and energy promoting her own business property, she instead developed an organization that boosted the business of the entire island. She helped turn around misconceptions about St. Croix by travel agents from throughout the country through successful familiarization or "Fam" trips. She also developed local education programs to help the community understand the important role tourism plays in the local economy, how tourism works, and how to make it work better. These initiatives were so successful that they were subsequently taken up by St. Thomas hoteliers and tourism interests on other Caribbean islands.

In October 1991, Betty was awarded a Travel Industry Award of Excellence for the "Hello, Tourist!" program she conceived and developed, an education course for young students that combines classroom instruction and actual out of class/on property experiences to give them a greater appreciation for the history and geography of their island home, what tourism is all about, and why tourists come to visit. It was one of the first and most successful efforts to bring young Virgin Islanders into the mainstream of the tourism business and the local economy.

All the while, Betty has held numerous leadership offices in both the St. Croix Hotel & Tourism Association and the Caribbean Hotel Association.

Betty Sperber is an outstanding hotelier and an even more outstanding individual. She exemplifies hard work and dedication to her profession as well as a far broader and more important commitment: selfless involvement with the people of her community to make theirs a better life, too. Betty proves her dedication by her deeds, and it is indeed gratifying to see this great lady recognized by her industry peers for her contributions over almost a quarter century.

I add my congratulations to Betty Sperber for her achievement and extend my appreciation for all she has done for the people and the island of St. Croix.

ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of national airline service deregulation more than a decade ago, Congress recognized that a provision needed to be included in the Federal Aviation Act to ensure that communities with lower traffic levels would not lose commercial air service entirely as carriers shifted their operations to larger, potentially more lucrative markets. Consequently, the Essential Air Service Program was established, and it has proved to be crucial to ensuring that rural America remains economically viable by allowing scheduled air service to exist at many rural airports across

the Nation that otherwise could not support commercial air service. Regardless of the existent need for a program like EAS, over and over again we have had to fight for the program's survival when EAS has come before Congress for appropriations each year. Both the Reagan and Bush administrations tried to kill EAS, and it has always been a bitter battle for us to win funding for the program—especially since it primarily benefits small communities in rural States which are badly outnumbered in Congress. Again this year the battle to save EAS must be fought in spite of the fact that we finally have a White House that recognizes the importance of EAS—in this year's transportation appropriations bill the House Appropriations Committee has proposed to kill EAS. Mr. Chairman, I cannot express strongly enough the need for the vital service which EAS provides for rural America and the subsequent need for the continuance and funding of this program.

Mr. Chairman, a link to the national air transportation system must be maintained for rural States to foster economic development and for rural America to continue to provide local, scheduled, air service to the flying public. The fact is that without convenient, affordable, reliable air service, it is difficult to retain existing businesses and industries—and more difficult to attract new ones. Without EAS, States like my district of South Dakota cannot provide effective air service, consequently, the potential impact of the termination of the EAS Program seriously threatens the future development of South Dakota and all of rural America.

Mr. Chairman, the State of South Dakota covers 80,000 square miles but is extremely sparsely populated. Consequently, it is difficult to have adequate numbers of passengers at all points in South Dakota that, by virtue of their distance from another commercial airport, should provide commercial air service to the flying public. Because of the low number of boardings, carriers have no incentive to provide air service to rural areas like those in South Dakota without the EAS Program. Currently, EAS makes commercial air transportation available to four South Dakota communities that otherwise would not have any scheduled air service. If EAS is terminated, I think that it will be difficult to ever get air service back in the area or sufficiently redevelop the market to provide adequate incentive for carriers to return to the area. Consequently, scheduled air service in these vast, sparsely populated areas would be nonexistent. As a result, people living in rural communities will be forced to travel very long distances to receive what would seem to be a routine air service; businesses will have a tough time surviving, much less growing, because of the lack of commercial air service; and these areas will have extreme difficulties attracting any new economic development ventures.

Mr. Chairman, killing the EAS Program would be a shattering blow to the economies of several South Dakota cities and other cities across the country. I strongly believe that Congress must renew its commitment to the EAS Program by fully funding the President's request. The EAS Program was promised to rural communities when the airline industry was deregulated, and I firmly believe that we should stand behind that promise.

TOO EARLY TO DECLARE VICTORY IN THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, as Chair of the authorizing subcommittee I rise in order to deplore the proposed cut of approximately \$131 million dollars from the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. This is a frontal assault on the program and a step backwards for the Nation. We have a higher rate of illicit drug use than any other industrialized country. While the Nation continues to make progress on its war against drugs this is no time to declare victory on a war that we have hardly begun to wage.

My Subcommittee on Select Education and Civil Rights recently took expert testimony that drug abuse is beginning earlier than ever; 15 percent of eighth graders have tried marijuana, while 5 percent have tried crack cocaine; more than half of the 1989 seniors reported illicit drug use at some time during their lives. For too many of our youth have turned to drugs and the drug trade as a way of life. In the words of Dr. Lloyd Johnston, a well-known director of a major national survey of illicit drug use among young people, our levels of drug use "remain disturbingly high by long term historical standards in this country. I don't think there has ever been a period where we have had as many of our young people involved with drugs."

In many high-poverty communities, drug use has become a way of life for many young people. It is connected to the rising tide of violence within the school building and the use of guns that have already claimed far too many lives of our young people.

In short Mr. Speaker, the Federal commitment must be sustained. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing these cuts. If we need to make cuts in the budget we need only look to the space station or super collider, these billion-dollar luxuries cannot do anything to reach the hopelessness of young people who will continue to be ignored by schools that lack the resources to address their complex problems.

I am confident that the new drug czar, Dr. Lee Brown, from my own New York City, who is due to be sworn into office this week, will work to ensure that these proposed cuts do not take effect. As a former New York City police chief I think he can well appreciate the importance of continuing to invest in prevention in order to sustain our war on drugs.

H.R. 2491 SUPPORTED

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, on June 29, 1993 I voted in favor of H.R. 2491, VA, HUD and independent agencies appropriations for fiscal year 1994. While the United States has the most comprehensive system of assistance for

its veterans of any nation in the world, I am concerned that the bill provides insufficient funds for the processing and adjudication of veterans' benefits claims in a timely and accurate manner.

This backlog of claims has become severe since 1988 with the establishment of the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals—which forced changes—in the way the Department of Veterans Affairs resolved claims—and the ongoing downsizing of the U.S. military which has introduced more men and women into the veterans system. It is estimated that by the end of fiscal year 1994, the number of outstanding claims could be as high as 1 million.

The increasing amount of time required to process and adjudicate veterans' benefits claims has caused real hardship. Benefits delayed are benefits denied. Our veterans deserve better. I believe that our Nation owes a special debt to the men and women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. All of our veterans have taken and fulfilled an oath to protect our country and freedom which it guarantees. Their sacrifices have earned America's gratitude.

I am therefore supportive of efforts to improve the Department of Veterans Affairs' ability to process and adjudicate compensation and pension claims in a more timely manner—if not through increased funding—then by legislative, administrative and regulatory changes.

TRIBUTE TO MARINE PFC. MELVIN
E. NEWLIN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the Melvin E. Newlin Memorial to be dedicated this weekend in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Private First Class Newlin was a highly decorated veteran of the Vietnam conflict. He was born in Wellsville, OH, September 27, 1948 and, while serving as a machine gunner with Company F, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division in Quang Nam Province, was killed in action on July 4, 1967. For his gallant service, Private First Class Newlin was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest decoration. President Richard M. Nixon presented the award in ceremonies at the White House.

Private First Class Newlin also won numerous other medals, including the Purple Heart, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Mr. Speaker, Private First Class Newlin is a hero in my district, and his noted bravery and duty is worthy of the finest memorial Wellsville can produce. And, Mr. Speaker, the Melvin E. Newlin Memorial is just that. The design, drawn by Ms. Delcie Greene, was presented to the Computart Sign Co., which oversaw the project. The Wellsville Memorial Council will present the gift to the city July 4, 1993, 27 years to the date after Private First Class Newlin's death.

I would like to take this special opportunity to join the citizens of my district in celebrating the memorial and its namesake, Marine Private First Class Melvin E. Newlin.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. GIBBS

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the United States House of Representatives to honor Mr. James A. Gibbs.

James A. Gibbs is an outstanding gentleman who has demonstrated an overwhelming commitment to the education of our youth. Throughout his illustrious career, he has certainly made a positive impact on the entire School District of Philadelphia. He is to be commended on his efforts to guarantee that all children are provided with a safe, stable, and superior learning environment.

Mr. Speaker, James A. Gibbs has served in a number of roles. As a teacher, counselor, supervisor, vice principal, principal and administrative assistant to the superintendent of school, he has made many magnificent contributions to the city of Philadelphia.

This exceptional educator has been actively involved in a wide range of school activities. He has served as an English department chairman, an executive committee member on the Home and School Association, a public school council representative, professional programs chairman, and has engaged in many other noteworthy activities.

In addition to the substantial work that he has done within the educational system, James A. Gibbs has also been extremely active in a host of community service activities. For several years, Mr. Gibbs has worked diligently with a countless number of service organizations such as the Lions and Rotary Clubs.

Mr. Speaker, on June 29, 1993, James A. Gibbs will retire after devoting a remarkable 23 years to our children. I wish to congratulate Mr. Gibbs on the occasion of his retirement from the School District of Philadelphia. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in congratulating Mr. James A. Gibbs in celebration of this momentous occasion.

CONGRATULATIONS PEPSI

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of one of the companies in my constituency, and the over 50,000 people who work for it nationwide. Two weeks ago, the Pepsi-Cola Co., whose worldwide beverage headquarters is in Somers, NY, underwent a series of scurrilous attacks—public accusations that went to the very heart of the safety of a product that Americans and the rest of the world have been enjoying for almost 100 years.

Needless to say that these accusations were proved false. There were no syringes or

needles in sealed Diet Pepsi cans. This deception was perpetuated by hoaxers who were out for celebrity or personal gain. Whatever the reason, for a full week, one of America's outstanding corporate citizens did suffer from these baseless charges.

First let me applaud both the Pepsi-Cola Co., and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in the way they reacted. This was no simple scam, but a challenge against the security of the Nation's food supply. As a recent Business Week article stated, "In the end, though, real panic never set in—partly because the consumer reports were fraudulent. But it's due also to the effective communication between Pepsi-Cola and the Food and Drug Administration."

The employees of Pepsi, and in particular, its CEO, Craig Weatherup, made it clear from the moment the issue became one of national concern that they were willing to share all relevant information with the public at large. It was apparent that the first concern of Pepsi was for its consumers. Their can line is virtually tamper proof. The fact that so many different can lines, spread out all over the country, could be tampered with at the same time, was patently impossible. This was a message that was so self-evident that the media reported it clearly and precisely.

The FDA, and specifically Commissioner David Kessler, should be commended for their swift reaction. The Agency's new criminal investigation team swung into action immediately. Inspectors worked tirelessly to investigate each and every claim. And when the truth came out, Dr. Kessler did not hesitate to inform the public in no uncertain terms that the suspected tampering was a sham. In his words, "The notion that there has been a nationwide product tampering is unfounded." Many arrests have already been made. Despite all the claims—and they were numerous—the FDA has not discovered one single case of tampering with an unopened can.

This truly is government at its finest. The FDA worked closely with Pepsi to assure the American public that these products were safe and that those trying to take advantage of the situation would face charges. Surely, such a public-private partnership to assure the security of the Nation's food supply is an example we should clearly try to emulate in other issues of vital concern to our Nation.

That brings me to our second point. For a full week, America's food supply, represented by this quality product, was held hostage under the harsh glare of the media by a handful of unrelated schemers and crackpots whose motives can only be guessed at. The consequences, including the financial impact, are serious. And let's not forget that this could just as easily happen to any other major consumer product in our country.

Hopefully, the perpetrators of this hoax will be prosecuted in the strongest manner. Congress and State legislatures should consider if stronger measures and more severe punishments are necessary for this type of crime. The FDA should seriously consider if further actions are warranted and should have our full support.

We often take for granted the high quality of our food supply. Let us take a moment to applaud the FDA for its vigilant safeguarding of this most vital resource.

Finally, I would like to commend the American public at large. As Craig Weatherup said on more than one occasion during the crisis, "We're confident that the consumer's good judgment and common sense will prevail once they have all the facts in front of them." Given the assurances of both Pepsi and the FDA, people did continue to buy Pepsi, Americans would not be held hostage to this deception. Abraham Lincoln's old chestnut, that "you can't fool all of the people, all of the time," never proved more true.

I further commend this company and its employees for, in typical Pepsi fashion, not playing the victim, even after this very emotional and personal assault on their good name. Instead they are taking the high road, and thanking their customers and consumers for standing by them during this criminal attack on their integrity.

Both the Westchester County executive and the supervisor of Somers have supported their corporate neighbor and community benefactor by declaring July "Pepsi Only" month. I hope, Mr. Speaker, you and our colleagues, will join me in a toast this Fourth of July to this fine company with one of Pepsi's many top quality products.

HONORING CALIFORNIA'S CITY: PICO RIVERA ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the city of Pico Rivera on the celebration of its 35th anniversary.

The city, incorporated, in 1958, is a combination of two historic California communities, Pico and Rivera. The union of these two communities, possessing strong traditions, has resulted in a city of 60,000 people and a record of producing exemplary civic leadership.

Pico Rivera is a model city that has worked closely with many organizations. The city government has provided a variety of healthful outlets for people of all ages, creating a family community of well maintained parks and residential neighborhoods.

Pico Rivera operates numerous baseball fields, which are used daily; the city's swimming pool was used for training during the 1984 Olympics; and with the cooperation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the city developed the bicentennial park, Whittier Narrows, which consists of public camp grounds, stables, a municipal golf course, and restaurants.

Over the past 5 years, the civic leaders of Pico Rivera have opened the city's senior cen-

ter and center for the arts; implemented the Walking Crew, an innovative program helping parents with after school child supervision; and initiated the annual Red Ribbon Week, signifying Pico Rivera's commitment to a drug-free environment. Additionally, Pico Rivera's leaders have instituted a Christmas tree recycling program and the Green Waste recycling project, establishing the city as an innovative leader in business growth, community awareness, health issues and environmental conservation. Moreover, the grassroots community together with law enforcement officials have manifested major responsibility in trying to stem gang warfare by organizing the March for Peace Organization.

Pico Rivera's city council members include; Mayor Alberto Natividad, first elected in 1982; Mayor Pro Tempore Rick L. Mercado Sr., elected in 1990; Councilman John Chavez, elected in 1978; Councilman Garth Gardner, elected in 1972 and Councilwoman Beatrice Proo, elected in 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I have been honored to represent the city of Pico Rivera for the past 10 years in Congress and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the people of Pico Rivera and congratulating them on the occasion of the city's 35th anniversary.

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, July 1, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 13

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the financial management of the Department of Defense.

SD-342

JULY 14

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1086, to foster the further development of the Nation's telecommunications infrastructure through the enhancement of competition.

SR-253

1:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

SR-628

JULY 15

2:30 p.m.

Veterans Affairs

Business meeting, to markup S. 843, to improve reemployment rights and benefits of veterans and other benefits of employment of certain members of the uniformed services; and S. 1030, to provide sexual trauma counseling services to veterans.

SR-418

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the Department of Energy's efforts to cleanup its nuclear weapons complex, focusing on the scope and cost of the cleanup program, the technological and managerial problems it faces, the standards governing the cleanup effort, and how priorities are set among competing cleanup projects.

SD-366

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 1

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of Tara Jeanne O'Toole, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety and Health, and Robert Riggs Nordhaus, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1021, to assure religious freedom to Native Americans.

SR-485