

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON
THE WORLD BANK

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, based on additional information provided through the World Bank and House staff resources, this Member would like to further extend my remarks of June 17, 1993, during the debate on continued funding for the IBRD window of the World Bank. In particular, these remarks may be of interest to Members who voted against the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] during the consideration of H.R. 2295 making fiscal year 1994 appropriations for foreign operations.

This statement provides some additional facts about issues raised in the debate on the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

GOLF COURSE

The World Bank does not own a golf course in Potomac, MD. The IMF, another international organization with a diverse international staff, owns a golf course in Germantown, MD, which was established in the 1960s when similar facilities in the Washington area were not open to non-whites, such as Indian and African staff members of the IMF, because of racial discrimination. Staff of the World Bank, and staff of other international organizations in the area, are eligible to join the Bretton Woods Country Club by paying a sizable initiation fee and annual dues. Only a small fraction of the World Bank staff are members, and their memberships are in no way subsidized by the World Bank.

WORLD CLASS CHEFS

The head cooks who oversee operations at the cafeterias and dining rooms of the World Bank are local Americans employed by Marriott Corporation and Gardner-Merchant (a U.K. firm), the current food service contractors. The food service contract is awarded in a competitive bidding process. Food service is not subsidized by the World Bank.

\$250 MILLION FOR A NEW HEADQUARTERS
BUILDING

The new construction at the World Bank headquarters replaces several old buildings, one of which was occupied by the State Department after World War I. According to the World Bank, the buildings had serious health (asbestos) and safety problems, were no longer cost-effective to heat and operate, and could not accommodate increasing needs for upgraded computers and other office equipment. The new building will use space more efficiently, reducing the long-term need for leased space and saving on rental bills. Projected construction costs for the building are modest—\$112 per gross square foot—compared to current GSA estimates for construction costs of a new building in downtown Washington of about \$155 per gross square foot. Very careful attention was paid by World Bank President Barber Conable

(the former Ranking Member of the House Ways and Means Committee) and his Counselor, Bill Stanton (the former Ranking Member of the House Banking Committee), to cost-effective construction and long-term operating costs in planning the renovation. The Architect of the Capitol was one of the advisors to the project. In this respect, the World Bank's operation has been 180 degrees different from the EBRD "marble" situation, and it is misleading to imply otherwise. (This Member immediately called for the resignation of EBRD President Attali and a cessation of U.S. funding of the EBRD, pending his resignation, when his inexcusable behavior on the marble and the use of private planes came to light. Attali has since offered his resignation.)

UNCONTROLLED, UNAUDITED OPERATIONS

The World Bank has a number of external and internal audit and control mechanisms. Externally, the World Bank's books are audited annually by Price Waterhouse, and the audit findings are reported in the World Bank "Annual Report". The Bank has a full-time resident Board of Directors representing the 176 countries who are the owners of the Bank. Each of these Executive Directors votes the shares of the country or group of countries he represents. The U.S. has its own Executive Director because it has the largest single block of shares in the organization (18% of IBRD). The Board sets overall policies, approves the administrative budget, approves all loans, reviews country strategies, and monitors the implementation of all projects. Internally, the Internal Auditing Department reviews and evaluates Bank operations and activities with a focus on procurement procedures, consultant activities, and procedures to ensure the accountability of borrowers. The Operations Evaluations Department does independent, internal reviews of Bank operations and reports directly to the Bank's Board of Directors. It audits all adjustment loans and forty percent of project loans with a focus on assessing efficient use of funds, adherence to established policies and procedures, and lessons learned that can help improve future projects. The President of the Bank has recently proposed the creation of an independent Inspection Panel to investigate and report on the Bank's adherence to its own operational rules and procedures in the design, appraisal, and implementation of Bank-financed projects in response to questions from the Board and from affected parties. This newest proposal for an independent review mechanism has been strongly urged by witnesses before the Banking Committee this year and will be a central item in Members' consideration of the replenishment request for the International Development Association (IDA) lending arm of the World Bank that is currently before the Banking Committee.

FIRST CLASS TRAVEL

Business or economy class travel is the norm for World Bank travel to or within Zone A (destinations requiring continuous flight segments of less than 12 hours duration). For travel longer than 12 hours continuous flight duration (Zone B) without an

overnight stopover, first class is optional. For travel within Zone B, first class is optional if business class is not available. Since January 1993, when the latest modifications in travel policy were adopted, 63 percent of all Bank travel has been business or economy class. The savings that could be achieved from a switch to an all-business-class policy are approximately \$11 million per year according to the World Bank.

\$123,000 AVERAGE EMPLOYEE SALARY

The World Bank tells me that the average salary for all World Bank staff is about \$66,000 (net). The Bank has only 35% support staff, while most institutions have 50 to 80% support staff. The relatively high average age (44) and experience of World Bank staff also affect the average salary level.

UNTAXED SALARIES

U.S. citizens working at the World Bank pay both Federal and state income taxes on their salaries. Foreign nationals who are international organization employees are exempt from host country (U.S.) income taxes by a treaty signed by the U.S. Government when the Bank headquarters was established in Washington, D.C. in 1945. This is the same principle under which diplomats worldwide are exempt from host country taxation. Such foreign national employees of the World Bank pay taxes to their own governments, if required to do so. Most governments choose not to tax the salaries of their nationals working for international organizations; the U.S. is one of the very few exceptions. The World Bank, in order to preserve parity among employees of different nationalities at the same pay grade who are subject to different tax treatment by their governments, quotes all its salaries on a "net" (of tax) basis. In the case of employees whose incomes are taxed, the Bank compensates the employee for the income tax attributable to the Bank salary in order to preserve equivalent "net" salaries among employees at the same pay grade. The U.S. Treasury is by far the largest beneficiary of this policy; a sizeable chunk of the salary costs in the administrative budget of the Bank (none of which comes from the U.S. taxpayer) is the tax compensation payments for U.S.-national employees. U.S. local governments, particularly in the Washington, D.C. area, also benefit from local property, sales, and other tax payments by all World Bank staff. Foreign nationals are not exempt from these types of non-income taxes.

LOAN FAILURES

As noted, a 1991 audit by the Operations Evaluations Department found that 63 percent of the projects it reviewed were "satisfactory"; conversely, 37 percent were unsatisfactory. One of the key criteria that the World Bank expects from a project for a "satisfactory" rating is a real rate of return over 10 percent per annum. (The average real economic rate of return found on all Bank projects for which it can be measured is a healthy 16 percent.) Though some 37% of projects would be failures in any sense of the word, it is a matter of interpretation whether a project with a rate of return somewhat under 10 percent, which has achieved its major development objectives, is appropriately characterized as a "failure". Some

● 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.

outcomes of the "unsatisfactory" projects are also attributable to the inherent risks of long-term investments in the face of rapidly changing world economic conditions over which the Bank and its borrowers have little control. This Member applauds the very serious attention that the current World Bank President, Lewis Preston, a former commercial bank CEO, is giving to improving project quality and the quality of the loan portfolio. An action plan for quality control, focused on more supervision, closer collaboration with borrowers and beneficiaries, and reforms in internal World Bank operations, has been adopted by the Bank in response to recommendations from the Task Force on Portfolio Management which Mr. Preston organized. The Banking Committee will be closely monitoring the implementation and results of the action program.

NO NEED FOR FUNDS

Failing to appropriate the last installment of the capital contribution would not hurt the World Bank, but would damage the U.S. national interest. The money being appropriated in FY94 is the final year (not including outstanding arrears) of a six-year funding commitment to purchase the U.S. equity shares in the General Capital Increase of the IBRD agreed to by the Reagan Administration in 1988. It is not a question of whether the World Bank "needs" the money; the question is whether the U.S. wants to honor its commitments which have been duly authorized by Congress in 1988 and to protect its ownership share and its leadership role in the Board of the largest lending institution in the world. Not subscribing to the final 20 percent of the U.S. share of the General Capital Increase would also bring us perilously close to losing the U.S. veto over changes in the charter of the Bank and perhaps decrease the World Bank's ability to tap private capital markets at favorable rates. The good news is that, assuming that this capital increase is indeed fully funded by the U.S. and other member governments, there is indeed not likely to be any need for another capital increase for the IBRD in the foreseeable future. The calculations of the lending margins in the statement of the gentleman from Ohio are based on the assumption that all of the assigned shares of this most recent General Capital Increase are fully funded. If fully funded, the sustainable lending level of the IBRD will be approximately \$25 billion per year, enough to accommodate even additional major responsibility for assisting economic reform in the former Soviet Union without the necessity for another general capital increase. Furthermore, the incentives for the World Bank to improve loan quality will get even stronger over time since reflows from loan repayments will come to constitute the major source of financing for all new lending. If there is not another capital increase, the U.S. will also retain its role as the largest shareholder for the indefinite future.

There are a number of recent policy reforms in the World Bank that have been brought about through bipartisan pressure from Congress and the Treasury Department with regard to the environment, nutrition, public health, poverty reduction, private sector development, public consultation and access to information, improving governmental transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, among other topics. Frankly, this Member is pleased with what congressional pressure has achieved through active U.S. policy advocacy and review of each proposed loan, backed by

only 18 percent of the power of the board. In addition, the United States has been the most diligent and cost-conscious watchdog on the Bank's administrative spending, all of which is financed out of earnings, principally derived from interest and fees paid by developing countries on loans they receive from the Bank.

It is this Member's hope that this additional information on the World Bank is of use to Members.

IN HONOR OF JOHN AND JOAN HUGHES, COORDINATORS OF PROJECT CHILDREN 1993

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of John and Joan Hughes, coordinators of Project Children 1993. This wonderful program pairs children from troubled Northern Ireland with American families who host them for the summer, so that they can escape the violence which rocks their land. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have given generously of their time in working with 27 American families and 28 Irish children who are participating in this year's program.

With each passing year, the occupation of Northern Ireland claims new casualties. The violence there has made it unsafe for the children to remain in their homeland. It is bitterly ironic that each year the children must leave Northern Ireland, but the occupying soldiers remain.

This year, the families from my home State of New Jersey which are sharing their homes with these children, owe a great debt of gratitude to John and Joan Hughes. Their work has made it possible for the children to find safe haven for the summer, when the violence in their homeland is at its worst. These lucky few are able to spend a few months enjoying the simple pleasures of childhood thanks to the generosity of caring American volunteers, and the dedication of people like John and Joan Hughes.

I know that my colleagues will join me today in honoring Mr. and Mrs. Hughes for their devotion to the children. We all pray that next year, these children will enjoy the summer breezes in a free Northern Ireland.

A MODERN-DAY GANDHI SPEAKS FOR MILLIONS OF EXPLOITED CHILD WORKERS IN INDIA

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have been fortunate in the past year to get to know an exceptional young man, Kailash Satyarthi, as I have sought to support his efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor in India. While trained as an engineer, Kailash has declined a more comfortable life to organize and speak out in defense of millions of

very young children who are consigned to virtual slavery in the workplace without every having seen the inside of a classroom.

I urge my colleagues to read the following article from the July 8, 1993 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review about Kailash and the unique and often dangerous work of the South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude and the Bonded Liberation Front.

Sadly, many people and the media in the United States and other developed nations tacitly condone child labor in the production of exports from impoverished developing countries. They do so because they uncritically assume that the only choice for children in these countries is between working 20 hours per day under horrid conditions for little or no pay or living in the streets begging for food and a place to stay.

Kailash Satyarthi and other Third World leaders know better. They correctly point out there are many unemployed adults who would be glad for many of these jobs, provided they paid a livable wage. In fact, if adults were hired at a decent wage to replace the children begin rescued from bondage, then more adult workers in India would be able to support their families and their children could attend school. Therein, lies a real key to breaking the seemingly endless cycle of poverty that traps so many people in so many developing nations.

[From the Far Eastern Economic Review, July 8, 1993]

INDIAN CRUSADER SEEKS TO HALT CHILD SLAVERY

(By Timothy Ryan)

The children sit hunched in long rows over looms, knotting the intricate carpet patterns by hand. They range in age from six to 14, and are often compelled to work up to 16 hours a day. Frequently beaten, tortured and malnourished, locked in the factory at night, they miss the love of their families, and ache for the chance to go to school. Deprived of an education, sunshine, their freedom, they are condemned to work off debts that may have been incurred by their helpless families before they were even born.

Suddenly the doors to the dimly lit, decrepit factory are thrown open, and light floods the cramped space where the children sit huddled. Kailash Satyarthi has appeared on the scene to rescue them from their nightmare, and reunite them with their families. Unique among those in India who decry the child labour problem, Satyarthi and his organization of activists are determined to do something tangible about this exploitation of children.

Satyarthi and those who work with him in the Bonded Liberation Front, and its umbrella group, the South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude (Saccs), have repeated this scene hundreds of times over the past 13 years, freeing over 24,000 children from servitude, and more than 20,000 additional men and women from the modern form of slavery that is bonded labour.

Estimates put the number of child labourers in India as high as 55 million, with over 300,000 in the carpet industry alone. Although Satyarthi wants to raise society's awareness of this problem, he cannot be content with that. So he and Saccs target carpet factories and raid them, physically freeing children from their slavery.

Satyarthi is a lone figure on an Indian political landscape dominated by the politics of opportunism and riven by communalism and

caste warfare. A Brahmin by birth and an engineer by training, Satyarthi gave up his social status and opportunities for wealth and advancement to lead the fight against the exploitation of child and bonded labour. In a new India in which 100 million people now live in the middle class and hundreds of millions more aspire to climb the ladder of economic success, Satyarthi is saying that these new riches and success cannot be built on the backs of the poorest of the poor, the most defenceless people in society—destitute children.

"We are approached by parents of bonded children to do something," Satyarthi says in his gentle voice. He is a very tall and handsome man in his late thirties, with a rich, dark beard, and intelligent, soft eyes masking a hard core of determination within. "We went to the authorities and gave details and put in the proper reports and paperwork urging them to rescue these children. But I found this extremely difficult. Because often the information was leaked by the authorities to the exploiters. Often children were beaten and tortured as a result."

"When we started raiding places where children are kept in bondage, it created a tremendous awareness," he says. "This was the first intervention of its kind. Nobody dared to come to help or rescue these children before." After the children are liberated, Satyarthi and Saccs get them social support, return them to their families, and pressure the local government to respect India's constitutional commitment to free, compulsory primary education.

Saccs, founded by Satyarthi four years ago, comprises some 50 non-governmental organizations from countries all over South Asia. It cuts across all boundaries of caste, religion, gender and national boundaries.

A practical man as well as a visionary, Satyarthi is also working with carpet manufacturers, government officials, human-rights groups and consumer groups in the countries that import carpets (principally Germany, Britain and the US). Satyarthi has no patience with those who argue that they hire children because they cannot afford adults. "These businesses, they are getting work, that's why they need other people to do the work," said Satyarthi. "In 1947, India had 10 million children in servitude, and 10 million unemployed. Today there are 55 million child labourers, and about 55 million unemployed adults. If he did not hire children, the carpet maker would still have work that needed to get done, and he could hire adults from the same families of the children he released."

By devising a system of certification that can ensure carpet makers do not use children, but can still export their products, Satyarthi hopes to eliminate child labour, increase adult employment and preserve the export industry, which earns badly needed foreign exchange for India. He already has consumer groups in Germany on his side, has conducted workshops for carpet manufacturers to change their way of doing business, and has convened a working group of activists, government officials and manufacturers to put the certification plan into action. Satyarthi also recently returned from the US, where he met with trade-union and human-rights activists, US government officials as well as legislators and congressional staffers.

By combining the direct action tradition of Gandhi and the coalition-building spirit of the American civil-rights movement, Satyarthi is appealing to governments and businessmen throughout South Asia to cease the exploitation of children.

LUMBERTON, NC—DAYLILY CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of designating the city of Lumberton, NC, as the daylily capital of the United States. The 1993 American Hemerocallis Society [AHS] national convention meets today in Pittsburgh, PA. One of the items to be discussed on the agenda is the selection of a site for a national festival to honor the daylily. These vibrantly colored hemerocallis decorate our gardens, homes, and roadsides. Ancient Greeks might have known the delicate buds as Hemerocallis or beautiful for a day, but my fellow North Carolinians in Lumberton, NC, would like to see them beautiful for a lifetime.

Their overwhelming beauty as a garden perennial with ancient herbal healing powers has inspired the city of Lumberton to seek the title of Daylily Capital of the United States. While the Genus Hemerocallis has been around for centuries, no home has been designated for this flora. I fully support the actions taken by the Lumberton city council and their plan to bring this issue before the AHS board of directors.

"But why Lumberton, NC?" you may ask. I would respond that the people in this growing community have the desire and drive to succeed with their proposed initiative. They seek to achieve a more prominent status for the daylily among its fellow flowers like the well-known roses and carnations.

I believe that Lumberton, NC, would be the perfect location for the daylily capital and national festival. Southeastern North Carolina has the ideal climate to maximize blossom time. In the South, the flower thrives and easily grows from seed to bloom in 1 year. Northern varieties take up to 3 years to blossom. Lumberton is situated along Interstate 95 which runs from Miami to New York City. Every day thousands of people drive past this community which has also been named as an All-American City.

Do not let its ascetic appearance fool you into thinking that this is just another flower your grandmother planted in her garden when you were little. The Chinese have long believed in the healing powers of the daylily's medical value as a diuretic or a treatment for jaundice and breast tumors.

For the vegetarian, the daylily is an exotic gourmet treat. The stamens can be used as sprouts and the blossoms, when dried, can be dipped in batter and fried like a fritter. According to many connoisseurs, the bud with its slightly musky flavor provides a palatable addition to soups, salads, and garnishes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the AHS board of directors to accept the proposal by the city of Lumberton to be named the daylily capital of the United States. As we all know, "Nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina in the morning!"

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE MCNEILL PEASE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the following poem by former West Virginia poet laureate, Louise McNeill Pease. The elegance of her words mirrors the beauty of nature which she describes:

GARDEN MOMENT

Forty years I lived,
Never saw before
What I saw this morning,
And if forty more—
Though I watch forever,
Straining patient eyes—
Shall I see such other
Miracle arise:
See the brown earth cracking—
Rupture of the night—
And the seed, the flower,
Rising to the light.

(Reprinted from *Paradox Hill From Appalachia to Lunar Shore* by Louise McNeill copyright © 1972 West Virginia University Foundation.)

This poem is just one of many that Louise McNeill Pease wrote in her poetry-filled life. As we know, she recently passed away at the age of 82. Ms. Pease, a native of Pocahontas County, WV, was 16 when she first started writing poetry and dedicated most of her writing to the coal miners and the people of Appalachia. Her talent and her commitment to West Virginia State issues led then-Governor Jay Rockefeller, in 1971, to declare Ms. Pease West Virginia poet laureate, a title she kept until her death.

Early in her career, she sold her poems to the *Saturday Evening Post* for \$5 a line. In 1931, she published her first collection of poems, "Mountain White." Since then, she has published six other books. Her last book, "Hill Daughter: New and Selected Poems," was published in 1991.

Ms. Pease graduated from Concord College in Athens, WV, and afterward, taught history and English. She received a master's degree from Miami University in Ohio and earned a doctorate from West Virginia University in Morgantown. She started teaching in a 1-room schoolhouse and later became a professor at Potomac State College and Fairmont State College, before ending her 30-year career in teaching. While she was teaching, Ms. Pease also concentrated on writing fiction and poems for magazines.

Ms. Pease has been called a true daughter of the Mountain State. Her poems about coal miners are regarded by many as a way to study and learn about West Virginia history. Ms. Pease's intellect and spiritual beliefs also can be detected through her words. In 1991, she stated, "I suppose all my books are touched by the earth, the feeling that I'm going to be bound to the earth. I may go on a long journey, but I will be back to the earth."

Mr. Speaker, West Virginia has lost a truly admirable and talented woman who articulated the joys and challenges of Appalachia with such emotion that anyone who reads her poems will experience the passions of Appalachia's people. Louise McNeill Pease will be greatly missed.

IN HONOR OF MIGUEL PEREZ, ON
THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF
"SIN CENSURA"

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of one of the country's foremost Hispanic journalists, Mr. Miguel Perez. Mr. Perez is the host of the award-winning program "Sin Censura," or "Uncensored," on WSKQ radio. "Sin Censura" celebrates its second anniversary on July 18, 1993. It is one of the area's most popular and controversial Spanish-language radio shows, and so it is with great personal pleasure that I extend my congratulations to Miguel for achieving WSKQ's highest ratings.

Miguel's record of service to the Spanish-speaking community is outstanding. He came to this country in 1962 as a refugee from his native Cuba at the age of 11, without speaking a word of English. But through his hard work and an avid interest in journalism, he became a writer for his high school newspaper, the editor of two college newspapers, and in 1978 earned his master's degree from the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Miguel's career in journalism has brought him success and accolades in television, radio, and print, both in English- and Spanish-language media. His first job out of Columbia was with the New York Daily News, where in 1982 he won the Mike Berger Award, considered the top print-journalism prize in New York. For his four-part series on "Sweatshops: The New Slavery," he was awarded the Public Service Award of the Public Relations Society of America, New York Chapter, in 1980. On television, Miguel has hosted both "Primera Plana," or "Front Page," a Spanish-language political debate show on WNJU-TV, and "Tiempo," an English-language Hispanic public affairs show on WABC-TV.

I know that my colleagues join me in recognizing the work of Miguel Perez and his service to the Hispanic community, and in saluting his remarkable record of achievement and success in both the English- and Spanish-language media. We hope that all aspiring young journalists will learn from his example.

**OUR NEW SUFFOLK POST OFFICE
RETURNS**

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce the return of the post office at New Suffolk, NY. My constituents from that community are delighted to have their local postal services restored after several months without a local mail facility.

The community of New Suffolk, located in the township of Southold on eastern Long Island, suffered a tremendous loss when its post office burned down on March 18, 1993. Immediately thereafter, I was contacted by Ms. Joan

Robbins, president of the New Suffolk Civic Association, and Southold Township Supervisor Scott Harris, to encourage the U.S. Postal Service to retain New Suffolk's postal identity and mailing address. My constituents feared that the temporary measure of having New Suffolk's mail delivered to the Cutchogue Post Office might become permanent.

I wrote to the Long Island Regional Manager of the Postal Service, Mr. Edward Gamache, asking that New Suffolk retain its own post office and mailing address. In addition, I requested that the 263 antique mailboxes that were salvaged from the fire be preserved for their historical value and, if possible, used in the new New Suffolk Post Office. I informed Mr. Gamache that these items were of significant concern to the residents of New Suffolk as they evoke strong feelings of community identity and pride.

Mr. Gamache assured me that the Postal Service would work with the community to select a new site for the post office that would preserve the identity of the New Suffolk community and meet the needs of the Postal Service. The site they chose at the corner of First and Jackson Streets is near the site of the original post office and is more than twice its size. The Postal Service also assured me that it would try to restore and refurbish the antique mailboxes to meet the community's wishes to preserve the history of New Suffolk. The Postal Service confirmed that the antique mailboxes were installed in the new facility.

For several months, the residents of New Suffolk had to travel to Cutchogue Post Office to pick up their mail, which was a hardship, especially for the elderly. Moreover, during the summer months when the population of New Suffolk triples and there is much more traffic, it is even more difficult.

I again contacted the Postal Service to find out if there was any way to get the facility opened sooner. Fortunately, it was just a matter of getting the cement walks installed and the parking lot paved.

The grand opening ceremony for the new New Suffolk Post Office was held on July 12. I was delighted to participate in this ceremony.

A focal point for the grand opening was the reading of an original poem composed for the occasion by Ms. Susan Dingle. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to represent such a proud community.

The poem follows:

THE SONG OF THE NEW NEW SUFFOLK P.O.

You've heard of zip codes
that serve the famous & the rich,
but here's a switch: the saga of 11956,
New Suffolk, to those in the know!

To the Builders of this Post Office, Bravo!
We celebrate the portal
of this brand new P.O., now immortal,
the new New Suffolk postmark place;

Where Letters pass through caring hands
and each morning finds a friendly face,
and anyone can buy a stamp
(this brand new P.O. has a ramp!);

May our new New Suffolk P.O. always be
the place for "hello" and "how's it going,"
whether we walk or ride or arrive by dory,
the happy home of 11956 and its new old
glory.

(Written June 1993 by Susan Dingle in commemoration of the New Suffolk P.O.)

A SALUTE TO VETERANS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is important for us to remember the sacrifices our men and women in the military make. Indeed, their sacrifices must not be taken for granted.

Not too long ago, our Armed Forces took part in a decisive war. We were grateful for the outcome, yet we must remember it was not as easy as television portrayed it. Therefore, today Mr. Speaker, I offer a piece of poetry written by F3c. Rodney Shields, who is a veteran of the Persian Gulf war. This poem reflects the horrors of all wars, and reminds us that the Persian Gulf war was not an easy war for those who had to fight in it. Mr. Speaker, this poem is a salute to all veterans and the pains they have overcome in service to their country.

SATAN'S BAY

(By F3c. Rodney Shields)

We stood before the straits to hell,
And we knew what we must do,
We'd come half-way around the world,
We had to go on through;
Satan came to collect us all,
It was his happy deed,
But with Young, Callaghan and Ingersoll,
Three others, they were freed;
They'll hurry home to lives they've missed,
And have fun along the way,
While Satan entertains us here,
Day after grueling day;
Some of us, look to the past,
Our memories are a whirl,
But all of us dream ahead,
To the day we're back in Pearl;
So when spring starts to leave the land,
And April turns to May,
Think of me, and shed a tear,
Cause I'm still in Satan's Bay;
Where the days are hotter than the sun,
And the nights are deathly cold,
And all of us here are alone,
With no one to hug or hold;
Where demons in their steel planes,
Come forth with evil might,
But wheel away to play their games,
No sleep for us tonight;
Satan laughs and enjoys the show,
His evil seems to thrive,
And we hope with all our hearts,
To make it home alive;
Strange lands we're sent to protect,
We don't even know their names,
And if ole Satan has his way,
Our lives will end in flames;
But this hell is not eternal,
Regardless what's believed,
Because after we've served our time,
Our ship will be relieved;
Then, we'll hurry home to lives we've
missed,
And have fun along the way,
But none of us can forget,
Our time in Satan's Bay.

TRIBUTE TO STIM SUZUKI

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Stim Suzuki, who is retiring after 34 years of successful public service to the State of California. On July 7, 1993, many of Mr. Suzuki's associates, friends, and family will gather at a retirement luncheon to honor him and recognize the many outstanding contributions he has made to his community.

Mr. Suzuki's career with the State of California began in 1959. In the years that followed, Mr. Suzuki held technical and administrative positions primarily in the business and contracting fields.

Mr. Suzuki played a key management role in the development and implementation of the Statewide Logistics and Materials Management System. This was one of the first computer-based management information systems of its kind in the United States.

In 1981, Mr. Suzuki was appointed to administer the State's small business, minority- and women-owned business programs and served continuously until July 1990, when he was appointed chief of the office of support services, Department of General Services. In addition to the responsibility of making these programs work for their respective business communities throughout California, he was responsible for launching the California State Contracts Register, the only State publication to inform the business community of contracting opportunities with the State of California.

An active member of his community, Mr. Suzuki's civic involvement has included years of service to the Japanese-Americans Citizens League, the KCRA Community Advisory Board, my own Military Academy Selection Board, the Boy Scouts of America, the Asian-Pacific State Employees Association, and perhaps his favorite, the Sacramento Metro Golf Club.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Stim Suzuki for his commitment to the State of California. He is an example that all civil servants would do well to emulate. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Suzuki on the occasion of his retirement and wishing him continued success in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE
ROOSEVELT BATTLE GROUP**HON. NORMAN SISISKY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues—I rise today to honor and pay tribute to the men and women who currently are sacrificing so much for our country while serving aboard the ships of the Theodore Roosevelt Battle Group.

These fine sailors, numbering over 10,000, serving aboard 11 ships at sea, have been away from their spouses, children, friends, and

loved ones for over 125 days to ensure that our country's interests are being protected " * * * from the sea."

Mr. Speaker, since their departure for a 6-month cruise on March 11, and their farewell visit by President Clinton the following day, the Theodore Roosevelt Battle Group has been engaged in an intensive operating schedule. After transiting the Atlantic into the Mediterranean and then the Adriatic, the Theodore Roosevelt Battle Group quickly assumed duty as the chief enforcer of the multi-national operation "deny flight" off the coast of Yugoslavia. The group was then ordered into the Red Sea on June 29 to provide uninterrupted operational support for both the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf/Indian Ocean operating area—a feat that has not been tasked to a single battle group since before Operation Desert Storm.

As I speak, this aircraft carrier battle group is now participating in Operation Southern Watch—an operation which ensures Saddam continues to comply with United Nations directives following Desert Storm. Over 5,800 aircraft sorties have been flown from the deck of the "TR", countless numbers of real world taskings have been accomplished, as well as an intensive array of multi-national and joint training exercises throughout this period.

Through this all, the men and women of the Theodore Roosevelt Battle Group have had precious little rest—having only 5 days in port since they departed the United States over 125 days ago.

As you can see Mr. Speaker, the "Teddy Roosevelt" and its accompanying battle group are continuing to do what we have come to depend upon our Naval forces to do best—that is to provide a continuous forward presence in order to ensure American interests abroad are being protected. Drawing down below 12 carrier battle groups will make it increasingly more difficult for the Navy to maintain this type of flexible forward presence in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the thousands of sailors of the Theodore Roosevelt Battle Group for the sacrifices they have made to make this world a safer and more peaceful place for us to live over the past 4 months.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE J. ZOLDAN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Bruce J. Zoldan, an individual whose generous donations of money and time have enhanced the lives of the citizens of my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Zoldan will receive the City of Hope's most prestigious honor, "The Spirit of Life" award, on August 5, 1993. The City of Hope is a research institute in Ohio dedicated to saving lives. It sponsors more than 300 programs aimed at fighting our most feared diseases, including AIDS, cancer, leukemia, Alzheimer's, and diabetes.

Mr. Zoldan's story could not have been better written by Horatio Alger. He began his

highly successful career by selling fireworks from the trunk of his car while attending Youngstown State University. After years of aggressively marketing his unique products, Mr. Zoldan's operation, B.J. Alan Co., Inc., is now a multimillion-dollar fireworks retail outlet chain employing over 400 people in my community. His recent acquisition of a local candy company will generate an additional 75 jobs.

But, Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Zoldan dedicated his time and effort into strengthening and expanding his business, he tirelessly worked to give back to the community in which he thrived. In 1983, a Youngstown resolution honored and commemorated his many outstanding contributions to the Mahoning Valley, including the organizations of humanitarian efforts such as the Youngstown POW/MIA, the Mahoning County emergency committee to save babies from Vietnam and flood disaster relief sending food, cleaning supplies, and clothing, for Man, WV and Johnstown, PA. Today the Zoldan and B.J. Alan Co. names are listed as supporters of many community causes.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my community in honoring Mr. Zoldan for his generous efforts, and in honoring his wife, Rori, and two sons, Alexander and Ron, for their strong support. I am fortunate to have such a family in my district.

INSTRUCT THE HOUSE CONFEREES
ON THE 1993 BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to instruct the House conferees who hold the important responsibility of negotiating the differences between the House and Senate versions of the 1993 reconciliation bill. Tomorrow, House-Senate conference committee will hold its first meeting, and I would like to say to the conferees: Don't balance the budget on the backs of America's senior citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the economic plan that this reconciliation bill sets forth is based on fairness, and as such I urge the conferees to support the House action on Medicare and the Senate action on Social Security because, taken together, they represent the fairest policy for America's middle-income senior citizens.

On Social Security, the House action unfairly burdens middle-income seniors with a higher average tax than the Senate position. By subjecting 85 percent of Social Security benefits to taxation for those individuals with incomes above \$25,000 or couples with incomes above \$32,000, the House adds taxes to more seniors than the Senate plan. Indeed, the only persons in the lowest tax bracket whose income taxes will increase are seniors. Many of these senior citizens, who have already been experiencing falling incomes due to declining interest rates, will also be hit by the other taxes that the House and Senate bills create.

The Senate version of the Social Security tax addresses the deficit problem by applying

the new tax only to those individuals making \$32,000 and couples making \$40,000. By instituting these new tax thresholds, the Senate provides some relief to middle-income seniors and furthers President Clinton's goal of restoring progressivity to our tax system.

Turning now to Medicare, the House bill provides for \$48 billion in cuts to Medicare, while the Senate version provides for \$58 billion in cuts. The additional \$10 billion in cuts proposed by the Senate will severely hurt the Medicare system by decreasing the access to health care that our senior citizens so dearly need. By further reducing the payments to doctors and hospitals, the Senate plan may result in more providers turning away Medicare patients. As a result, our Nation's seniors may not be able to obtain the health care they need and deserve. Many doctors and hospitals no longer accept senior citizens as patients since the Government does not reimburse them adequately; specifically, increased taxes on home health care have been shown to limit access in that vital area. Health care access is a serious problem in States with large senior populations such as Florida, Arizona, New York, and California. This trend cannot be allowed to continue. I urge you to support the House version of the budget bill that relates to Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, middle-income seniors didn't create our national deficit. We shouldn't attempt to balance the deficit on the backs of our senior citizens. I hope that the House conferees will support the Senate Social Security tax and the House Medicare cuts—our Nation's seniors are counting on them.

**TRIBUTE TO JOAN FREEDHEIM
KRAUS COLLINS**

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, the world lost an inspiring humanitarian, San Francisco resident Joan Freedheim Kraus Collins. My sympathy goes to her family and friends who will miss her deeply.

During her long association with both the Population Institute and Planned Parenthood, Mrs. Collins was a dedicated and tireless advocate of universal accessibility to modern, effective and safe family planning. She travelled to many parts of the world to observe and evaluate efforts by developing countries to extend this basic human right to the poorest women in the world.

Joan Collins understood that when couples are unable to determine the number and spacing of their children, the results range from an exacerbation of poverty, misery and child and maternal morbidity and mortality to urban deterioration and environmental degradation. She dedicated much of her time, her efforts, and her energy to doing whatever she could to avoid these unacceptable consequences.

Two blocks east of this U.S. Capitol building, the Joan F. Kraus Collins World Population Center, the headquarters of the Population Institute, stands as a most appropriate monument to her meaningful life and distin-

guished career. Her deepest commitment was toward making a real difference in a world where complacency too often seems the norm. Mrs. Collins' obituary from the San Francisco Chronicle of July 2 follows:

JOAN COLLINS

Joan Freedheim Kraus Collins, a national leader in family planning, died yesterday of cancer at her home in North Beach. She was 64.

Mrs. Collins, vice chairwoman and a long-time board member of the Population Institute, was honored by the organization three months ago when it named its new headquarters building in Washington, D.C., in her honor. Representative Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, was among the public figures who paid tribute to her at that time.

Mrs. Collins served Planned Parenthood for many years, first as president of the Marin chapter in the early 1960s, when the activities were expanded after the introduction of the birth control pill. She later became a member of Planned Parenthood's national board and executive committee.

In 1990, she received the Marin Planned Parenthood's Margaret Sanger Award, named in honor of the pioneer birth-control advocate.

More recently, Mrs. Collins was on the board of the International Services Assistance Fund, which produced the powerful pro-choice film, "Whose Choice?" broadcast in September on cable television.

A native of Shaker Heights, Ohio, she attended Smith College and Case Western Reserve University, where she received a bachelor's degree.

She is survived by her husband, Donald A. Collins; three children from a previous marriage, Paul Kraus of Tiburon, John Kraus of Santa Cruz, and Theodore Kraus of San Francisco; three stepchildren, Donald Collins Jr. of Atlanta, Lawrence Collins of San Francisco, and Elsbeth Collins of Los Angeles; two brothers, David Freedheim of San Ramon and Dr. Donald Freedheim of Cleveland; and four grandchildren.

Private burial will be in Mount Tamalpais Cemetery, Mill Valley, with a memorial service to be held at a later date. Contributions in Mrs. Collins memory may be sent to the Population Institute, 107 Second Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, or to Planned Parenthood.

CELEBRATE THE FAMILY DAY

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Family Center of Adrian, MI, is to be recognized for initiating the first Celebrate the Family Day in 1988. Michigan's tradition for honoring the family through an all-day festival called Family Celebration Day is a ceremony worthy of national implementation.

America's greatest strength has always been its strong family units. Just as American society is more than the sum of its parts, families are more than just collections of individuals. It is within the family that we first learn who we are; that we learn to give and receive love; that we learn to respect ourselves and others.

Dedicated parents sustain families and the Nation as a whole. As models and guides for

their children, they help solve our educational problems, our crime problems, and, by teaching respect and hard work, provide the key to a strong economic future. They nurture the strong, healthy adults we need in the larger families of community, country, and the world.

Celebrate the Family Day gives us a chance to honor all families. It is important that we dedicate ourselves to the promotion of strong families, for with their strength, commitment, and loyalty, they form the health and the heart of our national life.

It is hereby commended that communities throughout the United States set aside the first Saturday of August as Celebrate the Family Day.

**IN HONOR OF THE VOLUNTEERS
AND PARTICIPANTS OF PROJECT
CHILDREN 1993**

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the work of some very special volunteers, who are giving generously of their time and opening their homes to some very special children. These are children whose homeland is occupied by foreign soldiers, and where the everyday violence threatens their young lives. These are the children of Northern Ireland.

Twenty-seven families from my home State of New Jersey are sharing their homes with 28 Irish children, offering them safe haven for the summer, when the violence in their homeland is at its worst. These lucky few are able to spend a few months enjoying the simple pleasures of childhood thanks to the generosity of caring American volunteers.

This year, we welcome Kathleen McGrellis, James Cooper, Ashling Brennan, Geraldine Shiels, Arlene Gallagher, Clare McLaughlin, Clare Robinson, Andrew Quinn, Lesleyanne McNerlin, Conagh Mulhearn, Ryan Smyth, Barry Wilson, Thomas Tracey, Michelle Prenter, Seadhna Billings, Colin Markey, Amanda Donnelly, Oliver Quinn, Bernice Quinn, Laura Holmes, James McQuillan, Colin McCormack, Alison Hartley, Anne Marie White, Elaine Peters, Margaret Mary White, Kyra McBride, and Claire Fullerton to our country.

I know that my colleagues will join me in extending our best wishes to our young visitors, and in commending the generosity and warmth displayed by their American hosts. Further, we pray that next year, these children will enjoy the summer breezes in a free Northern Ireland.

**INTRODUCTION OF GREAT LAKES
SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT AND
REDUCTION ACT**

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues from the Great Lakes in introducing legislation to protect and restore this great inland sea and the abundant wildlife and aquatic life that once thrived here, and is now under intense pressure from pollution.

Of all the toxic pollutant problems in the Great Lakes, contaminated sediment is one of the most pervasive, persistent, and most threatening to aquatic life. Contaminated sediments are listed by 38 of the International Joint Commission's 42 Areas of Concern, as a cause of water use impairment, or failure to achieve the objectives of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Sediments trap toxic pollutants, including organics and metals, and continually release them into the water column. This means that, no matter how much we tighten industry and municipal wastewater permits; no matter how stringent our NPS prevention measures; the Lakes will never be totally clean as long as this repository of poison lurks at their bottom.

Pollutants in the water column are taken up by plants, by microorganisms, and bioaccumulate up the food web until we see fish with tumors, birds with crossed bills, and children with problems caused by fish consumed by their mothers.

These contaminated sediments hold ominous implications for our future economy on the lakes. Interlake and international shipping, through the St. Lawrence Seaway, is a major sector of the lakes' economy. Harbors and channels must be periodically dredged, and at public cost. Contaminated sediment must now be disposed in confined dredge facilities [CDF's]. However, today's process for approving CDF's pits agency against agency, preventing cooperation and more environmentally sound disposal. Further, under the current system there is no way to assure that existing CDF's are not leaking now, or that they will not leak in the future, and release their poisons back into ground water and the lakes.

If we cannot dredge sediments, and dispose of contaminated sediments in an environmentally sound manner, navigation and harbor cleanup are jeopardized.

For environmental and economic reasons, we must have a more sound sediment management and prevention program.

Today I have introduced the Great Lakes Sediment Management and Reduction Act of 1993, companion to that introduced in the Senate, which would amend the Clean Water Act to create a more protective program for polluted sediments when they are dredged from harbors. Second, the bill will help reduce the deposition of sediments in the first place. If we can take preventive action, and keep sediment on the land, we will spare the American taxpayers the cost of dredging channels and harbors, and the costs of treating and disposing of contaminated spoils.

Section 2 of my bill would clarify and establish procedures for disposal of clean and con-

taminated spoils. The bill brings the corps and EPA together, along with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and where appropriate, State and local government. The bill provides for development of guidelines for open-lake disposal of clean spoils. It would also develop procedures for establishing new confined disposal facilities [CDF's] for contaminated spoils. The bill would set up a procedure for evaluating the existing and projected integrity of CDF's, for managing such CDF's, creating remediation plans where necessary, and establishes a permit program for CDF's.

Section 3 of the bill is the logical precursor to section 2: creating a sediment reduction program to prevent sediment from reaching our harbors and channels in the first place. The provision authorizes the corps to develop sediment transport models for major tributaries. These models would help determine how to reduce sediment loading. The bill would then provide grants to States for State-run projects to reduce erosion that contributes to the sedimentation of harbors, channels, and areas of concern. This program, to be conducted in conformance with the Clean Water Act's nonpoint source section 319 programs, the Coastal Zone Management Act and its 1990 nonpoint source amendments, and cleanup under Remedial Action Plans and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, must hold promise of reducing dredging costs by keeping sediment on the land.

This bill will also complement the new Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Prevention Act which I introduced last week.

Mr. Speaker, the current system of disposal in CDF's is unmanageable, and will, I fear, lead to gridlock on facilities that are needed to clean up our waters and keep our channels and harbors open to navigation. This bill, by establishing a clear chain of command and cooperative procedures, will make the CDF process more efficient, while assuring that a major threat to Great Lakes water quality, to aquatic and wildlife, can be permanently removed from the lakes.

I hope the bill can be incorporated in the Clean Water Act, and ultimately become law.

**TRIBUTE TO THE CENTURY
COUNCIL**

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Century Council on its second anniversary. The Century Council is a non-profit organization dedicated to reducing alcohol abuse across the United States. The council focuses primarily on drunken driving and underage drinking problems. The organization is funded by about 500 concerned brewers, vintners, distillers, and licensed beverage wholesalers, whose efforts through the council show that some in that industry are serious about the role they play in deterring abuse.

The council's Century Cities Program consists of community-based grassroots coalitions that design, locate, and implement a variety of model programs, which are then evaluated to

determine their effectiveness. These coalitions have adopted "Think—Don't Drink" high school graduation programs, and retailer seminars on detecting false ID's.

The Century Council has also worked in coalition with highway safety groups, insurers, and others in several States to pass tough, effective, drunk driving legislation known as administrative license revocation [ALR]. In 1992, the efforts of these coalitions helped to pass ALR laws in three more States, and this year, in Texas.

I salute the Century Council and the commitment of its founders and recognize that they have come a long way since their inception. I wish them great success in the years ahead.

HONORING DR. GEORGE HILLMAN

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual and close friend of mine, Dr. George Hillman, who has been an active and valuable participant in the Long Island public school system for 36 years, and who is officially retiring on Tuesday, July 20.

Dr. Hillman's service to our schools began in 1957, when he was first elected to the Middle Country Central School District Board of Education, holding the positions of president and vice president of the board during his 18-year tenure there. Shortly after his election to the school board, Dr. Hillman took the initiative as one of the founding members of the Nassau-Suffolk School Boards Association, an organization that now represents 126 school districts. He has served on the executive board of that organization since its inception in 1959.

In 1967, Dr. Hillman began his involvement with the New York State School Boards Association. He was a member of that organization's board of directors for nearly 10 years, and in 1974 held the position of president of the association. While active on the State level, he served on various committees, including the executive committee, the committee on operations policy, and the code of ethics committee.

As a founding member of the Brookhaven Town School Boards Association and of the Centereach Lions Club, as well as an active participant in the BOCES 2 program, and the Suffolk County Boy Scouts of America, I can think of no person more deserving of the Distinguished Service Awards that Dr. Hillman received in 1985 and 1990.

Aside from his active participation with the schools, Dr. Hillman also maintained a successful dental practice. He has two children and is also the proud grandfather of two.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Hillman's dedication and commitment to the Long Island school system and to his community have indeed been outstanding. As George retires on Tuesday, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate him on all of his personal and professional accomplishments and to wish him the best of luck in the future.

THE CHILD LABOR DETERRENCE
ACT OF 1993 PROMPTING POSITIVE
CHANGE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, last March I was very pleased to introduce the Child Labor Deterrence Act, H.R. 1397, which prohibits the importing of products into the U.S. market which were made by children under the age of 15 who are employed in industry or mining. Senator TOM HARKIN is sponsoring the companion legislation in the U.S. Senate. The following article that appeared in the Washington Post on March 28, 1993 details why more and more American consumers are using their clout in the marketplace to build a better world.

Even the prospect of the enactment of this legislation is resulting in some positive steps being taken against the commercial exploitation of children in the workplace where change is most urgently needed. Just last week, The Journal of Commerce carried the following article on steps being taken against child labor by the Government of India, in part, in response to this legislation.

Clearly, these changes under consideration in law and in practice in India are movement in the right direction. They reflect growing recognition in trade policymaking circles and among consumers that trade is not an end in itself. We must concern ourselves also with the conditions under which exports are made and by whom.

HOW OUR GREED KEEPS KIDS TRAPPED IN
FOREIGN SWEATSHOPS

(By Lyn Kamm)

Praiwan Krasang is 13, lives in Bangkok, hopes to become a scientist and likes to read science fiction in his spare time. But finding spare time is not easy. Praiwan lives and works in a factory.

For \$24 a month, he makes leather handbags from 8 in the morning until 11 at night with an hour off for lunch and again for dinner. After work, Praiwan washes his clothes, waits in a long line for a shower and doesn't usually get to bed in his small, dirty room much before 1 a.m. On his days off—the second and fourth Sunday of every month—he heads for the Social Service Center in Bangkok. It's the only place where he can read and educate himself toward his goal of becoming a scientist, he told a reporter for the publication Child Workers in Asia.

The factory where Praiwan works produces 50,000 leather handbags a year, all for export. It has won the "Best Exporter Award" from the industry for four years running. It is a stunning example of the continuing Asian economic miracle. And among its employees are 200 other children like Praiwan.

With more and more of the world's children making consumer goods for export, some human rights advocates are asking Americans to shop with care—and a conscience. Darlene Adkins, coordinator for the Child Labor Coalition, a group of 34 non-government organizations, says consumers "need to be as concerned about the conditions under which the product is manufactured as the price of the product."

Yet few of us have any knowledge of those conditions. Even First Lady Hillary Rodham

Clinton, an advocate for children's rights and the recent recipient of the Lewis Hine Award of the National Child Labor Committee, served for six years on the board of directors of Wal-Mart—the subject of a recent NBC exposé on its use of child workers in Bangladesh to manufacture clothing under the Wal-Mart label.

Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) and Rep. George E. Brown Jr. (D-Calif.) want to help Americans avoid goods made by foreign children. They recently re-introduced legislation to prohibit importation of products produced by children under 15 who are employed in either industry or mining. Violators would be liable for civil penalties up to \$25,000 and criminal penalties that could include fines as large as \$35,000 and imprisonment for one year.

Bill Goold, as aide to Brown and a recognized authority on child labor, observes, "There has never really been this sort of an effort to couple the problem with the means of enforcement." Referring to both the International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions dealing with child labor and the child labor laws of foreign nations, Goold states, "We don't lack laws. What we lack is a set of teeth and a credible deterrent . . . that will create incentives for national governments to enforce the laws that are already on the books."

Child labor comes in many forms. It ranges from the traditional (children working next to their families in fields and paddies) to the unfortunate (Praiwan and his fellow handbag makers) to the unspeakable (children sold into prostitution by their parents).

The ILO, an agency of the United Nations, estimates that child laborers number in the hundreds of millions. Moreover, the agency says, the trend is worsening because of a "global rural-to-urban migration" and a "breakdown of production into more decentralized units." These factors are sending children into the urban "informal sector" as street hawkers and workers in small, unregistered manufacturing plants.

Pharis Harvey, executive director of the nonprofit International Labor Rights Education and Research Fund, attributes the "growing epidemic of child labor" to a globalization of production. "With computerization," he explains, "you can produce fairly sophisticated goods, with the most labor intensive parts singled out and shipped out to be done wherever it's the cheapest." Developing nations typically lure multinational corporations by creating "export-processing zones" with tax incentives and abundant cheap labor. According to Goold, companies who manufacture there usually are exempted from many laws of the nation, and "the first thing they want is no labor laws and no environmental standards."

The most exploitable workers of all, of course, are children. Above all, "child labor is cheap labor," says the Child Labor Coalition's Adkins. There are other advantages: Child workers are easily intimidated, don't know their rights and have no inherent sense of danger in operating machinery.

Most often, children in developing nations work to support their families. According to Harvey, in a country like Indonesia where the minimum wage averages only 40 to 60 percent of the minimum necessary for a family to survive, parents are forced to send their children to work. Moreover, Adkins points out, with Indonesia's adult unemployment rate at 30 percent, the children's wages can be a family's only source of income.

Such reform advocates are under no illusions about how far they can go. Adkins emphasizes that her coalition's goal is not to

get rid of youth employment but to make sure "it is not inappropriate and not excessive." According to Goold, the Harkin-Brown bill attempts to target only the commercial exploitation of children.

The toy and garment industries, says Goold, are most often linked to child labor violations. He recalls one personal experience. On a 1991 trip to China with the trade subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Goold who has two daughters, grimly watched young Chinese girls making a popular U.S. doll in a factory in an export-processing zone.

Another Chinese toy factory was described by staff writer Dinah Lee in a 1988 issue of Business Week. Headlined "Long, Hard Days, at Pennies an Hour," it told of conditions in a plant owned by Kader Enterprise Ltd., Hong Kong's largest toy maker, which had contracts with a number of large American toy corporations. Lee described girls as young as 12 typically working 14 hours a day, seven days a week, for \$31 dollars a month plus 12 cents an hour in overtime. For certain seasonal rush orders, the girls were required to work one or two 24-hour shifts, with only two meal breaks, each month. A Kader executive is quoted as saying, "We can work these girls all day and all night, while in Hong Kong it would be impossible."

In an interview last November, David Miller, president of the Toy Manufacturers of America, a group of 235 U.S. toy importers and/or manufacturers, emphatically disputed Lee's article: "To the best of our knowledge, there is no child labor used in China. There is no prison labor used in China. And we are in a better position to know than most industries because safety is such an important part of making our products. We have inspectors in all the factories in mainland China every single day of the year."

Miller described Lee as a fair and competent reporter but maintained, "She was in only one toy factory. She was in other factories where child labor was being used. She didn't see the age cards of these people. She spoke Mandarin in a factory that spoke Cantonese."

Contacted recently, Lee said she does speak Mandarin but also has a working knowledge of Cantonese and was assisted with translation by a Kader employee. She acknowledged she did not check the age certificates; she said they are irrelevant and "can be easily bought." Regarding her description of the ages of the employees, Lee said she was in Asia for 20 years "and I'm pretty good at assessing girls."

Jeff Fiedler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO's Food and Allied Service Trades Department, specializes in tracking American consumer goods back to their origin. He says there is not much hard evidence that toys are being manufactured by Chinese children. But he notes that the Chinese government freely admits to having a child labor problem. In May 1991, the Beijing China Daily reported that the government, alarmed by the rise in child labor in China, had drafted a document banning the employment of children—a first in the history of the People's Republic.

When huge amounts of money are at stake, allegations of child labor abuses tend to be either vigorously contested, as the Toy Manufacturers of America has done, or ignored, as the Bush administration and the Mexican government have done. The 2,000-page North American Free Trade Agreement contains not a single reference to Mexican child laborers who, some estimate, number from 2 million to 10 million. The ILO reports that

up to 18 percent of Mexican children between the ages of 12 and 14 are working.

Statistics on the problem are hard to come by, according to Harvey. Few agencies in Mexico study the problem. Goold is not surprised: "They don't want to. They have very strong incentives not to." The American division of Defense for Children International, a group that promotes and advocates children's rights, is launching its own study of Mexican child labor, focusing on the extent of the problem in the export sector.

Goold believes that the worst forms of child labor ought to be addressed across national borders. Several human-rights organizations agree with him in principle—but not in form. Susan Gunn, a child labor expert with the ILO in Geneva, maintains that "you can't deal with child labor by just legislating it out of existence." She discourages boycotts of products because they can result in children being thrown out on the street to starve.

To prevent this, Jeffrey Newman, executive director of the National Child Labor Committee, calls for a more gradual reduction in the use of child labor by foreign industry than the Harkin-Brown legislation allows.

At a recent Capitol Hill briefing on child labor, however, an aide to Harkin pointed out that the legislation, first introduced last summer, has already had an impact. An association of rug manufacturers in India (an industry notorious for its use of child laborers as young as age 3), motivated by the Harkin-Brown bill, has started a program of labeling to insure consumers that child labor was not used in making their rugs.

Goold sees the problem as essentially "how do you get governments to stop using child labor?" He has found that "moral arguments work with moral people—and then you better have some economic incentives."

But investigations and negotiations, however successful in the reach of time, will do little to sweeten the childhoods and dreams of Praiwan Krasang and millions of other young laborers who help satisfy the world's craving for cheap consumer goods and high profit margins.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution that expresses the sense of Congress that the President should direct the Secretary of Commerce to consult with American leaders having a significant trade with, or investments in, the People's Republic of China to encourage them to adopt a voluntary code of conduct.

The code of conduct would address human rights issues. More specifically, the code of conduct addresses five areas. These five areas are human rights, discrimination, prison labor, workers rights to organize, and political indoctrination. These five areas are important human rights issues. By following a code of conduct, United States businesses would help protect Chinese citizens from the abuses of their government. Also, American businesses would set an example for Chinese businesses to follow in the area of human rights.

On May 28, President Clinton announced his decision to waive for another 12 months the freedom of emigration requirements for China. Also, President Clinton issued an Executive order stating that China will be expected to meet seven conditions in order to receive MFN status beyond July 1994. I commend the President's decision on China and the renewal of MFN policy.

The conditions linked to the renewal of MFN are related to human rights. The voluntary code of conduct for American businesses is closely related to these seven conditions. American businesses engaging in commerce in the United States should be responsible for conducting themselves in at least the same manner as Chinese businesses.

During the expressions of beliefs at the Democracy Wall and Tiananmen Square, the students risked their lives to express their desire to live in a democracy. Some of these students were quoting Thomas Jefferson. These students looked to the United States as a successful democracy. They want to emulate us. I believe it is important that American businesses in China set the appropriate example. I urge you join me in sponsoring this resolution.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES DUANE O. JOHNSON

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the lifetime achievements of Mr. Duane O. Johnson, who will be honored at a ceremony in Waterford, MI, on Sunday, July 18.

For over 60 years, Mr. Johnson has been an active member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Under his outstanding leadership, Mr. Johnson has helped propel the Eagles into the successful organization they are today.

Joining Aerie No. 1230 in Pontiac, MI, in 1933, Mr. Johnson has held many offices including trustee, vice president, and president. Beyond his service to Aerie No. 1230, Mr. Johnson worked diligently within the Great Lakes region as both chairman, and eventually director. His contributions to the growth of the Eagles have been a vital lifeline for the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He took part in institutionalizing 59 Aeries. As if that were not enough, Mr. Johnson also organized four new Aeries.

Along with these outstanding accomplishments, Mr. Johnson also assisted at many other positions for the Eagles throughout the State of Michigan. He served as director of the Eagles Memorial Foundation, director of employees pension fund, and Great Lakes regional director. Appropriately, Mr. Johnson has been elected to the Michigan Eagles Hall of Fame and to the Grand Aerie Hall of Fame to commemorate his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members to join me in saluting Mr. Duane O. Johnson. Self-evident is the lifelong commitment to enhancing the dig-

nity and spirit of all people. I ask the House of Representatives to join me in commending Mr. Duane O. Johnson for his hard work and dedication to our community.

TRIBUTE TO DAVEY ALLISON

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, the auto racing community, the State of Alabama, and Davey Allison's many fans mourn the untimely death this week of that popular, young champion.

He died of injuries suffered Monday when his helicopter crashed at the Talladega Super-Speedway in my district, where he had gone on his day off to watch another Alabama driver take some practice turns. He was 32.

I got to know Davey a little more than a year ago when I had the privilege of serving as grand marshal of the Winston 500 at Talladega. He was one of the drivers I visited during a tour of the pit area and, later, I had the chance to stand with him and his lovely wife as he received the winner's trophy. He impressed me from the beginning as a warm, genuine human being.

He visited my office a few weeks ago and, again, I was impressed by how truly friendly he really was. His family has suffered a terrible loss and my family, my staff and I extend our condolences to them.

As an indication of the affection that Alabamians held for Davey Allison, I submit an editorial written by Ed Fowler, editor and general manager of the Daily Home in Talladega, and another written by Cody Hall and Kim Koster of the Anniston Star.

As the editorialists put it, we celebrate Davey Allison's life even as we mourn his death.

[Editorial from The Daily Home, Talladega, AL, July 15, 1993]

As we mourn the death of Davey Allison it is important to also celebrate his life.

This young man, only 32 but a confirmed superstar in racing circles, accomplished more than most on the tracks of NASCAR. The skill, the courage and the victories that came as a result should be remembered.

But what made Davey Allison so special, and the reason so many here in Talladega and the State are affected so deeply by his death, is the way he conducted himself off the track.

He was no egotistical superstar. He remained a down-to-earth human being who understood that life encompassed more than what happened on an enclosed asphalt oval. He took the time to respond to his fans, to help his friends, to promote his profession and to be a good father, son, and husband.

Those values come from a family that by all accounts is as close as a family can be. Race fans have watched this remarkable family when it was at the top of racing, and when it suffered awful tragedy.

Davey's death follows that of his brother Clifford last year, who died in a practice session at a Michigan track. It follows the career-ending accident that almost killed his father Bobby. And it follows a wreck that ended the career of his uncle Donnie.

The family has suffered great loss. To bury two sons within a year of each other brings unimaginable grief.

Through their grief and tears the Allison's have tried to remind us that Davey was more than a winner on the track. He was a winner in life as well.

Those who knew him well, speak of his warmth, his sense of humor, and his smile.

That smile is what we will remember. Whether he was celebrating one of his 19 Winston Cup victories or holding his children in his arms Davey Allison's smile lit up the world around him.

Now that he is gone the world will be a little darker. We send our condolences and our prayers to his family, his friends and his fans.

[Editorial from the Anniston Star, July 14, 1993]

That Davey Allison would be involved in a crash at the Talladega SuperSpeedway was hardly a surprise. But for it to be a helicopter that crashed instead of one of the powerful cars he loved to drive so much served to make the news of this young man's death seem almost unreal.

Late Monday afternoon the first telephone calls came—"Crash at Talladega"—then the fragmentary reports on the broadcast media—"Davey Allison *** helicopter *** to Birmingham *** very critical condition."

Young Allison, only 32 but already a championship driver, was enjoying a rare day off Monday when he decided to fly his helicopter from his hometown, Hueytown, to the Talladega track to see a young member of another legendary Alabama racing family, David Bonnett, take some practice turns. Old racing legend and Allison team member Red Farmer, went along for the ride.

Exactly what happened hasn't been established. The helicopter crashed in the speedway infield leaving Allison unconscious with head injuries, Farmer with rib and collarbone fractures from which he is expected to recover.

And then Tuesday morning the sad news came. For the second time in less than a year, death had touched the Allison family. Davey had succumbed to his injuries. Only last August his brother Clifford, 26, was killed during a practice run at Michigan International Speedway.

The last few years have not been kind to the Allison family. In 1988 Bobby Allison, father of Davey and Clifford, was forced to retire after suffering head injuries in a crash. Their uncle, Donnie Allison, was retired in 1981 by head injuries after another crash. Davey had recovered from a concussion and other injuries suffered in a crash at Pocono, PA, just a month before Clifford's death.

Yet Davey never took himself too seriously. Just recently he told a friend that his trials were no different than the people underwater in Des Moines, Iowa, or anyone else who loses a brother. He and his family accepted their tragedies, and went on living.

Going on living. For an Alabama racing family, it may seem nearly impossible to face this latest loss. For Davey's young wife and two children, it will be difficult.

It is always a loss when tragedy strikes down a young star. It is especially poignant when that star is our own. As the state flag flies at half-mast today, we think of Davey Allison and his family, a champion and a family of champions, and we grieve over the loss.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD D. RUPPERT, RETIRING MCO PRESIDENT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, rarely in life does one gain the opportunity to pay proper tribute to deserving citizens who build community through their outstanding achievements.

For 16 years, Dr. Richard Ruppert has been an example to Toledo, its citizens and leaders, of what can be accomplished with determination, vision, planning, and talent. With his retirement from the Medical College of Ohio presidency this year, Toledo, and indeed all of Ohio, will be gaining the talents and leadership that MCO has benefited from since the beginning of Dr. Ruppert's tenure.

When Dr. Ruppert assumed leadership of the Medical College of Ohio on Toledo's southside, only three buildings comprised the West Campus, and the college had graduated six medical classes. From his first meeting with the MCO Board of Trustees on September 26, 1977, until today, an amazing metamorphosis has occurred at MCO.

During the first year of Dr. Ruppert's tenure, planning began for a 25-bed child and adolescent psychiatric hospital. Six years later, the Lenore W. and Marvin S. Kobacker Center for Child and Adolescent Psychology was dedicated. Later the same year, affiliation agreements for the training of medical students and residents were finalized with Toledo, Mercy, and Flower hospitals and Toledo Mental Health Center. These agreements solidified the college's educational programs and began a relationship with the community's leading health care organizations that signifies the kind of collaboration that builds toward community involvement and improvement. As stated by Dr. Ruppert, "As you grow, you develop an identity even in the immediate surrounding communities. People begin to realize that the medical students and residents working in community hospitals are from MCO."

Despite the many challenges presented by a period of double-digit inflation and continuing State financial problems that necessitated the cutting of MCO's budget four times in 16 months, construction continued on the MCO campus through 1988. During this period of explosive growth, the Medical College Hospital, the Hospital Support Building, now known as Dowling Hall, the Dana Center, Coghlin Memorial Hospital, the Kobacker Center, the Facilities Support Building, the Health Center, the Henry L. Morse Physical Health Research Center, and the Toledo Hilton, were dedicated.

During Dr. Ruppert's tenure, academic development matched construction growth. Because of the dynamic growth of MCO's campus, the college attracted the attention and support of important benefactors. During this period, three chairs were established—the Helen and Harold McMaster chair in molecular biology, the Eleanor Coghlin chair in rehabilitation medicine, the Clair F. Martig chair in Alzheimer's disease research. All were established during Dr. Ruppert's tenure, as well as

a major endowment for laser therapy and transplantation research from the Stranahan family.

In addition, the curriculum experienced tremendous growth under Dr. Ruppert's direction. In July 1980, MCO switched to a 4-year curriculum to provide students the necessary training in clinical areas. The school gained 4-year accreditation in 1981. Also in 1981, the college's doctoral-degree granting level was accredited for 5 years by the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities. In 1980, MCO sought approval for a master of science degree in nursing, a program Dr. Ruppert and suggested when he was a vice chancellor for health affairs. One year later the School of Allied Health accepted its first physical therapy students. Throughout the 1980's, new academic departments were created: radiation therapy, neurological surgery, neurology, rehabilitation medicine, orthopedic surgery, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, urology.

The final component in the Ruppert achievement formula must be termed civic involvement. Dr. Ruppert has been an enthusiastic and dedicated leader in Toledo's civic activities, most recently serving as chair of the United Way of Greater Toledo fund drive and chair of the board of the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority, Northwest Ohio's lead economic development agency.

As Dr. Ruppert completes his tenure of service at MCO, his legacy is this: a 500-acre campus that is debt free with a balanced budget and reserve funding, an outstanding faculty, an outstanding image in the community, a commitment to community involvement, and a hospital that provides quality patient care. The condition and manner in which Dr. Ruppert passes the mantle of leadership is a lesson to us all and is best summed-up in Dr. Ruppert's own words:

The key elements are in place for the next president and a talented and committed faculty to continue the institution's growth. The quality of students entering MC is excellent and there is an increasingly larger application pool. In short, we have come a long way during my last 16 years, and I think the future is extremely bright.

We should all hope and strive to leave a similar legacy when we end our tenures in whatever institution or station in life that we serve.

I know my colleagues in this distinguished body as well as all citizens in our community, join me in thanking and congratulating Dr. Richard D. Ruppert on his lifetime of service. Retirement is not a word in his vocabulary so let us wish him continued health, success, and happiness in all his future endeavors.

THE FRIENDSHIP FLIGHT OF THE "LITHUANICA III"

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues a unique event in the history of the Lithuanian people and their relationship with the United States.

In July 1933, Steponas Darius and Stasys Girenas—at great personal cost and with the

help of many Lithuanians living in the United States—set out in a second-hand, single-engine airplane to fly nonstop from the United States to Lithuania. That dangerous feat, a flight of 7,186 kilometers, had never been accomplished before that time.

Their flight, intended to symbolically link our two countries and display their pride in Lithuania's new democracy, ended in disaster. Sadly, their plane crashed 640 kilometers short of its destination in what is now Poland. The two men, who had been born in Lithuania and had come to make their lives in America, were killed.

Sixty years to the day later, Edvinas Velonskis will repeat and complete that historic Darius-Girenas flight, departing from the Republic Airport in Farmingdale, NY, for Kaunas in the Gulfstream 4 aircraft, *Lituanica III*, on Friday, July 16.

Lithuania's Ambassador to the United Nations, Anicetas Simutis, consul general in New York, Linas Kucinskas, national president of the American-Lithuanian Community, Vytautas Maciunas, and hundreds of other Lithuanian-Americans will be on hand to see him off.

On Saturday, July 17, Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas, the American Ambassador to Lithuania Darryl Johnson, and hundreds of other welcoming friends will be on hand at Aleksotas Airfield in Kaunas to greet the arriving flight. President Brazauskas will be presented with a "Friendship Gift," a replica of the Statue of Liberty, originally struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the statue.

Mr. Speaker, just as it has taken a long time for this symbolic trans-Atlantic flight to finally complete its journey, it has taken a long time for the people of Lithuania to regain their freedom, independence, and the right to democratic rule. I invite all of my colleagues to salute this historic accomplishment and pay tribute to Lithuania as an inspiration for freedom-loving people throughout the world.

IN HONOR OF DENNIS MULCAHY,
FOUNDER OF PROJECT CHILDREN

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Dennis Mulcahy, the founder of Project Children. Mr. Mulcahy's dedication to the children of Northern Ireland led him in 1975 to found the Project, in which American families open their homes for the summer to children whose lives are endangered by the violence in their homeland.

The struggle for freedom in Northern Ireland deprives the children of their lives as children. When the violence peaks each summer, the children must find safety elsewhere. And so, each year the occupation of Northern Ireland forces the children to flee, while the British soldiers remain.

This year, 27 families from my home State of New Jersey are sharing their homes with 28 Irish children, offering them safe haven for the summer. These children, lucky enough to escape the violence, are able to spend a few months of their childhood as children should,

thanks to the generosity of caring American volunteers, and the dedication of people like Dennis Mulcahy.

I know that my colleagues will join me today in honoring Mr. Mulcahy for his devotion to the children. We all pray that next year, these children will enjoy the summer breezes in a free Northern Ireland.

INTRODUCTION OF MOST FAVORED
NATION FOR ROMANIA

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support for President Clinton's proposal to extend nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Romania. The time for most favored nation has come. For years Congress granted extension to Romania under the Communist dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu. I note the irony and the tragedy in this. As a nation, we granted Romania most favored nation to a country under the Communist rule of a brutal and heinous dictator. Many of us remember the devastation wreaked on Romania under Ceausescu's domination—flagrant disregard for human rights, repression of ethnic minorities among them. And yet, Romania enjoyed nondiscriminatory treatment of goods for several years—only to be renounced in 1988 by Ceausescu himself.

Since Ceausescu's renunciation, Romania has existed without preferential trade treatment. Most favored nation is necessary to Romania's transition to a market economy. Currently, Romania is the only former Soviet bloc country to which most-favored-nation status has not been restored. Absence of most favored nation will only continue to make things more difficult for a country in need.

It has been a long road for Romania longer and more difficult a road to democracy and a free market than in the other Eastern European nations freed from the ties of communism. In 1989, we debated extending most favored nation to Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria. Czechoslovakia received most favored nation quickly. It took longer for Bulgaria but Bulgaria now has it. Romania does not. Romania instead remains stigmatized as the only Eastern European nation without nondiscriminatory treatment of its products.

The United States has supported a program of assistance to this country since the revolution and a new trade agreement between the United States and Romania was signed on April 3, 1992. However, the 102d Congress defeated a bill last September which would have extended most favored nation to Romania. Congressional concerns regarding the Romanian election process, human rights conditions, freedom of the press, and establishment of an independent judicial system were raised and highlighted during debate of this issue. Rather than grant extension, this body insisted on more measurable progress. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that progress has been and continues to be made in Romania. In the past 10 months, we have witnessed internationally approved elections, advancement

toward democracy and a market economy. A free and open press, and an independent judiciary each signal Romania's effort, interest, and commitment to a progressive and democratic government. Others still in this Congress expressed concern recently for the plight of the institutionalized and orphaned children of Romania. Several years ago, the world watched as a black market emerged in Romania unscrupulously taking children and demanding outrageous payment for them. Romania, with our encouraging, passed an adoption law that would eliminate such practices and such facilitators. This law complies with the Hague Convention. Recently media reports portrayed a hopeless picture of the children of Romania. My colleagues, we were all moved by those images. Who wouldn't be? Much confusion surrounded this issue. The work of intercountry adoption agencies faced serious challenges as a result. Those images did not clearly and accurately describe the plight of the Romanian children who were institutionalized or abandoned. Progress has indeed been made as a result of international children's organizations and international medical teams. These reports did not reflect that progress. Yet, concerns remained. And many of us expressed our concern that proper procedures and rights be accorded the children, the Romanian families, and potential adoptive families in this regard. The Romanian Government also understood these concerns for their own people. It is not our wish to whisk away children of an impoverished nation. Rather, it is up to us to help, as a world neighbor, to improve the lives of those children. Most favored nation will help the children of Romania—hundreds of thousands of children—by allowing their country to trade in goods they need to survive, to grow, to flourish. Without it, families will not be able to support themselves or to care for their children themselves.

Extension of most favored nation will help to sustain Romania's economic recovery, encourage developing markets, and in turn ease the country's poverty. Extension of most favored nation will improve standards of living and enhance the quality of life.

In addition, extension of most favored nation will improve our ability to export to Romania. Most favored nation, after all, is not a one-way street. In fact, last year, the United States exported over \$239 million worth of goods to the Romanian people. Leading exports to Romania and other Eastern European nations were vehicles, aircraft, transportation equipment and machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical equipment. The reduction and the removal of barriers and restrictions to U.S. goods and businesses will enhance our ability to trade with a technically developing nation. And in other terms, exports to Romania mean jobs to Americans.

Financial and technical assistance is flowing into Romania—easing Romania's integration into the world economy. Its integration and progress are deliberate but certainly not as fast as they or we would like. Let me mention that Romania's progress is impeded by lack of hard currency and its role to assure political stability in Eastern Europe. The former Yugoslavia, once its major trading power, is as we all know, currently embattled in its own ethnic and civil strife. In efforts to promote peace and

stability in the Balkans, Romania has accepted a role as a neighbor of diplomacy.

As Romania struggles to establish democracy, the people of Romania need our help. The extension of most favored nation signals economic promise. It will spur further economic development of the country's private economy. A flourishing free market can be a mighty force for political reform.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the President's request for extension of most-favored-nation status to Romania. Such extension offers economic and political promise to a country in a troubled and volatile region of the world.

TRIBUTE TO THE APPLE BARN

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize a business in my district which I feel is an outstanding example of a successful family-run enterprise. The Apple Barn, located in Bloomington, IL, has been run by the Birckelbaw family since 1918. It is McLean County's oldest and largest commercial orchard.

For 75 years, the Birckelbaw family has served central Illinois with fresh produce, apple cider, and baked goods. They also host an annual Fall Fest which is truly a family event, complete with hayrides and craft demonstrations.

This type of business is important not only because of the way in which it serves the community, but also because small businesses, like the Apple Barn form the backbone of our Nation's economy. Over 80 percent of all new jobs are created by small, independent businesses. Such establishments need to be encouraged to ensure economic growth.

I extend my congratulations to Bill and Betsy Jo Birckelbaw and the Birckelbaw family. May they continue their tradition of excellence.

NELSON MANDELA—A MAN OF UNCOMMON COURAGE MARKS HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. KWESI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, the international community waits expectantly for the moment in history where black South Africans will exercise their right to vote with the birth of real democracy in that country in April of this coming year. When the polls open, one man will walk to a ballot box in his township—embodying the very meaning of courage and the best that the human spirit can summon in the face of adversity. This man who has changed the course of history is Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, president of the African National Congress.

While many have fought valiantly in the struggle for freedom and justice in South Africa,

even giving their lives in this noble cause, Mr. Mandela has made a special mark in history. He has emerged from the atrocity of an indefensible imprisonment from 1961 to 1990, unbroken, and unrelenting in his commitment to establish the right to vote and self-determination for the majority black population of South Africa.

As he returns this week from his tour of America to raise the visibility of the continuing effort to advance the democratic electoral process in his native land, we have pledged our unconditional support to him and the work of the African National Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this extraordinary, elegant, gentle person will mark his 75th birthday on July 18. The members of the Congressional Black Caucus and freedom loving people around the world join in this tribute to his vision and uncommon courage.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NUTRITION AND HEALTH INFORMATION ACT

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will improve our understanding of the nutritional needs of all our citizens. With such information we may promote healthier nutrition, particularly for women, children, and older Americans. My bill, the Nutrition and Health Information Act of 1993, amends the Public Health Service Act to require the Surgeon General to prepare biennial reports on nutrition and health. Senator HARKIN will shortly introduce a companion bill in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, if we are what we eat, fully one-fourth of our Nation's elderly are a walking bull's-eye for diseases that target the malnourished. Recently a national survey was undertaken to learn the views and advice of the Nation's health care professionals regarding nutrition in America's elderly population. Two critical issues emerged from the survey. First, one-in-four elderly people in the richest country in the world suffer clinically significant effects of malnutrition. Second, this report drives home the fact that Americans are also paying a very high price for malnutrition.

Many diseases are known to be caused or exacerbated by poor nutrition—such as diabetes, heart disease, and certain kinds of cancer. This national survey of health professionals strongly suggests that better nutrition will help constrain the enormous economic costs of poor health directly attributed to a poor diet.

Prevention of illness should be the first priority in a cost-effective health care system, and our Nation's health professionals clearly believe that good nutrition is a critical element of prevention. Currently, we are spending 14 percent of our GNP each year on health care, but less than one-tenth of 1 percent of that \$900 billion goes to prevention. I believe the time may finally be ripe for progress on this longstanding item on the health reform agenda because the President and Mrs. Clinton have already committed themselves to a health reform package with an emphasis on prevention.

The value of good nutrition is not limited to preventing illness, however. According to these health care professionals, proper nutrition promotes rapid healing and recovery from sickness as well.

The American Dietetic Association has independently developed data supporting the views of health care providers regarding the costly consequences of ignoring basic good nutrition. In a study of elderly patients admitted to a hospital, those who were malnourished had hospital charges double of those who were not malnourished. With a proper diet, they found patients have fewer complications, more rapid healing of wounds, and shorter lengths of stay in the hospital.

Similarly, research shows that many elderly residents of nursing homes are prone to suffer nutrient deficiencies. Understanding and better management of their nutritional requirements improves quality of life, slows physical deterioration, and prevents further hospitalization or the need for a higher level of care.

Mr. Speaker, it seems crystal clear that the more Americans know about their nutritional needs, the better our health care resources will be utilized. To this end, our national health reform initiative must address the nutritional needs of all our citizens, and the nutritional needs of older Americans in particular.

Some Americans find their diet is not entirely under their control, but may be strongly influenced by Government food purchasing programs. I am particularly concerned that taxpayers may be purchasing food for low-income and elderly Americans which is not healthy. We must make certain that the Government does more than provide the proverbial hot meal, but that these meals are also healthy and nutritious.

To promote this effort, I propose that the Surgeon General should every 2 years issue a report on the nutrition and health of the Nation. This idea for this report is modeled after the successful series of reports on Tobacco and Health.

Every year since 1964, the Surgeon General has compiled and released an extensive public report on the effects of smoking. Over the years, these reports have addressed many aspects of the health consequences of smoking: The benefits of cessation, the extent of cigarette use of Americans, and the consequences of nicotine addiction. These reports have won broad public and academic praise for detailing the huge costs in lost lives and the vast health care expenditures that smoking extracts from our wallets each year.

My legislation will require the Surgeon General to evaluate current information on diet and health, and make appropriate proposals for improving the nutritional health of the Nation.

Some of the issues that this report will address are: The role of diet in treatment and prevention of chronic disease; the extent and nature of malnutrition in the United States; the extent to which the nutritional needs of special at-risk populations—like children and the elderly—are being met; and the extent to which nutritional recommendations of Government agencies are consistent with current scientific knowledge.

Now, as Congress is seriously debating reforms in our health care system, I am pleased

to be able to say that Congress is also beginning to address both prevention and nutrition issues in a number of important legislative initiatives. For example, as a conferee on the National Institutes of Health reauthorization bill, I worked with Representative LLOYD to add language requiring the NIH to evaluate the effectiveness of nutrition screening programs for the elderly. This provision will require the Secretary to conduct a 3-year study to specifically determine the extent of malnutrition in older Americans and to report on the utility and worth of institutionalizing nutrition screening programs.

My colleagues also agreed to the inclusion of language in the NIH reauthorization that will expand Clinical Nutrition Research Units and the work that they are doing to discover the causes and find the cures for obesity. This program specifically emphasizes the importance of good nutrition for our Nation's young people and for building good dietary habits to last a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress is poised to inaugurate an era of fundamental reform in our health care system. Consumer information in the reformed health care marketplace is going to be the name of the game. This bill will provide the data to educate us about the nutritional needs of all Americans, and in so doing will help doctors and consumers to maximize good health through good nutrition choices.

This legislation enjoys the support of over 60 national organizations representing consumers and health professionals, including the American Association of Retired Persons, the American Heart Association, the American Society for Clinical Nutrition, and the Center for Science in the Public Interest. I would ask that these letters of endorsement from several of these organizations be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

I thank my colleagues and ask for their continued support in this long-term effort to improve the health of our Nation.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
RETIRED PERSONS,
Washington, DC, June 15, 1993.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WYDEN: The American Association of Retired Persons [AARP] wishes to express its support for the "Nutrition and Health Information Act." By requiring a biennial Surgeon General's report on diet and health, this legislation promises to expand knowledge regarding the links between diet and health, increase public awareness of this relationship, and encourage the development of more effective public policy in this area.

Older Americans have a vital interest in the issues addressed in this legislation. The prevalence of diet-related conditions such as heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes increases with age, and failure to consume a "healthy" diet can be life-threatening for individuals who are frail or chronically ill. Particularly significant is the incidence of diet-related diseases among midlife and older persons who are members of minority groups. AARP is pleased that your bill gives special attention to the unmet nutritional needs of these and other vulnerable groups.

The Association also notes that among the topics slated for study in the legislation are the extent to which the public understands the information that appears on food labels,

and the extent to which that understanding influences dietary habits. Data on both subjects are limited, and critically important for future policy development.

AARP commends you for introducing this important legislation. We look forward to working with you for successful enactment of the bill.

Sincerely,

JOHN ROTHER,
Director, Division of Legislation
and Public Policy.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, May 19, 1993.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WYDEN: I understand that you are considering introducing legislation that would require an annual Surgeon General's report on nutrition and health. The American Heart Association fully supports this proposed endeavor.

Cardiovascular diseases accounted for more than 930,000 deaths in 1990. Poor dietary habits are a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, which are the number one killer in America. A Surgeon General's report on proper nutrition and health can give additional credence and support to public education efforts and enhance scientific research into these areas.

Please feel free to call on me for any additional information for this legislation.

Sincerely,

SCOTT D. BALLIN,
Vice President and Legislative Counsel.

NATIONAL MEALS ON
WHEELS FOUNDATION,
Washington, DC, June 17, 1993.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WYDEN: I am writing on behalf of the National Meals on Wheels Foundation to voice support for the "Nutrition and Health Information Act," which I understand you will introduce this week. As an organization committed to providing daily meals to home-bound senior citizens and those at congregate meals sites, we congratulate you on your leadership in this critical area of health care.

As you are aware, malnutrition is a serious problem among the elderly population. It is compounded by a lack of understanding about the relationship between diet and health among health care professionals, policy makers and the American public. Your new legislation, will be critical in providing a better understanding of this relationship and in highlighting the need for continued education in the area of nutrition. It will provide the necessary framework for a comprehensive national policy to improve the health of all Americans.

The National Meals on Wheels Foundation is also grateful for your support of the Older Americans Act, which under Title III-C provides funding for congregate and home delivered meals and also for your support of legislation for malnutrition research. You have demonstrated your commitment to improving the nutritional status and health care of all older Americans.

Again, we applaud you for creating the "Nutrition and Health Information Act" and for your continued commitment to health care reform. We look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

ROBERT BLANCATO,
President.

NUTRITION SCREENING INITIATIVE,
Washington, DC, June 11, 1993.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WYDEN: I am writing on behalf of the Nutrition Screening Initiative (NSI) to express our support for the goals embodied in the "Nutrition and Health Information Act," which we understand you will introduce this week. Your commitment to and leadership in improving the health care of the American people is well established. This legislation is another example of your foresight and responsiveness to critical health care needs that are too often overlooked.

We were honored to join you at your press conference on April 26 to highlight the serious problem of malnutrition among the elderly. We were delighted to introduce legislation to establish and make available national information regarding the relationship between nutrition and health.

As the Hart survey data reveals, the extent of malnutrition in the elderly is shockingly high—even among older persons who are currently receiving health care services. It is clear to those who are participating in the NSI that knowledge about diet and other nutrition-related matters is seriously lacking among health care professionals and policy makers, as well as the general public.

The "Nutrition and Health Information Act," when enacted, can play a critical role in improving knowledge about the relationship between diet and health and the need for educating health care professionals and others about nutrition. We applaud you for your emphasis on vulnerable populations such as minorities, children, women, the disabled, and the elderly. The vital information to be obtained as a result of your legislation will be important in laying the foundation for meaningful national policy to improve the dietary status and, therefore, the health of all Americans.

Again, we congratulate you for your continuing leadership in health care and for introducing the "Nutrition and Health Information Act." We look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

DAVID MITCHELL,
Staff Director.

CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE
PUBLIC INTEREST,
Washington, DC, June 21, 1993.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WYDEN: The Center for Science in the Public Interest strongly supports the Nutrition and Health Information Act. Your efforts to require a periodic report from the Surgeon General on nutrition and health should not only improve the public health, but should also help to control health-care costs.

An increasing body of evidence shows that good nutrition is the cornerstone of good health. A periodic report from the Surgeon General would provide both reliable information on various nutrition topics and establish the current scientific consensus on those topics. This is critical in the field of nutrition because of the rapid developments taking place and the public nature of the scientific debate. The reports should provide policy makers and the public with the information they need to formulate food and nutrition policies and to make better individual dietary choices.

CSPI strongly supports your efforts to require a periodic Surgeon General's report on

nutrition and health. There is strong and widespread support for the reports, as indicated by the diversity of the 54 organizations that have endorsed such a proposal.

Thank you for your continued efforts to improve the health of the American people through better nutrition.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. JACOBSON, Ph.D.,
Executive Director.

CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE
PUBLIC INTEREST,
Washington, DC, June 21, 1993.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WYDEN: We urge you to require an annual Surgeon General's report on diet and health.

Good nutrition is essential to good health. A healthy diet can prevent many cases of heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, cancer, and other diseases. Dietary changes can also be helpful in treating several of those chronic diseases. Each year, diet-related diseases cause over 300,000 premature deaths and cost almost \$200 billion in medical expenses and time lost from work.

A highly visible Surgeon General's report published annually could encourage dietary habits that promote health rather than disease. The reports should focus on such topics as diet and the treatment of chronic diseases, nutrition and prevention of chronic diseases, diet and cancer, children's nutrition, elderly nutrition, nutrition concerns of women, nutrition and hunger among the poor, and the food environment (advertising, fast-food restaurants, vending machines, etc.).

An annual Surgeon General's report on nutrition would emulate the Surgeon General's report on smoking. That report provides policy makers and the public with timely information on the health effects of various aspects of tobacco use. Each year, the smoking report generates a great deal of publicity.

Without a congressional requirement for an annual report on diet and health, we can expect only occasional attention devoted to this subject. The Surgeon General issued its only major report on "Nutrition and Health" in 1988. Another (focusing on fat) will be published in 1993.

An annual report on diet and health would require minimal government expenditures, but could spur major improvements in health and save Americans billions of dollars in health-care costs.

We would be pleased to assist you in every way possible.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. JACOBSON, Ph.D.

On behalf of:
American Academy of Family Physicians.
American Academy of Pediatrics.
American Association of Retired Persons.
American Cancer Society.
American College of Preventive Medicine.
American Dental Association.
American Health Foundation.
American Heart Association.
American Institute for Cancer Research.
American Medical Association.
American Medical Student Association.
American Nurses Association.
American Public Health Association.
American School Food Service Association.

American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition.

American Youth Work Center.
Association for Gerontology in Higher Education.

Association for the Advancement of Health Education.

Association of Schools of Public Health.
Association of Junior Leagues International.

Association of State and Territorial Chronic Disease Program Directors.

Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors.

Black Women's Agenda.

Boston Women's Health Book Collective.

Center for Women Policy Studies.

Cancer Research Foundation of America.

The Children's Foundation.

Citizens for Public Action on Blood Pressure and Cholesterol, Inc.

Consumer Federation of America.

Eldercare America, Inc.

Food Research and Action Center.

Gerontologic Society of America.

Group Health Association of America, Inc.

National Alliance of Black School Educators.

National Association of Community Health Centers.

National Association of Meal Programs.

National Association of Nutrition and Aging Services Programs.

National Association of State Units on Aging.

National Asian Pacific Center on Aging.

National Black Child Development Institute.

The National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc.

National Consumers League.

National Council on the Aging.

National Council of Senior Citizens.

National Education Association.

National Hispanic Council on Aging.

National Meals on Wheels Foundation.

National Women's Health Network.

National Women's Health Resource Center.

Older Women's League.

Public Citizen's Congress Watch.

Public Voice for Food and Health Policy.

Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research.

Society for Nutrition Education.

TEACHERS MUST RACE TO CATCH THEIR STUDENTS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, last May when 16-year-old Keron Thomas took the controls of a New York City subway train and piloted it, without error, for more than 3 hours, the young man shocked the adult world around him into new debate about more than just the inadequacy of the Transit Authority's security system. This exceptional kid, who had been labeled a slow learner, also upset some smug education experts.

Keron (Keno) Thomas had exhibited an ability to do long-range planning, the ability to memorize a lengthy set of instructions and procedures, the technical skills needed to make his own special tools in order to start the subway engine, great acting skills, and the ability to anticipate and outwit the actions of well paid adult experts.

While Keno Thomas is being acclaimed an exception and even the courts acknowledged that he deserved special treatment by reducing four felony charges to three misdemean-

ors, Keno is probably not alone. New York City's schools are filled with talented, energetic students who are bored to the point of dropping out because the teachers and instructional methods cannot keep pace with their imaginations. Not only should there be a school system which encourages the Kenos to become good subway motormen, but such students should be led into transportation engineering and the design and manufacture of new subway systems. They should look forward to employment in mass-transit-related professions and occupations that are based in their hometown of New York.

The plight of Keno Thomas and other bored students is not unrelated to the current intense debate concerning new academic standards for our schools and new national testing systems. Before the tests are put in place we must have new teaching methods, new opportunities to learn which utilize the best available educational technology. Our classrooms are alienating our students because they cling to the traditional lecture format with a teacher standing before a class of students who are acclimated to film, video, and exciting sound.

The military has pioneered a great deal of educational technology. Video computers and simulators are regularly used to train soldiers, sailors, and pilots. Keno and his fellow subway enthusiasts should have access to learning by simulation of the many exciting operations of our subway system. The blueprints for the trains, engines, power grids, et cetera should be available to them on computers. The teaching of mass transit offers an abundance of opportunities for the utilization of new educational technology.

It should also be noted that the adults who operate the New York Transit System and the rest of our society have mismanaged matters so badly that all across the country mass transit systems are ordering trains, coaches, and buses from foreign manufacturers. In addition to the provision of better opportunities to learn to operate a subway system, the youth of our cities should be able to look forward to working in plants which build the equipment needed for mass transit. Indeed, adults have made such a great mess of our economy that our only hope is for the youth of Keno's generation to assert themselves and demand some massive changes.

One of the first changes that must take place is change in the way we teach students, in the way our schools operate, in the way we provide modern effective opportunities to learn.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a New York Times article describing the resolution of Keno Thomas' case for inclusion in the RECORD. I also offer the following rap poem to further celebrate the significance of Keno Thomas' ride. We adults still have much to learn from this enlightening escapade.

The rap poem and article follow:

KENO TAKES THE CITY BACK

Keno on the track
Kid Commandos moving
To take their city back
Against the clock
Racing underground
Let young blood stand guard
Where the old folks
Have failed
Sloppy arrogant adults

Are the defendants
Who deserve to be jailed
Keno on the track
To take the City back
Let the cynics
Hit the sack
Suburban parasites
Stay home
The young and brave
Only should roam
On the Big Apple line
A New Yorker with spine
Got to rise
And lead the crew
Underground and on
Neighborhood streets
Spirits must be brand new
Keno on the track
To take the City back
Fixed in majestic
Steel electric pose
The subway is our mistress
Iron arms and legs
Bind our City close
Give Keno the subway turf
Watch it bloom and grow
Your mysterious manuals
Are not what
We really need to know
Your sacred procedures
Are all brain dead
We resurrect better stuff
Right from Keno's head
Keno on the track
To take the City back
Keno got your codes
All memorized
Make your schedules
All on time realized
Teachers called him slow
But now he's on the go
Genius at the wheel
This is more than just
A temper tantrum thrill
Adults procrastinate
Kids must infiltrate
The oppressors
In our schools
Are the ones
Who make the rules
Dumb dull books
Weigh us down
While cool exciting science
Is racing all around
Let Keno keep the track
Help us take the City back
Deadly drunk motormen
Slicksters at the top
Riders running outraged
From high priced slop
Let shabby tradition fall
Kid Commandos demand overhaul
Deadhead transit hacks
Won't honor our skills
Oppressors raise the fare
To buy Japanese wheels
We demand that the system
Build subway trains in New York
Now hear this Kid Commandos
Time to mount the great attack
Keno is calling us
To take the City back.

[From the New York Times, July 15, 1993]

AFICIONADO OF SUBWAY SPARED PRISON;
YOUTH GETS PROBATION FOR TAKING A TRAIN
(By Richard Pérez-Peña)

Duty-bound to make it clear that people may not play subway motorman whenever they like but wary of punishing a folk hero—and a mere boy, at that—law-enforcement officials settled yesterday on three years' probation for the 16-year-old who took the con-

trols of a subway train for three and a half hours in May.

The sentence appeared not to dim the youth's dreams even one whit. Walking out of court in Manhattan yesterday with a plea bargain with prosecutors that will keep him out of jail, he said, "I'm going to become a train operator."

Mr. Thomas exhibited the same ingenious certainty that enabled the high school junior to take the controls of a New York City subway train and pilot it without error, for more than three hours. Asked if he planned to obtain formal training for his passion, he said: "I don't have to study. I know what I'm doing."

DREAM REMAINS POSSIBLE

For his escapade aboard an A train, he was originally charged with four felonies, the most serious carrying a maximum penalty of seven years in prison. He pleaded guilty in Criminal Court to three misdemeanors and was sentenced to three years' probation. As a youthful offender, Mr. Thomas can claim a clean record when those three years are over and, according to the Transit Authority, will not be barred from attaining his cherished goal.

With the outcome in court predetermined, Mr. Thomas, a tall, heavy-set youth with a quick, wide grin, seemed thrown off stride more by the attention focused on him than by the hearing. Looking both dazed and amused, he faced a horde of reporters, mumbled brief answers to their questions and expressed surprise that so many people cared.

Mr. Thomas captured the imaginations of many New Yorkers with his daring, guile and manifest skill. Some people were also charmed that the outlaw train operator, unlike so many daredevils, had hoped to slip away, undetected and anonymous.

And to the legions of straphangers who view the subway as at best a convenience and at worst a noisy, smelly necessity, it seemed a bit refreshing to find someone so in love with it.

For Mr. Thomas, trains are the object of the sort of meticulous passion that drives some youths to memorize columns of baseball statistics or to learn to play the guitar solos of their rock idols. In the three years since his family moved from Trinidad to the Brownsville, Brooklyn, he has pored over subway operation manuals, picked up the argot and techniques of a transit worker and, most telling, often pretended he was driving a train.

Robert M. Morgenthau, the Manhattan District Attorney, was charged with finding the appropriate punishment for a boy who neither meant nor did any harm.

The answer, apparently, involved an intimidating brush with the criminal justice system, a few lectures and stern looks and a kind of freedom that can be revoked if Mr. Thomas transgresses again.

On the afternoon of May 8, having somehow obtained a set of driver's tools and a counterfeit Transit Authority identification, Mr. Thomas slipped into the train yard at 207th Street in Inwood, signed in under the name of an off-duty driver as though he were working overtime and took the helm of a train.

He took the train the length of Manhattan, across Brooklyn, to Lefferts Boulevard in Queens and nearly all the way back to Inwood. He made 85 stops along the way, kept to the train's timetable and ferried about 2,000 people without incident, leading some wags to suggest that rather than pressing charges, the Transit Authority should hire him.

The joyride ended after three and a half hours, when the train exceeded the 20 mile-an-hour speed limit on a curve in Washington Heights, tripping an automatic brake and summoning an inspector. The inspector, apparently believing that the young imposter was a genuine motorman, took him to Transit Authority headquarters in Brooklyn for a drug and alcohol screening, but once there, Mr. Thomas escaped.

He was arrested two days later.

REGRETS? YES AND NO

Yesterday, standing before Judge William Leibovitz, wearing a slate blue double-breasted suit, Mr. Thomas did not quite seem the adult he had pretended to be. He told the judge, "I'm sorry for what I did." But outside the courtroom he admitted that while all the attention made him uncomfortable, he had begun to enjoy his new-found celebrity at Brooklyn Automotive High School.

"It's weird," he said.

It may get weirder. His lawyers said Mr. Thomas's family had been approached regarding that most definitive sign of fleeting fame: a television movie.

For the time being, Mr. Thomas's mother, Jacquelin, just wanted to get her son out of the courthouse and safely home. But looking ahead, she added: "I hope he gets that job, driving that train. I hope they hire him some day. It's what he loves."

CITIZEN COSPONSORS OF THE FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL REFORM ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on March 10 of this year Congressman MORAN and I introduced the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform [FAIR] Act to help State and local governments alleviate their most crushing financial burden, unfunded Federal mandates.

As you know, this legislation is necessary to safeguard against a tendency within the institution and among Federal agencies to resort to more and more unfunded Federal mandates.

This bill would require that any legislation to be considered by the full House or Senate have an analysis of the costs of compliance to State and local governments and the private sector. This bill seeks to enforce provisions already included in the 1974 Budget Reform Act. Second, this legislation would require all Federal agencies to analyze the economic costs of new regulations before they are adopted.

Support for this legislation has increased both in the Congress and among those who it will help the most, our Nations civic leaders in State and local governments, and small business.

Congressman MORAN and I have received letters from mayors and leaders from all over the country expressing their support for the FAIR Act. Clearly, their support of this bill reflects the need for the Congress to reform the way it does business. Their support signals the beginning of a partnership between the

Federal Government and State and local governments and small businesses.

In order to give our local government a stronger voice in this issue, we have decided to make these mayors and leaders citizen co-sponsors of the FAIR Act. Mr. Speaker, the names of 20 mayors who have written to express their strong support for the passage of the FAIR Act follows:

William Hamilton, Holyoke, MA, mayor.
Bowie City Council, MD, mayor.
Steven Sager, Hagerstown, MD, mayor.
Henry Nickleberry, Saginaw, MI, mayor.
Pete Halat, Biloxi, MS, mayor.
Nancy Jenkins, Greenville, NC, mayor.
Samuel Spina, West Orange, NJ, mayor.
Thomas Taylor, Farmington, NM, mayor.
David Berger, Lima, OH, mayor.
Beryl Rothschild, University Heights, OH, mayor.
Steve Means, Gadsden, AL, mayor.
Ken Forgia, Peoria, AZ, mayor.
Raul Perez, Huntington Park, CA, mayor.
Richard Borer, West Haven, CT, mayor.
Rick Barton, Bedford, TX, mayor.
Steve Bartlett, Dallas, TX, mayor.
Irene Lieberman, Lauderdale, FL, mayor.
Mark Hoehne, Longview, WA, mayor.
Karen Vialle, Tacoma, WA, mayor.
John Hess, Wausau, WI, mayor.

PROVIDING FOR THE SURVIVORS OF THREE AIR FORCE CRASHES

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance [SGLI] serves as the sole Government-sponsored group life insurance program for the Uniformed Services.

There is an immediate need to enact legislation to provide for the survivors of SGLI members who died while faithfully serving their country, and to ensure a more instantaneous and equitable effective date for changes to SGLI.

Today I am introducing legislation to accomplish both goals.

The Veterans Benefit Act of 1992—Public Law 102-568, October 29, 1992—increased maximum SGLI coverage from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Congress established a requirement for participants to voluntarily elect this increased coverage with an effective date of December 1, 1992.

Two fatal mishaps involving three aircraft occurred on November 30, 1992 with no survivors.

Two C-141's from McChord AFB, WA, collided during training, resulting in 13 fatalities.

A B-1B from Dyess AFB, TX, crashed on a low-level training mission, resulting in four deaths.

Nine crew members had signed papers to increase insurance coverage to \$200,000; four members had positively declined increase coverage: four others had not yet signed for increased coverage. One Army member, with increased coverage, also died on this date.

The Uniform Time Act of 1966—15 U.S.C. 262—requires the use of local time within a specified time zone for all statutes, orders, rules, and regulations, including benefit changes to the SGLI Program.

A more equitable and instantaneous time determinant needs to be enacted to ensure every eligible member who participates in this Government insurance program is covered at the same moment throughout the world.

Instantaneous coverage for all members based on point in time when effective date first occurs—the international dateline would be equitable for worldwide application.

This would provide coverage for nine Air Force members and one Army member who had signed for increased SGLI coverage and whose deaths occurred on November 30, 1992, based on local dates but after it had become December 1 at the international dateline.

This would also provide consistent and instantaneous coverage for any future statutory changes for SGLI.

Under current law, any change to the SGLI program occurs at 24 distinct and separate times, beginning at the international dateline and ending in the Pacific region. This makes the adjudication process of any SGLI claim unnecessarily cumbersome. With the increased mobility required of today's modern Armed Force, the potential exists for combatant troops to be sent west into a hostile area on a specific day which coincides with an increase in their Government insurance, traveling away from the time determinant used to affect their benefit. If a fatal mishap occurred in a more westerly time zone before the effective local time, these members would never have been covered, even though survivors of a member who died at home station at the same moment would benefit from the increase.

SGLI was established to provide unqualified protection to members whose profession exposes them to combat and high-risk noncombat activities.

In the past, Congress has recognized the need for automatic coverage effective on the date of enactment of the applicable law that increased SGLI benefits. This was done when the maximum SGLI coverage was increased to \$35,000—Public Law 97-66—and to \$100,000—Public Law 102-55.

However, it was not done for the most recent increase to \$200,000 (P.L. 102-568) since the efficacy of the increase was based on administrative ease and a reduction in certain veterans' survivor benefits. A similar delay in the effective date occurred when SGLI maximum coverage increased to \$50,000. Public Law 99-166 was enacted December 3, 1985; however, the efficacy of the increased insurance benefit was January 1, 1986. After a fatal accident took the lives of several Armed Forces members, Congress amended Public Law 99-166 by enacting Public Law 99-227 to provide retroactive coverage for these specific fatalities. History repeated itself with the aircraft accidents that occurred on November 30, 1992, within hours of the time determinant used for the \$200,000 SGLI increase.

Standardized application of SGLI increased based on Greenwich mean time [GMT] which is universal time used to coordinate military movements including flight operations has been suggested. However, this would disadvantage members assigned or located east of prime meridian—at 0001 GMT—who would already have been covered based on local time determinant.

Funds needed to make any additional payments to beneficiaries as a result of this legislation should come from the SGLI insurance underwriters. However, if enactment of this proposal is viewed under the due process clause of the fifth amendment is impairing the obligations of the contract between the underwriters and the insurance military members, the Department of Defense would be obligated to reimburse the insurance contractor for the additional payments. In this circumstance, \$1 million would need to be appropriated to cover the additional \$100,000 benefit that would be payable to the beneficiaries of each of the 10 military members who died during the period in question who had not declined the increased insurance coverage.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 30TH AN- NIVERSARY OF THE NAVY PUB- LIC WORKS CENTER, SAN DIEGO

HON. LYNN SCHENK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to an exceptional organization in my district, the 49th Congressional District in San Diego, CA. It is with great pleasure that I recognize the Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, on the occasion of its 30th anniversary celebration during the week of July 18 through July 24, 1993.

The Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, is one of only 10 public works centers worldwide. It was formally established on July 1, 1963, as a separate Navy command to support fleet and shore installations by providing a full range of public works goods and services.

Today, the Navy Public Works Center supports over 450 individual commands in the San Diego area. Possessing an experienced and dedicated work force of over 2,400 people, the Public Works Center maintains a comprehensive network of resources to provide the full range of services to our military personnel. The services provided include electricity, water, steam, sewer, and other utility services, professional environmental management services, a full service procurement and contract administration staff, base engineering support services, transportation services, and nearly 8,000 housing facilities for military service members and their families residing in the San Diego area.

The Public Works Center relies on its professional military and civilian work force to be innovative, resourceful, and efficient. This work force continuously strives to ensure that the quality of the goods and services provided to our military personnel rank second to none.

Today, the Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, is recognized as the premier public works center in the Navy and serves as the model for consolidated public works services throughout the Department of Defense.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pride that I rise to recognize the Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, on its 30th anniversary and I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes and congratulations to this distinguished organization.

A 50TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO
THE DELANO CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Delano, CA, Chamber of Commerce.

The Delano Chamber of Commerce had its unofficial inception in 1924 to meet the needs of fledgling local businesses, and was officially incorporated by the State of California in 1943 as a nonprofit organization to further business enterprise.

The Delano Chamber of Commerce has continued to grow and meet the needs of an economy evolving from purely agri-business to one of diverse complexity.

The Delano Chamber of Commerce will be installing officers and directors for the 50th time since it was incorporated on July 22, 1943.

I would like for the Congress of the United States to recognize the valuable contribution made by local chambers of commerce. They are advocates for businesses that are the lifeblood of the American economy. I urge that the Delano Chamber of Commerce be recognized during its golden anniversary as a representative of the free enterprise spirit that has helped to make the United States the leader of the free world.

RECOGNIZING COMMISSIONER
JUEL T.R. MOLLOY AND STAFF
OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the extremely able Commissioner of Human Services in the Virgin Islands, Juel T.R. Molloy, and the staff of the Food Stamp Program in the Virgin Islands that she oversees for the extraordinary job they have done in turning around this important Federal program.

I was able to extend the Food Stamp Program to the Virgin Islands in the 1970's, but for a number of years, for one reason or another, it was very poorly run. Commissioner Molloy took the program under her control and now the program is among the best in the Nation. Commissioner of Agriculture Mike Espy recently wrote Commissioner Molloy that the error rate for the Food Stamp Program in the Virgin Islands is so low that it qualifies for an additional \$114,000 in Federal funds.

Some 13,000 people in the Virgin Islands now depend on the Food Stamp Program to assist their families to be able to obtain the nutrition they need to live healthy, productive lives. It is heartening indeed to know that this program that is so important to so many in my District is operating so successfully.

My letter to Commissioner Molloy congratulating her and her staff for a job well done and

thanking them for seeing that the Food Stamp Program in the Virgin Islands provides the support that it does follows:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INSULAR AND
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 12, 1993.

Mrs. JUEL T.R. MOLLOY,
Commissioner of Human Services, V.I. Depart-
ment of Human Services, St. Thomas, VI.

DEAR JUEL: I want to congratulate you and your staff for the tremendous job you have done turning around the Food Stamp Program in the Virgin Islands as evidenced by the more than \$114,000 in enhanced funding you will receive from the Federal Government.

You and your staff have taken a program with one of the worst error rates in the nation and made it one of the best. This took a herculean effort, real dedication by managers and staff, and a commitment to excellence that should be a model for other government programs. It is great to know that professionals like you are doing such a fantastic job.

Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy's letter to Governor Farrelly commending the food stamp program in the Virgin Islands is in itself a real tribute to the superior work you and your staff have done. Moreover, the additional funding that resulted from your efforts is sorely needed in these difficult financial times.

I will be placing a copy of this letter in the Congressional Record and I hope you will see that the many fine workers in the Virgin Islands Food Stamp Program know of my congratulations for a job well done.

Sincerely,

RON DE LUGO,
Chairman.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF
TRINITY

HON. MICHAEL A. "MAC" COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a distinguished group of American veterans. July 16, 1993 is the 48th anniversary of "Trinity," the first test of an atomic weapon. Through the years approximately 250,000 veterans of the United States have been involved in at least 235 atmospheric nuclear weapons tests.

Back on July 16, 1945, when that first atomic device known as "Trinity" was detonated, we did not know how that would alter the future of mankind. Since that time we have seen both the benefits and dangers of atomic and nuclear weapons. Thanks to the courageous Americans involved in our atomic weapons program we were able to end World War II with a minimal loss of American lives. It is my hope, and the hope of all Americans, that our world never again witnesses the awesome power of atomic weapons. The end of the cold war, arguably the watershed event of our lifetimes, was a direct result of the nuclear weapons program and the resolve of the American people. I congratulate all American veterans who sacrificed in order to provide America with nuclear deterrence capabilities which helped to maintain peace and hastened the fall of communism in the Soviet Union and

Eastern Europe. However, these victories have not come without costs.

The brave servicemen and women who witnessed the "Trinity" and the 234 subsequent nuclear detonations know better than other Americans the irrevocable impact of nuclear weapons. They served our country patriotically never questioning the possible effects on them personally. Research today shows that the ionizing radiation to which many of these veterans were exposed has undoubtedly had a negative effect on their health. They should be recognized for their outstanding service to this country and any illnesses incurred from their exposure to these atomic weapons should be addressed. Only a portion of these veterans are still with us today, but we remain committed to recognizing their service and meeting their health related needs.

Ten years ago, Congress passed a Joint Resolution establishing July 16, 1983, as "National Atomic Veterans' Day." President Ronald Reagan issued the following proclamation:

Now, therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Saturday, July 16, 1983, as National Atomic Veterans' Day, a day dedicated to those patriotic Americans who through their participation in these tests helped lead the United States to the forefront of technology in defense of our great Nation and the freedoms we as Americans hold so dear. I urge my fellow citizens to join with me in appreciation of their service to their country.

I echo those words. I encourage all Americans to join on July 16, 1993, to remember those same veterans. Ten years later we have made significant progress in addressing the illnesses suffered by these American veterans. Thanks to the leadership of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee a number of legislative initiatives have been aimed directly at this problem. I would like to highlight some of these public laws:

The Veterans Health Care Act of 1981 provided for basic health care services to veterans who were exposed to ionizing radiation during active military service.

The Veterans Health Care Amendments of 1983 required the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to conduct a study of the long-term effects of exposure to ionizing radiation from the detonation of nuclear devices, and from American occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, from September 11, 1945 through July 1, 1946.

The Veterans Administration Health-Care Amendments of 1985 extended for 3 years priority VA health care services for veterans exposed to ionizing radiation.

The Veterans Benefits Improvement and Health-Care Authorization Act of 1986 required the VA to maintain an ionizing radiation registry which maintains information all pertinent information on affected veterans.

The Radiation-Exposed Veterans Compensation Act of 1988 provided for the presumption of service connection between illnesses that may be attributable to ionizing radiation and exposure to such materials during military service.

The Veterans Benefits Improvements Act of 1988 extended for an additional 3 years priority VA health care services for veterans exposed to ionizing radiation.

The Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990 authorized payments by the Department of Justice for disability or death due to radiogenic diseases resulting from the Federal Government's atmospheric nuclear testing program.

The Veterans Benefits Programs Improvements Act of 1991 covered presumption of service connection in leukemia cases and provides support eligibility for Reserve and National Guard members.

The Veterans Radiation Exposure Amendments of 1992 expanded the list of diseases covered to include cancer of the salivary gland and cancer of the urinary tract. This law also required additional study about other diseases that could be a result of radiation.

We have made progress in addressing the problems which radiation exposure has caused for these courageous Americans. Because of their dedicated service we live in a land free from tyranny and oppression and democracy has taken flight around the world. Few Americans are more deserving of our thanks than the veterans who were involved in our atomic weapons programs.

I want to say a special note of thanks to one of those Americans, Mr. Clifford Andrews of Newnan, GA. Mr. Andrews is an American veteran who was stationed on the Bikini islands during nuclear tests. He alerted me to the valiant service of the hundreds of thousands of American service members who have been exposed to atomic testing. On July 16, 1993, let us join together to let Mr. Andrews, and the other atomic veterans, know that we remember, we care and we remain committed to them and their families.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
ALFRED HINDES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding resident in my congressional district, Mr. Alfred L. Hinde.

Mr. Hinde was recently named Michigan's Outstanding Disabled Veteran of the Year. He was honored at the Michigan Disabled American Veteran Convention on June 9, 1993. Mr. Hinde has been recognized for his inspirational efforts on behalf of other disabled veterans in Michigan. He is a member of Disabled American Veterans Genesee chapter 3 in Burton, MI, and he has been active in the DAV for many years.

Mr. Hinde is a World War II veteran who became disabled as a result of injuries suffered during a bombing raid over Germany. He was in severe pain and has had to overcome a multitude of injuries over the years. He was told at one time he would not be able to walk again, but through sheer determination, he learned to walk again and is now walking without any assistance. Soon after, he began his service with the DAV.

It was this same selfless dedication to service that has led to his success in service to

others in the DAV. Mr. Hinde has endured many surgeries and is a survivor of cancer. The physical suffering has only strengthened the resolve of Mr. Hinde to serve his fellow veterans. He is a full-time volunteer service officer at chapter 3 and is editor of the chapter's newsletter, which has taken first prize 5 years in a row for excellence in journalism. He was post commander from 1989 to 1991, public relations director as well as Americanism chairman. He singlehandedly has recruited over 250 members for the chapter in the last 5 years. Mr. Hinde has also found time to volunteer at a rescue mission. He is a licensed minister and paints with oils in his spare time.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to pay tribute to a true hero, Alfred Hinde. He has shown tremendous courage in face of overwhelming odds and has overcome many obstacles in his efforts to serve the disabled veterans in Michigan. Mr. Hinde epitomizes all that is good about our great Nation. One individual can truly make a difference. Alfred Hinde has made a difference in our community. I know the entire U.S. House of Representatives joins me today in honoring this fine American, Alfred L. Hinde.

U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
SHOULD ACCEPT FOR REVIEW
THE PENDING GSP PETITION ON
WORKER RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN
MEXICO

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, there is an easy way for us to gauge how serious the United States and Mexican trade negotiators are about dealing with trade-related labor repression in Mexico in the NAFTA supplemental negotiations and otherwise.

As you know, President Clinton has committed himself to the negotiation of supplemental agreements to the Bush-Mulroney-Salinas NAFTA that will redress the perverse labor and environmental repercussions and import surges certain to flow from such an unprecedented trade and investment agreement.

While the negotiations on the supplemental agreements continue, there is another action that the United States Trade Representative can take immediately on its own to enhance protection for worker rights inside Mexico—accept for review and public hearing the pending GSP petition that alleges widespread, systematic denial of such fundamental worker rights as freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively in independent trade unions.

Many people do not realize that Mexico already is the leading beneficiary of an existing trade program that allows 140 developing countries and territories to export more than 4,000 products to the United States market duty free—the generalized system of preferences. In 1992, Mexico shipped more than \$3.8 billion worth of exports to the United States duty free through this program.

But the GSP law was amended in 1984 to prohibit GSP benefits being extended to any

country that is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, that is, freedom of association; right to organize and bargain collectively; a prohibition of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. At the same time, the law was amended to allow knowledgeable persons and organizations to formally petition the U.S. Trade Representatives to withdraw GSP benefits to countries in violation of the worker rights provision.

During the 1991 annual GSP review, a petition was filed urging that Mexico be removed from the GSP program. But the United States Trade Representative refused to review and hold a public hearing on that voluminous petition which describes egregious worker rights problems in Mexico in detail. Turning a deaf ear to that petition sent exactly the wrong message to the Government of Mexico regarding its systematic labor repression.

Last month a new and even detailed petition alleging widespread worker rights violations in Mexico was filed with the United States Trade Representative as part of the 1993 GSP annual review. It was filed by the International Labor Rights Education and Research Fund and it draws upon extensive firsthand information from Mexicans. It was compiled in close cooperation with a team of lawyers in Mexico who are affiliated with the National Association of Democratic Lawyers [ANAD]. By way of background, ANAD is an association of lawyers in Mexico with chapters in 20 States, dedicated to protecting democratic rights and due process in the judicial system and advocating for democratic reform in the Mexican political system.

In installments starting today, I am going to have this pending petition reprinted in the RECORD in its entirety. I urge my colleagues to carefully review it. It constitutes a searing indictment of complicity between the Government of Mexico and the government-controlled, officially approved labor federation [CTM] to systematically and cynically deny Mexican workers their freedom and basic rights.

There now exists a prime opportunity for U.S. Trade Representative to correct its earlier mistake and to make clear to the Government of Mexico that its desire for increased trade access to the United States market—via continued GSP benefits and the proposed NAFTA—cannot be predicated upon the denial of the fundamental rights of Mexican workers.

I will be writing the U.S. Trade Representative to urge that this Mexico petition be accepted for formal review and that it be scheduled for public hearing at once. This would give many Mexican workers who want to join free and independent trade unions their first opportunity to explain how their rights have been trampled and it would extend to the Government of Mexico an opportunity to answer these very serious allegations on the public record.

[Petition and request for review to the U.S.

Trade Representative, June 1, 1993]

LABOR RIGHTS IN MEXICO

INTRODUCTION

The International Labor Rights Education and Research Fund (ILRERF) presents this

petition requesting the review of GSP Status of Mexico under the provisions of the law which require beneficiary developing countries to "have taken or be taking steps to afford workers (including workers in any designated zone) internationally recognized workers rights."

ILRERF is a non-profit organization incorporated in Washington, DC representing human rights, labor, religious, consumer, academic and business groups dedicated to assuring that all workers labor under reasonable conditions and are free to exercise their rights to associate, organize and bargain collectively.¹

This petition is based on information contained in the U.S. State Department's Human Rights Report for 1992 on Mexico, on reports by trade union groups, human rights organizations, independent research institutes and other specialized bodies, and information acquired through reports provided by and interviews made with labor lawyers and labor rights activists in Mexico.

This is the second petition seeking review of the GSP status of Mexico under the workers' rights provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences. The Petition presented on 1991 by three trade unionists in Minneapolis was rejected for review in a lengthy argumentative Response (henceforth "Response") by the GSP Subcommittee after much internal government controversy. In brief, The Subcommittee found that the information provided in the 37-page petition was "insufficient to warrant a review, and it was not clear that the information provided fell within the statutory provisions." (Response at 1.)²

The November 1991 decision by the GSP Subcommittee rested upon the following considerations:

(a) The proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) will bring Mexico's labor standards up;

(b) Mexico's labor law is quite advanced, and can compare with that of industrialized nations;

(c) The "Subcommittee was unable to confirm that the (PRI)-related trade unions and labor federations are government-controlled in a sense that would call into question the Government of Mexico's provision of worker rights";³

(d) The cases of suppression and violence against trade unions or union leaders are isolated and do not reflect a systematic, generalized pattern;

(e) Working conditions are acceptable, insofar as child labor, minimum wages, working hours and workplace safety and hygiene are concerned.

¹ILRERF is grateful for the cooperation and assistance of lawyers in Mexico related to the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (ANAD). ANAD is an association of lawyers in Mexico with chapters in 20 states, dedicated to protecting democratic rights and due process in the judicial system and advocating for democratic reform in the Mexican political system.

²Petitioners would note here that the presumed reason for denying the review, the need for further information to demonstrate whether alleged violations were part of a pattern, or as the Response charged, a series of isolated incidents, is itself a strong argument for a review. The Subcommittee's argument against review on the grounds that "it was not clear that the information provided fell within the statutory provisions", also runs counter to reason and common sense. The Subcommittee's lack of clarity on this matter could far better have been remedied by further pursuit of the issue than by denial.

³This argument depends on a distinction between "PRI-controlled" and "government-controlled" to which few observers outside the GSP Subcommittee or the U.S. Embassy would give credence.

It is the purpose of the Petitioners to provide new evidence of systematic ongoing violations of labor rights and to demonstrate the inadequacy of the conclusions of the subcommittee in refusing to accept the 1991 petition. This is based upon a thorough and updated review of labor conditions in Mexico, further collection of data and an in-depth analysis of Mexico's labor law.

While it is not the purpose of this petition to argue every point of the 1991 petition and the Subcommittee's Response, it will be necessary to challenge the Response on matters where the Petitioners believe that the Mexican law or government practice has been misinterpreted or where salient facts and considerations have been ignored.

Other aspects of labor rights violations beyond those submitted in 1991 have been reviewed here, namely:

(1) the manipulation of the labor law by the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards;

(2) the subordination of trade unions and of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards to the government and its political party, the PRI;

(3) the existence of several independent reports on labor suppression and violence against labor movements and labor leaders—in 1992 alone the number of these irregularities peaked—which show that violating labor rights constitutes a regular and systematic government practice in Mexico, especially in the case of groups of workers trying to organize themselves independently of officially-controlled unions.

(4) Finally, data are provided that challenge the conclusion of the subcommittee that conditions regarding child labor, minimum wages, working hours and workplace safety and hygiene are acceptable.

THE NAFTA FACTOR

Underlying the Subcommittee's conclusion was the belief that NAFTA represents a "historic opportunity to create the largest market in the world," and that "this opportunity is in part due to a remarkable transformation in Mexico away from statist, protectionist policies toward a more open trade and investment regime" (Response at 2).

However it is far from evident that NAFTA of itself will eventually push Mexico towards a more open political regime. Trade liberalization does not amount to political liberalization, nor is there serious evidence to suggest that it necessarily leads to it. In fact, during the Salinas Administration, which has implemented a far-reaching trade liberalization, one-man, unchecked concentration of power has reached unprecedented levels. To illustrate this, Petitioners recall that over a period of five years, the Mexican president has directly intervened in the removal of 16 out of the 32 governors of the country—instructing the state legislatures to do so—substituting them with unelected officials. Even with enforceable labor and environmental NAFTA side agreements, the key question is one of accountability. A beautiful law on paper means nothing if the Executive branch of power subordinates the Legislative and the Judiciary branches, as is the case of Mexico.

In fact, as this Petition intends to demonstrate, the prospect of a NAFTA has led the Mexican government to implement a more restrictive labor policy to attract foreign investment, offering in return political stability, domesticated trade unions, easy labor regulations and especially, low wages.

Finally, the Petitioners express the hope that this petition will be given due consideration in terms of the merits of its contents. The desire of the Administration to conclude a trade agreement is not a relevant consider-

ation in a decision whether to review this petition, although the Trade Act of 1974 as amended provides for the President considerable freedom to ignore or override the findings of such a review based on "U.S. national economic interest." It is the Petitioners' fervent hope that the intent and procedures of the law will be observed in this, admittedly politically charged.

THE RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION

(I) Legal Barriers to Freedom of Association.

The right of association, as well as the right to organize and bargain collectively face blatant restrictions in the text of the law itself. Below we point out the most evident built-in restrictions in the legislation.

(a) The restrictions on freedom of association of public employees in Article 123 of the Constitution Public employees are denied the right to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement, and can only strike when systematic violations to general work conditions take place. They are forced by law to belong to one labor confederation (FSTSE), which is the only federation that can exist (Art. 84) and must affiliate with the particular FSTSE member union that applies to each individual employee's government branch or agency. This latter provision has been ruled by the ILO to be in violation of Convention 87. (See Appendix I at 1.)

In addition, public employees cannot leave the member union of FSTSE they belong to (Art. 69 of the Federal Law of Government Workers) which infringes on the freedom of association. There is further a prohibition against the existence of two or more unions in any one government agency (Art. 68, 71, 72 and 73); reelection of union officials is forbidden by this law (Art. 75); public workers are prevented from joining industrial trade unions or peasant leagues (Art. 79).

These limitations have been ruled by the ILO to be violations of ILO Convention 87. The Mexican Government has been asked to revise these laws to bring them into compliance with the convention. (Appendix I at 2-4; Appendix II at 1-3.)

(b) The provision under which employees of state-owned banks are covered by part B, with all the restrictions to the right of free association this represents as described in (a) above, while employees of private banks are afforded fuller labor rights under Section A. (Article 123, Section A, Item XXI, and Section B, Item XIII Bis) Furthermore, the Law of Credit Institutions (Art. 121) limits the right to strike, stating that in case of a strike, bank workers have to keep some workplaces open, and essential services continue to be provided.

The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) ruled in 1989 that the restriction on banks was in violation of Convention 87:

In this connection, the Committee has pointed out that prohibitions or restrictions on the right to strike in the public service should be confined to public servants acting in their capacity as agents of the public authority or to services whose interruption would endanger the life, personal safety or health of the whole or part of the population. The Committee on Freedom of Association has also considered, for example, that, in particular, banks, teaching services and radio and television are not essential services in the strict sense of the term (see in this connection, the 221st Report Case No. 1097 concerning Poland, paragraph 84). (Full text at Appendix III.)

In 1991, the CEACR expressed satisfaction that the right to strike of non-state related

bank employees had been made subject to the same provisions of the Federal Labor Law as other private employees but noted that the new Law of Credit Institutions should preserve this right.

Employees in banking and credit services that are not bodies of the Federal Public Administration (once the national credit services are transformed into limited companies) will then be governed by section 123, subsection A, of the Constitution and by the Act issuing regulations thereunder, namely the Federal Labor Act. As a consequence, the right to strike of bank employees should be governed by the same provisions as any other employee, as set out in section 121 of the new Act respecting credit institutions.

The Committee notes with interest the positive development regarding the right to strike of bank employees resulting from the above constitutional reforms and requests the Government to supply information on developments in the situation, particularly in banking and credit institutions that are bodies of the Federal Public Administration. (Full text at Appendix IV).

(c) Chapter XVII of Title Six of the Federal Labor Law, that forbids university workers to form a single union, and divides them into three groups, academic, administrative or mixed unions. The ILO has not to the Petitioners' knowledge reviewed this Title in recent years. However, the principle enumerated by the CEACR in challenging Mexico's law requiring all public employees to belong to one union is equally valid in the case of the state barring workers from forming such a single union.

In this connection, the Committee reiterates that the public authorities must refrain from legislative interventions which limit the right of workers to join the trade union organization that they consider to be appropriate (Article 2 of the Convention) and the right to give up their membership of that trade union. (Appendix I at 1.)

(d) The Law of General Routes of Communication, that gives the government the right to requisition or seize the means of transportation, communication, and related services, "in order to prevent possible sabotage provoked by foreign agents." This allows the police or the army, in the case of a strike, to take over these facilities and continue to operate them. While the Response to the 1991 petition (at 14) notes that this provision has not been used by the government to suppress any strikes since 1980, the law remains on the books with potential for overly-broad interpretation as an ongoing threat to workers in this sector. The fact that it has been so used, regardless how many years ago, is relevant to the question at hand.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Business Improvement Act of 1993, legislation that would enact long overdue reforms to the 8(a) program administered by the Small Business Administration. For too long, the 8(a) program has failed to channel minority-owned businesses into America's economic mainstream. Despite the changes made in 1988 to the 8(a) program it is evident

that further reforms are necessary if the 8(a) program is to promote and sustain minority business opportunities.

In 1992, the Commission on Minority Business Development issued a report outlining its recommendations to improve the 8(a) program. Additionally, the Small Business Administration has long sought changes to the 8(a) program. This legislation incorporates the recommendations made by the Commission and SBA to improve the 8(a) program. The Business Improvement Act will make programs for minority firms more amenable to business growth by: Changing 8(a) business mix requirements; expanding competitive procurements through extension of the Small and Disadvantaged Business [SDB] Program to all Federal agencies; making a technical correction to make consistent the eligibility requirements for award of 8(a) contracts; making sole-source the basis for all contracts in the 8(a) program because of competitive opportunities in the SDB Program; and continuing access to business opportunities. This legislation will also suspend graduations until a study establishing appropriate section 8(a) program participation terms is completed. Additionally, this legislation will increase opportunity among America's diverse ethnic population including Native American firms participating in the 8(a) program.

Finally, this legislation will provide for uniform procedures for contesting status in the SDB Program.

I am joined in this effort to reform the 8(a) program by Mr. MACHTLEY and I urge my colleagues to support the Business Improvement Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE GENE CHAPPIE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of California's most colorful and effective leaders in modern history, the late Gene Chappie. A good friend and colleague to Members on both sides of the aisle, Gene was truly a unique and great presence in these Halls.

My friendship with Gene Chappie—whose name I will never mispronounce after being corrected by his own mother—spanned more than two decades. And while we fought many political wars through the years, our friendship never suffered, but instead grew stronger out of mutual respect and admiration. While I agreed on few issues with Gene, my respect for his fervor, his sense of humor and his unrelenting dedication to the people he represented never waned.

I first met Gene when I came to Sacramento to the State legislature in 1967. His membership in the body at that time had been well established. Gene had been a member of the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors, a role he returned to at the end of his political career, and then had been elected to the State assembly. However irascible or profane he was, Gene Chappie was extremely effective,

his persona and sense of humor the tools he used to get the job done.

Gene enjoyed his work and his colleagues, but above all he enjoyed making a difference for the rural and small town district that he represented so well in the various forms it took over the years. Gene had a great sense of humor and a no-holds-barred willingness to use every epithet ever conceived of to make you laugh or to drive home an argument and, of course, most of the time he used his own humor on himself. And while he was a conservative in the truest sense of the word, he had many friends on both sides of the aisle. I was privileged to be one of them.

I remember a parade in my district in west Sacramento where Gene, dressed as Christopher Columbus, donned a purple costume and tights. Gene was aware, I think, that his legs were not complemented by these tights. I gave him a razzing as he proceeded down the parade route and he found it very hard to restrain from the normal way of communicating with me, which would have been difficult in a public setting. Nonetheless, this ability to not take oneself too seriously, to laugh and enjoy life, was Gene Chappie's trademark.

Gene's 16 years in the State assembly, his three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, his time spent as a member of the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors and his other years of public service make up a 40-year career and contribution that will live on in California history.

To Gene's entire family, particularly to his wife, Nancy, to all his friends in Sacramento and throughout northern California I offer my sincere sympathy for Gene's loss. He will be deeply missed.

JONATHAN TOMAL RARE DISEASES PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, Jonathan Tomal is a healthy 12-year-old boy living in my district today because of a miracle. And today I am introducing legislation that could create more miracles for children like Jonathan who was not expected to live to see his fifth birthday.

When Jonathan was 3 years old, he was diagnosed with an inoperable tumor on his brain stem. Instead of preparing for him to die as they were told by numerous people in the medical establishment, Jonathan's parents—Dan and Annette—set off on a remarkable campaign to find a cure for their son.

Countless agonizing months later, the Tomals found a miracle in Dr. Fred Epstein of New York University Hospital through the unlikely source of an old magazine article. Dr. Epstein specializes in childhood brain tumors, and was able to successfully treat Jonathan, who has made a wonderful recovery.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy is that a cure existed and a person existed who could help Jonathan. But dozens of doctors and a number of clinics and hospitals who treated Jonathan were unaware that help existed. The

Tomals lived on the brink of tragedy and only by accident found help.

But there is a reason to hope that other parents in the Tomal's shoes do not have to go through such an agonizing search, perhaps without such happy results. Because of nationwide publicity in printed media and on television about Jonathan's unique story, dozens of other children who might have died are alive today. Other parents who had reached the end of their rope heard Jonathan's story and found Dr. Epstein to cure their own children.

But the attention to Jonathan's story will not last forever.

Mr. Speaker, in order that we may continue to save the lives of our children, our parents, our friends and loved ones, I am introducing legislation today to create, within the NIH, a computerized clearinghouse that will track the names of people and institutions that treat specific rare diseases and disorders.

This bill also covers clinics and other research facilities that are studying diseases and conditions for which there is no cure.

Doctors, hospitals and their patients will have a place they can call to seek out people and places that can help people like Jonathan, who seem to have no hope.

The clearinghouse will find and store information about people like Dr. Epstein whose abilities and specialties are unusual and not well known. It will gather such information on a continual basis, and educate and disseminate in all available avenues, including medical newsletters and publications, through medical and hospital societies, and through the auspices of the NIH and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is named after Jonathan, and I believe it has the potential to save many, many lives. The strength of the Tomal family is a unique and moving story. It is their firm wish that other families do not have to struggle through what happened to them, and they have tirelessly retold their story over and over again with the distinct goal of saving the lives of children, and adults, wherever they can.

This legislation is a direct result of their efforts, and a real solution to evolving their work into a permanent solution to the agony of rare and life-threatening disease to countless American families.

In the coming weeks I will be seeking co-sponsors in this effort to make a real difference to the well-being of families who become the victims to the dark circumstances of uncertain sickness.

THE LEGAL SERVICES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Legal Services Reauthorization Act of 1993. The bill is identical to H.R. 2039 as passed by the House of Representatives on May 12, 1992.

The Legal Services Reauthorization Act of 1993 amends the Legal Services Corporation

Act to provide authorization for appropriations for the Legal Services Corporation for fiscal years 1993 through 1996. The bill reaffirms the commitment of the Congress to provide the poor with access to our Nation's system of justice. In addition, the bill revises the act to strengthen local control; improves the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of service provided by the existing delivery system; and makes numerous substantive changes to address problems that have emerged within the Corporation or at the local level since the program was last reauthorized in 1977.

The bill would maintain most of the restrictions that currently apply to the Legal Services Corporation and its grantees, including restrictions on activities involving class actions, representation of aliens, lobbying, and administrative representation. It also would add new restrictions to forbid legal representation in cases concerning redistricting at any level of government and eviction proceedings involving individuals convicted of drug violations.

The bill has a number of provisions that would reduce the likelihood of meritless litigation and increase the ability of defendants to avoid unfavorable settlements in cases that are not well grounded. The bill would establish a right for defendants to recover costs and attorneys' fees from the Corporation if a court finds that a defendant was the victim of a suit brought to harass or retaliate against the defendant, that a plaintiff maliciously abused legal process, or that a plaintiff's action was frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation. It also would require that local programs use negotiation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, where available, to avoid excessive litigation; and obtain from clients retainer agreements which recite the facts on which a claim is initially based.

The bill would define Legal Services Corporation funds as Federal funds for the purpose of Federal criminal laws designed to outlaw theft and fraud; establish minimum standards for monitoring and investigating the activities of local programs; require the Corporation to develop criteria for evaluating the capability and performance of recipients; clarify the responsibilities of the governing bodies of local programs; continue the existing requirement that at least one half of the membership of such local governing bodies be appointed by the State or local bar association where the recipient is located; require that programs keep records of time spent on cases or other activities and that attorneys and paralegals keep contemporaneous records by case or matter of the time spent on each activity and the source of funds to be charged for the activity; and prohibit the establishment by local programs of "alternative corporations" to evade or avoid the restrictions of the act.

The bill would maintain the ability of programs to engage in fee-generating cases where only statutory benefits are sought and appropriate private representation is not available, and would prevent the Corporation from recouping such fees or offsetting them against grant awards.

Finally, the bill would require the Corporation to study the feasibility of using competition to award some or all program grants.

Mr. Speaker, the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Law and

Governmental Relations, which I chair and which oversees the Legal Services Corporation, plans to hold hearings on this legislation soon. I hope and trust that this important bill to help provide legal assistance to the Nation's poor will pass the House in the near future.

AMERICA—THE MORAL VACUUM

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, this past June, Americans witnessed atrocious acts of barbarism as individuals killed their countrymen for no excusable reason. Unfortunately, these acts did not take place in war-torn former Yugoslavia, but rather in the capital city of the United States. In a 1-week period, 24 people were killed in Washington, DC.

Unfortunately, these acts of terrorism are being practiced on a regular basis all across our Nation. Politicians, sociologists, and civic leaders too often excuse the behavior; blaming it, for example, on insufficient funding for various social programs. What these people fail to realize is that the eroding moral foundation in our country is contributing to this disturbing trend.

Religion and morality are being attacked from all sides. The church has been forced to retreat as the ACLU and other groups attempt to remove prayer from schools and nativity scenes from public view. In his June 26, 1993, article entitled "America No Longer Safe for Children," Patrick Buchanan explains that our country now has a moral vacuum where once there existed religious beliefs that were so much a part of the founding of our "one nation under God." As Mr. Buchanan explains, it is because of this absence of morality that individuals do not respect the law and do not take responsibility for their actions.

I would like to submit for the record this article, which appeared in a local paper in my district, the Daily Herald, so that my colleagues can share in the wisdom of Mr. Buchanan's remarks.

AMERICA NO LONGER SAFE FOR CHILDREN

(By Patrick Buchanan)

It was that most innocent of occasions, a recreation center on Benning Road in southeast Washington, a hundred noisy kids jumping in and out of a community pool on a 90-degree day.

Suddenly, a gunman appeared on the hillside. Before he stopped firing with his semi-automatic pistol, six children, 5 to 14, were bleeding from gunshot wounds. In the same 48 hours in which that attempted massacre occurred, 14 people were murdered in the nation's capital.

This same week, Caleb Hughes, serving a 50-year sentence for abducting 5-year-old Melissa Brannen of Fairfax County, saw his conviction overturned. There is insufficient proof Hughes abducted her—with intent to molest, said the Virginia Court of Appeals. Hughes must be tried again. As abduction alone only carries a 10-year sentence, and Hughes has served three and a half, he may be eligible for immediate parole. Melissa was never seen again, after leaving her mother's side at a Christmas party to get some potato

chips. Traces of her hair and dress were found in Hughes' car.

These horrors are not confined to urban areas.

It was in a town 100 miles from San Francisco that a mother this spring walked into a courtroom and shot in the back of the head the smirking pervert charged with molesting her son.

In West Memphis, Ark., a Middle American town of 28,000, three teen-agers are charged in the murder of three 8-year-olds boys whose bodies were found in a drainage ditch. Reportedly, one of the teenagers gave police a 27-page statement saying the boys were murdered in a cult ritual, that he watched as his friends choked the boys unconscious, raped one, and sexually mutilated another.

The horror, the anguish of these stories, re-enacted again and again, with trusting children as victims of sex abuse and murder, has induced a terror in the hearts of parents unknown in America.

What became of the America we grew up in, where 8-year-olds were given a brown bag with sandwiches in cellophane, and sent off in safety to the playground for the day?

The day of the pool shooting, a panel of the National Science Foundation reported on the causes of juvenile crime. Among them (as reported in *The Washington Post*): "(S)chools that have ability tracking, which works against low-achieving students; a health care system that excludes teenagers * * * the absence of any help for students moving from school to jobs; and a justice system that fails to rehabilitate most adolescent offenders."

Sorry, but the same old sociological explanations just won't do.

What we are dealing with here is evil, pure and simple.

Forty years ago, our ideas about right and wrong came out of religious beliefs. Taught in home and school, echoed from pulpits, reflected in film and books, these ideas served as the basis of morality and law.

Today, the conscience-forming, character-forming institutions—family, home, church, school—have broken down. The old ideas of right and wrong are mocked. Popular culture, TV and film, repeat a single theme: Do your own thing. And, into the moral vacuum of weak minds—inhibitions dissolved by TV and film—are slipped the enticements of the forbidden fruits, alluringly presented by pornographic films and magazines, featuring women, even children. From the addiction that follows, from the soul thus corrupted, there ensues the criminal act.

Neither poverty nor unemployment can explain the new barbarism. For, in the 1930s a third of the nation was poor, a fourth without work. Yet, America's cities were decent, safe places. No. the root cause of crime is not poverty; it is evil men of criminal intent whose only concern is getting caught, whose only fear is death.

America's enemy is not in Mogadishu. He is inside the gates. And we will win this war on crime only when the body count of that enemy approaches in number that of the innocent victims of his atrocities.

TRIBUTE TO LESLIE GREEN

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Leslie Green, a bright and spar-

klung young woman, who gave so much to her community in northeastern Indiana. Leslie was a member of Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. She was the president of Students Against Drunk Driving, student council president, and an honor student with the highest grade point average in her class at Churubusco High School. Leslie was outgoing, energetic, and looking forward to her senior year in high school.

Leslie was planning to attend the University of Notre Dame after graduation to study engineering, and was also recently chosen to represent Indiana, in the fall, at a national youth leadership council here in Washington, DC. But none of this will ever be. Leslie was killed by a drunk driver on June 28, the day before her 17th birthday.

At Leslie's funeral, Father Daniel Kennerk stated that "a great vacuum has come into" the lives of those who knew Leslie. It is so true that she touched the lives of all who knew her.

I offer my deepest sympathies to Leslie's family and friends. I also invite my colleagues to take just a brief moment to reflect upon this tragedy and the sad irony of a young lady who was killed by the very element that she tried to prevent. I also ask everyone in our Nation to make a personal commitment to do everything possible to not allow such a tragedy to be repeated.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD H. ZIEGNER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Sinclair Lewis wrote that city people and country people are pretty much the same except that city people have a little bit of a crust around their hearts. He went on to suggest that once you pass the crust, you are dealing in the same material.

That analysis would fit pretty well our departed friend, Ed Ziegner, who for a very long time was the political reporter's political reporter for Indiana.

Crusty he was. Heartless he was not.

The following articles belong on the permanent record of the political history of our country.

[From the Indianapolis News, June 23, 1993]

EDWARD H. ZIEGNER

Edward Ziegner, former political editor of *The News*, had a journalism career that spanned nearly a half century and touched six decades of Indiana and national political history.

He passed away yesterday.

Ziegner came from a family of journalists. Both his father and brother worked for *The News*.

"Even in high school," Ziegner said, "I never wanted to be anything else but a newspaperman."

He started work on *The News* copy desk in 1941, but his career was soon interrupted by World War II. After his discharge in 1945, he returned to *The News* as a reporter, but quickly gravitated to politics, covering the 1948 presidential election.

He began a regular political column in *The News* in 1951. Ziegner was also chief of *The*

News' Legislative Bureau. He once wryly observed, "I've been around for 27 regular legislative sessions and seven special sessions, proving there is no limit to how much a man can stand."

Regarded as the "dean" of Indiana political reporters, Ziegner cut his teeth on the likes of former Indiana Sen. Homer Capehart. He was in mid-career when Birch Bayh was speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, and was writing about Bayh's son, Evan, at the end of his career.

This longevity of experience, coupled with an encyclopedic memory, excellent political instincts and sound judgment, gave him the tools of an outstanding political analyst.

Much of his success, however, was sheer hard work.

Between campaigns and legislative sessions, he toured the state, from Gary to Evansville, talking with county political chairmen, getting to know new candidates and maintaining ties with old ones. When a crucial political story broke, Ziegner already had most of the knowledge in hand, and his telephone would be ringing with sources calling in additional tips.

Ziegner not only wrote—and wrote well—about Indiana politics. He also shaped the political scene.

Countless politicians would come to Ziegner seeking advice about their careers.

They sought Ziegner's counsel because they knew it would be unbiased and unvarnished. And it was.

Ziegner fervently believed that officeholders were public servants and were mere custodians of the offices they held. He was totally unafraid to call to account those who failed to understand the limits of their powers or who violated their public trust.

He would save some of his best barbs for his End of the Session speech—which was always one of the highlights of the Legislature.

In her book "Forgive Us Our Press Passes," Majie Alford Failey, who worked with Ziegner at *The News*, wrote of Ziegner's retirement from the paper in 1985: "Forty years later (after returning to *The News* following the war) he retired as chief political editor. Except, of course, he really didn't. You never really do. You can't wash out all the ink, the heartbeats and the memories. Eddie belonged, and still belongs to politics in Indiana, as every governor from Shrickler to Bayh could have told you."

The News extends its condolences to Edward Ziegner's family and friends. He will be long remembered and greatly missed.

[From the Indianapolis News, June 29, 1993]

REMEMBERING ED ZIEGNER

To the Editor of *The News*:

Ed Ziegner, who died June 22, was a longtime valued friend and colleague at *The News* and in the 38th National Guard Division.

He was an expert on Indiana government and politics. He was always a jump ahead of the politicians and government officials. As a Statehouse reporter, he became a confidant in many places, starting out at the State Police office, then at the Statehouse and later in the governor's office and elsewhere. He headed the legislative bureau of *The News* for many years and gave the press farewell "ribbings" to the General Assembly at the end of its sessions.

He was a resourceful reporter and political editor at *The News* for many years. He had a world of information at his fingertips with an elaborate filing system and a fantastic memory of events in Hoosier history in the 20th century.

Ed took my place on the copy desk at The News when I went into service in World War II. We both went to Officer Candidate School and received commissions. During the war we met on the backside of a high hill in Purple Heart Valley near Cassino, Italy. He was at a forward artillery position, and I was on the way to defense positions near the Rapido River. He later was assigned to the press section of Gen. Mark Clark's 5th Army headquarters.

During the Korean War, we both left The News to attend Army service schools in case we were called to active service again.

I convinced Ed to join the Guard after World War II, and he served with distinction as the public affairs officer for the division. He was master of ceremonies for the annual division parades, the Indianapolis Press Club's Gridiron dinner and many other events. He was an excellent speaker who used both wit and interesting historical information.

Ed was a giant in the newspaper business, and we all missed him and his writings when he retired.

Wendell C. Phillippi, Indianapolis.

THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES

(The following is a reprint of the last regular political column written by Edward H. Ziegner, former political editor of The News. It appeared in the Nov. 23, 1985 editions of The News.)

This political column is in the nature of "see you later".

Not necessarily farewell, a final goodbye, and a fast fadeout.

But this is the last of these weekly comments on Indiana political affairs, for I am retiring from The News Tuesday after 44½ years.

I came to work for the paper May 3, 1941, but did take four years out for military leave during World War II.

Before we get into the politics, allow a brief personal note, please.

Excepting two short intervals—1932-35 and 1937-41—a member of my family has been associated with this newspaper since 1915, more than 70 years. My father came to work here in 1915, and was on the staff at his death in 1932. My late brother worked here from 1935 to 1937.

I came in 1941, and my wife, Martha—whom I did not know then—came to work in 1943. I met her here when I came home from the war in 1945.

Back to Indiana politics.

This column has appeared weekly, except for vacation times, since 1951. So I have written between 1,600 and 1,700 of them, not to mention thousands of regular political stories and analysis pieces.

A good many political memories come flooding back.

The first campaign on which I reported was 1948, when I joined in lockstep with thousands of other reporters to decree that Republican Tom Dewey would beat Democrat Harry Truman.

I started out being wrong, and some think nothing has changed in 37 years.

I have worked for some wonderful people, and with some wonderful people over these years. I have known some outstanding politicians and public servants, in both political parties. I have known some lousy ones, too, but we'll only mention the best.

The best three governors have been Harold Handley (1957-61), Matt Welsh (1961-65) and Otis Bowen (1973-81).

The best U.S. senator has been (and still is) Richard Lugar; the best congressman Lee

Hamilton, Ninth District, now in his 11th term.

The best two state chairmen—Gordon St. Angelo for the Democrats and James T. Neal for the Republicans. Add to these two names Republican Keith Bulen, and you have the three most skillful and innovative political professionals of my time.

Having reported 27 regular and seven special sessions of the Legislature, the best three speakers in the House were Democrat Dick Bodine (1965), Bowen 1967-72, and Republican Kermit Burrous, who followed Bowen through 1980, with a 1975-76 break in service.

The top president pro tem of the Senate Democrat Robert J. Fair.

The best individual legislator—the late Adam Benjamin of Gary, who went on to Congress.

The best speech I ever heard—out of thousands—was Adlai Stevenson's remarks accepting the Democratic nomination for president in Chicago in 1952.

While there have been times so dull and candidates so bad they defy description, nearly all of it has been great fun.

I'm happy I was there. I wouldn't have missed it.

I thank both the faithful and the sometime readers.

And for all, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

[From the Indianapolis News, June 23, 1993]

EDWARD H. ZIEGNER WAS NEWS REPORTER

Edward H. Ziegner, 72, who followed his father as the political editor of The News, died Tuesday.

Calling will be from 3 to 8 p.m. Thursday at Flanner & Buchanan Broad Ripple Mortuary. Services have not been set.

In a career at The News that spanned more than 44 years, Ziegner crisscrossed the state, traveling thousands of miles each year to chat with county political chairmen, attend political meetings, interview state legislative candidates and watch candidates for governor, senator and congressman mix with the people.

As the dean of Indiana political journalists and probably the dean of two-finger typists, Ziegner was noted for his brusque, take-no-prisoners style. Many politicians of both parties experienced his bark, particularly when they gave a story to the competition.

"My husband often called him 'Mr. Integrity.' That was his name for Ed," said Barbara Handley, wife of former Gov. Harold Handley. The Handleys moved next door to Ziegner when Handley became lieutenant governor in 1952.

"I think his writing will be missed because he wrote perceptively and succinctly. I can't leave out his equally delightful anecdotal conversations. You could listen to him for hours. He had a memory like a fox," Mrs. Handley said.

Gov. Evan Bayh said Ziegner's passing is the "end of an era in Indiana public affairs."

"Ed pursued his daily quest for truth with fire, zeal and good humor, while never losing his perspective or his idealism," he said. "No one can replace the position he held as the acknowledged authority on Indiana government and politics."

Gordon St. Angelo, Democratic state chairman from 1964 to 1974, recalled "when- ever the national guys came in—(David) Broder (of the Washington Post), Johnny Apple (of the New York Times), Evans and Novak, they always checked in with Ed first to find out what was going on in Indiana. He had that national respect. And he got feed-

back from them on a national basis that few enjoyed."

Gordon Englehart, retired political editor for the Louisville Courier-Journal, recalled his fierce competition but deep friendship with Ziegner.

"If he was your friend, nobody could be warmer," Englehart said.

Jack Averitt, who covered the Legislature with Ziegner for 37 years, said, Ed was one of the better political writers of his generation because he did his homework. He could be aggressive or extremely kind, depending on the situation. He liked many politicians but wasn't awed by any of them.

Bill "Moose" Roberts, another longtime Legislature reporter for The News, said Ed "was part curmudgeon and part iconoclast. Hardly any Indiana politician or officeholder between South Bend and Jeffersonville escaped his scorn, especially in his end-of-the-session address to the two houses of the General Assembly."

Roberts recalled one speech where Ziegner referred to three members of the Republican State Committee as "the greatest, most incompetent, trite, stumble and fumble comedy opera stars of all time."

Eugene S. Pulliam, publisher of The News, called Ziegner "one of the best political reporters I have ever known. I'm proud to have worked with him."

A member of the Indiana Journalism Hall of Fame, Ziegner joined The News in 1941 after attending Wabash College and Indiana University. He left the paper in World War II and became an anti-aircraft artillery officer.

Ziegner returned to the paper in 1948. From 1953 to 1985, Ziegner led The News' legislative bureau from a temporary, gray wooden shack that was erected every two years in the hallway outside the House of Representatives.

Ziegner covered 27 regular sessions and seven special sessions of the Legislature.

One Saturday morning, Ziegner heard footsteps echoing in the empty Statehouse. He went outside "the shack," leaned over the railing and said "Good morning" to Gov. Roger Branigan. The governor looked up and commented, "I think we're the only SOB's in this building at this hour."

Ziegner retired from The News in 1985 but continued to write a Saturday political column until 1990.

He won the American Political Science Association award for distinguished public affairs reporting and twice was named a Sagamore of the Wabash. He was the Indianapolis Press Club's "man of year" in 1981.

Ziegner remained with the Indiana National Guard after the war, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Survivors—wife Martha McHatton Ziegner; daughter Anne Gillem; son David E. Ziegner; granddaughters Jennifer Jane Ziegner, Beth- any Anne Gillem.

[From the Indianapolis Star, July 1, 1993]
STATEHOUSE SERVICE HONORS LATE POLITICAL REPORTER

(By R. Joseph Gelarden)

The governor was in the midst of a legislative crisis, but he took a few moments Wednesday outside his office to join a memorial service for political reporter Edward H. Ziegner. So did the lieutenant governor.

A former governor who also served as a presidential Cabinet secretary drove down from Bremen to offer a tribute, as did a former Indianapolis mayor and a couple of old pals from the legislature.

The audience was peppered with powerful judges, and party officials, and a lobbyist or two.

Not a bad turnout to remember a jot-'em-down reporter whose trademark was blistering the hides off those who like to think they pull the strings of politics and government in Indiana.

Ziegner, a former reporter for *The Indianapolis News*, died June 22. He retired in 1985 after 44 years in journalism, most of those as *The News'* Statehouse bureau chief and chief political correspondent.

Gov. Evan Bayh, Lt. Gov. Frank L. O'Bannon and former Gov. Otis R. Bowen, among others, spoke at the memorial service in the Statehouse rotunda.

"Ed was a quiet, polite, friendly man—until you crossed him," said Bowen. "Then he could be brutal."

Legislators and tourists who peered over the ornate balconies heard former Indianapolis Mayor William H. Hudnut III talk about Ziegner's love of honesty and integrity, his love and admiration for a handful of the state's political leaders. Former state Democratic Party Chairman Gordon St. Angelo remembered Ziegner's love of the political game.

Most remembered the annual address Ziegner gave to the Indiana General Assembly at the close of each legislative session.

Referring to the gridlock and heated partisan political wrangling that have punctuated the current special session, St. Angelo said:

"If Ed was covering this session, we would have 44 charred bodies in the Senate. The only senators still alive would have been his friends and sources."

O'Bannon remembered Ziegner's sense of mission.

"Political leaders like to shout the good news and whisper the bad. It was Ed's job to make sure everyone heard about the whispers," the lieutenant governor said.

"He always demanded the best out of himself as a journalist and a person. He taught me that we should expect the same of ourselves."

"Thanks, Ed."

[From the Indianapolis News, June 24, 1993]

DEATH HITS TOO CLOSE

(By David Mannweiler)

I'm not quite sure when I realized I no longer just turned past the obituary page, but it's relatively new with me. It's unsettling, too, a sign that I've come to a milestone I didn't want to reach.

People I know are starting to die.

I used to just ignore obits. I didn't know anybody who died. Old people died. If they were "important," I knew they had died because they made the front page. If someone died who was linked to me in some way—school, church, the neighborhood—my mother would tell me about it because she knew I'd never see it on the obit page.

Mom would say someone had died and I'd stop at the funeral home, sign the book, say I was sorry and leave quickly. That wasn't the old way, the way my grandmother did it.

A Southsider, she could spend entire afternoons at G.H. Herrmann's East Street Funeral Home at a wake. It became almost a second home for her.

She spent so much time there sitting on chairs talking to other elderly widows that my brothers and I joked that when you got old you went to funeral homes just to show other people you were still alive.

ONE OF MY HEROES

The phone has rung twice at my house in recent years with the news of death. One call was about my fourth-grade teacher, because

we had continued a friendship and a communion long past grade school, high school and college.

Tuesday night, the call was for Ed Ziegner, one of my heroes. I never told him he was a personal hero of mine, but I think he knew it.

I read Ziegner's words in this newspaper long before I came to work here. He wrote careful prose that could glisten on a page. He could cloak ideas in just the exact words and do it effortlessly.

Not everyone agreed with everything he wrote, but when you are writing about politics and both Democrats and Republicans think you're awful and unfair and you favor the other party, then you must be doing your job well.

Ziegner, could distill the dross of an event and find the gold nuggets, recalls Moose Roberts, who wrote about the Legislature with Ziegner beginning in 1955.

LOVE AMID GRUMBLES

"Nobody was better at dictating a story to a reporter in the office," Roberts said, "Ziegner would come out of a press conference or a committee meeting, grab a phone and dictate a story which was errorless and complete. The biggest problem you had at the other end was trying to tell Ed to slow down."

"He frequently grumbled about the hours and the lousy working conditions in the small shack *The News* occupied in the Statehouse, but you could tell he loved every minute of it. He wouldn't have been satisfied anywhere else."

The News' legislative bureau operates out of a permanent office at the Statehouse now. The old third-class shack is gone and now so is a first-class man who worked there and truly did love every minute of it.

[From the Indianapolis News, June 29, 1993]

AN END-OF-THE-SESSION SPEECH

(By David Rohn)

Goodness knows, if ever there was a session of the Indiana General Assembly that needed an end-of-session speech written and delivered by Ed Ziegner, this one has been it.

Ziegner, properly regarded as the dean of Indiana political reports, passed away last week. Mercifully, this was one session he didn't have to endure until the end.

He regularly delivered his end-of-the-session speeches to special joint sessions of the House and the Senate in the House chamber, beginning in 1969 until his retirement in 1985.

Usually, the governor, lieutenant governor and numerous other public officials also would attend, although a couple governors who had been at the receiving end of Ziegner's unvarnished critiques the previous session would chicken out.

The speeches were also a popular hit with lobbyists, legislative aides and the public. There was always a big crowd in the hallways outside the House to hear Ziegner over the public address system.

Had he been called upon to deliver his carefully-chosen remarks this year, well I can hear him now * * *.

I've watched this session very carefully, from the beginning right to this moment, and I've looked at what you have passed, and what you haven't, and listened to what you've said on the floor, and in press conferences, and I have an important message for each and every one of you: "Send not to know for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for thee."

Ziegner would then peer up over his glasses and add:

You remind me of what Jim Watson said when he came out of the smoke-filled room in Chicago which nominated Warren Harding. And when he was asked how it was, Watson replied: "There we were—knee-deep in midgets."

Since 1985, when Ziegner delivered his last speech to the Indiana General Assembly prior to his retirement, there have been five special sessions called.

Many of them, including this special session, have been extremely long ones.

During the 16 years Ziegner took to the podium in the well of the House, there were only three special sessions called—the longest lasting 11 days; one lasting three days; and, another lasting just a day.

They were probably short with good reason. Who wanted to provide Ziegner with any more ammunition than he already had for his annual critique?

Such as:

The Senate offers the greatest proof there is that life exists after death that I've ever seen. When a constituent calls a senator, he or she gets a recorded message which says, "Please leave your name and number and one good reason why I should call you back."

Ziegner was merciless at the microphone. No one—not the governor or the speaker of the House, the lieutenant governor or the president pro tem of the Senate—was too powerful to intimidate him or temper his remarks.

That, of course, was one of the attributes that made him such an outstanding political analyst. He took a democratic (with a small d) view of politics, believing that officeholders were, indeed, public servants who served at the pleasure of the electorate.

They were, at best, trustees of a magnificent constitutional inheritance and were beholden to the consent of the governed.

He understood that public office could be a powerful—even intoxicating—drink for the individual who held it, just as Ziegner also knew full well the moment he retired as political editor of *The News*, many of his own phone calls, luncheon dates and party invitations would dry up.

But Ziegner had long ago learned that there is life outside of politics, journalism, position or profession and that true friendships would endure.

In a mellower moment, he once said:

This (the Legislature) is a special place, and its genius is that it refreshes and renews itself each two years.

When I think of the friends I have made here over all the years I have been around, I think of Yeats' lines:

"Count where man's glory most begins and ends.

"And say my glory was I had such friends."

For all of his caustic remarks about what annually transpired in the General Assembly, he said in one speech:

I like to believe as I see more of government and politics, and as the years go by, that you in both parties and those of us who are in the press and all the vast apparatus which supports this machine and makes it go, with all the accompanying fits and starts, that all of us are after the same thing—responsible and responsive government in a free society. We think and we vote and we believe and we argue as many, but we pray as one.

This session and its attendant special session no doubt would have sorely tested that belief.

More likely, if given the chance, Ziegner would have said: Essentially, you've done nothing, you've done it elaborately and

you're proud of it. You've given new meaning to that old line, "Many a train of thought is just a string of empties."

Or:

The state needs some of this stuff you've passed about as bad as a hog needs a wrist-watch.

Oh, my, where is Ed Ziegner when Indiana politics sorely needs him?

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT RHODE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a special individual, Mr. Robert Rhode, from Chesaning, MI. Bob is being honored by the Chesaning School System as he retires from 17 years of service as the superintendent of the Chesaning School District.

Originally from a dairy farm in Remus, Bob received his masters in education from Central Michigan University, has been teaching in the Michigan School System for 35 years, and has contributed much throughout his career to the needs of the students of Chesaning. He is an active member of the Trinity United Methodist Church, serves as president of the Chesaning Lion's Club, and is a member of the Saginaw County Business and Education Coordinating Council.

Bob's involvement goes beyond the classroom. Also known as Captain Bob, he has served as MC of the Chesaning Showboat for more than two decades. In addition to all of this, Bob enjoys time with his family, which includes his wife Claudia, and all four daughters, Jill, Jane, Sally, and Joanne.

Bob has provided leadership and direction for the students for the Chesaning School System, and his contributions will reach far beyond their formative years. Through his immeasurable commitment and dedication, he has become a trusted individual to the friends and families of students throughout the area.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Rhode is truly an amazing individual. I know that you will join with me and the Chesaning community in congratulating him on his retirement, and wishing him continued success in future endeavors.

LEGISLATION DESIGNATING MAURICE RIVER A COMPONENT OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1993

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which designates some 35 miles of the Maurice River and its tributaries in the State of New Jersey as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Wild and scenic designation assures the long-term protection of unique natural resources through sound, locally implemented river management plans. Only the most select

free-flowing rivers that have outstanding natural, cultural, or recreational values make up the Wild and Scenic System. I am very proud that New Jersey hosts two such rivers.

Earlier this session, I introduced similar legislation—H.R. 32—designating some 23 miles of the Maurice River and its tributaries as components of the national system. I am reintroducing this legislation today to designate additional miles and clarify any ambiguities that arose earlier due to the interpretation of language pertaining to condemnation authority.

Specifically, the bill requires that management of the designated segments will be at the local level by cooperative agreements between the Secretary of the Interior and local municipalities. These agreements will be consistent with local river management plans which are almost exclusively the product of local thinking, based on the input of local residents, businesses, and elected officials. Authority for implementation of the plan will lie solely at the local level.

Under the law, lands cannot be acquired by the Secretary of the Interior for wild and scenic areas within any incorporated municipality which has a valid zoning ordinance which conforms with the purposes of the legislation. As the river management plans have already been adopted by the local municipalities and, in some cases, incorporated into local zoning ordinances, and meet the goals of the Wild and Scenic Act, condemnation of property will be avoided.

The Maurice River is one of New Jersey's most magnificent treasures. The river forms an integral part of the Pinelands ecosystem, provides fresh water to the region, and is rich in the unique history and culture of southern New Jersey.

This region provides important habitat for a wide variety of animals, birds, and plants, and is well known for its fishing, boating, and recreational activities. Sites of cultural and historical interest along the river corridor include a prehistoric American Indian settlement and several intact villages and towns.

This bill not only seeks to maintain and conserve these important river resources, but simultaneously recognizes that the river is also the economy and thus seeks to protect traditional economic activities such as oystering, crabbing, fishing, recreation or tourism.

We are so fortunate in southern New Jersey to have such beautiful natural resources. We recognize the unique qualities of these majestic resources and the importance of protecting them. That is why we are able today to offer additional protections. If our sister cities in the northern part of our State could go back 100 years, they would have done it differently. There is no question that they would have taken advantage of available planning and management tools to offer similar protection to their natural resources. Instead they are left to cleaning up the mess that we've created.

It is clear that we have a unique opportunity in the southern part of the State to preserve these magnificent areas for our children and their children. This step will be looked upon in the years ahead as one of the more significant events that the leaders in our region have accomplished.

Indeed, the local communities have shown their commitment to the preservation of this

very special resource. Since I first introduced this bill last Congress, Maurice River Township and the cities of Millville and Vineland have passed resolutions endorsing designation. And most recently, Commercial Township and Buena Vista Township announced they, too, will introduce resolutions supporting designation of the relevant river segments.

These endorsements enable the designation of approximately 12 additional miles, encompassing all five affected municipalities and almost the entire study site. Such strong support at the local level is unique and reflects many years of hard work from the grassroots level to the Federal Government.

Certainly, we would not be where we are today without the tireless efforts, enthusiasm, and interest of several local officials and citizens. I would like to pay special tribute to Steve Kehs, executive director of Cumberland County Department of Planning and Development, whose efforts to negotiate a consensus, ensure that the local needs were met, and develop a management plan for the river are largely responsible for the success we are realizing today.

I also want to give special recognition to Ed Salmon, who as a member of the general assembly, was one of the original leaders of this effort. A measure of thanks also goes to the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Mayor Feltes, and other community leaders who have been instrumental in developing legislation which meets the need of the river, the community, and the Federal Government, a tremendous accomplishment.

Additionally, Ms. Patricia Weber and the National Park Service have done an outstanding job in working with the affected communities to ensure a full understanding by all participants of the national system. Progress to protect the river is a direct result of the dedication and enthusiasm exhibited by Patty Weber during the study process.

Finally, the real power behind collective action stems from the efforts of local citizens. Jane Galetto and Don Fauerbach, president and founder of Citizens United to Protect the Maurice River and Its Tributaries, rallied local support for this effort and worked endlessly to ensure a complete understanding of the need for and significance of protecting this watershed. The formation of Citizens United alone is an indication of the level of commitment to the preservation of this very special resource.

The result of the collective efforts of local citizens and community leaders is a river management plan which will almost exclusively be the product of local thinking and long-term protection for one of New Jersey's most majestic rivers.

People think of New Jersey as what they see from the Turnpike. They do not think of New Jersey as having water that is so pure it is drinkable. As southern Jersey grows and prospers it is important that we preserve that quality of life. Offering protection to this area at this time, therefore, is an opportunity we cannot afford to miss. This legislation will help us to do that. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support me in this endeavor.

