

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE
EXPEDITED CLEANUP ACT OF 1993**HON. MIKE KREIDLER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Expedited Cleanup Act of 1993, a bill to speed up the cleanup of Superfund and other contaminated sites by streamlining the process for the purchase and redevelopment of these sites.

I think most of us would agree that the pace of Superfund cleanups has been disappointing. Some 36,000 Superfund sites have been identified, over 1,200 on the national priority list, but since Superfund was created in 1980, only a fraction have actually been cleaned up. My district in Washington State has the dubious distinction of including more Superfund sites—11—than any other congressional district in EPA's Region X.

There are many reasons for this situation, and I look forward to working with my colleague AL SWIFT and others to improve the Superfund Program in a number of ways. Some of these issues can and should be addressed now.

For example, the city of Tacoma recently purchased part of the Commencement Bay Superfund site consisting of property along the Thea Foss Waterway, and it hopes to clean up this site and develop it into an urban center, with shops, parks, and hotels. The city has taken a bold step by buying this property and taking responsibility for a cleanup that might otherwise not happen for decades.

But the Superfund process is not designed for such a voluntary cleanup. Most of the rules have been developed to deal with those who are unwilling or unable to assume responsibility for cleanup. But in the case of the city of Tacoma and this site, the current process seems unnecessarily complicated, burdensome, and adversarial.

We ought to encourage a city, business, or other purchaser who wants to buy a Superfund site, clean it up and develop it in an appropriate way. But the current process sets up enough barriers to defeat even the most dedicated owner. The bill I am introducing would streamline this process for voluntary cleanups. A potential owner would present a comprehensive plan to the EPA or the State, outlining the proposal for cleanup and any redevelopment plans. Once the EPA or State approves the plan, the owner may proceed to implement that plan.

Another problem is that current law is vague about the level of cleanup required, and does not take into account the intended use of a site after cleanup. Is it necessary, for instance, to achieve 100 percent restoration of a site intended for industrial use, when a 95 percent level would satisfy all health and safety standards?

That's what the Boeing Co. tried to find out. Boeing wanted to acquire, clean up, and redevelop a number of different national priority list [NPL] sites in my area. But EPA could not tell Boeing what level of cleanup, or remediation, would be required. Neither could EPA tell Boeing that the future use of the site would be considered in selecting the remediation standard. As a result, Boeing did not acquire the property, and the sites are no closer to being cleaned up than they were before. That's a lose-lose proposition for everyone.

My bill would allow the future use of a site to be considered in determining the standard of cleanup, but only when specific redevelopment plans have also been approved. The potential developer of a site would be required to submit a detailed redevelopment plan and to achieve cleanup standards that match the future use of the site as outlined in the plan. When there are no specific future use plans, the high standards of current law will still apply.

Allowing consideration of future uses to define standards of cleanup will also help owners achieve some certainty regarding their future liability. In fact, under the bill, the EPA or State is required to certify to owners whether the cleanup, as completed, is acceptable. Barring future releases of contaminants, owners who complete cleanup under this program would be assured that no further actions are required as long as the property is used as planned.

Many people are rightly concerned about the impact of any modification of cleanup standards on environmental safety and public health. That is why this bill requires that the EPA or the State still insist that plans for cleanup meet appropriate health and safety standards.

Many of these contaminated sites have been around a long time, and they are not getting any cleaner. If we are ever going to make real progress in achieving the goals of the Superfund law, we must find a more effective and efficient way to encourage cleanups and still protect the public health.

Other areas of the Superfund Program also require our attention. But we must start somewhere because the status quo is no longer an option. It's time to start cleanups at Superfund and other contaminated sites. This bill is a step in that direction, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

150 YEARS OF FAITH AND
FELLOWSHIP**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in

Philadelphia which celebrates its 150th anniversary on October 24, 1993. Founded in 1843, St. Paul's has become an integral part of the life of south Philadelphia and the Italian market neighborhood. Although its congregation encompasses over 1,300 families, no one has ever felt ignored or unimportant while attending services there.

I am personally very close to this church, as I have many friends among the congregation members and the clergy. St. Paul's longevity is a testament to the enduring faith of its parishioners and its commitment to the local community. I am very proud to have this historic institution located in my district.

Therefore, I wish to join with the friends and members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in celebrating 150 years of continuous fellowship. The present and past leaders of St. Paul's should be proud of what they have accomplished in guiding this institution for a century and a half.

CONGRATULATING THE 242D SIGNAL
BATTALION FOR ITS EFFORTS TO SERVE AND PROTECT
THE NATION AND THE VILLAGE
OF BAYVILLE, NY**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend sincere thanks and appreciation to the 242d Signal Battalion, New York Army National Guard, for its help in protecting the community of Bayville during the terrible storm that plagued the North Shore of Long Island in December 1992.

The caring members of the 242d responded to the needs of the community by assisting in the evacuation of citizens from flooded areas. Those rescued included wheelchair patients, heart-attack victims, and disabled persons, as well as stranded pets. This Reserve Corps donated the use of its vehicles to police and fire officials whose own vehicles could not function in the flooded streets. The 242d Signal Battalion supplied the community of Bayville with blankets and drinking water for the emergency shelter, and provided a backup generator for the Bayville Fire Department.

Mr. Speaker, our citizen soldiers prove time and again that they can be mobilized on short notice and perform their duties efficiently and productively. The New York Army National Guard has selected local citizen soldiers to honor for the relief efforts in Bayville during the northeaster in December 1992, which devastated the community. Local dignitaries and military leaders will be on hand Saturday, July 31, 1993, at the Hempstead Armory to recognize these gallant Guard members.

The award presentation will be part of a ceremony marking the deactivation of the

● 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.

242d Signal Battalion after 50 years of service to the Nation, State and local communities. The State of New York will vacate the armory and transfer the building to the village of Hempstead for use by the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in extending our best wishes and special thanks to Alfred P. Roth, LTC, SC, New York Army National Guard, and to the 242d Signal Battalion for their dedication and assistance in the face of emergencies, and to congratulate the 242d Battalion on its 50 years of outstanding service.

TRIBUTE TO MR. KENNETH J. FREY

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lament the passing of a great American and life-long resident of Sullivan County, PA, Kenneth J. Frey. Earlier this year, Kenneth Frey, a pillar of his beloved community of Fox Township, a farmer, a public servant, active in his church, devoted to his family, respected and loved by all who knew him; passed away at the age of 77. Kenneth Frey was, in every sense, a model American citizen—as the pastor of his church described, “a man who always seemed to have his priorities right.”

He was born in 1916, the son of Edwin and Florence Decker Frey. Kenneth Frey was a 1932 graduate of Shunk High School and a 1933 graduate of the Estella Vo-Ag School. He served as a DHA supervisor for 1 year before starting his own dairy in 1934. He continued to farm until his retirement in 1979.

From 1963 until 1978, Mr. Frey served in the elective office of chief assessor for Sullivan County. During his tenure as chief assessor, he was active in the Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission and the Sullivan County Planning Commission. At various times between 1938 and 1979, he was a substitute rural letter carrier, and from 1979 until 1981 he was a full time mail carrier.

Kenneth Frey was an active member of the Shunk United Methodist Church serving as superintendent, teacher and class leader in its Sunday School since 1935. He was an active member of the Shunk Cemetery Association, the Sullivan County Historical Society, and the Sullivan County Chamber of Commerce. For some time, Mr. Frey served on the board of directors of the Endless Mountains Association. He also served on the board of directors of the Sullivan County Fair Association and was Treasurer of the Fox Township Board of Supervisors. Mr. Frey, played a critical role in the establishment of the Endless Mountain Volunteer Fire Co., and the construction of their firehall in the late 1970's.

Above all else, Kenneth Frey was devoted to family—his wife of 57 years, Marion his adopted niece, his 5 children, 12 grandchildren, 7 great-grandchildren, his brothers and sisters, and all who were dear to them. He loved his country and was very proud of

his accomplishment of visiting all 50 States over the years.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his life, Kenneth Frey demonstrated the values which we Americans hold most dear. He was a selfless, giving man. Our hearts and our prayers go out to Marion and the entire Frey family. We are all diminished in his passing, as we are all the better for his time with us.

HONORING THE EFFORTS OF THE VETERANS FROM ALLEGHENY COUNTY WHO SERVED DURING THE KOREAN WAR

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, 1993, veterans in Allegheny County and around the country will remember those who served during the Korean war. This day will mark the 40th anniversary of the cease-fire which put an end to the Korean war.

It is fitting that all Americans take part in this remembrance of those veterans who served during the Korean war. We should never forget the men and women who risked their lives for our country, and we owe a special debt to those individuals who sacrificed their lives in the fight for freedom.

At this time in our Nation's history when we celebrate the end of the cold war, we should keep in mind that our struggle to contain communism required at times a willingness to send U.S. troops into combat. It is very important for us to remember that the men and women who served during the Korean war were there to defend South Korea against armed aggression from Communist North Korea.

I am proud of the veterans from Allegheny County who served during the Korean war. I am equally proud of the fact that the number of veterans living in Allegheny County is among the highest concentrations of veterans in any single county in the United States. There are over 173,000 men and women living in Allegheny County who have served in the U.S. military during conflicts ranging from World War I and up to Operation Desert Storm. The number of veterans in Allegheny County who served in the Korean war alone exceeds 26,000. The sacrifices made by these veterans and their families should inspire all Americans, especially the men and women who are currently serving in uniform.

The Korean war has been described as one of the bloodiest wars in our Nation's history. When Allied troop strength reached its highest point, there were 1,110,000 men and women serving under the flag of the United Nations, and of these 480,000 were Americans. Victory in halting aggression from North Korea came at great cost in both fiscal and human terms. The United States spent \$67 billion on the war. The U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps lost more than 2,000 planes during the war. There were five Navy ships sunk and 82 were hit. There were 1 million civilians killed in South Korea and the cost of property damage was estimated at more than \$1 billion. Accord-

ing to the Department of Veterans Affairs, total U.S. casualties, including both those wounded and killed, numbered 162,708. This loss of life and the sacrifices made by individual American servicemen and women requires more than anything else that we continue to honor both the veterans of the Korean war and the families of those who served in that conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the efforts of veterans from Allegheny County who have organized a day of remembrance for Korean war veterans. I wish them the very best as they join with others in western Pennsylvania to salute the men and women who served in Korea.

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 22, 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 Nation's civic leaders in State and local governments and small businesses.

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 Cosponsors” of the FAIR Act.

The names of 20 mayors and leaders who have written to express their strong support for the passage of the FAIR Act follow:

Paul Johnson, Phoenix, AZ, mayor.
Dave Karp, San Leandro, CA, mayor.
Jay Price, Bell, CA, mayor.
Bill Ball, Fremont, CA, mayor.
George McGough, Largo, FL, mayor.

Sandra Freedman, Tampa, FL, mayor.
Daniel McCollum, Champaign, IL, mayor.
Robert Thomas, Westland, MI, mayor.
Frederick Lapple, Irondequoit, NY, supervisor.

Virginia Swanson, Highland Heights, OH, mayor.

Judy McDonald, Nacogdoches, TX, mayor.
Julian Adams, Lynchburg, VA, mayor.
Maricolette Walsh, Wauwatosa, WI, mayor.
Arnold Addison, State College, PA, mayor.
Martha Whitehead, Longview, TX, mayor.
Patricia Hilgoss, Petaluma, CA, mayor.
John McTaggart, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA, mayor.

Harold Samuels, Euless, TX, mayor.
Timothy Tully, New Berlin, WI, mayor.
Charles Doyle, Texas City, TX, mayor.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE RESOLUTION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution that ensures that the special health care needs of children are addressed in any health care reform legislation passed by Congress.

I think most people would agree that our Nation's health care system is currently in trouble. Changes in our health care system should and will be made in the weeks and months to come. Unfortunately, these changes may not focus on an important sector of America's population: our children.

Our present health care system is adult oriented and often fails to focus on the special needs and treatments needed by children. Children often lack the proper immunizations, eye exams, nutrition, and even physical exams due to the inadequate resources be it qualified pediatricians or money. The problem is made worse by the fact that 12 million of the 37 million uninsured Americans are children and one of every four children lives below the poverty level. Even when proper care is available, some children are denied access to it simply because they cannot afford it.

In this age of cost cutting and efficiency, quality and service should not and will not be sacrificed. For every dollar that we spend on preventive care for our children, we save \$10 that would have been associated with treating the disease or illness in the future.

The children's health care resolution expresses the sense of Congress that any legislation enacted to reform our national health care system include the special health care needs of children, emphasize preventive care, and address the uninsured status of many children and their lack of access to health care services even when health insurance is available.

Our investment in our children's health care now is an investment for our Nation's future. I urge my fellow colleagues to keep the special needs of our children in mind during the health care reform debate by supporting the children's health care resolution.

SHELBY COUNTY FARM BUREAU

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, at a time when much of the attention of the Nation is directed at the damage wrought by nature in the Midwest, Americans are again reminded of the inestimable value of the land in America's Breadbasket. Generation after generation of farmers have toiled in central Illinois, coping with the ravages of rain, drought, snow, disease, and other complications which cannot be anticipated. I stand today to recognize an organization which for many years has represented those who work that land to feed the Nation.

The Shelby County Farm Bureau was formed on March 2, 1918. For 75 years, it has diligently worked to improve the quality of life on farms in central Illinois by raising farm income, and working with Government to pass legislation benefitting the farmer. Led by Ed Lambert for the past 25 years, the Shelby County Farm Bureau currently has 2,654 members.

I salute the Shelby County Farm Bureau as it celebrates its 75th anniversary with a celebration on August 5, 1993, and the farmers of central Illinois in whom we maintain a sacred trust to work and preserve our most valuable resource—the land.

TCI ANNOUNCES REVENUE IMPACT OF 1992 CABLE ACT

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, earlier today Tele-Communications Inc. [TCI], the Nation's largest cable television multiple systems operator and headquartered in my district, announced the impact of the 1992 Cable Act on its company.

I am submitting the following press release to highlight both the full intention of TCI to adhere to the requirements of the new law and to bring to Members' attention the enormous financial impact its enactment will have on a major employer in my State.

TCI ANNOUNCES REVENUE IMPACT OF 1992 CABLE ACT

WASHINGTON, DC.—Tele-Communications, Inc. (TCI) announced today that its revenues from the sale of basic and expanded basic cable service, related equipment and additional outlets would decrease by \$140-\$160 million annually, due to the 1992 Cable Act and FCC rate regulations. The company further announced that, accordingly, a vast majority of its 10.4 million customers would pay less for these items which the Congress and the FCC have placed under price regulation.

Brendan Clouston, Chief Operating Officer of TCI said, "If the intent of Congress and the FCC was not only to limit future cable rate increases, but also to roll back current prices for elements of our basic service, they have succeeded beyond any question. \$140-\$160 million is an enormous revenue setback.

Judging from TCI's size and experience with these regulations, the total savings for cable customers nationwide will be very close to the \$1 billion target the FCC set for itself. At TCI, our job now is to help make these extraordinarily complex regulations work, and to try to make up some of these revenue losses by improved marketing of optional services."

"Clearly, no one would be advantaged by excessive use of cost of service challenges to the FCC benchmark regulations," Clouston added. "Accordingly, TCI will employ that option only in those cases where the benchmarks clearly and unequivocally limit the return on our investment to the figure well below that which is warranted by a return on investment approach. Under currently foreseeable conditions, I doubt those instances will exceed half a dozen among our 1,000 cable systems during the next year."

Barry Schotters, TCI's Senior Vice President of Finance, said, "This revenue loss is significant. To place it in perspective, this company has reported consolidated cumulative losses over the last 4 years of some \$700 million. In the first quarter of this year, we reported our first profit in over four years, some \$52 million. In a regulated business, it is accepted that profitability is the appropriate measure of return on the billions we have invested in plant and equipment, so this is obviously a significant setback. However, due to long range planning and the Company's fundamental financial strength, TCI expects to weather its adversity and to move forward on its capital spending plans. Nevertheless, some adjustment to that plan may now be inevitable, given the magnitude of this revenue setback."

The company noted that its cable systems were still working on the FCC forms, so no data was available on new price structures in most TCI systems. Likewise, it is not possible yet to compute the impact of price regulation on most customer's bottom line bills. This type of information should be available in a few weeks.

Tele-Communications, Inc. is traded in the NASDAQ market with Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock trading separately under symbols of TCOMA and TCOMB, respectively. In addition, the Company's Liquid Yield Option Notes due 2008 are also traded in the NASDAQ market under the symbol of TCOMG.

TRIBUTE TO BRAVE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deepest sympathy and the greatest respect for the brave law enforcement officials who died last week in the line of duty when their helicopter crashed over Georgia. These men were on a mission to search for suspect airstrips used for smuggling narcotics into the United States.

The heroes we mourn are Customs pilot Carl R. Talafous, Customs pilot Alan J. Klumpp, Customs air interdiction officer David E. DeLoach, and special agent Lee DeLoach of the Georgia Bureau of Investigations.

These officers displayed true courage—courage that is the backbone of our Nation.

Without their courage, the drug trade would flourish and thousands of families lives would be destroyed by drug dependency and violence.

Nothing can ever replace the lives of these four unselfish soldiers in the war on drugs. What can remain in their physical absence, however, is their contribution to their country. It is a contribution which provides inspiration for both their families and every American. Their efforts and sacrifice have made the United States a safer country, a more drug-free country and a country in which we can all be proud to live.

I salute the valiant efforts of Mr. Talafous, Mr. David DeLoach, Mr. Klumpp, and Mr. Lee DeLoach and extend my deepest sympathies to their families.

RECOGNIZING U.S. FILTER RECOVERY SERVICE, INC., ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN MINNESOTA

HON. ROD GRAMS

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize U.S. Filter Recovery Service, Inc., on the fifth anniversary of its establishment in Minnesota. This company provides recycling services ranging from the recovery of heavy metals from industrial waste to the recycling of nickel-cadmium batteries. The products they recover are readily marketable elements which meet rigid industrial standards.

U.S. Filter is forging new ground in the growing industry of green technology and is demonstrating that the market can respond to the demands of our Nation's communities to ensure a clean environment. Instead of turning to Big Government for solutions to our problems, we need to encourage business especially small businesses to rise up and meet the challenges facing America.

The benefits of U.S. Filter's services are very evident: Not only does this company contribute to Minnesota's environment and ultimately our Nation's environment, but also provides cost effective assistance to small businesses making them more competitive at home and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to say that companies such as this, led by young people with fresh ideas, stand as an example of the direction our Nation should be headed. The growing green technology sector can not only meet the needs of our Nation, but will also provide jobs and fuel the American economy and ultimately be exported around the world. Congress needs to ensure the continued growth and success of such innovative green companies.

THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF THE WOMEN'S TRANSPORTATION SEMINAR CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, and fellow members of Congress, I rise to salute the Baltimore chapter of the Women's Transportation Seminar [WTS] which is celebrating its 10th anniversary.

Forty ambitious women who were involved in transportation in Washington, DC, founded the WTS organization in 1977. They labored to create a mechanism that promoted individual success as well as industrial growth and governmental recognition of the contribution of women in transportation. Now some 16 years later under the leadership of Ann Hershfang, WTS is a dynamic national organization of 24 active chapters and more than 2,300 transportation professionals, male and female alike.

The Women's Transportation Seminar successfully continues to fulfill its mission. It does more than simply establishing goals and setting agendas; it transforms them into concrete realities. These realities touch not only the lives of its members, but the general public who is affected daily by the Nation's transportation system and management.

WTS offers a wide spectrum of services and activities to its members at both the local and national level. These include annual national conferences, monthly local programs, newsletters, professional development seminars, job banks, and scholarships. Also, private corporations and organizations like WTS work in conjunction with agencies like the Department of Motor Vehicles to reduce traffic fatalities.

The Baltimore chapter, led by Beverly Vinzant, has continued the tradition established by WTS through its unending hard work and perseverance. I was honored to attend the chapter's 10th anniversary celebration in April at the historic Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Museum, and to be selected Woman of the Year along with Man of the Year, James Lighthizer, Maryland Secretary of Transportation.

I am sorry to say that when I had my first introduction to the field of transportation over 40 years ago, it was desolate of female leadership. So now in 1993, it thrills me to see women making great strides in an area of such vital importance. The time has come for us to make every year, the year of the woman!

As former chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission and now Member of Congress, I know that transportation has been and remains a priority. Together we can move forward in an industry as well as an America full of continuity and change. Once again let me offer my congratulations to WTS, particularly the Baltimore chapter celebrating its 10th anniversary. I wish the Women's Transportation Seminar continued success and a long prosperous future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE DISASTER FLEXIBILITY ACT

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would allow States the flexibility to shift Federal funds to pay for disaster relief. We owe it to the American people, especially those directly impacted by a natural disaster, to find alternative ways to pay for emergency disasters such as the flooding in the Midwest that may cost up to \$10 billion in damages and losses.

My bill would give the States the ability to take Federal funds that have already been appropriated for specific projects within the State and use that money to repair damages or provide emergency relief to victims of a natural disaster. This would be yet another way to lessen the burden of deficit spending during times of emergency.

I believe it is a question of priorities and what is necessary. We have millions of dollars sitting in accounts for highway beautification and other demonstration projects while many rural communities in the Midwest have severe infrastructure damage because of flooding. Bridges have been washed out and roads have disappeared but yet the States must spend Federal funds on projects of secondary priority that they cannot touch.

My bill would allow the States, at their discretion, to take Federal funds and use them toward repairing any damaged public facilities or infrastructure. For example, a bridge that was washed out could be repaired with money that was originally intended for planting trees along a highway. Money that was originally directed by Congress to build a bike path could be used to rebuild a washed-out road.

No one would have expected such devastation from flooding that our Midwest States have endured this summer. Nor can we anticipate how many natural disasters might occur in the future. But this legislation will allow us to at least have a contingency plan in place and not resort immediately to new deficit spending. Let's use the money that is already there first. I invite colleagues to cosponsor my initiative.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. USE OF AMOUNTS TO SUPPLEMENT DISASTER RELIEF.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any State which is eligible to receive disaster relief under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act may supplement such disaster relief using amounts available to the State for a program or project if such amounts were specifically appropriated or otherwise made available to the State by a Federal statute.

(b) LIMITATION.—A State may supplement disaster relief using amounts described in subsection (a) only if the purpose of such disaster relief is related to the purpose of the program or project for which the amounts were appropriated or otherwise made available to the State.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) shall apply to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to a State before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DISTORTED RECORD OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S APPOINTMENT PROCESS

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, a recent story in the Washington Post has greatly distorted the record of this administration's appointment process.

Yesterday, the Post reported that President Clinton's appointments are nearly 60 percent complete. But this story swallows hook, line, and sinker the administration "spin" that merely naming someone is tantamount to having that person confirmed by the Senate. Has the White House already forgotten Lani Guiner? Floating a trial balloon and sending a name up to the Senate are certainly two different things.

In the Defense Department, for example, the Post reports 51 percent of DOD positions are now filled. In reality, a CRS report just released shows the actual number of positions filled somewhere around 33 percent. This high number of vacancies is beginning to hamper our national security structure and has already drastically affected the defense budget process.

On the bottom line of the Post article, it cites as a source for their research "White House Information." I think the Post has gone a little too far in giving the benefit of the doubt to this administration. This is the very same White House that says "We've cut our staff by 25 percent" and then, under their breath, qualifies that statement by saying "so long as you don't count OMB." The Post should do a little more investigating, and a little less apologizing for this White House.

Mr. Speaker, these vacancies must be filled, and filled soon. Otherwise this administration should redirect defense downsizing toward the honorable political appointees, instead of our honorable men and women in uniform.

TRIBUTE TO ONONDAGA COMMUNITY COLLEGE'S MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I today honor an institution of higher learning—this time not for its forward-looking curriculum but for its men's basketball team, which this year won the national Division III championship.

Onondaga Community College is a unique college environment in my home district. In serving associate of arts degree candidates, it not only caters to what would be considered the typical college student but to local residents pursuing continuing education and to in-

dividuals with speciality interests. The college has been recognized for its retraining programs, customized educational programs in coordination with local businesses, and computer aided design courses which have produced real models for our national economy.

Some say their basketball program competes in the shadow of the more well-known Syracuse University, or even Le Moyne College. But local people know of OCC's prowess in its division. The team has generated loyalty among the student body and coach Michael Rizzi has maximized the energy of these fine athletes to bring home a prized trophy for the fans.

Nothing generates pride and enthusiasm like athletic competition—unless it is athletics in the context of a college community, where a sense of winning transfers easily from the field or the court to the office or the plant.

As I said, it is with great pride that I present the names of this championship team. I wish them further success in all pursuits and congratulate them for exhibiting all the qualities of sports in their very best light.

Onondaga Community College's national championship men's basketball team, led by Division III Coach of the Year Mike Rizzi and assistants Tom Atkins, Mike Boderick, and Carlos Williams: Alfred D'Ambrogio, Jason Dudzinski, Daniel Jakway, Ardean Johnson, Jr., Mark Kingsley, Nathaniel Sheppard, Francis Swierk, Timothy VanAernem, Brian Williams, Kirk Ceasar, and Edward Curtis.

A TRIBUTE TO LONG LIFE

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special resident of my district. On Wednesday, September 1, 1993, Ms. Antoinette Roletter will be 100 years old. I join with Ms. Roletter's friends and family in celebration of this remarkable event, and wish her many more healthy and happy birthdays in the future.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. DAVID C. MOREHOUSE

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of one of our country's top military men, Maj. Gen. David C. Morehouse, the judge advocate general of the Air Force. Major General Morehouse will be retiring after an especially distinguished military career on August 1.

General Morehouse was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the department of the judge advocate general, U.S. Air Force Reserve, in August 1960. A 1977 graduate of the National War College, he served, among many assignments, as the staff judge advocate, Head-

quarters Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, VA, and later in the same position at Headquarters, Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base, NE.

He attained a bachelor of science degree from the University of Nebraska in 1957, a juris doctor degree from Creighton University in 1960, and a master of law degree from George Washington University in 1972. His military education also includes Squadron Officers School.

This Vietnam veteran, who served at Bien Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, was instrumental in providing necessary legal advice to command at that time and concurrently providing legal assistance to troops of all grades, when that function was more important to those individuals than it ever had been before, or probably since.

Since the spring 1988, he has been deeply involved in the key issues in both personnel and acquisition arenas in his roles as deputy judge advocate general and then the judge advocate general here in our Nation's capital.

General Morehouse's military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and General Morehouse's many friends in saluting this distinguished officer's many years of selfless service to the United States of America. I know our Nation, his wife, Sally, and sons, Joe, who is a captain flight surgeon in the Air Force, and Mark, are extremely proud of his accomplishments. It is fitting that the House of Representatives pays tribute to him today.

TRIBUTE TO KARL JOHN STONE AND CHARLES DISTEFANO, EAGLE SCOUTS OF JACKSON HEIGHTS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Karl John Stone and Charles DiStefano from the Seventh Congressional District of New York who have attained Eagle Scout status. Karl John Stone attended Public School No. 69 and IS-145 in Jackson Heights. He then went back to Bronx Science High School where he graduated in June. He is going to attend St. Olaf College in Minnesota. He would like to major in American history.

Karl John joined Troop 454 in December 1986. He served as den chief, patrol leader, senior patrol leader and instructor. He was always available in helping the younger scouts in passing their requirements for advancement in rank.

His Eagle project was building a flower bed outdoors for the residents at the Wartburg Nursing Home in Mt. Vernon, NY. The residents, mostly in wheelchairs, have a section they take care of themselves. Outside benches were sanded and varnished and nameplates were cleaned and polished.

Karl John passed his Eagle Board of Review on May 10, 1993. His Eagle ceremony will be held August 1, 1993.

Mr. Speaker, Charles DiStefano attended our Lady of Fatima Parochial School in Jackson Heights, then Holy Cross High School where he graduated in June 1993. While in school, Charles participated in school plays as an actor and a singer.

On November 13, 1987, Charles registered as a Boy Scout in Troop 454. For 6 years, he was active in the troop, serving as assistant patrol leader and librarian. He was very helpful with the younger Scouts, instructing them on their requirements for advancement in rank. He was also a den chief.

Charles completed his Eagle project at Alley Pond Environmental Center in Queens, NY. He restored a path around the windmill that was not passable for guided tours. Many children go there for their school field trips.

Charles passed his Eagle Board of Review on May 20, 1993. He will have his ceremony on August 1, 1993 at Atonement Lutheran Church.

Charles enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and will report for active duty in October. He will pursue a career in journalism.

I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Karl John Stone and Charles DiStefano for the outstanding achievement in attaining Eagle Scout status, and in wishing them good fortune in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO COVINGTON TOWNSHIP

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Covington Township, located in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, which I represent. The year 1993 represents a milestone, as Covington Township and its residents celebrate the 100th anniversary of their township's founding.

The history of Covington dates back to the earliest of records, it was once thought that the area was inhabited by the Vikings, and later the Chippewa Indians. However, the area was not permanently settled until the railroad was established in the Upper Peninsula in 1887. Immigrants from France, England, Ireland, Sweden, and Finland arrived with tales of streets of gold and cheap, fertile lands dancing in their heads, only to find an untamed wilderness in its stead. The new immigrants labored to build the township of Covington, which was established in April 1893. Boosted by the booming mining and timber industry, it was not long until Covington expanded with waves of immigrants, mainly from

Finland. With the inception of Ford Motor Co's Logging Camp No. 4 in 1923, Covington grew even larger. The logging camp operated until 1928 when private investors took over the operation.

Through the mining and logging booms, the farmers of Covington have withstood the test of time. Working tirelessly, they have tilled the land producing oats, barley, rye, and wheat. From the Plowman Association to the Watton Farmers Threshing Co., farmers of Covington have banded together, preserving their traditions.

The arrival of the Great Depression dampened the economy of Covington but not its spirit. With the help of Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration [WPA], the citizens of Covington worked side by side to overcome this trying period. World War II brought an end to the WPA, but not its memory. The accomplishments of the program still stand as testimony of an era past and the resilience of Covington's citizens.

Like the train that brought the first settlers, Covington Township and its residents continue to plow ahead into the future, changing constantly with the times. In 1955, the last passenger train rolled out of Covington, signaling with its final whistle a drive toward the future. However, the citizens of Covington will never forget their ancestors who chiseled out of the rocky wilderness the town they know today.

Mr. Speaker, the residents of Covington Township have reason to be proud for their indefatigable efforts into forming a model for America. A model of dedication, perseverance, and pride that the citizens apply to every task. I am grateful to be able to count the residents of Covington as my constituents and wish them the best in their continuing efforts in making America into the land of opportunity.

HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as Cochairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I am pleased to introduce a joint resolution today requesting and authorizing the President to designate August 1, 1993, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

On August 1, 1975, the leaders of 35 countries gathered in Helsinki, Finland to sign the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Final Act encompasses human rights and fundamental freedom as well as military security, trade, economic cooperation, environment concerns, scientific and cultural exchanges. The Final Act has been a vehicle for the promotion and preservation of human rights for the past 18

years. Since its inception, the Final Act has consistently served as a benchmark by which other countries human rights records are measured. It has been an effective tool for constructive change.

Human rights have been the cornerstone of the Helsinki process. By signing the Final Act participating states have recognized and affirmed that human rights and fundamental freedoms are the unalienable right of all human beings regardless of their national origin, race, religion, or gender. The CSCE remains vigilant and committed to human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and has consistently encouraged peaceful change through free and fair elections.

Throughout its history, the CSCE has served as a forum through which human rights cases could be aired. Hundreds of political prisoners have been released and families reunited as a result of the moral suasion brought to bear against offending states. The Helsinki process was a critical factor in bridging the gap that artificially divided Europe for nearly a half century.

Today, the number of signatory states has increased to 53 fully participating states with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia participating in the process as an observer. Although the cold war has ended, many of the newly independent states are faced with perhaps greater challenges than their predecessors. The collapse of the totalitarian Communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union has dramatically changed the CSCE and the political dynamics of the member states. The disintegration of the Communist bloc has, at the same time, allowed long-suppressed ethnic and religious animosities, extreme nationalism, territorial aggression, and xenophobia to rise to the surface. In many ways, the violation of human rights in Europe has never been worse in the post-World War period.

In the former Yugoslavia, innocent people in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been systematically and brutally murdered, raped, and forcibly displaced as a result of armed Serb and Croat aggression. In the Caucasus, thousands of Armenians and Azeris have been killed in fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh, and in the Central Asian State of Tajikistan civil war continues to claim countless lives. Egregious human rights abuses have been reported in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation reaffirms and asserts the United States' commitment to the fulfillment of the Helsinki accords by all the signatory states. It expresses the Congress' belief that human rights and foreign policy cannot be mutually exclusive. I thank my colleagues who joined me in sponsoring this resolution for their support and look forward to the timely adoption of this resolution.