

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MINORITY VIEWS OF THE U.S. COMMISSION ON IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the final report of the United States Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, September 10, 1993, provides a thoughtful analysis of and multidimensional perspectives on the United Nations at a critical time in its history.

In particular, the views of a minority of the Commission, including Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., Alan L. Keyes, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Charles M. Lichenstein, Richard John Neuhaus, and José Sorzano, warrant the attention of the Congress and the public.

These views, I believe, present a realistic and fair perspective on the United Nations at a time when our foreign policy has increasingly centered upon and involved the world organization.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, in order to share this report with our colleagues, I request that these minority views be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF MINORITY VIEWS OF U.S. COMMISSION ON IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(By Commissioners Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., Alan L. Keyes, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Charles M. Lichenstein, Rev. Richard John Neuhaus, and José S. Sorzano)

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The conventional wisdom is that the post-Cold-War world is ready for a revitalized United Nations. It is far from clear, however, that the United Nations is ready for the post-Cold-War world. The significance of the collapse of the Soviet empire and the reaffirmation of freedom and democracy as the organizing principles of human affairs cannot possibly be exaggerated. But this watershed has not suddenly transformed the U.N. into something it is not, and probably never can be.

The Commission's mandate, to recommend ways "to improve the effectiveness of the U.N.," is thus not as simple as it may appear. It rests on the unexamined assumption that the U.N. is in essence what the Charter says it is: an organization of peace-loving nations that genuinely subscribe to collective action against threats to peace, the protection of universally-applicable human rights, and efforts to improve the quality of life for people in free and autonomous societies around the world. These are in fact the principles of the U.N. Charter. But fidelity to these principles never has been a condition of U.N. membership. And that also is a fact, with a number of very practical consequences.

The United Nations is an organization of 184 member-governments. Notwithstanding the end of the Cold War and the momentum of the democratic revolution, the U.N. remains largely in the grip of a substantial majority of dictatorial, authoritarian and statist regimes. This majority controls the General Assembly, the allocation of U.N. resources and the staff and programs of the Secretariat—which is in itself the mirror-image of regional blocs of the Nonaligned, so-called, that compromise the General Assembly majority. Only rarely can the United States and its democratic allies build a constructive coalition in the face of this entrenched opposition. The difficulties are compounded because many of these allies, and sometimes the U.S. as well, engage more in appeasing the General Assembly majority than in advocating the democratic, free-market, rule-of-law principles on which their societies are founded. "Damage limitation," more often than not, is the best the U.S. can expect to accomplish. This does not at all mean that the United States should remain silent, or compromise its principles, or just "go along" for the sake of "getting along." It does mean, however, that the U.S. and this Commission should focus on those areas of the U.N.'s agenda where prospects for constructive action are greatest and where an "effective" U.N. can reasonably be expected to contribute to the principal interests of the United States. It also means that this Commission should be wary of loading additional responsibilities onto a U.N. organization that is having difficulty enough dealing with those already at its plate.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Among these responsibilities, none is more important to the United States than the U.N.'s mandate, by "collective measures," to "maintain international peace and security." Yet it is precisely here that the U.N.'s beginning to exceed its demonstrated capabilities. Throughout most of the U.N.'s existence, these collective measures took the form of peacekeeping—more police actions than military operations. U.N. "blue helmets," typically drawn from the forces of smaller countries and assembled by the Security Council case-by-case, were interposed between the parties to a conflict—and with their agreement—to monitor the truce, enforce the cease-fire and make it possible for negotiations to take place toward a peaceful resolution. There were occasional outbreaks of violence, and loss of life, but over time U.N. peacekeeping became almost routine—and with a record of some success.

In the last several years, however, the peacekeeping envelope has been stretched to the bursting-point: nearly 80,000 troops already in the field, and the costs are now more than \$4 billion a year and rising. Peacekeeping has become peace-enforcement, usually without the agreement of the contending parties. Policing has been transformed into full-scale warfare, and U.N. forces now are sometimes combatants (as in Somalia), sometimes designated targets (as in Bosnia). These forces generally contain military units of major powers, including those of the United States. Confusion at high levels of

command and deficiencies in communications and headquarters-to-field coordination have produced mutual recriminations. Missions tend to expand and contract according to no discernible ground rules. The U.N.'s chief administrative officer, the Secretary-General, is assuming the new role of commander-in-chief.

A good deal of the fault for this dangerous incoherence in the U.N.'s collective security operations is that of the U.N.'s leadership: wholly inadequate command-and-control procedures, a widening gulf between "wanting" to respond to every call for help and the capability to respond effectively. But the Security Council, of course, is responsible for all U.N. collective security operations, whether peacekeeping or peace enforcement, and it is the members of the Council, and especially the Permanent Five, that have to take control of a deteriorating situation. For this Commission, the first order of business is to address the roles and responsibilities of the United States:

The basic, non-delegable obligation of the U.S. government is to protect the American territory and people, and to provide their interests. Sometimes this can be done through regional associations (the OAS, e.g.), sometimes through multinational alliances (NATO, e.g.), sometimes through ad hoc coalitions under banner of the U.N. (Korea and the Gulf war, e.g.), sometimes through the U.N. itself and as party to a U.N. operation (Cambodia, e.g.). And sometimes the U.S. must act alone. In all cases, of course, the action taken must be in accordance with applicable constitutional provisions and statute law.

When choosing the U.N. route, the United States has to make sure that the operation holds out a reasonable prospect of success toward clearly defined objectives, the troop commitments are sufficient to get the job done, and the rules of engagement are appropriate to the situation on the ground. Even if no U.S. forces are involved, agreement to a U.N. operation obligates the U.S. to pay at least 30 percent of the costs.

Under Article 51 of the Charter ("inherent right" of self defense), the Security Council supercedes unilateral action only insofar as it "has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security" (emphasis added). The definition of what is "necessary" remains with the U.S. and all other U.N. members: the President of the United States need not, and should not, seek the "permission" of the Secretary-General (as President Clinton reportedly has done regarding air strikes in Bosnia) to take action that clearly is necessary to enforce the U.N.'s own mandates.

Insofar as the U.S. acts as party to a U.N. operation, U.S. military personnel should serve under U.S. command. The only partial exception might be U.S. units in strictly and precisely-defined support roles (logistics, communications, intelligence), but even such units should remain under U.S. operational control.

Because every U.N. operation requires specific forces and capabilities, some of which are all but unique to the U.S. military, the United States should continue to discharge

● 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.

its obligations under Article 43 of the Charter ("earmarked" forces "available on call") on a case-by-case basis.

In order to cast the U.S. vote responsibly, and to give informed consent to proposed U.N. peace-enforcement operations, U.S. representatives to the Security Council should be able to call on professional military advisors—posted to the U.S. Mission to the U.N.—from the earliest deliberations and throughout the duration of the operation.

From the U.N.'s perspective, what needs to be done is equally clear. A professional command-and-control center should be put in place in New York, with established lines of communication to the field. For this purpose, as for operational planning in general, a Military Staff Committee should be activated—"at the disposal of the Security Council" (as Article 47 specifies). An MSC could follow the design of Article 47—the chiefs or their representatives of the military staffs of the Permanent Five—or it could be broadened to include career military professionals from other countries. Either way, liaison officers should be assigned to the MSC by the troop contributors to all U.N. collective security operations.

Should the U.N. command an army of its own? The answer is no. The benefits claimed for such a rapid-deployment "U.N. legion"—on-site reconnaissance and fire-fighting early on, before the conflagration spreads—can be accomplished more effectively by the ready forces of U.N. member-countries, and at far less cost. Recruiting, training and equipping a legion of even 5,000 to 10,000 personnel would cost at least \$400 million annually—without provision for air- and sealift—and, with nearly 80,000 "blue-helmets" already in the field, a U.N. legion might not be adequate for as much as a single mission. Once initiated, a U.N. standing-force would only grow. In any case, there is no evidence at all that the lack of such a force ever has barred or even deterred effective U.N. action to keep the peace: first there has to be a Security Council resolution to deploy the required force, if force in fact is the answer, to accomplish a particular mission. And that decision must remain exclusively with the United States, its colleagues among the Permanent Five and the other members of the Security Council. Once that decision is made, assembling a force never has been a major problem.

In this connection, one further question arises: should the Permanent Five become the Permanent Seven, or ten or any other number? Germany and Japan certainly have legitimate claims, reflecting the realities of world power, and the Clinton administration supports their permanent membership on the Security Council, but without the veto. They might or might not accede to this second-class status among the major powers. The more formidable obstacle, however, is that 123 of the present 184 U.N. members must agree to any Charter amendment, including all of the Permanent Five (China, France, Russia, the U.K. and the U.S.). Not only are several of the five cool to the idea of expansion; but also the Nonaligned Bloc—which numbers about 100 U.N. members—already has put forward its own proposal for not two but five additional permanent members (Brazil, India and Nigeria, as well as Germany and Japan), all with the veto, plus an increase in nonpermanent seats from ten to twenty. This 30-member, ten-veto Security Council would invite gridlock in the one U.N. body charged with collective security responsibilities, and the only one able to act with reasonable speed and effectiveness.

Turning the Security Council into a mini-General Assembly would make an imperfect but tolerable situation worse. Yet, opening the door to Security Council expansion invites such an outcome.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE "RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT"

The U.N.'s role in safeguarding and promoting human rights always has been more one of affirmation than of effective enforcement—for the obvious reason, as noted at the outset, that the dictators, authoritarians and statists constitute a continuing U.N. majority. These non- and openly anti-democratic forces increasingly have moved simply from denying the rights of speech, press, religion, assembly and political competition—on which their putative legitimacy and continuation in power depend—to an attempt to dilute the principle of the universality of human rights, by embracing a countervailing "right to development." They rely on a simplistic zero-sum formulation that accounts for poverty in the world by the very existence of abundance: the poor are poor because the rich are rich. This conflict came to a head in June at the U.N. Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

The Clinton Administration, in a significant departure from its predecessors, acceded in Vienna to a "right to development"; it did so, however, in the relatively limited context of the U.N. General Assembly's 1986 declaration of the right "to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development," thus suggesting that development results from the activities of people in a free society and is neither grafted on from outside, nor the "gift" of a benign despotism. In Vienna, Secretary of State Warren Christopher affirmed the inherent relationship of development to democracy and human rights: "Democracy is the best means not just to gain * * * but to guarantee * * * human rights."

The high correlation between economic development and political freedom was demonstrated, moreover, when the U.N. Development Programme designed an Index of Human Freedom to measure respect for political, economic, juridical and personal rights, which then were related to leading indicators of economic development. Both 1991 and 1992 studies show a clear and powerful relationship: the poorest countries are those with the fewest political rights; citizens of the most highly developed countries, in contrast, enjoy the rights associated with democracy, rule of law, and market economics. The clear inference of all of the data is that greater respect for human rights leads to sustained development, which is the product in all societies of initiative, incentive, savings and work. There is no need to choose between freedom and development. The only realistic choice is both.

The United States has an obligation to hold the line against attempts to blur the correlation between freedom and development, and to dilute the principles of human rights as enunciated in the U.N.'s own charters and declarations. More specifically, U.S. contributions to U.S. development programs should be targeted expressly to the strengthening of free markets and entrepreneurship.

MANAGEMENT REFORM

In the most obvious sense, "effectiveness" for the United Nations means exactly what it does for any governmental or business organization: rational allocation of sources, cost-consciousness, productivity, competence, professionalism, good management. Yet Governor Dick Thornburgh's recent re-

port, based on a year's experience as Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management (and a management audit conducted by McKinsey & Co.), is only the latest evidence that U.N. mismanagement is pervasive, deep-rooted and running apparently out of control. This fundamental deficiency of the U.N. system undermines confidence in the U.N.'s competence across the entire range of its activities. It ought not to be tolerated by the United States, which contributes nearly 30 percent of the combined total of the U.N.'s administrative and peacekeeping budgets, which, together, are approaching \$5 billion annually.

The Thornburgh Report calls for the creation of an Inspector General in the Secretariat. This is an obvious step toward management reform—but it is only one such step, and not necessarily the most important. Indeed, an Inspector General serves principally to identify deficiencies after the fact. More important is to prevent them from arising in the first place. And from this perspective, the Secretary-General has virtually plenary power to initiate and implement the management reforms now clearly required.

There is no great mystery about what is needed. The grip on the Secretariat of the "old-boy network" to which Governor Thornburgh refers has to be broken. (Old boy is right, moreover: the U.N. Secretariat has a dismal record regarding equal access for women in high-level posts.) Deadwood should be cleared out. Nonfunctioning offices, bureaus and special units, many of them set up decades ago to pursue long obsolete agendas, should be closed down. Overlap and duplication should be eliminated, along with "plum" jobs at the top bureaucratic hierarchy. Wasteful administrative procedures—Thornburgh notes the multi-layered, by-hand translation services—should be replaced by state-of-the-art technologies. Underutilized stand-by services (the print shop, e.g.) should be contracted out to the private sector, by open competitive bidding (which should apply in fact to all purchasing). A genuine career staff should be created, with entry by open competition and promotion on merit.

The Thornburgh Report has created the impetus for basic reform. If the momentum is to be sustained, an independent Inspector General could play a key role. To be effective, the Inspector General must indeed be independent of the Secretary-General; have explicit powers—in effect, those of subpoena—to examine budgets, ledgers, tables-of-organization, and personnel records throughout the Secretariat; and command sufficient resources to build highly professional staff of his or her own choice, and to engage outside expertise. All Inspector General findings and recommendations should be made public; it is especially important that they be available, with full documentation, to the duly constituted executive and legislative authorities of all U.N. member-governments. The Inspector General should be hired by and responsible to an executive committee comprising the Permanent Representatives of the ten-to-fifteen major contributors to U.N. budgets.

None of this will be easy. Opposition will come from an entrenched and largely autonomous bureaucracy, and from the General Assembly majority that will rightly equate management reform with the dilution of its own powers. But if the United States and its major allies are serious about working within and through a U.N. system to accomplish important foreign policy goals, the effort will be worth making.

THE U.S. ROLE IN THE U.N.

An increasing share of the world's public-sector political and economic business is being conducted through multilateral organizations like the U.N. Multilateral diplomacy is thus a growth industry, and it is complicated. It is not simply bilateralism writ large. It calls for special skills and hands-on experience. Yet, unlike most other world powers, the United States lacks a professional cadre of skilled and experienced multilateralists. This reduces U.S. influence in the U.N. system generally, and in other world and regional organizations. The problem is exacerbated by the relatively rapid turnover in U.S. political leadership. This puts a premium on professional career staff—which, however, is itself inexperienced in multilateral arenas. The careerists do not ameliorate the problem: they are part of the problem.

Career paths in the U.S. Foreign Service do not generally include more than one tour within the U.N. system. Such assignments are not in any case perceived as especially career-enhancing, and so they are not sought after by the best and brightest FSOs. The experience gained in such a tour is only rarely exploited later on. If, however, the United States wants to have a major influence in these increasingly important multilateral settings, this self-defeating situation needs change. It could be accomplished by the creation of a multilateral "career cone" for FSOs, or simply by making it clear that multilateral experience will be rewarded in future assignments—up to and including career ambassadorships. Either way, this is a matter that deserves attention at the highest levels of the U.S. government.

U.S. leadership in the world begins at home. The U.S. role in the United Nations can be effective only as it reflects clear and coherent U.S. foreign policies generally. It also has to be based on an informed assessment of what the U.N. can, and cannot, be expected to contribute to U.S. interests. The reverse also is true: an "effective" U.N. has to receive clear and coherent signals from the United States, among all of the world's major powers. A U.N. with strong U.S. leadership, and with a reasonable degree of managerial efficiency and a persistent focus on its collective security responsibilities, can make measured progress toward the goals of the Charter—which is important for the United Nations, and for the United States.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD FREEMAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a dear friend, great athlete, and outstanding educator, Mr. Edward Freeman. I pay tribute to this honorable man because he has unselfishly dedicated his time and expertise to so many of New York's youth.

Edward received his academic training at New York University, Texas State University, and Boston University. He concentrated his studies in the areas of sports medicine, biology, health, and physical education. Mr. Freeman played professional football with the Boston Patriots and New York Titans. He pursued

his graduate studies and won an annual fellowship in safety education.

An exceptionally talented man, Mr. Freeman is ranked in the top 20 among USPTA Tennis Professionals—Pro 1. He has used his expertise in tennis to coach many youth groups, namely the Pee Wee program at Wimbledon, a group he created for children 3–6 years of age. He has also coached the boys and girls tennis teams at Hempstead Public High School, and the children of Roslyn Racquet Club.

When Edward is not coaching tennis, he is diligently committing himself to working with youth in community centers and participating in tennis tournaments. He annually participates in the Stop the World Hunger tennis tournaments. As a concerned and dedicated athlete and educator, Edward dedicates his summers to directing tennis camps and special youth programs. During the school year he teaches physical education.

I applaud Edward Freeman for his generosity and dedication to our children. He is rich in character and very deserving of each and every honor that is bestowed upon him. Please join me in commending Mr. Freeman on his outstanding achievements.

SALUTE TO THE VENTURA COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS' ASSOCIATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special honor to the members of the Ventura County Professional Firefighters' Association, who on Saturday will hold their second annual charity ball.

This year, some 350 people will attend the event, which will raise funds for a very special organization, the Alisa Ann Ruch California Burn Foundation. The foundation is a living memorial to an 8-year-old girl who was fatally burned in a common backyard barbecue accident—and to our heroic firefighters who are concerned about the prevention and proper treatment of burn injuries.

Since its inception in 1971, the foundation has grown to become the only agency providing burn assistance and burn prevention education throughout California. I'm sure my colleagues are aware that the foundation developed the nationally recognized Stop, Drop, Roll program that informs children what to do if their clothes catch fire.

I also want to take this opportunity to once again thank Ventura County's firefighters for their dedication and professionalism. Once again, during our recent series of devastating brushfires in southern California, the men and women of the Ventura County Fire Department made the heroic look ordinary as they battled the searing flames and gale-force winds that blackened so many thousands of acres. It is truly a monument to their skill and bravery that so few lives were lost and that so many homes were saved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the members of the Ventura County Professional Firefighters' Association.

MICHAEL BROWN AND RAYMOND FIELDS, EAGLE SCOUTS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two distinguished young men from Rhode Island who have attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. They are Michael Brown and Raymond Fields of Troop 2 Arctic in West Warwick and they are honored this week for their noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in this patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For their Eagle Scout projects, Michael painted the lines on the much-used basketball court of St. John the Baptist Church, while Raymond spent his summer helping to clean up Phenix Square Park for residents to use.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scouts Michael Brown and Raymond Fields. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Michael Brown and Raymond Fields will continue their public service and in so doing will further distinguish themselves and consequently better their community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute them.

WORLD AIDS DAY

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, December 1, 1993 is World AIDS Day. Las Vegas, NV, my home town, has been exemplary in their struggle dealing with HIV/AIDS. Our community has shown compassion and diligence, providing one of the most comprehensive coordinated HIV/AIDS care programs in the Nation.

On this day, the Clark County Coalition of HIV/AIDS Service Providers will be sponsoring

a gathering of local, State, and Federal agencies, community based organizations, as well as businesses that deal specifically with HIV/AIDS patients. The participants will be distributing literature and information to the public. The goal is to educate and enlighten the public to the facts about HIV and AIDS. I am delighted that my constituents will have the opportunity to live in the light of the truth.

World AIDS Day provides an opportunity to focus on HIV infection and AIDS; caring for people with HIV infection and AIDS, and learning about the disease. I urge all citizens to take part in activities and observances designed to increase awareness and understanding. Only through understanding will we be able to meet the challenge of HIV/AIDS.

THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUT TROOP 131 IN CHICOPEE, MA

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Boy Scout Troop 131 in Chicopee, MA, on the celebration of their 60th anniversary. Troop 131 has provided countless young men over the past six decades with the opportunity to learn and cultivate useful and practical skills necessary in later life. Along with outdoor trades such as camping, hiking, pioneering, first aide, and orienteering, the Boy Scouts have provided these young men with invaluable leadership and communication skills.

What is even more remarkable than the unlimited skills and experiences the Boy Scouts provide is the context in which they are provided, community service. Troop 131 has provided the communities of western Massachusetts with endless services in the spirit of community service.

On November 20, 1993, at the St. Stanislaus School in Chicopee, MA, members of troop 131, past and present, and their families will gather together to celebrate their 60 year history and to being their next chapter in Scouting history.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues join me in congratulating Boy Scout Troop 131 in Chicopee, MA, on the event of their 60th anniversary.

HONORING THE WAKEFIELD TAXPAYERS AND CIVIC LEAGUE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 80 years ago, a group of homeowners in the Wakefield community of the Bronx began meeting in informal settings to discuss ways of maintaining and improving their community. The group was formally incorporated in 1931 as the Wakefield Taxpayers and Civic League, and it has been a positive force in the community to this day.

It is my pleasure to recognize the 80th anniversary of the group and commend its members for all their good works.

The league fights on behalf of the community for important things that effect everyday life—be it maintaining the number of police in the local precincts, protesting the spread of short-stay motels, or getting repairs for local schools and playgrounds. In 1984, the league established a safe way/safe home child protection program with the 47th precinct that became a model for similar city and State programs. The Wakefield Civilian Patrol, which merged with the league in 1988, has built a remarkable record of crime resistance.

It is groups like the Wakefield Taxpayers and Civic League that serve as our eyes and ears in the community and help maintain the viability of our neighborhoods. Government cannot do everything alone, nor can a single family or group of neighbors. But working together, our police departments, government agencies, and elected officials can join with neighborhood groups to address our mutual concerns.

I commend all the people who have contributed to the success story in Wakefield and pledge my continuing support to the members of the league.

MORE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AGAINST SIKHS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to direct your attention to the continued horror of life faced by Sikhs under the Indian Government. Despite increased international attention to atrocities committed by Indian security forces, and despite congressional passage of legislation to cut United States aid to protest India's human rights abuses, the violence against Sikhs continues unabated.

I have risen before to share with my colleagues examples of atrocities committed against the Sikh people. It saddens me to have to do so again. The Indian Government has 1.1 million troops in the northern states of Punjab and Kashmir. These troops have committed countless acts of terror against the civilian population—torture, rape, abductions in the dead of night and extra-judicial killings.

Now comes another grisly example. On October 30, according to newspaper accounts, a young man named Sarbjit Singh was brought to a hospital in Punjab by Indian police. The police claimed the young man was a militant killed in an encounter. As the doctors prepared to perform an autopsy, they discovered the young man was still alive, and began to revive him. When the police discovered this fact, they returned to the hospital and took Sarbjit Singh away. They returned the young man to the same hospital 2 or 3 hours later—dead. They then instructed the doctors to perform an autopsy, after which they took the body away to be cremated without allowing the family to see the body.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot turn a blind eye to such horrible acts. The entire world must protest these abuses.

Even peaceful demonstrators often feel the wrath of the Indian Government. In the last month, Indian troops rounded up and arrested a number of influential Sikh leaders because they were planning a peaceful march to New Delhi.

According to press reports, police raided the historic Gurusar Gurdwara—Sikh temple—on September 15. They interrupted the religious service and beat worshipers indiscriminately. Gurbachan Singh, a 75-year-old man, died as a result.

In response, the most influential Sikh leaders decided unanimously to organize a peaceful march to New Delhi to protest this sacrilege. To prevent this march, Indian authorities simply jailed all of the Sikh leaders. I contacted that State Department here in Washington and asked that our diplomatic officials in India inquire about this situation to see if anything could be done to secure their release. Our embassy officials inquired about the imprisonment of these leaders and were told by Indian authorities that these individuals were being held in prison, and that the government had no intention of releasing them. This was over a month ago, and they are still in prison.

Mr. Speaker, I call for the immediate release of all of these political prisoners. I also call on the Indian Government to rein in its security forces to stop them from committing more atrocities. Finally, I would urge each of my colleagues to cosponsor Congressman PETE GEREN'S resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 134, calling for a plebiscite to allow the Sikh people to determine their future in a peaceful and democratic way.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a number of items: first, my statement regarding the arrest of the Sikh leaders; second, a newspaper account describing the murder of Sarbjit Singh; and third, a statement delivered by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh to the Belgian Parliament on October 28.

BURTON CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF SIKH LEADERS

WASHINGTON, DC, October 21, 1993—Representative Dan Burton (IN-6) called for the immediate release of several Sikh leaders who were arrested by the Government of India on October 20. The Sikh leaders had planned to peacefully march to New Delhi to protest the September 15, desecration of Sikh holy scriptures by the Punjab police at the Gurusar Gurdwara (temple) in Gujjarwal, Punjab.

"Every time someone in India plans to peacefully express their displeasure with government policies, the Government of India arbitrarily throws them in jail" said Burton. He added "the recent arrest of Gurcharan Singh Tohra, Prakash Singh Badal, Surjit Singh Barnala, and others is distressing but comes as no surprise to those familiar with India."

On September 15, Indian police raided the Gurusar Gurdwara and interrupted a continuous reading of the Guru Granth Sahib (Sikh holy scripture). Police entered the gurdwara and indiscriminately beat people. Gurbachan Singh, a 75 year old man, died as a result of the beating.

"Whether one looks at the 1984 attack on the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the recent incident at Gujjarwal, or the current siege at the Hazratbal Mosque in Kashmir, it doesn't take a rocket scientist to recognize that India has little tolerance for free speech"

stressed Burton. Representative Burton called for the immediate release of all the innocent Sikhs who were arrested at the Gurusar Gurdwara and added, "the world must abide by one common standard for human rights, and the world includes India!"

[From the World Sikh News, Nov. 5, 1993]

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION DETERIORATES IN PUNJAB—INDIAN POLICE PICKED UP AND KILLED PATIENT

Amritsar: The Indian police picked up Sarbjit Singh Waltoha from the government hospital at Patti in the presence of doctors, nurses and other witnesses and after a while brought this dead body in the same hospital, had postmortem on his body and cremated it on its own.

These sensational facts were released to the media early this week by none other than the pro-police Indian communist leader Satyapal Dang.

Dang explained that Sarbjit Singh along with another person had earlier been brought to the Patti hospital as "dead persons" by the police. They were supposed to be militants who had been "killed" in an encounter with a police party near Toot village. These bodies were brought to the Patti hospital by the police at 6:30 a.m. on Oct. 30. The doctor who was performing postmortem on one of the two bodies discovered that the Sikh youth was still alive. The youth was transferred from mortuary to a male ward for treatment. After a while, the youth was in his senses. He gave his name as Sarbjit Singh Waltoha. He told the doctor that one of the hospital nurses, Baljit Kaur, belonged to his village and that she should be called. The doctor sent a man to Baljit Kaur's residence but she was not present there. Instead, on hearing about the patient's condition, the nurse's husband, Mahavir Singh, came to the hospital. Mahavir Singh is the secretary of the C.P.I.'s area committee. The doctor sought Mahavir Singh's help in shifting the patient to the government hospital at Amritsar where better medical facilities were available. One person was sent to Sarbjit Singh's residence. But in the meanwhile, the Waltona police station S.H.O. along with force came to the hospital and forcibly took away the patient. After two or three hours, according to Dang, the S.H.O. returned along with the dead body of Sarbjit Singh. The police asked the doctor to conduct a post-mortem on the body. The police then took away the body and cremated it without giving it to the relations of the Sikh youth.

Dang further revealed that Mahavir Singh sent telegrams to the President of India and chief justice of Punjab and Haryana high court as soon as the police took away the patient and informed the Indian authorities about this reprehensible incident. An all-party deputation later met the Sub Divisional Magistrate who could not get in touch with the Tarn Taran police chief. The S.D.M. and the political parties then brought the matter to the notice of D.I.G., Border Range, Amritsar. The deputationists even complained to the D.I.G. that the S.H.O. even could harm the C.P.I. secretary too.

Dang said that Sarbjit Singh was not involved in any violent activity although he may have permitted certain militants to stay at his house.

STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT OF BELGIUM,
OCTOBER 28, 1993

(By Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President,
Council of Khalistan)

Thank you Ladies and Gentlemen, Honorable Members of the Parliament.

I come to you today as the representative of Khalistan, the captive Sikh nation, to seek the support of the good people and Government of Belgium in the Sikhs struggle for freedom against the oppression of the Indian government.

Sikhs today are captives in their own homeland. Captives of an Indian government that does not allow us the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Captives of an Indian government that does not allow us the dignity of human birth. Captives of an Indian government which has killed over 110,000 Sikhs since 1984 alone.

On Wednesday, October 7, 1987, the Sikh nation declared its independence from India forming the sovereign country of Khalistan. The events leading up to our declaration of freedom are complex and span the history from 1947, when the Indian subcontinent won freedom from British rule, to the present. Let me say that the Sikh demand for Khalistan is not a reactionary one, nor the product of short-sighted wishful thinking. It is informed by 46 years of living under the tyranny of post-British India. I will give you a brief account of those events.

First, the Punjab is located in the north-west corner of present-day India, just east of Pakistan and South of Kashmir. It is the homeland of the world's 21 million Sikhs. It is the land of our history and sadly, in the past ten years, the killing fields of our brethren.

The Sikh nation took birth in the 15th century. As a nation, as well as a distinct faith and culture, the Sikh people grew to a formidable force in South Asia. The Sikhs ruled all of Punjab from 1765 to 1849 directly before the era of British colonial rule. Our reign extended well into present-day Pakistan and Kashmir, stopping at the Khyber Pass.

In the mid-19th century, British power and influence expanded on the Indian subcontinent. The British fought the famous Anglo-Sikh wars in order to conquer our homeland. Thus, let us remember that before the British conquered the Sikh nation in the mid 1800's, the Sikhs were recognized as a distinct, separate people, a sovereign nation with its own independent political system.

Remember, too, that the Sikh nation was the last nation on the Indian subcontinent to fall to British expansionism, and we were the first nation to raise the cry for freedom from British rule.

In 1947, when the subcontinent won its independence from British colonial rule, the British again recognized Sikh sovereignty by negotiating the transfer of power with three separate groups: the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs. The Muslims got Pakistan and the Hindus took India. The Sikhs, though they had ample opportunity, did not opt for a separate country. Instead we joined India with our homeland Punjab, conditioned upon the solemn assurances by Mohandas K. Gandhi and the first Prime Minister of India, Jawarahal, Nehru, that no constitution unacceptable to the Sikhs would be adopted.

Nehru told us "The Congress (party) assures the Sikhs that no solution in any future constitution (of India) will be acceptable to the Congress which does not give the Sikhs full satisfaction." And it was Mohandas Gandhi who said to our nation, "Take my word that if ever the Congress or I betray you, you will be justified to draw the sword as taught by (your) Guru Govind (Singh)." Honorable Members of Parliament, the Sikh nation looked upon these words as a contract, a sacred covenant between India and the Sikh nation. We never dreamed of betrayal.

Yet, despite such promises, India ratified its constitution in 1950 against the expressed disapproval of the Sikh nation. The Indian constitution was so inimical to Sikh interests that the Sikh representatives at the Constituent Assembly refused to sign the document. To this day, no Sikh leader has signed the Indian constitution. To this day the Sikh nation remains under the illegal occupation of the Indian government. To this day, the Sikh nation does not consider the Indian constitution worth the paper it is written on.

Since 1950, India has persistently pursued a policy designed to dispossess the Sikhs as a separate culture, religion and nation. For example, the Indian government refuses to recognize the Sikh faith as a distinct religion.

Furthermore, Punjab was not recognized as a linguistic state while the rest of India was organized on the basis of language in 1956. Finally, in 1966, ten years later, after prolonged agitations by the Sikh nation, Punjab was recognized as a linguistic state. However, many Punjabi speaking areas were fraudulently gerrymandered out of present Punjab when two new states of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were carried out of Punjab. Even the capital, Chandigarh, was taken away from Punjab and was reduced to the status of a union territory. This was all in an effort to diminish Sikh political power.

In addition, India has attempted to destroy Punjab's agricultural industry by illegally diverting 75% of its natural water resources to neighboring non-Sikhs states in direct violation of the riparian principle and of course without any compensation for Punjab.

Yet despite the second-class treatment Sikhs received after Indian independence, nothing could prepare us for the events of 1984. In June of 1984, the Indian government moved to silence the Sikhs once and for all. An all out military attack on the holiest of Sikhs shrines, the Golden Temple was ordered to be executed on a holy day when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi knew the Temple complex would be flooded with pilgrims. In addition to the Golden Temple, 38 other Sikh temples throughout Punjab were also attacked.

During the assault, a complete news blackout was ordered, and the killing began. Over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered. Ancient, irreplaceable original scriptures were destroyed. And the library containing original writings of the Sikh Gurus was completely annihilated.

Young Sikh boys were made to kneel before the military might of the Indian government. There they were given an ultimatum: renounce their faith or die. In at least one incident, Indian soldiers shot and killed over one hundred Sikh boys who had refused to forsake their faith. Young Sikh girls were raped. Hundreds of Sikhs at a time were crowded into rooms in the Golden Temple Complex designed to hold no more than 20 or 30 people; there they died of thirst or asphyxiation. To this day, the perpetrators of these crimes against humanity roam free in India.

Five months later Sikhs were made again to suffer the savagery of India. In November of 1984, after Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards in retaliation for her attack on the Golden Temple, 40,000 Sikhs fell victim to scathing Hindu mobs instigated to mass murder by the exhortations of high level Congress party politicians. In Delhi alone, 20,000 Sikhs lost their lives. Again, girls were raped and Sikhs indiscriminately murdered. Some Sikhs were doused with gasoline and burned alive, others were scalped and left to die.

For three days these riots blazed. The Home Minister at the time refused to call out the army. Instead, he allowed slogans like "Blood for Blood" to be aired on state controlled television, fanning the flames of chaos. And where is that Home Minister today? He occupies the most powerful seat in the Indian government. His name is Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

Distinguished members of the Parliament, I ask: How can the Sikh nation be expected to live under such conditions? Our holiest shrine can be attacked by the military, our heritage can be undermined as a matter of policy, tens of thousands of Sikhs at a time can be killed for being Sikhs. How can we be expected to remain under the rule of the Indian government?

I ask you to remember the names Sajjan Kumar and H.K.L. Bhagat, two Members of Parliament actively involved in Delhi riots violence against the Sikhs. Last month, *India Today*, reported on the Indian government's continued cover-up for these men. Even worse, the *Chandigarh Tribune* has reported that the Congress Party plans to nominate both men for the current Delhi Assembly elections.

This is nothing new. India has been getting away with such crimes for years. I come to you today that you may know the real India. That you may see the plight of the Sikh nation under Indian occupation. That you may see the justice in the cause for Sikh freedom and lend your support accordingly.

As I have mentioned, since 1984, over 110,000 Sikhs have been killed by Indian police, paramilitary forces, death squads and vigilante mobs. Asia Watch reports that "Virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured." Amnesty International calls India's violation of human rights "endemic." It has reported that "Torture is widespread . . . the most common methods of torture include hanging people from the ceiling and beating them . . . rolling iron or wooden bars across the thighs [and] beating the genitals." Amnesty has issued these reports despite not being allowed to investigate human rights violations in India since 1978.

I ask: What kind of "democracy" does not allow human rights groups to investigate human rights violations within its borders? Surely that "democracy" is nothing more than a hypocrisy.

According to the Movement Against Repression, at least 70,000 Sikhs currently languish in Indian prisons without charge or trial under draconian, repressive laws. These "laws" have been condemned as "disturbing" and "completely unacceptable" by the United Nations Human Rights Commissions for falling short of international standards for the protection of human rights. As I speak, 500,000 Indian troops patrol the Punjab in what can only be described as a brutal police state designed to deny Sikhs any last vestige of freedom or human dignity. And last week on October 20 most of the Sikh leaders were arrested and put in jail because they planned to lead a peaceful march to New Delhi in protest of the sacrilege of the Sikh holy scripture by the Indian police.

Though the result has always been increased oppression, the Sikh nation remains resolute in its October 7, 1987 declaration of a free and independent Khalistan. On April 13, 1993, despite the omni-present threat of death, Sikh leaders including Simranjit Singh Mann, President Akali Dal (Mann), Gurcharan Singh Tohra, President Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and other Sikh leaders, declared their support for an independent Sikh state through peaceful, non-violent means. Clear-

ly, we are united in our struggle for freedom. The Indian government must be made to understand that no amount of oppression will deny the Sikh nation its right to freedom.

Sikhs abroad are also helping to expose Indian government brutality and aid the struggle for the freedom of Khalistan. Due to our efforts, on October 1, 1993, President Bill Clinton signed into law a bill terminating 4.1 million dollars in U.S. aid to India in protest of its brutal denial of freedom and human rights against the Sikh nation. This is the first time ever Congress has voted to censure India for its violation of human rights.

Like the U.S. Congress, the Belgian Parliament must immediately cut aid to India for its human rights violations. Why should precious Belgian tax revenues go to nations which deny its citizens fundamental human rights?

Furthermore, on August 5, U.S. Congressman Pete Geren (D-TX) along with 12 other co-sponsors introduced House Concurrent Resolution 134 in the U.S. House of Representatives. The resolution recognizes Khalistan's right to self-determination and calls for a U.N.-sponsored plebiscite so Sikhs may "determine for themselves, under fair and peaceful conditions, their political future."

I hope the distinguished Members of Parliament see the far-sighted vision of the self-determination for Khalistan resolution. Self-determination is enshrined in Article One of the United Nations Charter. South Asia will continue to be a hotbed of instability until India's various nations can determine their own fate.

I am proud to announce that the self-determination for Khalistan resolution now has the wide support of sixteen co-sponsors. It is imperative that the Belgium Parliament take similar steps and introduce Khalistani self-determination legislation immediately. For the sake of peace, human rights, and the notion of "government by the people" it is only just that Belgium support the international recognized right to self-determination for the Sikh nation, Khalistan.

Please understand that India is a ill-conceived state, artificially combining many separate nations. Please look to the future. India will not hold together. It was never one nation and will not artificially remain as one country by the use of force. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of Sikhs in Khalistan, Christians in Nagaland, tribal peoples in Assam and Muslims in Kashmir have already died for their god-given right to freedom. They have been murdered by the Indian government simply for the sake of holding together a country that was never one nation, a country with 18 official languages.

In short, if hundreds of thousands of Indian army soldiers were not forcibly holding Khalistan, Nagaland, Assam and Kashmir, those nations would long be free of the supposed state of "India." India is nothing more than an artificial conglomerate of nations, held together by the nexus of oppression.

Belgium can also see the brutal oppression Sikhs face under the tyranny of the Indian government. Sikhs refugees seeking asylum here is a common experience. Sikhs escaping torture, Sikhs whose families have been murdered, whose lives have been destroyed come to Belgium seeking refuge in a country where they know freedom and human rights are respected. Remember, nobody knows the tyranny of the Indian masters, better than their Sikh slaves. I thank you Belgium for being a gracious host, but asylum is not the solution to the oppression of a nation. I ask Belgium to recognize the suffering of the

Sikhs under Indian rule. I ask Belgium to understand the justice of the struggle for Sikh freedom. And I ask Belgium to lend its support to the movement for Sikh freedom by extending diplomatic recognition for Khalistan immediately.

Diplomatic recognition of Khalistan by Belgium would go a long way in solving the human tragedy that is Punjab, Khalistan. Immediate diplomatic recognition would demonstrate to the world the long-term vision of the Belgian people and their concern for the fundamental right of all nations: freedom.

Belgium has always supported liberty, democracy, human rights, rule of law, justice and self-determination. Thus it is imperative that Belgium immediately extend full diplomatic recognition to the Sikh nation of Khalistan. Do not let the deaths of the Sikh people who have died and those who are currently dying to go in vain. The sooner you act, the sooner the bloodshed can end.

Today the Sikh nation turns to Belgium. India must receive the message that its misdeeds against the Sikhs are not going unnoticed by members of the international community or the Belgian people.

There are two paths for Belgium and the international community in regards to India. One is the status quo, where violence, agony, despair, and frustration continues to havoc India's shackled nations. The other is the road to peace and prosperity through freedom and self-determination. Clearly, morality, justice, and South Asian regional security demand Belgium to choose the second.

On behalf of the sovereign Sikh nation, I urge Belgium to support freedom for Khalistan by doing three things. First, extend full diplomatic recognition to Khalistan. Second, introduce legislation similar to the American legislation calling for a U.N.-sponsored plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan. Third, cut all monetary aid to India because of its human rights violations against its minorities.

In closing, the Sikhs are the kind of people who remember their friends. We ask for Belgium's support and hope that very soon the sovereign nation of Khalistan will have the opportunity to return the favor tenfold to the good people and government of Belgium. Thank you and God bless you.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY KUBO

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Harry Kubo of Parlier, CA, who has been chosen 1993 "Agriculturalist of the Year" for his longtime commitment to agriculture in Fresno County, CA. Mr. Kubo is being honored on November 18, 1993, during the AgFresno Farm and Equipment Exposition.

Harry Kubo is a well-known farming leader in the San Joaquin Valley, which is the richest agriculture-production region in the country. Twenty years ago he helped establish the Nisei Farmers League and has been the group's only president. The organization now has more than 1,000 farmer-members of all cultural backgrounds from throughout the valley.

Harry was born in 1922 in Sacramento, and he grew up and attended schools in the foothill country near here. He and his wife, Mary,

have two sons and three daughters. He farms 120 acres of grapes, trees, and row crops in partnership with his son Larry and his brother George.

Harry's involvement with agriculture has reached far beyond his own farm and the Nisei Farmers League. He is a past president of the Agricultural Action Committee and represented the United States on the Commission of the Californias.

He is the current president of the Farm Labor Alliance and of California Fresh Fruit Growers, which seeks better marketing of products grown in the San Joaquin Valley. He also is a member of the board of the Fresno City and County Chamber of Commerce. In addition, Harry is chief operating officer of Agricultural Exports of California [AG-CAL], which works to enhance the export of California farm products to the Pacific rim.

Harry served for 18 years as a trustee of the Parlier Unified School District. He is a current board member of the State Center Community College Foundation.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, please join me in congratulating Harry Kubo upon his being honored as 1993 "Agriculturalist of the Year."

TRIBUTE TO BERNARD KING

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize the achievements of Bernard King, one of the most prolific scorers in the history of the National Basketball Association. Bernard was born in Brooklyn, NY and attended Fort Hamilton High School. He attended the University of Tennessee and was drafted in the first round by the New Jersey Nets in 1977.

Bernard's accomplishments warrant notice because he symbolizes the capacity within each of us to overcome personal, professional, and physical adversity. On and off the basketball court Bernard King has achieved excellence and individual growth.

After a star-studded career at the University of Tennessee, Bernard established his mark in the NBA as the consummate small forward, playing for the New Jersey Nets, the New York Nets, and the Washington Bullets. He holds the New York Knicks scoring record of 60 points in one game at Madison Square Garden. And he is 1 of only 4 players to score 50 points in back-to-back games. Among his other notable achievements, he is a four-time All-Star and was voted the Most Valuable Player for the NBA in the 1983-84 season. In his illustrious career Bernard scored over 19,000 points and overcame a career-threatening knee injury. He is one of two NBA players to average 42 points in a playoff series.

However, there are a few qualities that set Bernard apart from some of his peers. He has unselfishly given of his time and resources to charitable causes such as the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, the Brooklyn School for Special Children, the Boys Club, and the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration, to name a few. Ber-

nard is also a world traveler and an aficionado of art and culture.

In a time when so many young athletes forget or discount their stature as role models, Bernard continues to exemplify a standard he set as a professional. He is an articulate, industrious, compassionate, and positive role model. I am honored and pleased to highlight the achievements of Bernard King. He is a rare individual whose noteworthy achievements on the basketball court are matched by his contributions in private life.

STATEMENT ON DESIGNATING THE BRIEN MCMAHON FEDERAL BUILDING

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce legislation today which would name the Federal courthouse in Bridgeport, CT, after a distinguished former member of the U.S. Senate, Senator Brien McMahon. A native of Norwalk, CT, Senator McMahon was first elected in 1944 and was reelected in 1950. His Senate career was tragically cut short by his untimely passing on July 28, 1952, at the age of 48.

A Senator for only 8 years, Senator McMahon nonetheless left his mark on our country. Perhaps no area is so identified with him as atomic energy. Brien McMahon was responsible for the McMahon Act, also known as the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. In 1948, he became chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, where he worked diligently to support the weapons program that would become the free world's security blanket for the next four decades.

But Brien McMahon's contributions extended far beyond atomic energy. He was the first Member of Congress to venture behind the Iron Curtain, where he negotiated an aid program with Marshall Tito, who had just broken with Stalin.

Senator McMahon was also a man of principle. He was one of the first Senators to challenge the activities of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. Senator McCarthy even went to Connecticut to campaign against Senator McMahon.

It is particularly appropriate to name a courthouse for Senator McMahon. Before being elected to the Senate, he had a distinguished legal career. A graduate of Yale Law School, he practiced law in Norwalk, CT, where he became a city court judge in 1933. Later that same year, he was appointed special assistant to U.S. Attorney General Cummings. In 1935, Senator McMahon was appointed Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, where he served for 4 years. For all these reasons, it would be fitting to honor Senator Brien McMahon by naming this Federal courthouse in his memory.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 915 Lafayette Boulevard in Bridgeport, Connecticut, shall be known and designated as the "Brien McMahon Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Brien McMahon Federal Building".

TRIBUTE TO DAVID W. HEINEMAN

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate David W. Heineman for earning the Boy Scouts of America Eagle Scout rank. David will be recognized for his achievement at a special Court of Honor ceremony on December 4.

David Heineman joined Troop 102 in 1989. Since then, he has held several positions of responsibility, from assistant patrol leader, to senior patrol leader. David has been inducted into the Scouts' honor campers group—the Order of the Arrow, and has helped staff the Brownsea Junior Leadership Training Camp.

David, like all other Eagle Scout candidates, was required to complete a community service project. He worked with the Fairview German Bilingual School to renovate the greenspace by the school's playground. The project involved new landscaping work which created additional play areas for children in the school and the surrounding community.

David Heineman also has been persevering to perform to the best of his abilities outside of Scouting. He is an honor student at St. Xavier High School, where he is a valued member of the freshman track and field, and the reserve cross-country teams.

I salute David on his accomplishment, as well as his parents and his Scout leaders whose support helped make it possible.

PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCING OF AFFORDABLE HOMES IN IDAHO

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. LaROCCO. Mr. Speaker, we all know, Federal, State, and local governments across the country are increasingly short on funds these days, and one of the areas that is often cut back, or neglected altogether, is affordable housing. But in Idaho, private sector businesses have found an answer to the dilemma of meeting the need for affordable housing when there isn't much left in the public coffers. In my State, some very creative people and the financial institutions they work for are taking a bold approach to help make sure that Idaho families of modest means can afford a decent dwelling.

This bold approach is called the Idaho Community Reinvestment Corporation [ICRC]

which was unveiled at a press conference with Governor Cecil Andrus in Boise last week. Although the name sounds technical, the idea behind it is actually fairly simple. Several Idaho banks and some savings and loans got together and pooled \$35 million to be used as a fund to finance the purchase, construction, rehabilitation, or refinancing of affordable multifamily apartment buildings. A key player in the home financing area, Fannie Mae, will buy mortgage loans made by the Idaho fund, thus replenishing the fund with cash that can then be lent out again. This will allow the \$35 million pool to revolve and thereby provide a continuing source of permanent financing at attractive interest rates.

The Idaho fund will offer long-term financing to address the affordable housing credit needs of Idaho, including projects with as few as two units in rural areas. Interest rates will be set slightly below the conventional market, which will enhance long-term affordable to low- and moderate-income households. The Idaho Housing Authority will work toward combining Federal, State, and local housing programs with the Idaho fund's unique mortgage financing to stimulate higher levels of affordable rental housing production.

The financial institutions involved deserve praise for their initiative. These include Bank of America, Farmers & Merchants State Bank, First Federal Bank of Idaho, FSB, First Interstate Bank of Idaho, N.A., First Security Bank of Idaho, N.A., Ireland Bank, Key Bank of Idaho, U.S. Bank of Idaho, Washington Federal Savings, and West One Bank, Idaho.

Edmund Keane, Jr., chief executive officer of Key Bank of Idaho was elected chair of the Idaho Fund board of directors. Creation of the organization was led by a task force of Idaho lenders headed by Keane, Mark Literas, manager of the commercial banking division of First Security Bank, and Michael Dunn, manager of real estate administration at West One Bank of Idaho. Mike and Mark have worked many, many hours to make ICRC a reality. This method of financing affordable housing should serve as a model for communities throughout the Nation.

I would like to acknowledge Connie Hogland, the executive director of Boise Neighborhood Housing Services. Connie played a key role in developing the relationship between the ICRC and Fannie Mae. Connie is a champion for lower-income families and has worked constantly for many years to make sure that these families and individuals have access to affordable housing.

Congratulations and thank you to the businesses which have stepped up the plate. This is a good idea whose time has come.

INTRODUCTION OF CODE OF CONDUCT ON ARMS TRANSFERS

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Georgia State Legislature I gave a controversial speech on the involvement of the United States in the gulf war. I believed then,

as I believe now, that American soldiers should not be victims of a short-sighted foreign policy that provides American support for corrupt and antidemocratic regimes.

That was cold war thinking—the support of dictators, so long as they were friendly to the United States and unfriendly to the Soviet Union. Well, the Soviet Union no longer exists. It is time to end the cold war thinking that has influenced so much of our policy on arms transfers.

The Children's Defense Fund has a wonderfully provocative poster that reads: "Last year we gave \$8 billion in military aid to countries our undereducated children can't even find on a map."

For the third year in a row, the United States retains the world championship in the arms dealing competition. Not only are we the No. 1 arms dealer in the world, but our sales exceed all other competitors combined.

Since the end of World War II, 40 million people have died in wars fought with conventional weapons.

Does selling these weapons make the world a safer place?

Does military aid and arms sales promote stability and economic progress in the developing world?

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency estimates that each year about \$1 trillion is spent on armed forces around the world. A staggering \$200 billion of this is spent by developing countries, which is equal to about four times all the bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance they receive.

The arms race taking place in the Third World drains badly needed funds from infrastructure development, social spending, and business investment. Regional competitors strive to keep parity with one another. Sadly, the weapons are as likely to be turned on domestic populations as historic regional enemies.

We simply can not afford the arms sale frenzy in which we have been engaged. Our children cannot afford it. The children of the developing world cannot afford it.

For years we sold weapons to dictators and provided military training for their officers. We armed the Shah of Iran, we armed Iraq, we armed Panama, we armed Somalia and we armed Haiti. We continue to pay for these sales with American tax dollars and American lives.

There are presently some restraints on the arms trade. But the failures of the present regimen are all too apparent. In Haiti, the military that has overturned the elected government of President Aristide and scorned the Governor's Island accord is comprised of an officer corps trained in America.

At the very least, American arms should not be sold and U.S. military training should not be provided to governments that oppose American principles.

The United States has led the effort to establish the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and this is an important achievement. The United States has engaged in negotiations to reduce the arms trade in volatile regions of the world. The Foreign Affairs Committee, on which I serve, has eliminated many of the earmarks for military aid to countries that abuse human rights and reduced security assistance. These are important actions.

Despite these efforts, the arms trade continues at an alarming level. Something more is needed to reduce the global trade in conventional arms.

The legislation I introduce today will establish a code of conduct for arms sales and transfers. An identical bill is being introduced by my Senate colleague, Senator MARK HATFIELD. I believe that this is a sensible approach that will increase the chances that we will at least think about what we are doing—to ourselves, to our children, to the world.

Essentially, the legislation would prohibit U.S. military assistance and arms transfers to foreign governments that are undemocratic, do not adequately protect human rights, are engaged in acts of armed aggression, or are not fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, unless the Congress acted to approve such a sale or transfer.

Change is always difficult. There are many interests that view arms as export products. I believe we must export products that reflect the American ideal of prosperity and the good life of all our neighbors wish to share.

A tremendous grassroots effort is already underway, and I am pleased to include in the RECORD a listing of religious, international development, human rights, and economic conversion groups who have endorsed the code of conduct campaign. I thank them for all their efforts, which have been crucial to the development of this legislation. The work of these citizen groups represents the best of our vital democracy.

We must end the U.S. role in promoting the global arms trade. Otherwise we will not be able to accomplish the most important jobs ahead of us—investing in our children's health and education, making sure we all have jobs and homes, making sure we have a global economy that is growing and producing markets for American products—and that every country on the map will be one that every child in America can identify.

I urge my colleagues to lend their name to this important effort.

CODE OF CONDUCT CoSPONSOR LIST

Alliance for Child Survival.
Americans for Democratic Action.
Africa Faith and Justice Network.
Bread for the World.
British American Security Information Council.
Center for Defense Information.
Center for Development of International Law.
Center for Economic Conversion.
Church of the Brethren, Washington Office.
Committee for National Security.
Council for A Livable World.
Development-GAP.
Federation of American Scientists.
Foreign Bases Project.
Friends Committee on National Legislation.
Fund for Peace.
Fund for New Priorities in America.
Human Rights Watch.
Institute for Food and Development Policy (Food First).
Institute for Policy Studies (Global Economy Program).
International Human Rights Law Group.
Jesuit Social Ministries.
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office.
Mennonite Central Committee.

National Commission on Economic Conversion and Disarmament.
National Council of Churches.
NETWORK: A Catholic Social Justice Lobby.
Peace Action.
Peace Dividend Campaign (Rockland County, NY).
Psychologists for Social Responsibility.
Physicians for Social Responsibility.
Project on Demilitarization and Democracy.
RESULTS.
20/20 Vision National Project.
United Church of Christ.
Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations.
United Methodists Church (General Board of Church and Society).
Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation.
Westchester People's Action Coalition.
Women Against Military Madness.
Women's Action for New Directions.
Women Strike for Peace.
World Policy Institute.

ROUTE TO PEACE IN KASHMIR

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the less fortunate remarks ever uttered by a statesman was spoken by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain when he said of Hitler's takeover of Czechoslovakia that it was "a controversy among people in a far-off land of whom we know nothing." This has become the classic statement of geopolitical shortsightedness.

We now live in a world of instant communication and travel at supersonic speeds, so in a sense there aren't any far-off lands. While we must be wise and prudent in our foreign policy, and always put our own Nation's interests and values first, we cannot ignore events in distant lands that involve those interests and values, even in what at first might seem to be a peripheral fashion.

These thoughts occurred to me when I read "Route to Peace in Kashmir" in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor. The author, Sumit Ganguly, says it is imperative for "Indians, Pakistanis, and Kashmiri militants" to open talks "about fashioning medium- to long-term strategies to end seemingly endemic conflict."

I believe that it is in our national interests and reflective of our national values that charges of human rights abuses in Kashmir be examined and that the interested parties themselves attempt to fashion a peaceful, fair and just solution to long-standing problems. Making a definitive judgment on the various rights and wrongs of the complex situation in Kashmir demands time and patience and understanding. But allegations of human rights abuses, wherever they occur, deserve even-handed investigations. Most importantly, the solution to these grave problems of this part of the world must come from the people directly involved.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "Route to Peace in Kashmir", by Sumit Ganguly, the Christian Science Monitor, Wednesday, November 17, 1993.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 17, 1993]

ROUTE TO PEACE IN KASHMIR

(By Sumit Ganguly)

The standoff, finally ended, between India's security forces and certain Kashmiri Islamic militants at the Hazaratbal mosque in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, presents an interesting irony.

In December 1964 miscreants broke into the same mosque and stole the Mo-e-Mogdas, a relic of the Prophet Muhammad. Yet though riots followed in Srinagar and elsewhere in northern India in the wake of the theft, Kashmiris remained loyal Indian citizens. Pakistan's efforts to woo them failed miserably. Today, however, Islamic militants holed up in the mosque have significant support among Kashmiris; indeed autonomist and even separatist sentiments are widespread in the Kashmir Valley.

It is imperative that Indians, Pakistanis, and the Kashmiri militants open talks about fashioning medium- to long-term strategies to end seemingly endemic conflict. Failure to do so will result in the loss of more blood and treasure, perhaps leading to another Indo-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir.

The 1964 events at the Hazaratbal mosque contain lessons for the current crisis. Agents of the Indian Intelligence Bureau, in cooperation with the local Kashmiri police, were able to track down the perpetrators and restore the holy relic to the shrine. Meanwhile, riots broke out throughout the valley, as well as in a number of India's cities. On the other side of the Kashmir border, President Ayub Khan and other leaders of the Pakistani military mistakenly construed the disturbances in Kashmir as indicating support for Pakistani intervention. Accordingly, in the summer of 1965, they sent lightly armed Pakistani troops disguised as local tribesmen to wreak havoc in the valley.

Although some Kashmiris may have been disaffected with Indian rule, most remained loyal Indian citizens and turned in the infiltrators to the authorities. Despite the failure of this plan, war erupted between India and Pakistan in September 1965. The limitations of firepower, a US arms embargo, and Soviet mediation helped to end this conflict.

Today neither Indians nor Pakistanis actively contemplate starting another war. Nevertheless, two factors increase the threat of conflict. First, segments of the Kashmiri militants, particularly the *Hezb-ul-Mujahideen*, have strong allegiance to Pakistan. Second, considerable uncertainty exists about military doctrines in India and Pakistan. Cut off from their cold-war patrons, the military machines of both sides are in a state of flux. The situation in the region is uncertain.

Before the larger issue of Indo-Pakistani relations can be addressed, certain steps need to be taken to defuse the insurgency in Kashmir.

The Indian government needs to significantly alter its current counter-insurgency operations. The harsh "mailed fist" strategy that it adopted in dealing with the militants in the Punjab is inapplicable to Kashmir. In Punjab, deep-seated disaffection with Indian rule and support for an independent state of Khalistan was limited to a minority of the Sikh population. In the Kashmir Valley, however, the vast majority of people have some grievances against the Indian state. Unbridled police brutality only adds to the reservoir of disenchantment.

Persistent charges of torture and other human rights violations on the part of security forces need to be investigated and acted upon.

The government should consider offering an unconditional amnesty to the militants in exchange for a cease-fire for a specified period of time. During the cease-fire, serious negotiations can be started with the militants.

The government should move to restore Article 370 of the Indian Constitution to its original strength. Among other matters, Article 370 prohibits non-Kashmiris from purchasing land in Kashmir. Any restoration effort will generate considerable hostility on the part of the militant Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party. Nevertheless, their claim that the Muslims of Kashmir have been "pampered" is essentially without merit.

India should offer to hold an election in Kashmir in the presence of international observers. Non-governmental organizations from the United States and other nations can make a useful contribution to this end.

India needs to take advantage of the opportunity provided by the change in government in Islamabad to renew talks with Pakistan. In this regard too, the US can play a useful role. It can continue its pressure on Pakistan to cease support to the insurgents. Simultaneously, it can prod India to investigate charges of human rights violations and begin a meaningful set of negotiations with the militants.

None of these actions will be easy or popular for the weak regime of Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. But maintaining the current strategy in Kashmir will restore neither law nor order. Instead, at best, India will continue to lurch from one crisis to another. At worst, the subcontinent may witness yet another costly war over Kashmir.

A LEGITIMATE WAITING PERIOD

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, this summer, the Census Bureau released a study which shows that single mothers were becoming more frequent among all races and income groups in American society. In a 10-year period from 1982 to 1992, the percentage of unwed mothers with at least 1 year of college education jumped from 5.5 to 11.3 percent. During the same period, single mothers with at least a high school diploma went from 17.2 to 32.5 percent. The most troubling statistic showed that over two-thirds, 67 percent, of children born to black women were illegitimate.

We saw during the last national election that national attention was focused on the single parent family. Unfortunately, there was more rhetoric than reality in the debate. What the majority of popular media failed to recognize was the potential for trouble among the children born to single mothers. Although Vice President Quayle attempted to discuss this fact, he was immediately vilified among the media elite for this insensitivity.

William F. Buckley Jr., writing it in the Washington Times, explains the findings of Prof. James Q. Wilson's book, "The Moral Sense." Mr. Wilson's research points out the problems typical of boys and girls who are raised from birth in families without fathers. The problem Mr. Wilson, Mr. Buckley, and Mr. Quayle are addressing is one of a lack of

commitment. I would like to suggest that the only waiting period that the Nation should consider is one for parenthood.

I have included Mr. Buckley's column for the RECORD and I would like to commend it to your attention.

WHEN IT'S TIME TO SAY: "NO YOU DON'T"

(By William Buckley, Jr.)

It is increasingly recognized that the most readily identifiable tragedy in modern life is the illegitimate child. This advent, which was once a phenomenon, is becoming not merely commonplace, but overwhelming.

Although in the last 30 years illegitimate births among whites have tripled (to 19 percent), among blacks they are 65 percent: i.e., a majority. What then happens we also know: an extraordinary (600 percent) rise in crime, illiteracy, poverty and drug addiction.

Since everybody knows about the birds and the bees, we are prepared to reason with reference to the necessary antecedent event, which is sexual congress. And we are entitled to ask: What, other than sex education (in New York, we've had sex education for 25 years, with zero deterrent effect), is society supposed to do about single parenthood?

Professor James Q. Wilson's resoundingly important book, "The Moral Sense," sets out to discuss modern concerns after postulating that human beings are in fact born with a sense of morality. Children do not have to be taught that they should not steal or hit other children or cause suffering. They know this intuitively, even if they do not abide by their intuitive codes.

He reports on one study: "By the time the children entered the third grade, those who lived with their mothers alone were the worst off in terms of their socialization. After 10 years, the boys who had grown up in mother-only families * * * reported more delinquencies, regardless of family income, than those who had grown up in families with multiple adults, especially a father."

This, then, happens when there is a broken marriage, or no marriage at all. And this isn't just a Western peculiarity: "In virtually every society, the family is defined by marriage; that is, by a publicly announced contract that makes legitimate the sexual union of a man and a woman. Even in societies where men and women have relatively unrestricted sexual access to one another beginning at an early age, marriage is still the basis for family formation. It is desired by the partners and expected by society.

"Marriage, in short, is not simply a way of legitimizing sex, and so it cannot be dispensed with just because sexual activity need not be made legitimate. Marriage exists because people must take responsibilities for child care and assume economic obligations. Marriage, and thus the family that it defines, is a commitment."

Well, then, is there a role for society in reinforcing that commitment? Here the renowned professor reframes the question by asking: What do the American people want? And he answers it:

"They want our leaders, the media, television programs, and motion pictures to take their side in the war over what the family is. It is not one of several alternative lifestyles; it is not an arena in which rights are negotiated; it is not an old-fashioned and reactionary barrier to a promiscuous sex life; it is not a set of cost-benefit calculations. It is a commitment."

And what do you do to people who do not make or live up to a commitment? Well, of course, social recourses vary. You can hang

them (if they do not live up to their commitment not to murder their neighbor), or you can sue them (if they do not live up to their commitment to honor their contract)—or you can register your disapproval in other ways. My guess is that, to give the above a little flesh-and-blood incarnation, David Duke does not have a wide variety of estimable friends who approve his Nazi-worship.

But traveling along the line of how do we express our disapproval, how do we do it to Hollywood stars, some of whom could not apparently care less whether their child has a resident father? How do we handle the Hollywood star for whom marriage is manifestly something less than a commitment?

Take Elizabeth Taylor. At her eighth wedding a couple of years ago, it would be fair to say the tons of money shelled out by People magazine to get inside access to the festivities registered a popular curiosity about the event that was never confused with popular disgust over someone for whom marriage is a commitment made about as solemnly as tomorrow morning's promise to ease up on the booze for a day or two.

But what is Mr. Wilson suggesting we do about the media and the motion pictures and the television programs, to lessen their enthusiasm for the lifestyle of Murphy Brown? Mr. Wilson, who is a warm and generous man, believes that those who in exchange for a night out on the town breed children who will not grow up with two parents should be scorned by their neighbors as selfish, irresponsible reprobates.

Does that summon the image of a censorious age? Censoriousness is not good. But there is a great deal going on that is properly censured.

DETOUR IN LIFE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the record a September 18 item published in the Indianapolis Star.

In the play, "Laura," Waldo Lydecker, national newspaper columnist, speaks harshly in the presence of the heroine. And she expresses her bewilderment inasmuch, she says, as he writes so sentimentally in his column. The writer replies, "Sentiment comes easily at \$5 a word (adjusted for inflation)."

I didn't believe a word of it. Eloquence is nine parts heart and one part skill.

Writing doesn't and can't get any better than what follows.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Sept. 18, 1993]

NEW GRAD PAYS OFF AN OLD DEBT

(By Joe Gelarden)

Dear Dad, I finally did it. I really did.

A couple of weeks ago, I put on a black robe and a silly hat and marched up on a stage, and the university president handed me a diploma that said I was a college graduate. He congratulated me.

And my wife and kids and grandson cheered.

It only took 34 years.

Not bad, eh?

Actually, as you remember, Dad, things got sort of mixed up in the 1960's. And those of us in college at that time were faced with a whole lot of choices that other generations didn't know existed. A lot of the choices led

to disaster. And you remember that I made a career of making wrong turns.

You just said; "Hang in there."

A DETOUR IN LIFE

And after they told me you had died, I tried to follow your advice, or I sort of tried to follow it. But I really didn't do very well.

Except for your admonition: "Don't let your grades get in the way of your education."

Well, I like that one, and didn't.

So somewhere in the middle of my third senior year, I left school; it was not long before Uncle Sam sent me a note and a ticket to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego. It seems Mr. Nixon wanted to broaden my learning experience, and he suggested some world travel.

For the next two years, two months and 10 days, I was a member of a group that called itself Uncle Sam's Misguided Children. For the most part, they had me cleaning and polishing things and filling things and swating things and itching and being generally uncomfortable. I got real good at standing in line.

Then they sent me home and said thanks.

And I met this girl and we got married, and suddenly I was a husband and a father and had (and wanted) to do things for others, like buy groceries and pay the rent and coach Little League and play Scoutmaster and provide hugs and pretend to be a grownup.

And things went along pretty well until last December when this old judge died, and they buried him on your birthday, I remembered that I had made you a promise. A promise that I had forgotten or ignored.

WHY DO IT?

"Look, stupid, What does it matter? You have a job and are sort of respected, and they are not going to give you a raise if you finish." I argued with myself.

"But what about the promise to Dad?" I asked. And the question gnawed at me at night when I was alone on my side of the bed.

So, I wrote the little college in Cleveland, and the dean said if I was serious I could come back for a compressed summer session. I called my old roommate, and he offered to put me up in his attic for three weeks. I went back to school and got two A's, the first of my career.

And the dean said I could write a paper for the last two credit hours, and I did that, too.

So last Friday, my bride and the kids (and one perfect grandson) and the neighbors and my old roommate and his bride went over to John Carroll University on Cleveland's east side. They watched me walk up on the stage. And they cheered.

And I looked up at the audience and saw all the strangers sitting there.

But, Dad, as I sat down on the folding chair, all I could think of was you.

And of promises made. And finally, promises kept.

Your son,
Joe.

REINVENTING AID

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, we are all concerned over the quality of government. The Clinton administration is attempting to address this problem through "Reinventing Government," led by Vice-President AL GORE.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been seeking to improve U.S. foreign assistance programs and policies through its 4-year odyssey to secure enactment of a rewrite of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The Clinton administration has accepted that challenge and soon will send to the Congress a draft bill.

As part of the effort to reform U.S. foreign assistance, Brian Atwood, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, has offered AID as a test case for reinventing government. He has been taking steps administratively to reorganize AID, revise its operating procedures, and streamline and reduce staffing.

To keep members apprised of the steps that are being taken to "reinvent AID," I insert the following letter from Brian Atwood enumerating the steps which he has taken to reform AID:

U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
November 10, 1993.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN, I am writing to update you on the progress we are making at the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in reforming our development program to meet the challenges of the post-Cold War era.

On October 1, 1993, we released the final version of our reorganization plan. The result is a streamlined internal structure that eliminates unnecessary layers of administration and mandates interdependence and communication. Eight bureaus have been consolidated into four, and lines of authority have been clarified and simplified.

We now are in the process of "right-sizing" our offices, bureaus, and missions to ensure that their human and financial resources are appropriate in quantity and quality to the scope of their work. This process emphasizes the insights of the people of the Agency and the Vice-President's National Performance Review. We expect that this phase will be completed by January 15, 1994. By that time, we expect to have in place a new internal organizational structure for each bureau and office.

We have developed a plan to close and consolidate some 20 missions. This reduction will enable USAID to better concentrate its operating resources and personnel. As I have stated on many occasions, USAID must work where we can be effective. It is time now to acknowledge our successes in certain nations and reduce our presence. In other countries where governments have failed to involve themselves in the development process or to permit the participation of their own citizens in the development process, we will reallocate resources.

With your assistance the Administration is developing a proposal for a new Foreign Assistance Act, which will be provided to you for further consultation prior to adjournment. It would replace the FAA of 1961, a Cold War relic, and would redefine USAID and foreign assistance to meet the needs of the post-Cold War environment. We look forward to working closely with you to craft legislation that will meet this challenge.

We are in the final stages of developing strategies to implement our mandate of sustainable development. They have been widely circulated for comment and the private voluntary community has participated in the drafting process. The reaction to the draft papers has been positive, and the PVO

community has been especially appreciative of our decision to engage and consult with them on this and other matters.

You have already received a draft of a strategic overview paper. We plan to provide the final version of this paper to you, along with the details of our strategic vision on the five issues that are critical to sustainable development: Population and Health, the Environment, Democracy, Broad-based Economic Growth, and Providing Humanitarian Assistance and Aiding Post-Crisis Transitions.

These strategies will enable us to establish unambiguous goals and judge whether we are achieving them in our aid programs. They will guide our missions and encourage closer collaboration with other donor agencies, including multilateral institutions. Subsequently, the new Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) will develop implementation papers to apply the principles of the strategy papers to our programs and missions. These documents will translate the strategies into specific operational approaches that build indigenous capacity, empower people, and involve the recipients of aid in the design of programs that are intended to benefit them. PPC has also circulated a paper entitled "Enhancing A.I.D.'s Ability to Manage for Results" which describes a new system that will be introduced early next year.

I currently am reviewing a report to me on reforming our procurement and contracting system. We intend to implement new and simplified procedures that will encourage broader participation in our programs. We are also developing policies to prevent potential conflicts of interest in our procurement process. We believe that reform of these systems will help us minimize waste and eliminate profiteering and other contracting abuses.

In recent weeks, I have traveled to a number of cities throughout the United States, including St. Louis, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Detroit. I have met with community leaders and newspaper editorial boards, discussing the contribution USAID makes to America's domestic interests, as well as our efforts to reform the Agency. I have found that our efforts are appreciated, and that there is considerable regard for the value of an effective program of foreign assistance. I have been much encouraged by this, and believe that our continued progress will enhance popular support for reform in the months ahead.

I continue to attach the highest priority to communication with the Congress, and I hope the level of contact during these changes is evidence of that commitment. I want to expand the consultation process, because I am convinced that we must achieve as broad a consensus as possible if we are to succeed. I very much appreciate your continued interest and support.

Sincerely,

J. BRIAN ATWOOD.

KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to bring to light all the facts in the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service agent Joseph

Occhipinti, I submit into the RECORD additional key evidence in this case.

CONFLICT OF INTERSTATE/APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY

1. In 1988/9 officer Occhipinti spearheaded two investigations implicating a Dominican Drug Lord and a former U.S. Attorney in drug trafficking activity and official corruption. The assigned prosecutor was Jeh Johnson who suspiciously closed down one of these investigations, "Project Esquire". Due to the nexus of these investigations to "Project Bodega" and the apparent conflict of interest, AUSA Johnson should have excused himself from prosecuting officer Occhipinti.

2. AUSA Jeh Johnson publicly admitted that he was the former law clerk and close family associate of the presiding trial judge, Constance Motley. This caused a perception of impropriety which was prejudicial to the defendant's case. It should be noted that there were a number of ex-parte communications with the trial judge evidencing said conflict of interest.

3. The official court interpreter at trial, Dalia Fernandez, was utilized by the US Attorney's Office during the course of their criminal investigation, Grand Jury proceeding, and pre trial preparation. These activities included interviewing the complainants and other witnesses in the field. In addition to performing the above mentioned services for the prosecution, she also testified as an expert prosecution witness against officer Occhipinti. I requested the judge to allow me to be present at the counsels table to monitor possible interpretation problems. My request was denied after I was served with a trial subpoena by the prosecution. They made me one of their witnesses, effectively removing me from court proceedings. I was never called to testify.

Many Hispanics attending court reported that there were incorrect translations, which we found highly suspect. While testifying, Ms. Fernandez admitted being personally involved in the prosecutions case, clearly a conflict of interest.

4. Jim Scherin, an agent on contract to the US Attorney's Office and a board member of the Federal Agents PBA, intentionally spread lies and rumors among the membership. He said that there were tapes made by the government allegedly showing officer Occhipinti's guilt. It should be noted that no such tapes ever existed or where turned over to the defense. This agent for the US Attorney's Office, after officer Occhipinti's indictment, intentionally and illegally attended a private PBA meeting where officer Occhipinti discussed his defense strategy. Officer Occhipinti was the President of the organization.

MISUSE OF THE GRAND JURY SUBPOENA PROCESS

1. The prosecutors subsequent to the Grand Jury indictment issued a variety of subpoenas to the IRS and various institutions regarding officer Occhipinti's income and finances. The prosecutor alleged on the trial record that issuance of said subpoenas were in connection with another investigation, which was blatantly false. The basis for this belief were statements made by the IRS case agent, which clearly showed that there was only one investigation.

INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION TO THE COURT REGARDING MATERIAL FACTS

1. At officer Occhipinti's arraignment, AUSA Johnson made false representations to

the court regarding the law enforcement accomplishments of "Project Bodega." In essence, he stated that no arrest of illegal aliens or defendant convictions occurred in the enumerated counts of the indictment. In addition, AUSA Johnson reported to the court that officer Occhipinti willfully removed wall panels and floor boards causing physical damage in his searches. He failed to mention to the court that numerous arrests, both criminal and administrative, were made. In addition, behind the damaged wall panels and floor boards were voluminous amounts of hidden contraband. In addition to the voluminous amount of contraband and evidence of criminal activity found there, a "Safehouse" harboring undocumented Mexican aliens was also discovered. We believe that similar false representations and willful omissions were made to the Grand Jury in order to obtain an indictment against officer Occhipinti.

2. One of the enumerated counts in the indictment for which officer Occhipinti was convicted involved his obtaining an oral consent to search in connection with Project Kuala-Lampur. The prosecution told the jury in essence that no consent could have been given since the madam of the house of prostitution did not speak English. Post trial evidence revealed that a high ranking NYPD Internal Affairs Officer had consentually monitored the conversation with the madam, who was speaking to officer Occhipinti in English. That information was told to prosecutors one week before trial. Nevertheless, the prosecution disregarded the truth and misled the jury.

DIEGO RIVERA: AN ARTIST AND A STATESMAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of the most innovative artists of the twentieth century, an artist who has brought together people of all ages and nationalities in admiration of his work.

Diego Rivera was an artist and a statesman, giving ordinary people an insight into his own Mexican culture as well as other cultures, both within and between national borders. His works depict the range of cultures on our continent, from Alaska to South America, blended into one scene, united in "the same urge but in a different form of expression," as the artist put it.

Since the height of his career in the 1930's, Diego Rivera's work has been some of the most sought after in the United States. In addition to numerous commissions for easel paintings, he received several commissions for murals in San Francisco and was given a one-person exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Also, he decorated the central court of the Detroit Institute of Arts, was invited by General Motors to create murals at the Chicago World's Fair, and painted murals at Rockefeller Center and the New Workers School in New York.

How blessed we are, then, to have the largest work by Diego Rivera outside Mexico hanging in the College Theatre of the San Francisco Community College District.

Diego Rivera's mural "Pan American Unity" was created in 1940 and placed in the College Theatre in 1962 where it has delighted faculty and staff as well as thousands of visitors from the community and around the world since then.

A new College Library is to be constructed over the next 2 years where a new work by living artists will reflect the concerns of society in the 1990's as Rivera's work did in the 1940's. Rivera's "Pan American Unity" shall remain in the College Theatre, which will be renamed the Diego Rivera Theatre and refurbished to accord it the honor it rightfully deserves.

I applaud the San Francisco Community College District for this ambitious and worthwhile project to keep alive Diego Rivera's dream of "Pan American Unity."

TRIBUTE TO MARTY GLICKMAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a talented athlete and sports broadcaster, Mr. Marty Glickman. A native of Brooklyn, Marty was a pacesetter in a number of athletic fields. He chose to follow his variety of athletic interests by becoming one of our Nation's most recognized and respected sports announcers on television and radio.

After graduating from James Madison High School, Marty excelled in sports. He played both football and basketball at Syracuse University. He later played professional football for the Jersey City Giants. Marty graduated from Syracuse University in 1949, earning his bachelor of science degree in political science. He proceeded to the U.S. Marine Corps where he advanced to become a first lieutenant. He was released with an honorable discharge in 1946.

As a renowned broadcaster, Mr. Glickman has covered the New York Giants, Ivy League football, and the annual Rose Bowl Game. In baseball he has announced games for the Brooklyn Dodgers and N.Y. Yankees. For 7 years he was the coach of NBC Football announcers, and for 3 more years he was the coach of Madison Square Garden's Network sports announcers. He is also credited with broadcasting basketball, volleyball, water polo, lacrosse, skiing, and tennis events.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I rise today to honor Mr. Marty Glickman for his outstanding achievements.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HISPANIC CONCERNS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize the Fifth Annual Conference on Hispanic Concerns, presented by the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating

Council. The conference will be held on Saturday, November 20, 1993, and it will feature education and related educational opportunities.

The Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council is composed of leaders from over 40 different Hispanic organizations. A common characteristic of these Hispanic leaders is their commitment to improve the standard of living for northwest Indiana residents, and in particular, that of the Hispanic community. Council president, Mr. Benjamin T. Luna, has exhibited exemplary leadership and virtuosity in his management of the organization.

Education and the promotion of financial aid awareness will be the primary focus of the Fifth Annual Conference on Hispanic Concerns. As education has become an issue of prominence throughout the country, northwest Indiana has made valiant efforts to increase the participation of its youth in diverse educational activities. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize two distinguished educators from northwest Indiana: Chancellor Hilda Richards, of Indiana University Northwest, and Chancellor James Yackel, of Purdue University Calumet. At the conference, they will address issues of cultural diversity in higher education, as well as the importance of leadership in ethnic communities.

I commend the efforts of these three outstanding proponents of educational excellence and the Hispanic community for their commitment to strengthening the link between the multicultural youth of northwest Indiana and education.

TRIBUTE TO EPWORTH UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ON ITS 91ST ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Epworth United Methodist Church, which on Sunday, November 21, 1993, will celebrate its 91st anniversary.

Epworth United Methodist Church is a small, close-knit church located in the heart of the South Bronx. Under the leadership of its pastor, Rev. St. Clair Moore, this venerable church continues to serve as a center of grace and charity in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the clergy and congregation of Epworth United Methodist Church on its 91st anniversary.

FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO CLINIC ENTRANCES ACT OPPOSED

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act. This bill unfairly singles out and harshly punishes citizens engaged in peaceful civil disobedience.

Civil disobedience by its very definition is unlawful. However, it is deeply rooted in our civilization and tradition. Civil disobedience has been used in the past to overturn unjust laws. Examples include the civil rights activists led by Dr. Martin Luther King, and the Indian nationalist movement led by Gandhi. We respect the motivation behind these protests. We recognize that sometimes people are so strongly bound by their philosophical, religious, or moral principles that they are driven to use unlawful but nonviolent means to protest. This act violates that tradition.

As I have followed this debate, I am struck that the Members who are supporting this bill are the very same Members who have so strongly supported Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement. Would these Members have opposed Rosa Parks or those young men and women sitting at the Woolworth's lunch counter? Of course not. We recognized and supported their protest grounded in moral, ethical, and constitutional rights.

I have heard arguments that this issue is completely different from the civil rights movement. Martin Luther King and his followers were trying to secure their legal rights while the pro-life movement is about denying abortion-seeking women their legal right. But that is not where the motivation of the pro-life movement stands. Just like civil rights proponents, pro-life proponents are trying to secure moral, ethical, and constitutional rights—the rights of the unborn.

I find it disturbing that this bill so entirely fails to differentiate between peaceful civil disobedience and violent criminal activity. I do not condone criminal behavior of any kind and I will always advocate swift, severe punishment for those who engage in such activities. However, I recognize that there is a real and fundamental difference between violent criminal actions and peaceful, nonviolent protest.

This poorly drafted bill would apply the same laws and punishment to a peaceful protestor as it would a violent offender. A young mother whose deep moral and religious principles motivate her fight for the unborn by passively sitting in front of an abortion clinic entrance could be imprisoned for a year and fined \$100,000. Her second offense could send her to jail for 3 years and fined \$250,000. We certainly can't equate her action with the actions of a violent protestor who hurls rocks through abortion clinic windows. But this bill does just that.

I am also deeply troubled that this bill violates equal protection under the law by so unfairly singling out one activist group. Many other groups or organizations use blockades and civil disobedience to promote their cause. For instance, consider labor union strikes. When factories hire alternate workers in response to a labor strike, striking workers will physically block access to the factory entrance. Strikers are preventing an individual from accessing their workplace, keeping an individual from earning a living for their family. If proponents of this bill are truly concerned, why isn't labor prevented from blocking access to a factory entrance thereby denying a person from their right?

We won't even be allowed to consider this issue because a Republican amendment defeated in committee was not made in order

under the rule. By denying consideration of this amendment on the House floor, it's clear that bill proponents aren't really concerned about securing free access. Otherwise, labor and other groups that use similar methods would have been included. Bill proponents are just using this issue to promote their own personal agenda and opposition to the pro-life movement.

The violence that has been perpetuated at abortion clinics is a serious matter and must be quelled. However, this so-called Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances tries to address that troubling issue with callous disregard for the rights of abortion protestors. I am concerned that this bill sets a dangerous precedent by infringing on one group's right to peaceful protest. Even when I am deeply divided against another's opinion, I will always support and respect their motivation and right to express that opinion in a peaceful manner. I only wish all of my colleagues could feel the same.

TRIBUTE TO DR. STEPHEN
KOLLINS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Nevadan, Dr. Stephen Kollins. Dr. Kollins is a leader among medical professionals in southern Nevada. In addition to a successful practice, Steve Kollins enjoys medical teaching and is an associate clinical professor at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. He has published several book chapters and scientific papers.

He joined desert radiologists in 1978 and has helped shape the growth of the practice into Nevada's largest diagnostic radiology and radiation oncology group practice. He shares clinical responsibility with his associates in a very innovative medical imaging practice at University Medical Center in southern Nevada, Desert Springs Hospital and in the group's affiliated offices. He has also served as department director for the radiology department at Southwest Medical Associates since 1985.

Dr. Kollins is an impassioned advocate for children. His efforts linked University Medical Center with the Children's Miracle Network Telethon. To date, over \$2.2 million has been raised to support pediatrics at that overburdened medical facility.

Steve Kollins is a pillar of the Jewish-American community. He is a past president of Congregation Ner Tamid and has served on its board of directors since 1982. He is first vice president of the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas. He was instrumental in the creation of the federation's central offices and combining the offices of major public service organizations together, such as the Jewish Family Service Agency and B'nai B'rith.

Steve is blessed with three children: Michael, Lisa, and Judy.

Most recently, Dr. Kollins has been named "Man of the Year" by Hadassah in southern Nevada. I ask my colleagues to join me and the men and women of Hadassah in honoring a great man, and my friend.

MICHAEL AARON HULTQUIST,
EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Michael Aaron Hultquist of Troop 1 in East Greenwich and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Michael designed and constructed a clothing distribution area at the East Greenwich State welfare office for their clients to use.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Michael Aaron Hultquist. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Michael Aaron Hultquist will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish themselves and consequently better their community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE
OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. This legislation addresses the production of methanol in international waters.

Clarification for methanol production is an issue because of increased technology. An American company located in Massachusetts proposes to build a fleet of ships relying on

the admiralty doctrine of the Law of the Flag as a basis for doing business. The ship that would be used to collect the methanol would be documented as a U.S.-flag vessel and operated in international waters by an American crew.

Methanol is recognized as a premium fuel. However, it has been too expensive to be heavily used in transportation and power generation. New technology will allow for low cost production of methanol. The two primary cost components are the capital costs of the methanol production plant and the cost of methane gas feedstock to the production plant.

Natural gas is extracted from subsea sources then piped on board the ship which process the gas feedstock through a sophisticated refinery substantially transforming the gaseous raw material into liquid methanol. The capability exists today for a U.S.-flagged vessel to produce a U.S. product in international waters. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States does not appear to have an applicable provision for entry even though the finished product is a U.S. product.

This legislation amends the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for the duty-free entry of methanol produced aboard United States vessels on the high seas or in foreign water. This legislation is necessary for the underwater production of methanol. I urge you to support this legislation.

**NO RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM
UNTIL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, H.J.
RES. 295**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.J. Res. 295, legislation expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should not establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam until that Government abides by internationally accepted standards of religious liberty.

Mr. Speaker, it was reported in today's New York Times that four dissident Buddhist monks accused of inciting the largest public demonstration in Vietnam since the Vietnam War have been convicted and sentenced to prison terms of 3 and 4 years. The monks sentenced on Monday are associated with the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam, the largest Buddhist organization in Vietnam that has long resisted efforts by the Government to integrate it into the state-sponsored Vietnam Buddhist Church, which was created after North Vietnam overran the South in 1975.

In May of this year, 40,000 Hue residents marched for religious freedom. Authorities not only suppressed the protest, arresting hundreds of clergy and laity, the Government began an all out crackdown on religion that continues today—all in the name of social stability. Yet how can freedom to worship as one pleases, without harming others, be socially destabilizing? Even the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam says freedom of religion is not destabilizing; it guarantees that right.

We often hear the Hanoi Communists insist on political stability to achieve economic development. If the Government's idea of economic development requires a political stability through violating the basic human right to practice one's religion, then such economic development is not intended for the Vietnamese people and such political stability is a euphemism for a political yoke.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation was founded on the basis of religious freedom. We abhor the repression the Communists in Vietnam propagate in the name of stability. The persecution, suppression and control of any religious group goes against the most fundamental beliefs of our citizens. The teachings of all great saints, sages and prophets consider the highest good to be compassion, tolerance and love for others. If, in order for United States businesses to benefit in Vietnam, our Government ignores what the Communists there do to Christians, Buddhists and other faiths, and we establish relations with that Government, then we become an element of the repressive structure. Our action will serve to diminish not only the hope religious practitioners in Vietnam have that the United States will support their meritorious efforts, it will also diminish the collective human spirit itself.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.J. Res. 295 to help ensure that our Government's policy is part of the solution to ending repression in Vietnam, not part of the problem.

I request that the full text of H.J. Res. 295 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H.J. RES. 295

Whereas approximately 85 percent of the population of Vietnam belongs to the Buddhist faith;

Whereas at least 131 prominent leaders from the Buddhist, Catholic, and Protestant faiths are in prison or under house arrest for expressing their beliefs; and members of other faiths, such as Cao Dai and Hoa Hao, have also suffered persecution;

Whereas more than 500 Buddhists have been arrested protesting religious intolerance and government interference in religious affairs during the current crackdown in Hue and Baria (Vung Tau);

Whereas at least 5 Buddhist have self-immolated themselves since May 1993 to protest the repressive policies of the communist regime;

Whereas the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam was established in 1964 by leaders of the various sects and traditions of Buddhism in South Vietnam, in order to continue and strengthen Buddhism's 2,000 years tradition in the country;

Whereas the Unified Buddhist Church was recognized throughout the world during the Vietnam conflict for its integrity and its commitment to peace and human rights;

Whereas the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam's most prominent monk abroad, Thich Nhat Hanh, was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1967 by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.; and 2 other Unified Buddhist Church monks, Thich Huyen Quang and Thich Quang Do, were also nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1967 while they were in prison;

Whereas in November 1981, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sponsored the creation of the Vietnam Buddhist Church, which declared in its founding charter that it was the only legitimate rep-

resentative of Vietnamese Buddhism within the country and abroad;

Whereas the 2 most prominent leaders of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam, Executive Director Thich Huyen Quang and Secretary General Thich Quang Do, were arrested in February 1982 for protesting the forced incorporation of their church into the state's Vietnam Buddhist Church and have remained under house arrest in subsequent years;

Whereas since April 1992, Venerable Thich Huyen Quang has made several statements publicly challenging the government's repression of Buddhists and asserting the right of the Unified Buddhist Church to exist and function independently of the government;

Whereas on August 3, 1993, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam responded with an order of its Religious Affairs Commission, ordering Venable Quang to stop all protests and stating that his attempts to revive the Unified Buddhist Church were illegal;

Whereas several other monks were arrested in Vietnam during 1993 for supporting Venable Quang's demands, including Venerable Thich Hai Tang, Venerable Thich Tri Tuu, Venerable Thich Hai Thinh, and Venerable Thich Hanh Duc;

Whereas 18 Catholic clergy and religious workers remain imprisoned or under house arrest solely for activities connected with their religious duties (such as translating and distributing spiritual literature from abroad, writing articles expressing their religious beliefs, and organizing adult religious education classes and other social programs);

Whereas Vietnamese authorities continue to restrict Catholic clergy (for example, by arbitrarily preventing the ordination of more than 20 seminarians on ideological grounds in June 1992, by refusing to allow Ho Chi Minh City Archbishop Francis Xavier Nguyen Van Thuan permission to return to Vietnam following a visit to the Vatican in 1991, and by refusing to permit clergy who were named to head dioceses by the Vatican to assume their posts);

Whereas Vietnamese authorities continue to persecute and harass Evangelical Protestants who worship in homes to avoid government oversight (for example by currently punishing as many as 35 church leaders with imprisonment, house arrest, or other restrictions, by closing house churches, and by particularly targeting those thought to have ties with or to receive funding from United States churches);

Whereas decree 69 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, adopted in 1991, strictly controls all religious activity, including worshiping, teaching, training and appointing clergy, publishing, preaching, and evangelizing;

Whereas decree 69 further allows the government to punish any religious activity construed as a threat to the regime;

Whereas the practice of one's religion and the adherence to a religious organization are fundamental rights that must be respected in all societies; and

Whereas it is a violation of these rights for a government to impose its own-established church on all followers of a particular religion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam until—

(1) the demands of Venerable Thich Huyen Quang for the right of the Unified Buddhist

Church to exist and function in Vietnam are fully met;

(2) Venerable Quang and all other monks, as well as clergy of other religions, who have been detained for the nonviolent expression of dissent are released;

(3) the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam abides by internationally accepted standards of religious liberty as outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, including freedom of conscience and belief and the freedom to worship, to teach religion, to train and appoint clergy, to publish and express religious views, and to meet with coreligionists abroad; and

(4) other major issues of concern in United States bilateral relations with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been fully resolved.

TRIBUTE TO CALVIN RAMSEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is with admiration that I bring to the attention of my colleagues Calvin Ramsey, a native of Selma, AL, who currently lives in Upper Manhattan. One of the city's best known and respected sports figures, he is the director of community relations for the New York Knicks. As the Knicks' goodwill ambassador within the community, his duties include emphasizing education, antidrug, and stay-in-school messages aimed at youth.

A graduate of Commerce, now Brandeis, High School, Cal was a three term basketball letterman at NYU. He earned all-Metro honors in three seasons and was named to the Helms All-American Team in 1959. A member of the Scholastic Honor Society, he graduated from NYU with a bachelor of science degree. Drafted in the second round by St. Louis, Cal played two NBA seasons—1959–60 and 1960–61—with the Hawks, Knicks, and Syracuse. After a knee injury cut his playing career short, Ramsey embarked on a new role as a teacher in the city's public school system, including a stint as acting principal at I.S. 201 in Manhattan in 1968–69.

Calvin is dedicated to positively affecting the lives of young people. Last year, he was instrumental in inaugurating such successful programs as the Footlocker/Knicks Stay-In-School Program, conducted in conjunction with the city's public school system, and the star studded "Stay-In-School Jam" at the Paramount Theater. Calvin's efforts as the director of community relations have been valuable in demonstrating the Knicks commitment to positive community relations.

For the past two decades, Ramsey has been an integral part of the Knicks scene. For 10 seasons—1972–1982, he served as the team's TV analyst. Since 1985, Ramsey has served his alma mater, New York University, as an assistant director of alumni relations.

In addition to Calvin's professional achievements, he is actively involved in the Special Olympics, and has numerous citations for his community service work. I hope my colleagues

will join me in celebrating the efforts of Calvin Ramsey.

HONORING MARTIN AND GAIL DICK

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to two upstanding members of my home community of Co-op City, Martin and Gail Dick.

During more than two decades of living in Co-op City, they have been model citizens. They are deeply committed to the traditional synagogue, Young Israel of Baychester, where Martin serves as chairman of the synagogue board and Gail participates in the activities of the sisterhood. Their neighbors know them as people who are friendly and willing to lend a helping hand.

During their 32 years of marriage, the Dicks have experienced many happy times and some hard times. They have dealt with a family tragedy in a way that makes me admire their courage and strength. As their representative in Congress, I want to let Martin and Gail know that their community supports them and is appreciative of their good will. I wish them a happy 32d anniversary and hope their lives together are filled with nothing but joy from this day forward.

SALUTE TO NATIONAL FAMILY WEEK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to rise today to salute the people of Oxnard, Camarillo, and Port Hueneme, CA, who are gathering this Sunday to celebrate our families.

Our families are the basic building blocks of society. As our families go, so goes our Nation. And Mr. Speaker, I think it's safe to say that in too many of our communities, our families are not doing as well as we'd like.

But across our Nation, concerned Americans are fighting back. Americans know that a strong and healthy family is the key to a free and orderly society. And we cannot solve many of the problems plaguing our Nation until we restore a strong family to a position of honor.

I know the importance of family firsthand. Without the love and discipline my parents gave me, and without the strong support of my wife and children, I would not be a Member of this House. And it pains me to see so many of our young people without that kind of support.

More than 500 of my constituents will come together Sunday evening in this second-annual celebration of our families. Sponsored by the Committee for National Family Week and the Oxnard Press-Courier, this will be an in-

spiring event. I would like to pay special thanks to Mrs. Marcene Jardine of Oxnard, who almost single-handedly organized the event.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in honoring American families, and in proclaiming the week of November 21 as National Family Week.

DOCTOR JIM ARKINS

HON. Y. TIM HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, on October 24 the U.S. Marine Corps held its 18th annual marathon. As in past years, the event attracted participants from around the country. An estimated 13,000 individuals joined in running the race.

Unfortunately, this year's marathon was marred by the death of Julius Becza, a 58-year-old runner from New Jersey. However, as in most tragedies there are unsung heroes who rise out of the crowd to lend a hand to their fellow man. Dr. Jim Arkins of Arkansas is such a man. On October 24 when Mr. Becza collapsed with his heart attack, Dr. Arkins, a participant in the race himself, rushed to Mr. Becza's side and administered emergency medical assistance.

Dr. Arkins, who is from my hometown of Bentonville, is a graduate of the University of Arkansas Medical School. He is a family practitioner in northwest Arkansas and he and his family are active participants in local affairs. Dr. Arkins is recognized as a longtime community leader. He is active in the Rotary Club and an elder in his church. He also participates regularly in the annual Congressional Prayer Breakfast and through that association has become good friends with our colleague, TONY HALL.

Dr. Arkins' selfless response to Mr. Becza's need serves as an example to us all. I, along with TONY HALL, commend Dr. Arkins for his action.

TRIBUTE TO ROSY DIAZ-DUQUE OF THE ENGLISH CENTER, DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I bring to the attention of the House the achievement of Ms. Rosy Diaz-Duque, principal of the English Center, of the Dade County Public Schools.

Ms. Diaz-Duque was recently awarded with the Office of Vocational, Adult, Career, and Community Education Award. The Dade Coalition of Community Education and the Dade County Public Schools bestowed this award on Ms. Diaz-Duque in recognition of her efforts in strengthening community education in Dade County.

The English Center has flourished under the guidance of Ms. Diaz-Duque and her dedication has successfully lead the center in being

an important educational institution in south Florida. Ms. Diaz-Duque's enthusiasm, innovation, and genuine concern for her community has made her the recipient of numerous recognitions.

Among these recognitions in the Adult and Community Educators of Florida Administrator of the Year Award. She was also named as Administrator of the Year by the Dade County Association for Counseling and Development for her commitment to serve the needs of the multiethnic student population in Dade County.

Mr. Robert P. Horton, assistant principal of the English Center, has worked closely with Ms. Diaz-Duque and has praised her leadership in creating a positive environment for learning.

The English Center advances the worth and dignity of the individual and attempts to encourage the social, emotional, and multicultural growth of the students. With the guidance and leadership so generously offered by Ms. Diaz-Duque, I am sure that the center will continue to flourish and meet the needs of the community.

I am pleased to let the House and the American public know about the significant accomplishments of Ms. Diaz-Duque and the invaluable service that she provides through the English Center.

STATEMENT ON THE TRANSFER OF COMMANDER DOUGLAS S. ROARK FROM THE NAVY LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OFFICE TO NAVAL SURFACE FORCE ATLANTIC, READINESS SUPPORT GROUP

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding naval officer, Comdr. Douglas S. Roark, supply corps, U.S. Navy, who recently completed his tour of duty as liaison officer at the Department of the Navy's office of legislative affairs. It is a privilege for me to recognize several of his many outstanding achievements.

A native of the tidewater area of Virginia, Commander Roark received an undergraduate degree in business administration from Old Dominion University in Norfolk, VA. After completing officer candidate school in Newport, RI, Doug was commissioned an ensign in September 1977. He subsequently attended the Navy's supply corps school in Athens, GA, completing the qualifications to be designated a supply corps officer. Commander Roark then reported on board the U.S.S. *San Diego*, a fast combat stores ship.

After 2 years of supplying stores and spare parts to the fleet, Doug entered the Navy Acquisition Contracting Internship Program at the Naval Air Systems Command where he was introduced to the world of Government procurement. Following this tour Commander Roark reported to the U.S.S. *Peterson*, a Spruance class destroyer, as the Top Chop a term designating to the senior supply officer aboard.

Due to his outstanding performance, Commander Roark earned the privilege of attending the naval postgraduate school in Monterey, CA where he was awarded a masters of science degree with emphasis in procurement management. Following the award of his masters degree, Doug spent 2 years at the Defense Logistics Agency in Alexandria, VA as executive assistant to the deputy director of DLA, a Navy Rear Admiral.

Commander Roark reported to the Navy legislative affairs office in March 1990. During his tenure Doug was considered the Navy's procurement expert to Capitol Hill. In addition to handling literally thousands of inquiries pertaining to Navy contracting, Commander Roark was responsible for flawlessly executing numerous Government procurement conferences in which small businesses around the country were educated in the rules and procedures relating to conducting business with the Government.

A naval officer of Commander Roark's integrity, commitment and talent is rare. While his expertise will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure to recognize him before my colleagues and wish him fair winds and following seas.

PENWOOD CHRISTIAN CHURCH'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Penwood Christian Church upon the celebration of its 60th anniversary on September 26, 1993.

I consider the role of the church in our community to be of the greatest importance. The foundation upon which our great Nation is grounded is dependant upon its very existence, and is symbolic of the constitutional freedoms we possess. Without it, we indeed would be a lesser nation. In the past, I have sponsored legislation designating a Freedom of Religion Day, which would acknowledge the liberties and freedoms guaranteed under the first amendment. So it is with great pleasure that I commend the parishioners of the Penwood Christian Church. Through their faith, charity, and reverence for God, they have made the small, but historic community of Penwood Terrace a better place to live.

Though it was 60 years ago, the thought of the depression still dwells deep in many minds. In November 1932, at the height of the great depression, most parents barely could feed their families, yet afford streetcar fare from Penwood Terrace to the churches at Sparrows Point. Seeking relief for others from the misery of urban blight, Mrs. Dale Warner, Sr., and Rev. C. D. Melton canvassed the neighborhood for parents and children interested in attending Sunday school. Through their religious convictions and obedience to Christian covenant, they were able to secure the support of 37 adults and children who attended the first Sunday school classes at the Warner residence.

With the help of the men of the community who offered their time and talent, the next

year saw the erection of a church building, and, just in time for the service on Christmas Eve, the addition of electricity. For the next 49 years, Edna Warner remained the central figure of the church, serving as a Sunday school superintendent and teacher.

Since its founding, the church has striven to be a beacon of light in the Sparrows Point area. Committed and dedicated to the welfare of human kind, this growing mission has shown a compassion for needy and hurting people, beginning in historic Penwood Terrace and spreading to other parts of the world. This is evident when missions in Thailand and Mexico, as well the neighboring community, were established. Through their inspiration and the caring grace of God, they have been able to reach many under-privileged people throughout the globe.

For four generations, the Penwood Christian Church has been a place where new and lasting friends are made, and where ideas can be shared and exchanged about the problems that plague our society. The bell in the steeple, given to the church in 1933 by a local farmer, Bernard Foulke, still signifies the call to worship on Sunday morning, and serves as a friendly invitation to all those who wish to join with the present congregation. Thousands have attended the church, acquiring their religious training from faithful pastors and Sunday school personnel. Prayer support and Sunday school classes have taught moral values to our children and have created a positive image of society. In a time when moral values in our society are declining, it indeed is refreshing to hear about Penwood Christian Church's laudable efforts.

Its home missionary program has encompassed five nursing homes and the VA hospital at Fort Howard. Periodic visits and entertainment by the church choir and the donation of presents to over 1,575 hospital patients have enriched the lives of many ill people when it was needed most.

Through the able leadership of Pastor Jim Blevins, the church can look ahead into the 21st century with confidence and continued inspiration. Though the church has been through many hardships, including a fire that gutted the inside, the church has continued to thrive triumphantly and victoriously. Its strong concern and compassion for other has remained the same.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate the Penwood Christian Church on its 60th anniversary and a job well done.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF SALLY TRAUTWEIN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Sally Trautwein's distinguished career of service to the people of Castro Valley, CA.

For more than 9 distinguished years, Sally has served on the Castro Valley Unified School District Board of Education. In 1984 she was appointed to the board and continued

to serve on the board after being elected to it in 1985 and again in 1989.

Even with all her duties at the mayor's office, Sally still found time to work and support many community-based programs. Sally has served on the boards of the United Way Review Committee, Planned Parenthood, the Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission and the Eden Hospital Foundation. She was also a cofounder and executive director of the Eden Information and Referral Agency during the first 7 years of that agency.

In addition, Sally has spent time as a social worker both in Vietnam in 1965 and also for the American Red Cross.

On November 30, Sally's colleagues will hold a retirement celebration to acknowledge her as an outstanding public servant. I want to join those who have commended her for her distinguished years of service.

Sally Trautwein will be sorely missed at the Castro Valley Unified School District Board of Education.

H.R. 3532

INTRODUCTION OF THE ANT-
ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PRO-
TECTION ACT OF 1993

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill prepared by the administration to implement the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The protocol was signed by the United States in October of 1991 and was approved by the Senate in October 1992. The State Department had determined that the protocol is not self executing and, therefore, requires legislation to ensure that all provisions of the protocol are applied to United States activities in Antarctica.

The protocol establishes specific principles and rules for protection of the Antarctic environment from the effects of human activities. It deals with protection of fauna and flora, imposes strict limitations on discharge of pollutants, and requires environmental impact assessment of planned governmental and non-governmental activities. The protocol also prohibits all activities relating to Antarctic mineral resources, including prospecting or development, but excluding scientific research, and provides that this prohibition cannot be amended by less than unanimous agreement of the treaty parties for at least 50 years.

A particularly important aspect of the protocol is its reinforcement of the status of Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science. This is entirely appropriate because Antarctica is a unique scientific laboratory of enormous value to the international community. The vast Antarctic ice sheet interacts with oceanic and atmospheric circulation to modulate global climate. Accordingly, the behavior of the ocean/atmosphere system in Antarctica is expected to provide an early warning of climate change. The 2-mile thick ice sheet covering the pole is also a repository of the past climate record of great benefit to climatologists in devising global climate models.

Antarctica is also a unique platform for conducting research in fields other than the earth sciences. The extremely stable, clean and dry atmosphere enables astronomers and astrophysicists to probe the universe with unprecedented precision from a ground-based site. It is an ideal biological laboratory for studying such effects as adaptation of organisms under extremes of light, temperature and moisture. And Antarctica's extreme climate, which can induce social, psychological and physiological stresses, provides an appropriate location to study human health and performance.

The value and importance of Antarctic research are well understood. Preservation of the unique environment is intrinsic to its value for scientific purposes, and the environmental protocol will help ensure that the pristine environment of the continent is preserved for future generations.

The bill which I am introducing was developed following extensive discussions among the Federal agencies which sponsor research in Antarctica, and the Departments of State and Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. I have some questions about whether a proper balance has been achieved in the legislation between the need for environmental protection and the ability of Federal agencies to carry out the U.S. research program in Antarctica. The legislation will be reviewed carefully to ensure that the proper balance is achieved.

Overall, the bill provides a comprehensive framework for the protection of the Antarctic environment based upon the environmental protocol. It prohibits certain actions in Antarctica, including mineral resource prospecting or development activities, the introduction of harmful substances, and open burning of waste. Other actions are allowed only with a permit, such as disposal of waste and interference with Antarctic flora and fauna.

In assigning responsibilities among Federal agencies for issuing regulations related to environmental protection, the legislation properly preserves the role of the National Science Foundation in sponsoring research and in managing the U.S. Antarctic Program, while ensuring that consultation occurs with other agencies, such as the Coast Guard, EPA and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which can provide special expertise and assistance. The bill also implements the provisions of the environmental protocol on environmental impact assessment in a way which is consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and amends the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships to implement the protocol's provisions on marine pollution.

The bill provides for oversight of the U.S. Antarctic Program through on-site inspections and reports by Government and non-Government experts to assess the compliance of the program with the implementing legislation and the protocol.

The bill also includes provisions for citizen initiated judicial review of final regulations and final agency actions on permits, and provides for citizens' suits for permit violations. These provisions raise questions about whether the research program may be adversely affected by delays resulting from injunctive relief, which is often granted prior to a full hearing on the merits of the underlying suit. Such delays

could seriously disrupt research activities. Planning for Antarctic research activities involves long lead times, careful coordination among projects, and narrow windows of opportunity to execute the research project—the short Antarctic summer. Any delay associated with litigation has the potential to cause serious disruption or even cancellation of projects, creating a general chilling effect on the willingness of scientists to participate in the program. Much of the research which could be disrupted is intended to advance our understanding of global climate change and to monitor the environmental effects of human behavior. The goal must be to weigh the environmental effects, and the mechanisms for enforcement of environmental protection measures, against the value of the science and develop workable approaches to minimize adverse effects while allowing the science to be pursued.

In reviewing the legislation, we will seek to ensure that the protocol is fully enforced, while not unnecessarily impairing the conduct of Antarctic research. Past environmental protection practices by the United States and other nations have not always been acceptable and must be improved. At the same time, it is recognized by all concerned parties that the research activities themselves will cause some environmental disturbance in this pristine region, where traces of human activity are preserved virtually forever.

Mr. Speaker, the Science Committee will work with the administration, other committees, and all interested groups in developing a final bill which will ensure a comprehensive implementation of the provisions of the environmental protocol and will allow for the continuation of a vigorous United States research program in Antarctica.

COMMEMORATING THE ACHIEVE-
MENTS OF THE MUTUAL HOUS-
ING ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,
INC./CHEMICAL BANK PARTNER-
SHIP

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Mutual Housing Association of New York, Inc. [MHANY]/Chemical Bank partnership for its efforts to create affordable housing. These efforts have resulted in the acquisition and rehabilitation of 55 units that currently are occupied by low-income families.

MHANY is a non-profit organization established in 1986 by ACORN Housing Corp., the Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development, and the Consumer Farmer Foundation. MHANY has helped many low-income families and individuals in my district in Brooklyn to get roofs over their heads and shelter from streets ridden with crime and drug abuse. For these families and individuals, obtaining housing is the first step toward gaining economic independence.

Chemical Bank has been an invaluable partner for MHANY, providing a \$200,000 recoverable grant through the Consumer Farmer Foundation which was used to acquire the 55

units. Such strong commitments are needed to bring caring and dedicated homeowners back into the Nation's at-risk neighborhoods.

At a time in this country's history when violence and poverty are part of every day life, it is heartening to find a group of leaders which is willing to go the extra mile to improve the lives of ordinary citizens.

TRIBUTE TO A.B. WHITFIELD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an accomplished businessman, educator, athlete, and author, Mr. A.B. Whitfield. Mr. Whitfield is the president of A.B. Whitfield Photo Productions, and the founder of the Trey Whitfield Foundation.

A 1965 graduate of Elizabeth City State University, Whitfield holds a B.S. degree in elementary education. While in school, A.B. was very active in sports, becoming an All-Conference athlete in football, track and field, and wrestling. He proceeded to play professional football with teams in the National Football League and the Canadian Football League.

A.B. earned a M.S. degree in education from Long Island University in 1973. He has worked within the New York State Board of Education as a teacher for 18 years at York College, and also serves as an adjunct lecturer and wrestling coach. Mr. Whitfield has worked diligently within the educational system for 29 years.

A.B. has received numerous awards honoring his distinguished service for our youth. He has received the 1989 Distinguished Citizen Award from the Boy Scouts of America, the 1993 Kool Achievers Award, and was listed in the 1990 listing of "Oxford's Who's Who."

To top off an outstanding list of accomplishments, Whitfield is the author of a 500-page handbook entitled "The Pictorial History of CIAA Professionals from 1950-1984."

I salute the commitment, service, and meritorious achievements of Mr. A.B. Whitfield. He has proven to be an innovative thinker, laudable athlete, and a flourishing businessman.

DR. CHARLES PTAK HONORED FOR DISTINGUISHED CAREER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the tremendous service which an important member of my community in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Dr. Charles John Ptak, Jr., has given to our city and our country.

A native of Greenpoint, Dr. Ptak has been practicing oral and maxillofacial surgery in our community full-time for 9 years. His practice has been extremely successful, and a countless number of patients have Dr. Ptak to thank for improving their lives.

Dr. Ptak graduated with honors from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point in 1969. He served in the Merchant Marine and the U.S. Navy from 1969 to 1974 as marine engineer and Navy lieutenant on active duty. Between 1975 and 1979, Dr. Ptak attended the State University of New York at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine, receiving his D.D.S. degree. Thereafter, Dr. Ptak served as a general practice dental resident at St. Charles Child's Hospital in Port Jefferson, NY from 1979 to 1980, and as chief resident for oral and maxillofacial surgery at St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.

Dr. Ptak has built a distinguished career and is a great credit to his profession. He is involved in community work, particularly agreeing to serve on my Military Appointments Advisory Committee. His considerable experience will be an asset to this committee, whose important mission it is to select the most qualified candidates to attend the military academies.

Therefore, I hope my colleagues will join with me in congratulating Dr. Ptak for his distinguished career and thank him for his long service to our community and our country.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JIM ARKINS

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, with current attention focussed on health reform, we sometimes read press reports which treat doctors and the medical profession in negative light. But we rarely hear about the individual cases of valor, those in which a doctor puts a patient above all else and tries to exercise his oath of responsibility.

I want to cite one such case. On October 24, the 18th Annual Marine Corps Marathon in Washington was marred by the tragic death of Julius Becza, a New Jersey college professor who suffered a heart attack while running the race. A good friend of mine, Dr. Jim Arkins, who resides in my colleague TIM HUTCHINSON's Arkansas district, stopped running after 23 miles to administer emergency assistance. Dr. Arkins' response was unhesitating. He delivered care and flew with the victim who was airlifted to Washington Hospital Center.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Arkins' actions should not surprise us. Every good doctor would do what he did, stop and help a fellow man in trouble. Unfortunately, however, the cases that capture headlines are too often those in which no one helps and bystanders look the other way. Dr. Arkins' actions speak for themselves. I would like to join his own congressman, TIM HUTCHINSON, in commending him.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN THOMAS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the

accomplishments of Mr. John V. Thomas who resides in Mechanicsburg, PA, in the 19th Congressional District which I represent.

Mr. Thomas will be honored by his friends and family at a surprise retirement dinner on Sunday, December 5, 1993. He will be recognized for his outstanding dedication, commitment, and service to Hampden Township, Cumberland County, and the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas has served as Hampden Township commissioner continuously since his election in 1978. During his tenure, he served as vice-president from 1978 to 1979 and president from 1980 to 1990. He has held office longer than any other commissioner in the history of Hampden Township. During this time, he has confronted the challenges of a growing population in a limited geographic area with a limited amount of resources. In addition, I was very proud of the way his community recently responded to the threat of a military base closure.

Mr. Thomas has done more than simply provide outstanding service to his constituents, he has served in leadership offices of several organizations to assist other local elected officials in confronting the challenges they face. He was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Commissioners, president of the Central Pennsylvania Association of Township Commissioners, president of the Pennsylvania Council of Governments and president of the West Shore Council of Governments. Mr. Thomas has also served on the board of the Pennsylvania League of Government Investors and he was a charter member and president of the Mechanicsburg North Rotary Club.

After ably serving his community through good and bad times, Mr. Thomas has earned the opportunity to retire from this service and enjoy some of his hobbies such as tennis and bridge.

I am pleased that I am able to join family, friends, and community members in recognizing the accomplishments and service of John V. Thomas. We thank him for his dedicated service and wish him the very best of luck in his future endeavors.

GODSPEED STANLEY SALT

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to my colleagues' attention the distinguished career of Mr. Stanley H. Salt, District Director of the U.S. Small Business Administration [SBA], Newark, NJ office. Mr. Salt will be retiring following 36 years of distinguished service to the small business community.

Mr. Salt joined the SBA in New York in 1957 as a loan examiner trainee. He progressed rapidly in the organization, when in 1965 he became supervisory loan specialist in financing and in loan servicing. In 1967, Mr. Salt transferred to Newark where he rose through the ranks from Assistant District Director of Finance and Investment, to Newark

Deputy District Director in 1979, to Newark District Director in 1986, the position from which he now retires. It is a testament to his knowledge, management skills, and wisdom that he has worked in the same organization for his entire career.

Recently, I had the opportunity to talk with a former employee of Stanley's, Richard Gee. He could only say very positive things about Mr. Salt and his management style. Mr. Salt is an excellent fiscal analyzer and loan manager. He remembered the beginning of the Economic Opportunity Loan Program and the extra yard Mr. Salt would go for minority business owners who were trying to take advantage of the new programs. He explained that Mr. Salt would listen to the minority business person to understand their plans for their business; if he felt the project with this new explanation was valid he would reverse the refusal. He also said that Mr. Salt was always concerned about his employees and their development.

I am pleased to have been able to work so closely with Stanley Salt in his role as Newark District Director of the U.S. Small Business Administration especially during my tenure on the SBA Advisory Council. It has indeed been a pleasure to work with such a dedicated, wise man on these important issues. I ask my colleagues to join me as I wish godspeed and good luck to Stanley Salt as he begins his retirement. He now has the opportunity to spend more time with his wife Judy and their daughter, Carol.

IN HONOR OF RUTH FORBES'
SERVICE TO HAYWARD, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Ruth Forbes' distinguished career of service at the mayor's office in Hayward, CA.

For more than 18 years, Ms. Forbes has worked for the city of Hayward as an administrative assistant for then Mayor Weinreb and as an administrative analyst.

In 1974, she came to work for the city as an administrative intern in the city manager's office and has been working on behalf of the people of Hayward ever since.

During her tenure with the city, Ms. Forbes has held a variety of positions and responsibilities. She oversees the cable television franchise, the Oakland Scavenger franchise, works with citizens to resolve complaints and problems with various departments within the city and with outside agencies and researches and analyzes State and Federal legislation for its impact on the city. She coordinates the city's annual cleanup campaign, is responsible for the mayor/council office administration and supervision, produces and edits the city employee newsletter, is the city's liaison to the Zucchini Festival, Sister City Committees, and Eden Area Jobs for Youth. She is also responsible for the live telecasting of city council, planning commission, and board of adjustments meetings.

Even with all her duties at the major's office, Ms. Forbes still found time to serve as a member on a number of professional and community organizations. She is the secretary of the Hayward Council for the Prevention of Substance Abuse and the past president of the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration. Ms. Forbes is also a member of Municipal Management Assistants of Northern California, California Women in Government, Eden Hospital Foundation's Public Relations Committee, Chabot Junior College's Supervising Committee, the Community Child Care Coordinating Council of Alameda County, and a past member of ACTED/ACAP's Manpower Advisory Council.

The people of Hayward will miss this dedicated city employee who worked tirelessly on behalf of their needs. On November 30, the mayor's office is planning a dinner in her honor. I want to join with her colleagues and friends in commending Ruth Forbes for 18 years of distinguished service.

LOOK WHO'S SUPPORTING THE
PENNY-KASICH PACKAGE TO CUT
THE DEFICIT

HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1993

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the letters I have received supporting the Penny-Kasich package.

It should come as no surprise that over 45 organizations—and the millions of individuals they speak for—have announced their support for the Penny-Kasich plan to cut spending by more than \$90 billion over the next 5 years. They understand that our package represents our best chance to put aside the partisan bickering that has marked past spending debates, and to instead approve a series of spending cuts that are both significant and fair.

Please review the following letters. Then, if you have not done so already, I urge you to review our proposals. I think you will agree that trimming spending by just 1 cent on the dollar over the next 5 years is the least our constituents can expect from us.

AMERICANS FOR TAX REFORM,
Washington, DC, November 3, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KASICH: Americans for Tax Reform applauds and endorses your legislation (as introduced) to cut \$103 billion in federal spending over the next five years.

Passage of this legislation in its current form would represent the first major, sincere effort on the part of Congress to cut the bloated federal budget since 1985, when Gramm-Rudman was approved.

In 1992, voters demanded change. The American people clearly communicated their antipathy for big government and overspending and taxation. Your legislation is consistent with their desires. It breaks with the status quo. It represents change.

You, Congressman Penny, and the other sponsors of this legislation should be complimented for your hard work. Please let me

know how our organization can be of assistance.

Best wishes,
Sincerely,

GROVER G. NORQUIST,
President.

ASSOCIATED BUILDERS
AND CONTRACTORS, INC.
Rosslyn, VA, November 1, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES KASICH: On behalf of Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC) and its more than 16,000 member companies, I would like to thank you for including raising the Davis-Bacon threshold to \$100,000 and reducing its paperwork burdens as part of your proposed additional budget cuts.

While ABC supports repealing the onerous law, we believe that raising the Davis-Bacon threshold to \$100,000 and reducing the paperwork requirements is a strong first step toward alleviating the burdens on small contractors and bringing the law up-to-date.

We strongly support your efforts at streamlining the federal budget and are at your disposal to help in any way we can. Thank you again for your leadership in this regard.

Sincerely,

CHARLOTTE W. HERBERT,
Vice President, Government Relations.

CHRISTIAN COALITION,
Washington, DC, November 16, 1993.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: On behalf of the 900,000 members and activists of the Christian Coalition, we urge you to support the Penny-Kasich Amendment.

This summer, Congress adopted the largest tax increase in American history. Yet, the budget package was woefully inadequate in the area of spending reductions. That is why we welcome and strongly support the bipartisan efforts of Congressmen Penny (D-MN) and Kasich (R-OH) to cut spending by \$103 billion over the next five years. These proposed cuts affect nearly every part of the federal budget and are required to be used to reduce the deficit.

For our families' future, it is critical that we dramatically reduce the national deficit and debt. The interest payments on the national debt could cost today's child over \$130,000 in extra taxes, on average, over his or her lifetime. To secure a sound fiscal future for our children and grandchildren, we urge you to take serious action against the debt and the deficit. Please vote "yes" on the Penny-Kasich Amendment.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

MARSHALL WITTMANN,
Director, Legislative
Affairs.

HEIDI SCANLON,
Director, Govern-
mental Affairs.

COUNCIL FOR CITIZENS AGAINST
GOVERNMENT WASTE,
Washington, DC, November 5, 1993.

Hon. TIM PENNY,
Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR TIM AND JOHN: The Council for Citizens Against Government Waste (CCAGW) fully endorses the Penny-Kasich "Common Cents Plan" to reduce the deficit by \$103 billion over the next five years.

Your plan is the most important deficit reduction vote that the House of Representatives will take prior to the end of this session of Congress. CCAGW will rate the vote as part of its Congressional ratings. The decision for members of Congress is simple: are you for or against deficit reduction?

As part of an agreement with several members of Congress during the effort to obtain votes on the fiscal year 1994 Budget Reconciliation Act in early August, President Clinton said he would submit a package of further cuts for a vote prior to the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress. The White House package falls far short of the real deficit reduction in the Penny-Kasich proposal.

Last November, and this past Tuesday in major state and local elections, voters sent a clear message: cut spending before even thinking about raising taxes. The Penny-Kasich proposal is an opportunity for members of Congress to tell their constituents that they are serious about deficit reduction and that they will act on this message from the grassroots.

It is hard to imagine how a member of Congress can say that voting for cutting one cent on the dollar in federal spending over the next five years will devastate the economy of the ability to function here in Washington. It's time to be accountable for the deficit and national debt. There are no more excuses left: vote for Penny-Kasich.

CCAGW will continue to work with you and the other groups in the coalition supporting your proposal to assure its enactment.

Sincerely,

THOMAS A. SCHATZ,
President.

CITIZENS FOR A SOUND ECONOMY,
Washington, DC, November 4, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KASICH: On behalf of our 250,000 members across the country, Citizens for a Sound Economy (CSE) supports your bipartisan effort to reduce the deficit as outlined in the Penny-Kasich "Common Cent\$ Plan" document.

CSE is especially pleased that your initiative will apply savings only toward genuine deficit reduction, not to new spending initiatives. While CSE has not taken a position on each of the specific proposals in the package, we believe that as a whole it would go a long way toward reducing wasteful federal spending. It is highly encouraging that the bipartisan task force that produced this document wants to set an example within the halls of Congress and is willing to make necessary reforms concerning mandatory spending.

CSE looks forward to working with your office to make authentic spending cuts as regular an exercise on Capitol Hill as the appropriations process. We believe that the Penny-Kasich Bipartisan Task Force plan offers tremendous hope for doing that by the close of this session of Congress.

Sincerely,

PAUL BECKNER,
President.

COALITION FOR FISCAL RESTRAINT,
Washington, DC, November 18, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. KASICH: More than 30 members of the Coalition for Fiscal Restraint (COFIRE) today announced their support for the Penny-Kasich proposal to require almost

\$100 billion in real federal deficit reduction by specific cuts over five years in more than 80 federal spending categories.

We are pleased to join with other groups such as the Concord Coalition, the Business Roundtable, the American Business Conference and the Responsible Budget Action Group in urging passage of your legislation.

We believe it represents an excellent first step in moving toward responsibility in federal fiscal policy and away from the massive deficit spending which already threatens the security of future generations of Americans.

The primary objective of the Coalition for Fiscal Restraint is to promote deficit reduction through restraints in the growth of federal spending. The proposal which you and Representative Penny are sponsoring comes closer to meeting that objective than any other single piece of legislation since COFIRE was organized five years ago.

We believe that, if members of Congress are really serious about deficit reduction, they can prove it to the American people and to their own constituents by voting "aye" on Penny-Kasich.

Following is a list of those COFIRE member-organizations which, as of late Thursday, November 18, have endorsed the Penny-Kasich proposal:

American Association of Boomers.
American Furniture Manufacturers Association.
American Legislative Exchange Council.
American Rental Association.
Americans for a Balanced Budget.
Americans for a Presidential Line Item Veto.

Americans for Tax Reform.
Armstrong World Industries.
Associated Builders and Contractors.
Association of Concerned Taxpayers.
Automotive Service Association.
Baroid Corporation.
CNP Action, Inc.
Council for Citizens Against Government Waste.

Competitive Enterprise Institute.
Citizens for a Sound Economy.
Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association.

Helicopter Association International.
International Mass Retail Association.
Medford Corporation.
National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association.

National Association of Convenience Stores.
National Federation of Independent Business.

National Grange.
National Independent Dairy-Foods Association.

National Taxpayers Union.
National Limousine Association.
Philips Electronics.
Sybra Corporation.

United Bus Owners of America.
United Seniors Association.
United States Business and Industrial Council.

United States Federation of Small Business.
Valhi, Inc.
With best wishes.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL MONRONEY,
Chairman.

COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE,
Washington, DC, November 9, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. KASICH: The Competitive Enterprise Institute strongly endorses your plan

to cut federal spending by \$100 billion over five years and dedicate the savings to deficit reduction. I only wish the package of cuts were larger! Cutting one cent from every dollar of federal spending over the next five years is hardly "slash-and-burn," as you point out.

What America really needs is a major downsizing of the federal establishment through deep cuts in overhead, personnel (via attrition), bureaucratic structures, and wasteful program spending. But one must begin somewhere, and your proposal is a genuine first step in the right direction.

Each year CEI evaluates congressional votes that affect the level of federal spending. We will certainly give close scrutiny to how members vote on this and other spending control measures that come before the House.

Sincerely,

FRED L. SMITH, JR.

THE CONCORD COALITION,
Washington DC, November 18, 1993.

Hon. TIM PENNY,
Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR TIM AND JOHN: The Concord Coalition stands proudly in support of your amendment to the rescission bill.

The Penny-Kasich amendment is bipartisan.

The Penny-Kasich amendment reduces the budget deficit by nearly \$90 billion over five years.

The Penny-Kasich amendment consists entirely of spending cuts.

The Penny-Kasich amendment is the first true test this year of where Representatives stand on deficit reduction. It cuts spending and it locks in budget savings by reducing the existing caps.

In our view, anyone who does not support your amendment is not serious about deficit reduction. True, every Member can probably point to some item in your amendment as an excuse to vote against your package. But the days of "anonymous" deficit reduction are over. The items included in your amendment represent a sensible, balanced and fair package. Anyone who cares about deficit reduction, and indeed about the future of our nation, should join us at The Concord Coalition in support of your amendment.

Keep up the good work

WARREN B. RUDMAN,

CoChair.

PAUL E. TSONGAS,

CoChair.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES INSTITUTE,
Morristown, NJ, November 8, 1993.

Hon. TIMOTHY PENNY,
Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN PENNY AND KASICH: On behalf of Financial Executives Institute, I am writing to give FEI's strong support to the Penny/Kasich Deficit Reduction Plan that will be offered as an amendment to the President's "October Cuts" Rescission Package.

Financial Executives Institute is a professional association of over 14,000 senior financial executives from some 8,000 companies throughout the United States and Canada. Through its technical committees, FEI formulates positions on a wide range of economic, tax, and employee benefits-related issues of concern to American businesses.

We support your "Common Cents" Plan simply because it does what the President's

proposal fails to do—significantly reduce the budget deficit over the next five years. You achieve real deficit reduction by making the difficult choices. It affects all aspects of the federal budget with honest, straightforward cuts of \$100 billion. The Clinton package, by contrast, cuts only a fraction of that amount.

We also favor your plan because it is a truly bipartisan effort. It represents a broad cross-section of House Members from both sides of the aisle, who put aside their personal preferences to develop a package of federal spending cuts (many of which affect their constituents) which we believe is necessary for the long-term health of the economy.

The two of you should be commended for all of the hard work that you and your co-sponsors have put into this only true choice for meaningful deficit reduction. FEI stands ready to provide any assistance we can to help you in this important effort.

Sincerely,

P. NORMAN ROY,
President.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH
ON THE ECONOMICS OF TAXATION,
Washington, DC, November 18, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH and TIMOTHY PENNY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN KASICH AND PENNY: I commend you for the introduction of your bipartisan "Common Cent\$ plan—For Cutting One Cent on the Dollar from Federal Spending over 5 Years."

This is a responsible, pro-growth step toward control of the federal budget that will produce real deficit reduction. One of the strengths of your plan is that it identifies many specific projects the federal government either should not undertake at all or should do more frugally. This bipartisan proposal is not draconian; its recommended belt-tightening is extremely modest relative to the cuts that households and businesses are routinely forced to make when they encounter financial difficulties. I applaud you for recognizing that government spending should not be put on a pedestal compared to household and business spending.

The Penny-Kasich plan represents a major improvement over the very meager spending cut package proposed by the Administration.

In my judgement, your plan on the whole is pro-growth, because by curbing the flow of resources into inefficient government spending programs, it would leave more resources available for productive private uses. By contrast, the Administration's budget strategy has been top heavy with tax increases. That is an unwise strategy because higher tax rates hurt everyone by slowing the economy. The negative incentives caused by higher tax rates also mean that actual revenue collections fall below official government revenue estimates. Further, the government has a track record of devoting added revenues towards more spending, not budget deficit reduction.

Your proposal correctly focuses on federal spending, not federal revenues. To ensure that the spending cuts achieved in some places would not be frittered away elsewhere, you are wise to adjust downward the discretionary spending caps and the PAYGO requirements. Those who disagree with this part of the plan reveal they really are not interested in deficit reduction.

I think your plan would be stronger if it did not include some disguised revenue rais-

ers. Notwithstanding that, the Penny-Kasich plan is a needed step in the proper direction.

Sincerely,

NORMAN B. TURE,
President.

LEAD OR LEAVE,
Washington, DC, November 3, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
U.S. Congress,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We write to give our strong endorsement to the Penny-Kasich Deficit Reduction Plan. It is a fair, bipartisan effort to help reduce our runaway budget deficits—and should receive the vote of every House and Senate member who is committed to deficit reduction.

As you know, genuine deficit reduction—not the feel-good stuff of campaign rhetoric—requires tough and painful choices that will affect the lives of millions of Americans. The Penny-Kasich plan is honest about those choices, but would reduce the deficit in a way that clearly protects those least able to pay.

This package of spending cuts is the bare minimum that future generations deserve. Without deep cuts—and a commitment to shifting our spending priorities to invest more in the future—our generation, and those to come, will face an exploding national debt that will lower our living standards and jeopardize our dreams for a stronger America.

There's no good excuse to vote against Penny-Kasich, and anyone who does should be ashamed to look their kids, and grandkids, in the eye. Before this vote, members should ask themselves one question: what's the point of staying in office if I can't muster the political courage to make some tough choices?

If Washington buries this plan, America should get ready to throw in the towel on any serious, long-term deficit reduction effort.

Sincerely,

JON GOWAN,
President.
ROB NELSON,
Chairman.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, DC, November 18, 1993.

Hon. JOHN R. KASICH,
House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KASICH: On behalf of the 165,000 member firms of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I respectfully urge your support and vote for the Penny/Kasich "A Common Cents Plan" when it is offered to H.R. 3400, the "Government Reform and Savings Act of 1993".

The "Common Cents Plan," to be offered by Representatives Penny (D-MN) and Kasich (R-OH) would cut one cent on the dollar from federal spending over five years. The plan contains 80 proposals to cut \$26 billion in discretionary savings, \$50 billion in mandatory savings, and \$27 billion in personnel savings, for a total of \$103 billion in savings over five years.

The need for additional meaningful deficit reduction of this magnitude is long overdue. Our nation's four trillion dollar overall debt, and the annual interest payments on it, represent a painful reminder of the long-term problems facing our economy. Net interest charges on the debt now consume almost 14 percent of our annual budget.

This spiralling interest consumes resources that would otherwise be available for needed

infrastructure, and other investments that affect our long-term competitiveness. Failure to support balanced, and bipartisan, approaches to lower our annual deficits only serve to compound the difficulties of sustained long-term economic growth, with low long-term interest rates.

Again, I urge your support and vote for the Penny-Kasich package during consideration of H.R. 3400, introduced by Representative Gephardt (D-MO), the "Government Reform and Savings Act of 1993".

Best regards,

J. ROGER GLUNT,
President.

NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, November 18, 1993.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: On behalf of the over 600,000 members of the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB), I strongly encourage you to support the Penny-Kasich amendment to H.R. 3400, the Government Reform and Savings Act of 1993.

Eighty-eight percent of NFIB members voted that Congress should focus its attention primarily on deficit reduction, while only eight percent believe the deficit should be reduced through tax increases. Small business owners want to see significant cuts in federal spending before any new spending is proposed or their taxes increased.

The Penny-Kasich Deficit Reduction Plan guarantees that savings will be used to reduce the deficit rather than finance new spending. The bi-partisan amendment would cut the deficit by \$103 billion over five years. The spending reductions include \$26 billion in discretionary savings, \$50 billion in mandatory savings and \$27 billion in personnel cuts. The amendment cannot be counted against the Pay-As-You-Go budget formula under which savings from tax or entitlement legislation can be used for further entitlement spending.

In addition, the plan limits runaway entitlement spending which makes up the largest portion of the federal budget and until now has gone untouched. Seventy-one percent of NFIB members voted in favor of subjecting entitlement programs to budget caps.

Again, I urge you to vote for the Penny-Kasich amendment to H.R. 3400. This vote will be considered and NFIB Key Small Business Vote for the 103rd Congress.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. MOTLEY III,
Vice President, Federal Governmental Relations.

NATIONAL TAXPAYERS UNION,
Washington, DC, November 8, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KASICH: The 250,000-member National Taxpayers Union strongly supports your Deficit Reduction Plan to reduce federal spending and the budget deficit by as much as \$103 billion over the next five years. Your proposal is an important step forward on the long road to real deficit reduction.

The upcoming House vote on the Penny-Kasich Plan will be one of the most important, if not the most important, spending cut votes of 1993. A vote FOR the Penny-Kasich package will be scored as one of the most heavily-weighted pro-taxpayer votes in our 1993 Rating of Congress.

We appreciate the leadership you have demonstrated in proposing this sensible Deficit Reduction Plan. While your proposal is a

good first step toward reducing spending and the deficit, more work will need to be done to control spending. We hope to support additional proposals by your colleagues to reduce spending.

Your proposal outlines significant spending cuts the federal government should implement over the next five years. Many of these proposals have been previously endorsed or recommended by National Taxpayers Union. The cuts, representing about one cent of every tax dollar spent, include savings from government management reforms and personnel reductions, as well as cuts in foreign aid. Other cuts are proposed for USDA, HUD, the arts and humanities, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and many other domestic programs. This across-the-board approach, which includes some needed reforms of entitlement spending, is clearly a bold step in the right direction and will provide a firm foundation for more budget cuts in the future.

Spending cuts approved by the House often have little or no effect on spending or the deficit because the cuts are offset by spending increases elsewhere in the budget. Your proposal would amend the "Pay-As-You-Go" and discretionary spending caps in order to ensure that these spending cuts actually reduce the deficit.

In last Tuesday's elections voters sent a clear message to Congress: "cut spending now!" Passage of your proposal would be a clear sign that Congress is responding to that message.

Sincerely,

JILL LANCELOT,
Director of Congressional Affairs.

RESPONSIBLE BUDGET ACTION GROUP,
Washington, DC, November 4, 1993.

Hon. TIM PENNY,
Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR TIM AND JOHN: Throughout the budget debate this year we argued that the President's economic program did not cut spending or the deficit enough. We were concerned that Congress never could enact the deep spending and the deficit reduction we believe to be necessary and appropriate except on a bipartisan basis.

When President Clinton submitted his budget to Congress, he said that further entitlement restraint and deficit reduction depended on health care reform. But the Administration's health care reform proposal actually would increase entitlement spending—would not reduce the deficit at all until after 1998—and then only modestly—even if the Administration's cost and savings estimates are right.

When Congress passed the reconciliation bill, the President promised to submit additional spending cuts this fall. But the Administration's rescission and REGO propos-

als would not reduce spending. The Administration proposes to cut some programs and redirect the savings to pay for other priorities. And the Administration proposals would have little or no effect on the growth in entitlement spending.

The Penny/Kasich amendment is a serious bipartisan effort. It would cut spending and the deficit by more than \$100 billion over five years. We support your amendment.

Certainly, there is something in the package for almost anybody to dislike. But this amendment really would cut spending. Half the Penny/Kasich savings are in entitlements. Those savings would be locked into law immediately. The other half, in discretionary spending, also would be locked-in. Congress could change the mix in discretionary spending in future years, but they would have to stay within the new limits which would be established if the amendment is enacted.

How can anybody who called for more spending cuts earlier this year oppose Penny/Kasich? We don't know. For our part, we laud this effort. We support your amendment. We will do anything we can to help you in this important effort.

If you have any questions or if there is something more we can do in support of the amendment please call Carol Cox Wait or Susan Tanaka in our office.

Best regards,

ROBERT N. GIAIMO,
HENRY BELLMON.

THIRD MILLENNIUM,
New York, NY, November 9, 1993.
Representative JOHN KASICH,
Representative TIM PENNY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN: Despite all the talk about "deficit reduction" in Washington, the federal government continues to add to the national debt at a stunning rate of nearly a billion dollars a day.

Your Common Cents Plan is an important step towards reversing this sell-out of America's future. On behalf of Third Millennium, I applaud your commitment to fiscal responsibility and unequivocally endorse this proposal.

When Third Millennium released the Third Millennium Declaration in July, we also issued a promise to our political leaders: "If you are ready to make the tough choices, we will support you. If you are ready to fight, we will join you. If you are ready to lead, we might in fact follow you. But if not, move out of the way."

You and the other supporters of The Common Cents Plan are showing a willingness to fight for the future by making politically difficult decisions today. Third Millennium will fight with you.

The Penny/Kasich plan will cut over \$100 billion of federal spending (or, more accu-

rately, borrowing) in the next five years by making significant cuts in both discretionary and entitlement spending. Some of the cuts affect popular programs and will undoubtedly be opposed by a wide array of interest groups.

But the bill for this spending will not be paid for by today's interests groups, today's lobbyists or today's taxpayers. It will be paid for by future generations who are completely unrepresented in today's deliberations.

On a purely practical level, laying such a heavy burden on future generations is reckless fiscal policy. In a historical context is "taxation without representation"—an issue so momentous that it sparked the Revolutionary War.

The Common Cents Plan is an important first step. But it must be seen as a first step. Even if this ambitious plan passes the Congress, the government will add over a trillion dollars to the national debt over the next five years. We must do more. And we must be willing to tackle other sacred cows—including Medicare, Social Security and agriculture subsidies.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

JONATHAN KARL,
Co-founder.

UNITED STATES BUSINESS
AND INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL,
Washington, DC, November 17, 1993.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KASICH: I write to offer the endorsement of the United States Business and Industrial Council for the Penny-Kasich amendment, which will require more than \$103 billion in federal spending reductions in over 80 specific spending categories. We also urge all your colleagues to support it as well.

The Council is an organization of 1000 CEO's of small- and medium-sized manufacturing and service companies in 44 states. These companies, like all small business, find themselves crushed under an ever-growing federal tax and regulatory burden. At the same time, they are obliged to compete with their own government for capital to grow their businesses and create jobs.

We believe deficit and debt reduction are critical to the long-term success of our members and the health of the American economy. Penny-Kasich represents the best opportunity in years to reduce the deficit the right way—by reducing spending, not raising taxes.

Sincerely yours,

C. BRYAN LITTLE,
Director of Government Relations.