

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
ACTIVITIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Holocaust memorial activities scheduled around the country and the world are creating a confluence of events rarely seen. This year we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the valiant Warsaw ghetto uprising. We also witnessed the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington DC today. With President Clinton and numerous foreign dignitaries present at the dedication, the world is finally bearing witness to the horrors perpetrated just a few decades ago.

The Holocaust Museum is the result of the vision of many individuals, among them Nobel Peace Laureate Elie Wiesel and the hard work, dedication, and commitment of thousands of men and women across the United States and around the world. Charged with chronicling the atrocities of man's inhumanity to man, through commemorative activities of the Warsaw ghetto uprising and the Days of Remembrance Ceremony in our Capitol rotunda this week, we also learn more about the courageous and noble efforts of so many confined to the Warsaw ghetto during its last days and weeks.

Among the speakers at yesterday's national civic ceremony in the rotunda, we were privileged to hear our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] a member of the Holocaust Memorial Council since its inception, and chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior. Because Representative and Mrs. Yates' diligent contributions on behalf of the museum's creation have been legend, I would like to take this opportunity to share his remarks with our colleagues:

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE—APRIL 20, 1993—
CAPITOL ROTUNDA—SIDNEY R. YATES

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

This is a day for remembrance.

The hate, the Anti-Semitism, the brutality that marked Hitler's war against the Jews, brings to my mind vividly a confrontation that took place in 1939 in my home city of Chicago.

It was a time when Father Coughlin and his Christian front spewed their hatred on radio and in meetings all over the country. It was a time when the German-American Bund, loyal to Hitler and to Germany held huge mass meetings in every major city.

It was in one of these meetings either of the Christian front or the Bund that Bishop Bernard J. Sheil came to speak. In an eloquent ringing speech, he denounced the group—for spreading hate and fear, for its Anti-Semitism and vicious prejudice. He concluded to a storm of hisses and boos from the audience.

Walking out down the center aisle toward the exit, he passed an old woman, her face distorted by anger and hate, suddenly she rose from her chair shrieking: "You call yourself a Catholic. You're no Catholic—I'm a Catholic. You're a Jew-lover, Rabbi Sheil," and she spat full into his face.

A quiet fell over the hall. Bishop Sheil with spittle running down his face, looked directly at the old woman—and then, turned his other cheek. He said calmly: "Isn't that what they called our Lord—Rabbi?"

This is a day for remembrance.

Early in 1939 the countries of the world were horrified by the viciousness of the Nazi attacks on the Jews on Kristallnacht. But they were not so horrified that they were moved to open their gates to the Nazi victims.

In the United States Congress, a desperate attempt was made by Senator Robert Wagner of New York and Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts to save 20,000 Jewish children from the Nazi's by admitting them over a 2-year period.

The bill was strongly supported by Eleanor Roosevelt, by former President Herbert Hoover, by leading Catholics, Protestants, and Jews from all over the country, yet the bill could not even obtain committee approval. It died in committee—and with it died all hope of rescuing the children.

Twenty thousand children became numbers among the 1½ million children who died in the Holocaust.

This is a day for remembrance.

Today, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, we acknowledge the incredible bravery and resistance of the Jewish people of the Warsaw ghetto who with little more than pistols and a few rifles defeated the massed might of the German army for weeks before they were overcome.

Yes, this is a day for remembrance.

We remember President Jimmy Carter for his initiative in leading Americans to remember the Holocaust.

It was President Carter who established the President's Commission on the Holocaust in 1978, asking it to report to him promptly with a recommendation for an appropriate memorial to those who perished in the Holocaust. He called it "The crime against humanity which has no parallel in human history."

The United States Holocaust Council, of which I was a member, was directed to build, "A memorial of symbolic and artistic beauty, visually and emotionally moving in accordance with the solemn nature of the Holocaust."

Such beautiful language and so appropriate. But so difficult.

A wise man has said that human language breaks down when confronted with the monstrous challenge of describing the Holocaust.

If human language is inadequate for the purpose, how then could we meet our mandate in the much more abstract language of architecture—in steel and stone and glass and brick?

The council anguished over plans and concepts for months.

Our task seemed hopeless. Then, miraculously, an architectural genius was found,

James Ingo Freed of New York, who in this unusual and unique structure has captured the essence of the Holocaust.

But you will see the Memorial for yourselves when you visit it when it is opened later this week—the new United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

This is a day of remembrance.

On an afternoon years ago when Dillon Ripley when the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, came to my office, to discuss some of his problems. I was chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee which oversees appropriations for the Smithsonian, as I am now, and he wanted to explore with me an idea he had to build an institute of man to deposit man's achievements in this world.

"But Dillon," I said, "isn't that what the Smithsonian is collectively now—an institute of man? Your museums and laboratories portray man's progress in the arts and sciences. Together, they show the progress made by man to advance civilization."

I continued: "What you need to round off your institute of man is the museum which I'm helping to build now—the Holocaust Museum, which will show the retrogression of man—the evil, the viciousness and brutality of which he is capable—which will be related by the museum of the Holocaust."

"On the Mall, you will have the Smithsonian museums depicting man's goodness, his better nature and achievements. In the Holocaust Museum you will have displayed his dark side. Together they will make up the institute of man."

Ripley shook his head—he did not want to undertake that mission or to include the museum within the Smithsonian family.

But surely, that is what has happened.

The Holocaust Memorial Museum is now built and will take its place near the Mall. And although not a part of the Smithsonian group, it will be a powerful force to expanding man's knowledge of himself—the dark side.

At the same time it will serve as a moving, sensitive memorial to the victims of the Holocaust.

This is a day of remembrance.

We remember the contributions the Congress has made over the years toward memorializing the Holocaust. Among these was my bill which Congress unanimously adopted a few weeks ago. It declares:

Resolved, That, in remembrance of those who perished in the Holocaust; in tribute to the survivors who came to the United States to build a new life, and who, with their families, have contributed so much to the fabric of our diverse society; in recognition of heroic American soldiers who liberated prisoners of Nazi camps; in recognition of the anonymous bravery of rescuers from many lands who had the courage to care and placed their own lives in peril to help others in need; and in hope that Americans will learn from this museum the need to remain vigilant against bigotry and oppression, we welcome the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to the center of our American heritage and state now, in recognition of the Museum's motto, that for the dead and the living and those yet to be born, we do bear witness.

● 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.

Bearing witness is a painful and difficult task. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a letter to Gen. George Marshall in noting his observations, when he came upon the concentration camps, stated, "The things I saw beggar description * * *. The visual evidence and the verbal testimony of starvation, cruelty, and bestiality were so overpowering as to leave me a bit sick * * *. I made the visit deliberately, in order to be in a position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to propaganda."

Around the world, but particularly in Poland, Israel, and the United States, memorial activities highlight the brave acts of the known and unknown men, women, and children who fought from the sewers and alleys of the Warsaw ghetto to repel the German army which sought to liquidate its environs in a few short days. The courageous rebellion, futile though it was, lasted several weeks, and through the smoke and fire of German armaments, lifted the spirits of those remaining, who went to their deaths knowing that they fought to the last on behalf of freedom and human dignity. It is their legacy that we acknowledge and honor this week.

In memory of the millions of adults and children who were denied their lives and livelihood, these commemorative ceremonies make us gaze in awe at the successful creation of the Holocaust Memorial Museum. We marvel at the strength of the human spirit to persevere with this creation of bricks and mortar. It is a museum which depicts evil events. But it is a memorial museum as well. The martyred spirits of the 6 million will always be with us. Their essence is present in the soil embedded in the museum's structure from camps across Europe.

Mr. Speaker, at today's Holocaust Museum dedication President Clinton addressed those at the gathering with a moving, sensitive address. Accordingly, as a congressional member of the Holocaust Memorial Council I would like to share President Clinton's remarks with our colleagues. His words bear witness to the deeds of the past. With the creation of the new Holocaust Memorial Museum, let us dedicate ourselves to the memories of those we lost, and to ensuring the religious and individual freedoms that we hold so dear.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON—
DEDICATION CEREMONIES FOR THE U.S. HOLOCAUST MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, DC, APRIL 22, 1993

We meet among memorials—within sight of Thomas Jefferson, who wrote his profound reverence for the inalienable rights of man into our country's creed; near where Abraham Lincoln is seated, who gave his life so our nation might enjoy "a new birth of freedom."

We gather close to the place where Marian Anderson sang songs of freedom like "Gospel Train," and where Martin Luther King summoned us—Jews and Gentiles, black and white, the comfortable and the afflicted—to dream and work together so that every one of God's children might drink from the common cup of opportunity and equality.

Here, beneath this serene spring sky, on the town square of our national life, we commemorate a new union.

On this fiftieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, at Eisenhower Plaza on

Raoul Wallenberg Place, we dedicate the U.S. Holocaust Museum, and so bind one of the darkest lessons in human history to the hopeful soul of America.

We are here because men and women emerged from the barbarous darkness of destruction; and, rather than yield to despair, they bore witness. They told the story of the Holocaust as an antidote to indifference and inaction—and as a warning.

These witnesses helped shape an institution that will speak to the core of our values as a people. This museum is not for the dead alone—for them it is too late. Nor is it solely for the survivors—who can never and will never forget. It is, most of all, for us who were not there: to learn the lessons of the Holocaust, to deepen our memories and thus our humanity, and to transmit these lessons from generation to generation.

The Holocaust transformed the 20th century, sweeping aside the facile Enlightenment hope that evil can somehow be permanently vanquished; demonstrating there is no war to end all war, that the struggle against the basest tendencies of our nature continues forever and ever and demands eternal vigilance.

The Holocaust began when the most civilized country of its day unleashed unprecedented acts of cruelty and hatred, abetted by perversion of science, philosophy and law. A culture which produced Goethe, Schiller and Beethoven brought forth Hitler and Himmler's merciless hordes, and because the educated stood by, or worse, participated, the innocent perished.

It became the policy of the Nazi government to exterminate people throughout German society. Millions died—for who they were, how they worshipped, what they believed, and who they loved. But one people were immutably marked for total destruction. Stripped to its core, Nazism was nothing but a murderous hatred of the Jews.

They who were among their nation's most patriotic citizens, whose extinction served no military purpose nor offered any political gain, who threatened no one, were slaughtered by an efficient, unrelenting bureaucracy dedicated solely to a radical evil with an antiseptic title: The Final Solution. This depravity, harnessed to modern technology, delivered death by mass production.

Across Europe, families and simple people, more than a million children, 200,000 defenseless disabled deemed an embarrassment to the myth of Aryan supremacy, and people from nearly 5,000 cities and shtetls like Ejszyski [a-SHISH-key] were led into the lethal rain of metal or gas, to the fires or into the ditches they themselves were forced to dig. A third of the world's Jewry, two-thirds of the Jews living in Europe, were killed.

The nations of the West must live forever with this knowledge: Even as our fragmentary awareness of these crimes grew into indisputable facts, we did far too little. Before the war started, doors to liberty were slammed shut. And even after we attacked Germany, rail lines to the camps within miles of militarily significant targets were left undisturbed. Mass deaths were left to occur, enshrouded in our denial.

But still, there were many deeds of singular courage and resistance. I think of the Danes who refused to bend their knee before Adolf Hitler; Janusz Korczak [Yan-NUSH, KOR-chak], who stayed with the children until their last breaths at Treblinka; Emanuel Ringelblum, who died after preserving in metal milk cans the history of the Warsaw ghetto; Raoul Wallenberg, who rescued perhaps as many as one hundred thou-

sand Hungarian Jews; those known and those never known who manned the thin line of righteousness—who risked and lost their lives to save lives, who accrued no advantage to themselves but who nobly served the larger cause of humanity.

As the war ended, these noble rescuers were joined by our military forces who, along side the allied armies, played the decisive role in bringing the Holocaust to an end.

Overcoming the shock of discovery, these men walked survivors from those dark places into the sweet sunlight of redemption. The soldiers brought blankets and comfort, dignity and hope to those who had somehow outlasted their tormentors.

With these gentle acts of liberation, soldiers and survivors were forever joined in history and humanity. This place is their place too; for them as for us, to memorialize the past and steel ourselves for the challenges of tomorrow.

There will come a time when the Holocaust will pass from living reality and shared experience to memory and history. In a very real way, our capacity to honor the fallen is in the hands of those who are now very young or not yet born. To preserve this shared history of anguish, to keep it vivid and real, so that evil can be combatted and contained, we consecrate this memorial and contemplate its meaning for us.

More than any other event, the Holocaust gave rise to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the charter of our common humanity. It is among the reasons we fight for liberty, equality, and justice—values that must constantly be reaffirmed and rewon—universal values acclaimed behind those doors. And the Holocaust contributed—indeed made certain—the long overdue creation of Israel.

With the demise of Communism and the Cold War, borders drawn along political lines are now being rewritten, and arrangements that lasted generations have become obsolete. Majority groups have become minorities, persecutors become the persecuted, the rub and chafe of latent antagonisms rise to the surface. We learn, again and again, that the world has yet to run its course of animosity and violence.

Ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia, the oppression of the Kurds in Iraq, the abusive treatment of the B'hai in Iran, and the endless race-based violence in South Africa—and more—remind us how fragile are the safeguards of civilization.

So do the depraved and insensate bands loose in the modern world; The liars and the propagandists among the skinheads and the Liberty Lobby here at home, in the Africaners' Resistance Movement of South Africa, the Radical Party of Serbia, and the blackshirts who answer to Zhirinovskiy. With them, we compete for the interpretation and preservation of history, of what we know, and how we must behave.

Left alone, they will twist history beyond recognition, deny the fact or uniqueness of the Holocaust, or offer specious arguments about the politics of the day. We hear this all the time, and it is deadly nonsense. The evil represented in this museum is incontestable; it is absolute. As we are its witness, so we must remain its adversary. We owe that much to the dead, as we owe it to our consciences and our children.

So we must stop the fabricators of history and the bullies as well. Left unchallenged, they would still prey upon the powerless, and we cannot permit that to happen, again.

To build bulwarks against that evil, there is but one path to take. We have our dif-

ferences but we cannot separate ourselves from each other. This is the dynamic tension in the life of the contemporary world. Organizing a civil society, a civil world, requires us to honor diversity even as we reaffirm our common humanity. The framework within which individuality, ethnicity, and nationality can exist without turning murderous is constitutional democracy, and the respect in international law for human rights.

There is new hope in our world. The emergence of new, democratic states offers a shield against the inhumanity we remember today. To be sure, the democratic revival does not mean the end of contemporary horrors—such as the slaughter in Bosnia. But when societies develop the civic culture and political institutions that comprise democracy, they are less likely to wage war on their neighbors, engage in terrorism, or embark on the kind of murderous adventurism that marked so much of this century.

And so, it is particularly appropriate that this city of democracy should be home to a memorial to the Holocaust. In the name of the victims, and of the survivors, the museum reminds us of our duty to build and nurture the institutions of public tranquility.

Some may be reluctant to come here. The thoughtfully assembled photographs and remnants of the past impart more than some hearts can bear. I understand. But our larger obligations to history and posterity alike beckon us.

I walked through the Museum last Monday night, a journey I hope will be taken by you, every American who comes to Washington, and all our visitors from abroad. I was shaken, but terribly moved. In its darkness, the museum is brilliant. I believe that it will touch the life of everyone who sees it, that no one who sees it will emerge without being changed.

This is a place of deep sadness, but it will also become a sanctuary of bright hope. It will be an ally of education against ignorance; of humility against arrogance—an investment in a secure future against whatever insanity lurks ahead. If this museum can mobilize morality, those who perished will gain some measure of immortality.

I know this must be a difficult day for the many here we call survivors. Those of us born after the war cannot fully comprehend your sorrow, or the pain you feel lamenting mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, children and friends. We draw you close.

But if our expressions are inadequate to this moment, I share these words inscribed in the Book of Wisdom: "The souls of the righteous are in the Hands of God, and no torment shall touch them. In the eyes of fools they seemed to die; their passing away was thought to be an affliction and their going forth from us, utter destruction. But they are in peace."

And now, upon the day of this triumphant union, I hope you will attain some measure of that peace yourselves.

This is our task. With God's blessing upon our souls, and the memories of the fallen in our hearts and minds, it is to the ceaseless struggle to preserve human rights and dignity that we rededicate ourselves. And because we have engaged ourselves in the work of remembrance, we will never relent, and we will prevail.

THE 294TH BIRTHDAY OF THE SIKH NATION FREEDOM FOR KHALISTAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize April 13th as the birthday of the Sikh nation and the Sikh faith. It was on this day, 294 years ago in 1699 that Guru Gobind Singh, the last of the 10 Sikh gurus, baptized the people of the Sikh faith forming the consecrated body of the Khalsa Panth.

The creation of the Khalsa Panth is a great moment in modern human history. Americans can be proud of our Sikh friends whose religion is founded on the principles of individual human rights and civil liberties regardless of race, creed, or sex. The equality of all human kind is an essential tenet of Sikhism, a principle which in our world today is sadly ignored.

The Sikhs call the anniversary of their creation as a nation and faith, Baisakhi Day. And in honor of Baisakhi Day, I would encourage people the world over to heed the wise words of Guru Gobind Singh often quoted in Sikh culture: "Recognize ye all the human race as one."

Unfortunately for the Sikhs, the Indian Government does not operate on this principle. For over 10 years, the Hindu-dominated Indian Government has pursued an insidious campaign of ethnic cleansing in the Sikh homeland which has left over 110,000 Sikhs dead since 1984. Between 20 to 30 Sikhs are killed everyday in extrajudicial killings. As I speak, over 38,000 Sikhs languish in Indian prisons without charge or trial where they are subjected to the most abhorrent forms torture including electric shocks applied to the genitals.

In the face of such oppression the Sikh nation declared itself independent of India on October 7, 1987 forming the separate country of Khalistan. On January 24, 1993, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan led a Sikh delegation to the The Hague and witnessed the hoisting of the Kesri Nishan, Sikh flag—its first appearance on the international stage in 144 years. On that same day Khalistan was admitted as a full member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization [UNPO], a worldwide body with strong ties to the international community dedicated to advancing the freedom aspirations of its member nations.

For the Indian Government, Khalistan's admittance into the UNPO is a dangerous development because it gives Sikhs, for the first time, a legitimate forum on the international stage through which to voice its grievances against India. Obviously, it has always been in India's better interest to hide its misdeeds from the eyes of the world. Is this not precisely the reason why the so-called world's largest democracy has maintained a ban on Amnesty International and other worldwide human rights organizations for over 14 years. I suggest something is terribly wrong with this picture.

At a March 3 human rights hearing of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and

Human Rights, Holly Burkhalter of Human Rights Watch testified that "India gets * * * a free ride in the international community" concerning its brutal violation of human rights. Why is this so. Is a Sikh life worth less than others. Is a person less dead when gunned down by the guns of the Indian paramilitary forces? I submit to my fellow Members of Congress, the American people, and the entire international community that it is our duty to stand up and tell the Indian Government that its oppression of the Sikh nation is 100-percent unacceptable and should cease immediately.

It is clear that the Indian Government possesses a profound lack of respect for Sikh life and culture. I offer the following example: on December 20, 1992, Gurdev Singh Kaonke, Jethadar, high priest, of the Akal Takht, the seat of the Sikh faith, was arrested by Indian police, tortured and killed. Police claimed he had escaped during custody. Amnesty International and other international human rights organizations have reported such escapes to be a common modus operandi of the Indian police in extrajudicial murders.

This situation is intolerable. Mr. Gurdev Singh Kaonke was the Pope of the Sikh religion. I find it deeply disturbing that the Indian Government can kill the foremost religious leader of the Sikh nation without hardly a voice in the international community being raised in protest. The time has clearly come to take action and speak up against India's oppression of the Sikhs.

To this end I, along with 28 other Members of Congress from both parties, have introduced the Justice in India Act (H.R. 1519), which would terminate \$40 million in United States developmental aid to India, until the Indian Government repeals draconian laws which serve to deny the Sikhs, and Kashmiris as well, their most basic human rights. Indeed, members of the U.N. Human Rights Commission have condemned these laws as disturbing and completely unacceptable for falling far short of international standards for the protection of human rights.

I urge all Members of Congress who possess a true commitment to human rights throughout the world to cosponsor the Justice in India Act. It is a just bill seeking to send a message to the government of India that its tactics of government by oppression are unacceptable to the community of nations of which I am sure it wants to remain a member.

In honor of Baisakhi Day, and in honor of freedom, justice, and human rights, the Justice in India Act should be passed by the U.S. Congress.

I give my best wishes to the 21 million Sikhs throughout the world as they celebrate the 294th birthday of the Khalsa Panth. I regard the brave Sikh nation with profound respect and pride for what they have contributed to the human race. And though today the struggle for Sikh freedom continues with great suffering, I am confident that by 1999, the 300th birthday of the Khalsa Panth, the Sikh flag will fly proudly over the sovereign, independent soil of a peaceful, prosperous Khalistan.

TRIBUTE TO THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Indiana University men's basketball team for their accomplishments this year. The Hoosiers won the preseason NIT Tournament, won the Big Ten Conference title, and finished the regular season as the no. 1 ranked team in the country. In addition, senior forward Calbert Cheaney—the pride of Evansville, IN—completed an extraordinary career by winning the Naismith and Wooden Awards as the National Player of the Year, and became both Indiana's and the Big Ten's all time leading scorer.

Indiana fans had high expectations at the beginning of the season, and, as is usually the case, this Indiana team met and exceeded those expectations. The Hoosiers overcame injuries to key players, a difficult schedule, and fierce Big Ten Conference competition to post a record of 30 wins and 4 losses. In addition, they reached the regional finals of the NCAA Tournament, losing to the always tough Kansas Jayhawks.

The Indiana team was led by four seniors: Calbert Cheaney, Greg Graham, Matt Nover, and Chris Reynolds. While these young men all contributed significantly to the success of the team on the court, they also succeeded in the classroom, where it really counts. Matt Nover has already received his degree, while the other three are expected to graduate this year.

The Bloomington community is extremely proud of the Indiana team's performance this year, and as the Representative of Bloomington in Congress, I am proud to call myself a Hoosier fan.

THE CREDIT CARD DISCLOSURE AMENDMENTS OF 1993

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, as part of an ongoing effort to prohibit deceptive practices in the credit card industry and to protect and empower consumers, today I am introducing the Credit Card Disclosure Amendments of 1993.

This bill would provide consumers with helpful disclosures in advertising, card agreements, and on monthly billing statements regarding interest rates, grace periods, and other terms. It would also give consumers the opportunity to protect the privacy of their purchasing information, and require a GAO study of the credit card industry and interest rate trends.

Recent studies indicate that other interest rates—on everything from the prime rate to money market accounts to car loans—have tumbled over the past several years, yet credit card interest rates remain stubbornly high.

While this is profitable for the major credit card issuers still charging 16 percent interest and higher, it's a less rosy picture for consumers paying those rates. It would appear that the major card issuers are reaping huge profits at the expense of consumers.

For example, in 1989, the prime rate was 10.9 percent and credit cards interest rates were averaging 18.7 percent. By 1993, the prime had dropped to 6 percent while credit cards were still averaging 16.47 percent, an increase in the spread from 7.8 percent to 10.47 percent.

In addition, while card rates have fallen in recent months, studies indicate that many consumers are unaware of the costs of credit to them. For example, many consumers may not even realize how high their card's interest rate is or how much of their monthly payment goes just to pay the interest on their accounts, because of low minimum payments plans that hide the true cost of credit cards. In addition, specifics on how finance charges are calculated, how the "grace period" works, and how and when changes in interest rates on variable rate cards take effect are confusing and unclear.

Problems such as these hinder consumers' ability to make informed decisions about which credit cards to carry and use. This prevents market mechanisms from successfully driving down interest rates, as has occurred with other types of loans. In addition, high interest rates that lock consumers into never-ending payment plans are no help to our economy.

It is my hope that the Credit Card Disclosure Amendments of 1993 can give consumers information that they can use to select the cards that are right for them, and in the process help drive down interest rates industry-wide.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

SMALL-TOWN SUNDAY

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a joint resolution that would authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating Sunday, August 1, 1993, as Small-Town Sunday. As a native of the small town of Covington, IN, I am introducing this legislation in order to recognize the significant contributions to American life made by small towns and former residents of small towns, to acknowledge the importance of small towns in the development of a sense of community, and to reinvigorate America's small towns.

Last year, I was contacted by Dr. J.N. Hook of Crawfordsville, IN. Dr. Hook is a professor emeritus at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and has been a resident of Montgomery County since 1972. Dr. Hook and his wife, Rachel, have travelled extensively in all 50 States and have visited hundreds of small- and medium-sized towns. They thought that something should be done to call America's attention to small towns. Subsequently, Dr. Hook sent me a detailed explanation of his idea of designating the first Sunday in August as Small-Town Sunday.

Imagine a homecoming of former residents on Small-Town Sunday to recognize the important role the town played in their lives. Imagine religious services to highlight the bond between small-town residents and traditional values. Imagine a town picnic or a town fair, complete with food, entertainment, arts and crafts, and organized team sports. And, imagine open houses at museums, historic homes, and public buildings in small towns all across the country.

Small-Town Sunday would bring together small-town officials; residents; fraternal, civic, and service organizations; businesses and schools to organize the festivities for Small-Town Sunday. By uniting the small-town community for such an event, we reinforce the sense of community between small-town residents, promote the spirit of small towns, and ensure the continued strength and potential growth of small towns.

Tomorrow, I will be in Crawfordsville, IN at Southmont Junior-Senior High School to participate in that community's celebration of small towns. Dr. Hook will join me at this event where I will announce the introduction of this resolution for the official recognition of small towns through a proclamation to designate August 1, 1993 as Small-Town Sunday.

I urge all my colleagues with small towns in their district or those who were raised in small towns to consider supporting this resolution to recognize small towns on Small-Town Sunday, August 1, 1993.

A BILL REGULATING THE PRIVATE TRANSFER OF HANDGUNS AND AMMUNITION

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce a bill to limit the private transfer of handguns. The intention of this bill is to stop criminals from easily obtaining handguns and ammunition through private transfer.

Currently, there are no Federal laws prohibiting individuals from purchasing a handgun from a private seller. There have been over 40 gun control bills introduced already this session, but if we pass every one of these bills, criminals would still have almost the same access to their present suppliers of guns.

Transfers and sales from street transactions as well as transfers from relatives are two of the major ways that criminals acquire guns. I believe that these private transfers are chiefly responsible for the fact that 40 percent of the guns confiscated in the District come from Virginia. The residents of the District of Columbia experience immense frustration living in a jurisdiction with the toughest gun control laws in the country, yet the most gun violence. In 1992, 458 people were killed in the District, 83 percent from firearms. Guns are sold in the streets of Washington for up to five times the price paid for them in Virginia. Only 18 States regulate the private sale of firearms in some manner. Clearly, this is a problem that requires Federal intervention to cover the rest of the country and, above all, to recognize that it

is these privately sold or transferred guns that are most likely to find their way across State lines in the hands of criminals.

As indispensable as the Brady bill and other bills are to regulate licensed dealers, we must simultaneously close the holes that even now probably account for the bulk of gun transfers to criminals and ironically may account for even more as we begin to regulate lawful dealers. My bill requires that individuals who receive a firearm or ammunition through a private sale or transfer possess a valid permit to purchase, which the seller or giver must see and document at the time of transfer. This bill has penalties similar to those in the Brady bill.

Gun violence casts a pall over everything we do. The economic and societal costs of gun violence are unmeasurable. Each year, 86 percent of gun injury costs are paid for by public sources because most gunshot victims are uninsured. Gun injuries lead to \$14.4 billion in lifetime medical costs.

The bill I am introducing today requires that private citizens act responsibly and only transfer a handgun or ammunition to a person legally eligible to own a handgun. If our intent is to curtail the ability of criminals to obtain guns, then we must restrict access to guns through private transfer.

TRIBUTE TO MARY S. SULLIVAN

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding individual from the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts. Mrs. Mary S. Sullivan will retire from her position as the town clerk of Charlton, MA, on April 30, after 48 years of service.

Mary was born in Amsterdam, NY, where she lived until she started school. She then moved to Plymouth, MA, where she resided, and finished her years of schooling. After her marriage to Mr. John Sullivan she relocated to the town of Charlton. Mary is the proud mother of five children: Mary Ferguson, John Sullivan, Betty Turcott, Joan McCormick, and Dennis Sullivan. She is also a grandmother to 10 and great-grandmother to 11 children.

Mary Sullivan has given of herself to the town of Charlton in many capacities. She was election officer for 20 years, a registrar for 12 years, assistant town clerk for 6 years, and town clerk for 20 years. The highlight of her term in office was the dedication of Dr. William Thomas Green Morton's home on Cemetery Road on October 15, 1975.

Mary is known throughout Charlton for her special way of swearing in selectmen. Charlton city selectmen are so excited about winning their offices every year that they can't wait to be sworn in at the town clerk's office. Instead they opt to wake Mary on Sunday morning after the election to be sworn in in her kitchen.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mary on a job well done and the best of luck in her future years.

TRIBUTE TO JACK F. HARMAN

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Jack F. Harman will soon graduate Perrysburg High School after 4 years of noteworthy academic achievement as well as extra-curricular involvement. During his senior year, Jack has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers, serving as captain of the soccer team, vice president of the student council and vice president of the Spanish Club.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Jack Harman has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

TRIBUTE TO COL. EDWARD P. CLEMENTS, USAF

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an officer of the U.S. Air Force that we in southern Nevada have come to know and respect, Col. Edward P. Clements.

Colonel Clements has served his country in uniform with a distinction that few merit, most recently as vice commander of the U.S. Air Force Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, located at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada.

A 1967 graduate of the University of Arkansas, Edward Clements was a distinguished graduate of the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Program. He is a success story of this method of commissioning officers into the uniformed services. In 1972 he completed Squadron Officer School by correspondence. By 1979 he had completed the Air Command and Staff College by seminar and graduated from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in June 1988. His academic achievements also include a master's degree in public administration from George Washington University.

A skilled and courageous fighter pilot, Ed Clements flew 268 hours of combat in the F-100 during 1969 and 1970 in Vietnam and Thailand. He served as an F-4 instructor pilot and was selected for the initial group of pilots

assigned to the first aggressor squadron formed at Nellis Air Force Base, the 64th Fighter Weapons Squadron. He was also one of the initial instructors at the newly formed F-15 Fighter Weapons School at Nellis Air Force Base in the late 1970's, and then assisted in the conversion of the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing, stationed in Japan, from the F-4 to the F-15, as chief of the Wing Weapons and Tactics Division.

Colonel Clements' skills are not limited to the inside of a cockpit. In 1981, he was assigned to Headquarters, Tactical Air Command, as chief, Weapons and Tactics Division and program manager for Fighter Weapons and Tactics. Colonel Clements then served as commander of the 422d Test and Evaluation Squadron at Nellis Air Force Base. In 1985 he was assigned as assistant to the director for programming, Directorate of Personnel Programs, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel at Headquarters U.S. Air Force at the Pentagon. In 1988, he became vice commander of the 554th Operations Support Wing. This organization administers what is, in reality, the fourth largest city in the State of Nevada and the home of the fighter pilot, Nellis Air Force Base. He assumed his present position in 1990.

His military awards and decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with device.

During my time as a Member of Congress representing southern Nevada, I have had many opportunities to work with and see Colonel Clements' skills and talents utilized for the benefit of the Air Force and the Nellis community. After a lifetime of service, Ed Clements is retiring from the U.S. Air Force. I have no doubt that whatever the future holds for him, he will meet the challenges ahead with the same skill and determination he displayed in his Air Force career. Colonel Clements' wife, Karen, also serves our community as a devoted educator in the Clark County School District. I am proud that they have adopted southern Nevada as their home.

Today I ask my colleagues to stand and recognize the service of Col. Edward P. Clements at the occasion of his retirement. I ask that you join me in extending to him, Karen, and their daughters Dana and Adrienne our best wishes as they enter a new stage in their lives.

STRIPPER WELL OPERATORS PRESERVATION ACT

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to preserve one of our Nation's most important, but most economically vulnerable, domestic energy sources—stripper wells. This legislation, the Stripper Well Operators Preservation Act, will assure the survival of irreplaceable, but strategically essential, domestic oil production. My

remarks today will explain where stripper wells are located, how they operate, why they are worth preserving, and finally how this legislation will work to ensure their preservation.

Approximately 500,000 stripper wells are located throughout 28 States in the Union. In addition to traditional oil-producing States, large numbers of stripper wells are found in Arkansas—11,000; in Illinois—nearly 20,000; in Kansas—almost 57,000; in West Virginia—15,000; and in Ohio—9,000.

By definition, stripper wells produce at very low rates. While the maximum rate at which wells may produce and still qualify as stripper wells is 15 barrels of oil per day, in practice most stripper wells produce at far less than this rate—in some cases only a fraction of a barrel of oil per day. For example, in 1991, the average daily production rate of stripper wells was just 2.2 barrels.

Stripper wells are among our oldest producing wells. Stripper production is often the last phase of production in older fields. More to the point, in part because of age, stripper wells are much more labor intensive and require larger routine maintenance than newer, higher volume wells. And because stripper wells produce a very limited amount of oil per day, high operating expenses make them especially vulnerable to low oil prices.

Stripper wells are only marginally economic even during the best of times, but when oil prices are low, as they are today, stripper wells become increasingly uneconomic. The steady decline in the number of domestic stripper wells reflects this circumstance. Abandonments of stripper wells have doubled in the last decade, up from 9,000 in 1982 to over 17,000 in 1991. Meanwhile, stripper production has declined. In the aggregate, today stripper wells produce more than 86 million barrels per year less than they did during their peak in the early 1980's. Clearly, this downward trend needs to be reversed. These statistics are troubling, because stripper wells are a domestic energy resource we cannot afford to lose.

Since the early 1970's, aggregate production from stripper wells has totaled more than 8 billion barrels. This is approximately the same amount as the total production to date from Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's north slope. Stripper oil has therefore made a significant contribution to satisfying our national energy requirements. As a nation seeking to decrease our reliance on imported foreign oil, it is critical that we maintain the valuable oil reserves recovered by stripper wells. Enactment of the stripper well Operators Preservation Act will provide the assistance needed to achieve that goal.

The reserve potential of stripper wells is especially significant. The United States is a mature oil province. We have been exploring for oil onshore in the lower 48 States for many years. As a result, the likelihood of sizable new oil discoveries onshore in the contiguous 48 States is very slim. This doesn't mean we should abandon exploration efforts; in fact, the reverse is true. But in addition to continuing exploration efforts, we need to focus on maximizing the potential future benefits of resources already found.

Stripper wells represent oil reserves already discovered and developed. It is a frustrating

economic reality that primary production of crude oil—production using the natural pressure of the reservoir—will recover only one-fifth to one-quarter of the oil originally in place. Many stripper wells are produced by pumping the oil to the surface after the natural reservoir pressure has declined to the point where it is no longer sufficient to lift the oil to the surface. In this way stripper wells prolong the productive life of our domestic oil reserves.

Recovery of oil can often be increased by use of secondary production techniques—essentially flooding the reservoir with water to help maintain reservoir pressure and to push the oil from strategically positioned injection wells toward the producing wells. Secondary production can increase the recovery of oil, from that possible under primary production, 20 to 25 percent, to up to one-third of the original oil in place. Large numbers of stripper wells—nearly 50 percent of the stripper wells in my own State of Oklahoma—are part of secondary recovery operations.

While secondary production operations increase the total amount of oil recovered, they also increase the cost of production. The problem is that secondary production operations often do not increase the rate of production sufficiently to pay for the added per barrel cost. When that happens, abandonments often follow.

The great untapped potential of our proven domestic oil reserves actually lays in tertiary production—costly but highly beneficial techniques that can increase the recovery of oil to 50 percent of the original oil in place. If all of our Nation's proved crude oil reserves that are producible under primary or secondary recovery techniques were subject to tertiary production, our total proved domestic oil reserves would increase dramatically.

During the late 1970's and early 1980's tertiary demonstration projects flourished. Although the injectants and techniques utilized are extremely costly, crude oil prices of \$36 per barrel or more made these projects economic. Now, with oil prices hovering at almost half the level of their previous peak, most, if not all, of these tertiary projects are no longer economic.

Once our easy-to-produce reserves are depleted, we should expect the OPEC oil cartel to push for higher oil prices again. When that happens, the United States will want to turn to its great untapped potential tertiary oil reserves to counter the pricing demands of the international oil cartel. But, given current trends—particularly the accelerating rate of abandonment of domestic stripper wells—it is likely that the realization of the need to preserve our potential tertiary oil reserve base will come too late.

You see, Mr. Speaker, like people, domestic oil fields pass through a natural life cycle. Stripper well production is often the last phase of that life cycle before the field is abandoned. Like a life support system for critically ill patients, stripper well operations prolong a field's productive life. A life support machine is often used to pump oxygen into a critically ill patient's lungs, extending the patient's life. So too, the pumping jack—familiar to those of us from the oil patch and to any who have watched movies or television shows about the oil business—used on stripper wells to pump

oil from the reservoir, prolongs the reservoir's productive life. But if that stripper well is abandoned, the life of that reservoir will come to an end just as the life of the patient ends when the life support machine is switched off. Regrettably, like the organ transplant that arrives too late to save the patient, it will be too late to apply tertiary production techniques to already shut-in domestic crude oil reserves, even though those techniques will then be economic, when OPEC again succeeds in raising oil prices.

We must act to preserve our domestic oil reserves as a potential resource base for future application of tertiary enhanced oil production techniques. We can do this most economically by prolonging stripper well production.

Most of our Nation's stripper wells are operated by small independent producers. Several factors have contributed to this fact. First, the higher maintenance and operating costs of these wells makes them less desirable properties for large oil companies. Second, the low rate of production of these wells means the revenue these wells produce is often unable to cover the higher corporate overhead of a major oil company. While that overhead may be an unavoidable fact of life where high-risk, immensely expensive projects, such as drilling in very deep OCS waters, are concerned, that overhead is unnecessary and avoidable for stripper wells. Thus, these wells are often sold by major oil companies to independent producers who are expert in the care and feeding of these wells. Third, the concentration of stripper wells in the hands of independent producers has been accelerated by the trend of major oil companies to focus their exploration and development budgets on development of oil and gas resources outside the United States. Finally, the increased maintenance required by stripper wells is often a good match with the expertise possessed by many independent producers as a result of many years of working on similar wells in the same geographic area. This expertise often enables independent producers to squeeze just enough additional production from these wells to make them profitable for a few more years.

But increasingly that is not long enough. Something must be done to stem the troubling trend of well abandonments and loss of potentially producible reserves. Recognizing the importance of maintaining a viable independent oil industry infrastructure, this legislation focuses its incentives on independent producers who are operators of domestic stripper wells.

The Stripper Well Operators Preservation Act has three basic components:

First, the bill amends section 613A of the code to increase the percentage depletion for independent producers from the current 15 percent rate to 28 percent. The bill utilizes a formula in existing law that provides built-in safeguards for stripper wells. Should oil prices increase, the percentage depletion rate would correspondingly decrease.

Second, the bill amends section 613(a) of the code to eliminate the net income limitation from the percentage depletion calculation, to allow an independent producer to deduct percentage depletion without regard to the profitability of the well. An increase in percentage depletion—or indeed the existence of percent-

age depletion—is meaningless if a well produces so little oil that revenues cannot offset the well's high production costs. Many stripper wells are marginally economic such that the benefit of percentage depletion cannot be realized. This provision assures that such benefits are realized.

Third, the bill expands the Enhanced Oil Recovery Credit under section 43 of the code to apply to expenses to maintain stripper well production. Current law already recognizes the importance of tertiary production by granting a credit for certain investments in tertiary projects. A similar type of credit is needed for expenses of stripper well operations. Under this legislation, the enhanced oil recovery credit would be extended to certain of the costs of independent stripper well operators. To safeguard against abuse, the Treasury Secretary is given the authority to determine what types of stripper recovery methods can reasonably be expected to prolong the productive life of a stripper well, as well as increase the amount of crude oil which will ultimately be recovered. Only the costs of these approved stripper production techniques would qualify for the expanded credit. The Secretary can disallow credits from being given for expenses that are typical of non-stripper properties. The credit is therefore focused on the extraordinary costs that are characteristic of stripper wells.

If enacted, the Stripper Well Operators Preservation Act will save an industry and a resource base America cannot afford to lose. I encourage my colleagues to support this important and timely legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ELLEN HEAD

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ellen Head who was selected to be the 1993 Secretary of the Year by the Macomb County Chapter of Professional Secretaries International [PSI]. PSI is a leading association of executive assistants. Mrs. Head was chosen to receive this honor by the selection committee on the basis of her background scores in education, number of years service as a secretary, and involvement in PSI.

Mrs. Head has a certificate and an associate degree in executive secretarial studies from Macomb Community College. She has admirably applied her secretarial education in the working world. Mrs. Head has been a member of the secretarial profession for 15½ years. Currently she is an executive secretary and assistant facility security officer to the president of Cadillac Gage Textron, Inc.

Despite the demands of obtaining an education and the rigors of the secretarial profession, Mrs. Head has demonstrated that her family is important. Mrs. Head is married to William Head and enjoys a combined family of Terri Dooge, Robert and Richard Bullock, Karen Anastasiou, and Gayle Kallaugher. She is also blessed with two baby grandsons, Logan Jon and Kyle William.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Ellen Head for the honor of being selected

as the Macomb County Chapter of PSI 1993 Secretary of the Year.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE PRIVATE TRANSFER OF HANDGUNS AND AMMUNITION TO MINORS INTRODUCED

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce a bill which will prohibit the private transfer of handguns and ammunition to minors. The purpose of this bill is to make sure that adults cannot take advantage of lenient or nonexistent laws to engage young people in criminal activity.

Moreover, this measure will better equip law enforcement agencies to control possession of guns by young people.

The national statistics on gun-related violence by youngsters are frightening and overwhelming. Gunshot wounds are the second leading cause of death among teenagers 15 to 19. Many high school students acknowledge having easy access to guns, and 6 percent own guns. The National School Safety Center reports that over 135,000 students carry guns to school each day. Seventy percent of suicides among all age groups are committed with guns. This proliferation of gun violence over the past decade is largely responsible for the 98-percent increase in the homicide rate for black males ages 15 to 19.

Amazingly, there are only scattered and inadequate laws regulating the transfer, including the sale, of guns to minors or possession by minors. No wonder that homicide by juveniles rose 93 percent over the past decade. Yet there is no Federal law barring the private sale or transfer of a gun to a minor or possession by a minor.

When penalties for drug dealers became stiffer, they began to use children. We can expect that children will become prey for gun-runners as we close in on adults with the Brady bill and other gun control measures. The alarming increase in the number of deaths of children from gunfire already indicates that criminals have found a market among our youth. Licensed dealers probably do not sell guns to minors. If we are serious about keeping guns out of children's hands, we must look to the channels that supply them. My bill puts children off limits for the receipt of guns as gifts or by purchases from private individuals, especially criminals, who are most likely to supply them.

TRIBUTE TO M. DANIEL LACEDONIA, DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN 1993

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to M. Daniel Lacedonia who

has received the Distinguished Citizen Award for 1993 from the Lion's Club of East Longmeadow, MA.

Dan has been a resident of East Longmeadow for the past 42 years and during that period, he has unselfishly contributed his time, energy, and enthusiasm to the community and to his fellow man.

Outstanding among his contributions are involvement for over 45 years with the Hampden County Association for Retarded Children, presently known as the Advocacy Network, of which he has been treasurer and past director. He has also served as a member and chairman of the Human Rights Committee for Goodwill Industries. In both of these activities, Dan has volunteered his time for many years to ensure that the well-being of these individuals is protected. As chairman of the Human Rights Committee, he continues to make frequent inspections of the workplaces and residences so that any deficiencies are quickly noted and corrected.

As a member of the East Longmeadow Lion's Club for 38 years, Dan has served in many capacities and on various committees. He points out that during his term as Lion's Club president, the first of many glaucoma clinics was held in East Longmeadow. Dan also conducted a very successful fundraising project that resulted in the rebuilding of a cottage that was destroyed by fire at a camp for retarded children.

Mr. Lacedonia has also served his community as the director of the Western Massachusetts Food Bank, assistant registrar of voters and on two school building study committees.

Dan is a graduate engineer of Worcester Polytechnical Institute and has also served as lieutenant jg in the U.S. Navy. He joined the Hamilton Standard Division of United Technologies, retiring in 1987 after 31 years. Dan points out that all of these accomplishments would not have been possible without Ellie, his wife of 45 years.

Mr. Speaker I commend Mr. Lacedonia on his selfless efforts at improving his community, and congratulate him on being honored as the Distinguished Citizen for 1993.

TRIBUTE TO JASON A. KREULEN

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Military Academy.

Jason A. Kreulen will soon graduate Port Clinton High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. During his high school career, Jason has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers, serving as president of the Varsity Club, vice president of the National Honor Society, and vice president of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Jason also distinguished himself as one of the truly great high school athletes in Ohio, scoring more

than 1,000 points during his career on the PCHS Basketball Team.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Jason Kreulen has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he takes his place in the long grey line and begins his career in service to our country.

TRIBUTE TO STUDENTS FROM E.W. CLARK HIGH SCHOOL IN LAS VEGAS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, on May 1-3, more than 1,200 students from 47 States and the District of Columbia will be in our Nation's Capital to compete in the national finals of the We the People * * * The Citizen and the Constitution Program. I am proud to announce that the class from E.W. Clark High School from Las Vegas will represent Nevada. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning district and State competitions. The distinguished members of the team representing Nevada are: Mariza Artilega, Erika Bein, Jill Bernacki, Mitchell Bishop, Michelle Brady, Sarah Bushman, Stacy Campbell, Elizabeth Citta, Hilary Clark, Kevin Hodsdon, Heather Humphrey, Bonnie Ivie, Clarissa Joacgim, John Jobes, Matthew Krenzer, Kenneth Langston, Crystalline Lee, Sil Lee, Adrian Leon, Grace Lin, Chad Newell, Janeil O'Donnell, Micah Olson, Jessica Perez, Diep Senh, Andrea Snell, and Vivien Valentin.

I also would like to recognize their teacher Nathaniel Morrell who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator Lorraine Alderman and the State coordinator Phyllis Darling have also contributed a great deal of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People * * * The Citizen and the Constitution Program, supported and funded by Congress, is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day academic competition simulates a congressional hearing. Students, acting as expert witnesses, testify before a panel of prominent professionals from across the country to demonstrate their knowledge of constitutional issues. Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the program, now in its 6th year, has reached over 12,000,000 students in 21,490 elementary, middle, and high schools nationwide.

The program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an appreciation of

the significance of our Constitution and its place in our history and our lives today. I am proud of these students representing Nevada and commend them and their teacher for their hard work. I wish them the best of luck in this competition—and a bright future thereafter.

CLARIFYING THE TAX TREATMENT OF CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP PAYMENTS

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Representative CAMP, and I have introduced a bill, H.R. 1551, to protect tax-exempt organizations and the worthy causes they support from Internal Revenue Service efforts to tax corporate contributions. Our bill, which provides clear rules on when such contributions can and cannot be taxed, is identical to language we passed last year as part of H.R. 11.

Over the past few years, the IRS has initiated audits involving many different kinds of tax-exempt organizations and their income from corporate sponsors. These audits focused on the tax code's unrelated business income tax [UBIT] rules.

In general, tax-exempt organizations are not taxed on their income. However, the tax code provides that in certain situations, such income is subject to UBIT. The rules state that in order to be subject to UBIT, the income must be derived from a trade or business, which is regularly carried on, and which is not substantially related to the performance of the organization's tax-exempt functions. Some IRS auditors have tried to use these rules to tax corporate sponsorship payments, if the organization agrees to provide recognition to its sponsor.

Our bill clarifies that in certain circumstances, corporate contributions to tax-exempt organizations will remain tax free. These proposed rules were developed from the many comments received from charitable organizations around the country and the efforts last year of the majority and minority Ways and Means staff.

Certain qualified sponsorship payments received in connection with qualified public events are covered by this bill. The event must be conducted by a tax-exempt organization described in paragraph (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 501(c) of the Tax Code. The event must also be either first, a public event that is substantially related to the exempt purposes of the organization conducting the event, or second, any other public event if that event is the only event of that type conducted by such organization during a calendar year, and such event does not exceed 30 consecutive days.

The bill also states that the corporate sponsor cannot receive any substantial return benefit other than: first, the use of the name or logo of the sponsor's trade or business in connection with a qualified public event under arrangements—including advertising—in connection with such event which acknowledges such person's sponsorship or promotes such

person's products or services, or second, the furnishing of facilities, services, or other privileges in connection with such event, to individuals designated by such person.

These rules can be explained best through a few examples. If a corporation provides funding for a symphony performance, an event which is related to the symphony's exempt purpose, the organization is not taxed upon receipt of the contribution even if the symphony performs many times throughout the year.

In comparison, if the symphony puts on a fundraising event, such as a fun run, and receives support from a corporate sponsor, those funds can still be tax-free to the organization if the event is undertaken and concluded within a consecutive 30-day period, and the event is the only one of its kind conducted during a 1-year period.

Our legislation also clarifies that royalty income received by the local organizing committee for the 1996 Summer Olympic games and the U.S. Olympic Committee will remain tax free. This provision is necessary because of the direction the IRS has been taking in the UBIT area. Since no public funds are expected to be allocated to these games, the tax-exempt organizations conducting the Olympics need this clarification to facilitate their financing efforts.

If enacted, our bill will help ensure that IRS' proposed audit guidelines—issued last year—on corporate sponsorship payments are never finalized. While the IRS seems to have retracted this position through the release in January of proposed regulations. The risk to many tax-exempt organizations of final guidelines is so great, that the certainty of legislation is vital. Over 350 tax-exempt organizations of all types, cultural, health and sports, from around the country submitted comments opposing these guidelines out of fear that they would not be able to attract corporate funding for their exempt activities and that the benefit of the funds they do receive would be reduced.

This provision should have minimal revenue impact, since passage of this provision in H.R. 11 prompted the IRS to issue the proposed regulations. In large part, the proposed rules reach the same conclusion as our bill, the simple recognition of corporate sponsors is not a taxable trade or business to these organizations. This legislation would keep the IRS from backtracking on this position.

Congress is debating President Clinton's economic plan, a plan designed not only to reduce the Federal deficit but also to fund social programs. It seems ironic that on the one hand, we express concern about the costs and impact on the deficit of these social programs, but on the other hand we hamstring the ability of our private sector to take over some of this responsibility. Our bill would help prevent a misguided IRS audit position from not only harming the thousands of tax-exempt organizations in communities across the country which rely on these contributions but also would protect the worthy causes they support. We urge Congress to pass this bill in 1993.

TRIBUTE TO JESS HUGHSTON

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, after 12 years of exemplary service, Jess Hughston will leave the Pasadena City Council.

For 2 of those dozen years, from 1990 to 1992, he served as mayor of the storied community of Pasadena. His tenure was marked by special attention of the city's human services, which became recognized as one of the finest providers in the area.

Because of his devotion and attention, Pasadena is a leader in disease treatment and intervention, child care, substance abuse education, and outreach to the elderly.

Under Jess Hughston's leadership, negotiations were begun that brought the 1993 Super Bowl to Pasadena and which will bring the 1994 World Cup Soccer Championship to the Rose Bowl.

His attention to conservation has made Pasadena a paradigm of resident participation and programs to conserve energy and water. His innovative "Bikerides With the Mayor" led to a broader awareness of the city's beauty and the humanizing effects of bicycles over autos.

Most of the residents of Pasadena have had contact with Jess Hughston and his wife Sylvia during his association with the city whether it was in the classroom during his 31 years as an educator in the Pasadena Unified School District or through the many community activities he has sponsored and been involved with as a councilman and mayor.

Mr. Speaker, Jess Hughston had great affection for his city. He always sported its famous symbol—the rose. His presence, his leadership, his devotion to the community and its residents, his faithfulness, will all be missed. I wish him and his wife a long, happy, and well-deserved retirement from public service.

TRIBUTE TO CITY NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating City News Publishing Co., formerly Plainfield Today Co., as they celebrate 10 years of publishing. Henry and Jan Johnson founded the firm from their home in September 1983, with a weekly newspaper in Plainfield, NJ. The following year they moved into their first office.

In November 1987, they initiated the Minority Business Journal of New Jersey published throughout the New York, New Jersey, Connecticut tri-State area. The Journal lists names of minority businesses and has been very helpful in keeping the community aware of the diverse nature of minority businesses.

In June 1989 the City News started another publication through YES Communications, Inc., and began its publication of YES magazine as its top priority. Knowing that the youth of today do not have a positive voice in the Nation, YES magazine was established. YES [Youth Excited About Success] is a national magazine which targets youth in grades 7 through 12 and is designed to promote educational, vocational and personal achievement in youth and young adults who will live in our urban communities. YES is unique because it is written from the perspective of youth, on topics that address their interests and will make a difference in their success.

In 1990 the company officially changed its name to City News Publishing Co. and the newspaper's name to City News so that more cities and African-American towns in New Jersey could be included in the publication. The City News is one of the foremost publications in New Jersey featuring news of importance to the African-American community in New Jersey and the tri-State area.

I would like to thank Henry and Jan Johnson for having the vision to see a void in the publishing world and having the courage to fill that void. Congratulations once again, I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in wishing you many more years of success.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION PROVIDING "HOLD-HARMLESS" PROTECTION TO HOSPITALS ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY CENSUS DESIGNATIONS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to provide important protection to rural hospitals in this country. Unless this legislation is enacted by the beginning of fiscal year 1994, rural hospitals could see enormous reductions in Medicare reimbursements on October 1.

The problem is this: The Medicare Program adjusts payments to hospitals paid under the prospective payment system by an area wage index. That index is based on relative wage levels of hospitals in a given area compared to the average relative national wage level. It is the determination of what area into which a hospital should be assigned that causes numerous problems under the Medicare program.

Since the inception of the prospective payment system, hospitals are assigned to a wage area based upon the Metropolitan Statistical Area [MSA] or New England County Metropolitan Area [NECMA] in which they are located. Beginning in fiscal year 1991, the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board has authority to reclassify hospitals from one urban area to another, or from a rural area to an urban area. The Secretary of Health and Human Services also has limited authority to reclassify hospitals.

Because reclassification decisions invariably affect hospitals not seeking to be re-

classified, Congress has enacted a series of hold harmless rules designed to protect hospitals located in areas from which hospitals are reclassified from reductions in the wage index otherwise applicable to these hospitals. One additional hold harmless rule was passed by Congress last year, but vetoed by then-President Bush. It has been re-introduced as part of H.R. 21 by Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI.

Even though Congress has largely addressed these reclassification issues, Congress has not extended hold-harmless protection when updated census information—rather than decisions of the Geographic Classification Review Board—cause a reduction in the wage index. For example, in Massachusetts, a decision by the Bureau of the Census to re-designate a county from rural to urban will drastically reduce the rural wage index in the State.

There seems to me to be little reason why hold-harmless protection should not apply in this case as well. Therefore, I am introducing legislation today which will extend the same hold-harmless protection that applies to decisions of the Geographic Classification Review Board to new census designations. It will provide additional protection to American's rural hospitals.

TRIBUTE TO JASON MAASSEL

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1997 at the U.S. Military Academy.

Jason Maassel will soon graduate from Napoleon High School after 4 years of noteworthy academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. During his senior year, Jason has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers, serving as captain of the football team, president of the National Honor Society, and sergeant-at-arms of the student council.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Jason Maassel has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he takes his place in the "Long Grey Line" and begins his career in service to our country.

STATEMENT ON OBSTETRICAL HEALTH CARE AND INFANT MORTALITY

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a matter in which I have a deep and personal interest—America's unacceptably high infant mortality rates.

As a member of several congressional committees which review legislation concerning children's health issues, I discovered that a very smart and productive way to reduce the incidence of infant death is to increase access to necessary prenatal care for more women.

I believe that every pregnant woman should have access to the health care she needs to deliver a healthy child. The first few weeks and months of life are critical for the health of a newborn child. Too often, women arrive at hospital emergency rooms ready to deliver, without ever having seen a physician. Too often, women use illegal drugs during their pregnancies, and their babies are born already addicted to drugs.

We must take steps now to bring down the costs associated with these births by practicing preventive medicine, averting low-birthweight births, and promoting healthy births. To achieve this, more women need access to obstetrical care—especially in underserved areas of the county—so that these tragedies never occur.

I am introducing a bill to set up Medicaid demonstration projects in States across the country in order to improve access to obstetrical health care for poor women. These projects will allow States to test innovative approaches to encourage obstetric care providers in medically underserved areas—rural and urban—to participate in the Medicaid Program.

Under my legislation, States may set up demonstration projects to expedite reimbursement for obstetric care providers or use innovative payment mechanisms, such as global fees. Or, States may opt to tackle the issues surrounding medical malpractice. Increasingly, physicians are shying away from practicing obstetrics because of soaring malpractice insurance premiums and the fear of bankrupting lawsuits.

By encouraging health care providers in underserved areas to accept Medicaid patients, more women in our rural areas and cities will potentially have access to high-quality health care. In this year when health care reform is so high on our Nation's agenda, we need to consider innovative options—such as this one—to expand access to health care and bring down the costs to our Nation, both human and financial, of premature and low-birthweight infants.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHAT DID WE DO IN THE DRUG WAR? PLENTY

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recommend the following column by Terence Pell and John Walters to the attention of my colleagues. It sets the record straight on the efforts of the Reagan and Bush administrations in the war on drugs.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 16, 1993]

WHAT DID WE DO IN THE DRUG WAR? PLENTY (By Terence J. Pell and John P. Walters)

While the Clinton administration shows no interest in the drug war, public discussion of the issue continues. Unfortunately, much of it rest on a widespread mythology minimizing the importance of presidential leadership. Here are four examples:

Myth 1: The Reagan-Bush drug war failed to reduce drug use.

Reality: The number of current drug users (that is, persons reporting use of any illicit drug during the past month), is now half what it was at its peak in 1979. Since 1985 (the peak for cocaine use), the number of current cocaine users has dropped by more than two-thirds and adolescent cocaine use by almost 80 percent. In almost all categories, adolescent drug use is at the lowest level since national measurement began in 1975.

If a similar 50 percent to 80 percent reduction were achieved in other social pathologies (teenage pregnancy, dropouts, the spread of HIV and AIDS), it would rightly be considered a great victory. The drug war is treated differently, because its success was produced not by social programs but by law enforcement and leadership intentionally directed at nongovernmental institutions.

The reductions in drug use were accomplished by parents, prevention efforts in schools and workplaces, and the mobilization of whole communities. The Reagan and Bush administrations did not use government to fund or to do all this; they encouraged a national mobilization and insisted on sanctions, giving credence to anti-drug efforts. Recent small increases in drug use by eighth-graders indicate the danger of demobilization.

Myth 2: Resources devoted to the drug war have been grossly distorted toward border interdiction, federal law enforcement and international programs, instead of prevention and treatment.

Reality: Over the past four years, total federal drug control spending has grown by nearly 80 percent. Of that, the biggest increase was for prevention and treatment programs (up 99 percent), but they did not grow at the expense of law enforcement (up 90 percent).

This year—under the last Bush budget—the federal government will spend more on drug treatment than on border interdiction (\$2.2 billion vs. \$1.9 billion), more on prevention than on federal domestic drug law enforcement (\$1.5 billion vs. \$1.4 billion) and more on drug treatment in Veterans Administration hospitals alone than on all drug control programs in foreign countries (\$753 million vs. \$538 million).

Myth 3: Law enforcement and interdiction make no difference, and the resources spent on them should be put into prevention and treatment programs.

Reality: Law enforcement reduces drug use by raising the threat of apprehension. Fear of getting caught (and the public humiliation involved) is what casual users themselves say was most responsible for the dramatic reduction in casual drug use that occurred in the past seven years. In addition, the criminal justice system is the most powerful means available today to get addicts (most of whom have been through drug treatment more than once) to enter and successfully complete treatment. Roughly a third of all addicts entering treatment do so as a result of the criminal justice system.

And interdiction efforts have been critical to the reductions in drug use, because they dramatically restricted the availability of illegal drugs. Between 30 and 50 percent of estimated potential cocaine production is now stopped before it reaches U.S. streets. Disruptions in the cocaine flow have measurably increased the street price and reduced use. If we were to curtail these efforts, the supply of cheap cocaine on our streets could nearly double.

Domestic and international programs against the supply of marijuana have also been a particular success. For nearly two years, the price of marijuana has remained around \$400 an ounce—more than the price of gold. As a result, marijuana use has plummeted.

Myth 4: Drug enforcement has been disproportionately applied against minorities and particularly poor, young black men—the drug war is racist.

Reality: While overall drug use is largely a white phenomenon, hard-core use of cocaine, particularly crack cocaine, is now concentrated among black users.

Although 17 percent of all cocaine users are black, blacks comprise as much as 60 percent of the hard-core cocaine/crack users. We know that hard-core cocaine addicts of all races tend to support their addiction by selling cocaine (in the areas where they live). As inner-city black citizens have become the largest group of cocaine addicts, they have also become the largest group of dealers, and thereby increased their frequency of arrest.

But what the critics do not talk about is that drug crime is not white-on-black crime or black-on-white crime. It is predominantly black-on-black crime. That is why in many inner-city black neighborhoods, residents, fed up with inadequate law enforcement protection for their families, have taken to policing their own streets and, in some cases, burning down crack houses. If we weaken drug law enforcement, it is our inner-city black citizens—particularly young black men—who will pay the highest price.

This is some of what is at stake as the new administration lets the drug war drift and leaves us with mythology.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING TAX-EXEMPT BONDS FOR EMS ORGANIZATIONS

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, as part of the Rural Health Care Coalition legislative agenda, to allow emergency medical service organizations, including rescue squads, to issue tax-exempt bonds for the purchase of equipment

and for construction and improvement of facilities.

For many years, we have allowed tax-exempt bonds to be issued by State and local governments to borrow money to build schools, erect bridges, and so on. In addition, volunteer fire departments can issue tax-exempt bonds to purchase equipment and build facilities. This bill would simply allow volunteer EMS providers to also qualify to issue tax-exempt bonds for these same purposes.

In rural America, where the nearest hospital may be many miles away, it is critical that EMS organizations have the equipment and facilities necessary to quickly respond to calls. Currently, however, many volunteer EMS organizations cannot make needed improvements because of lack of funds. This bill will help EMS organizations to help themselves by allowing the organizations to raise their own money by issuing tax-exempt bonds. I ask for my colleagues support of this important legislation.

ED MARKIEWICZ, DEPARTMENT
COMMANDER OF PENNSYLVANIA
AMERICAN LEGION, HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 14, 1993, American Legionnaires from all across Pennsylvania will gather in Wilkes-Barre to honor a very good friend of mine, and a true patriot, Mr. Edwin Markiewicz.

Ed has been a member of the American Legion for more than 45 years. He has been a real asset to the organization, particularly to Post 350, the American Legion Post in my hometown of Nanticoke.

Last year, at the American Legion State Convention in Monroeville, the 300,000 members of the Pennsylvania American Legion elected Ed as their Department Commander.

This is only one post Ed Markiewicz has held in his long tenure as a Legionnaire. He has served as Post 350's adjutant and post commander for two terms and is a member of the board of directors for the home association and has served as its president.

Ed was elected both deputy commander and commander for District 12, and has chaired the Americanism committee and membership committee for Luzerne County. For 3 years, he was the assistant sergeant at arms and assisted State commanders. A regular participation in State and national conventions in 1986, Ed was elected central vice-commander at the State convention in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Speaker, Ed Markiewicz served his country admirably many years ago when he fought for freedom and democracy. Today, he continues to serve his fellow veterans through his commitment and dedication to the American Legion. He is a remarkable individual and I am proud to call him my friend. I join his fellow Legionnaires and many friends in honoring him today.

ELEANOR KOESTER HONORED FOR
DECADE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it will be the end of an era late next month, when Eleanor Koester will step down as village clerk of Chatham, NY.

Today, I would like to say a few words about Eleanor Koester, because as far as I'm concerned she is one of those unsung heroines who, from the very beginning of this country's history, has made America work. She and her husband Henry are moving to Indiana to be closer to their children and grandchildren.

Eleanor Koester served as village clerk for 10 years, and before that worked with the Chatham Central School District as secretary to former principals Dick Kraham and Wes Brown.

She has served as clerk under three mayors, Joan Disken, Paul Boehme, and, presently, Jerry Shepardson. All three of them wished her well, but you can tell from their remarks that they are sorry to lose someone who knows the village inside out.

Mayor Shepardson, for example, described Eleanor as "the person who runs the daily operations." And it's true. Eleanor Koester is one of those individuals who quietly, efficiently, cheerfully goes about her business every day, neither seeking nor needing extensive recognition.

But it would be unjust to let Eleanor leave without recognizing her contribution, so on May 22, a dinner will be held in her honor.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and all members to join me so that today we may pay our own tribute to someone whose standards of public service we might all admire, Eleanor Koester of Chatham, NY.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES MARY
(FRAN) D'AMICO

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, Fran D'Amico, a highly respected and loyal staff member of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, died on Thursday, died on Thursday, April 15, after a grueling but courageous 2-year struggle with cancer. She was 38 years old.

Fran served as counsel to the Science Committee for 5½ years, appointed to that position in 1987 by then-committee chairman Robert Roe.

Before coming to Capitol Hill, she served as assistant corporation counsel in the District of Columbia.

Although Fran D'Amico made her mark as a dean's list scholar at Mary Washington College and with admission to the Bar Association of New York, Virginia, and the District of

Columbia, she also marked all of us at the committee indelibly with her spirit.

Although Fran D'Amico made her mark on important legislation such as the Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988 and the National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act of 1989, she also marked an enduring place among us with her generosity and caring.

She was a dedicated worker who brought measured judgment and quiet skill to every assignment. She was, however, so much more. Diminutive in stature but with an overflowing spirit, Fran radiated enthusiasm and courage across every day. Throughout her illness, she came to work with a cheerful stubbornness and a greater concern for others than ever for herself. Sometimes in a weak moment, she might admit to feeling tired—but nothing more.

Members and staff of the Science Committee wish to extend our greatest sympathy to her family in their loss. We are grateful to have had Fran in our midst, albeit briefly, for she taught us benevolence and determination, and a larger meaning for the word courage. We will miss her.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. KURT P.
PFITZNER

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an individual who has provided many years of excellent support and dedication to not only myself by to the Congress at large. Capt. Kurt P. Pfitzner, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Legislative Liaison, Inquiry Division, will be reassigned from the Pentagon to the Air Training Command, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL, on May 7, 1993. I, and many of my colleagues, have directly benefited from his exceptional service in the Air Force's Congressional Inquiry Office.

As an action officer, Captain Pfitzner's calm, logical, and thorough method of handling unique situations and constituent concerns, some of which were extremely time sensitive, resulted in the successful resolution of over 2,500 inquiries during his 3½-year tour. His tact, sensitivity, and adaptability were directly responsible for the success of visits by Members of Congress and committee staffs to such diverse locations as the nuclear test ban sites in Nevada, base closure sites in Texas and Colorado, and in the hostile political and military environment of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to being a dedicated professional, Captain Pfitzner is also an outstanding member of our Washington community. This is evident by the countless volunteer hours spent with the Literacy Program of Alexandria and the Presidential Classroom Program.

Mr. Speaker, I join with many of my colleagues who have directly benefited from the professional support Captain Pfitzner has provided the Congress in congratulating him for a job extremely well done and wishing him the very best in the future. Captain Pfitzner is a professional among professionals and brings

great credit upon himself and the U.S. Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO SHAWNA J. WILSON

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, please join me in congratulating Shawna J. Wilson of Cincinnati, OH, on her graduation from George Washington University, May 9, 1993.

Shawna has taken an active role throughout her academic career at George Washington University. She has been a resident adviser for 3 years, she was the student director for minority affairs, and she has served as one of the university's ambassadors. Shawna has also given her time to work with the homeless in Washington, DC, who have been displaced due to substance abuse. Although her extra-curricular activities have been numerous, her academic work has been of merit and she will be graduating with a 3.0 average.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of Shawna J. Wilson, and I ask you to join me in commending Shawna and her parents on this great achievement.

KEEPING THE NIH A PRIORITY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the President's budget makes it clear that investment in biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health is not a priority for this administration.

A 3.3 percent increase overall for all 17 Institutes is below inflation, below a baseline, or current services budget, and, Mr. Speaker, simply not acceptable.

Nine of the seventeen Institutes are cut below the fiscal year 1993 funding level, requiring reductions in the number of research grants and further squeezing award rates for researchers. Young research scientists are already leaving the biomedical research field, and these budget cuts will further impair the recruitment of this next generation and impair the potential for advancement.

If investment is the byword of this administration, what investment could be of greater importance than that in overcoming disease and death—overcoming the scourges of cancer, heart disease, AIDS, diabetes and Alzheimer's. But this apparently is not a priority of this President's first budget.

Mr. Speaker, Congress' job is to determine the important priorities for our country and provide resources for them, and, simultaneously, to target those of less priority and eliminate or defer them. My judgment tells me that of all the work of our Government little is of greater importance or holds greater promise for humankind than biomedical research and support for the national treasures that are our National Institutes of Health.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I would hope that the men and women of both sides of the aisle would recognize the importance of support for NIH and have the courage to adjust the President's budget and find savings elsewhere that will allow biomedical research in America to continue the tremendous advances that have been its hallmark.

OSTEOPOROSIS AND RELATED BONE DISORDERS RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND HEALTH SERVICES ACT OF 1993

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce comprehensive legislation addressing the significant public health threat of osteoporosis and related bone disorders. Osteoporosis is often a crippling disease characterized by excessive loss of bone tissue resulting in an increased susceptibility to fractures. It affects an estimated 28 million Americans—one-third to one-half of all postmenopausal women and nearly 90 percent of all women over age 75.

Osteoporosis is responsible for 1,300,000 bone fractures annually. In 1988, the direct medical costs of osteoporosis were \$10 billion or \$27,400,000 per day. Even more alarming, these costs are expected to increase dramatically due to the aging of the baby boom population.

Despite the prevalence and devastating consequences of osteoporosis, research to prevent and cure osteoporosis is rudimentary and underfunded. The Federal Institute responsible for osteoporosis research, the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, has the smallest budget and lowest research award rate of any institute at the National Institutes of Health [NIH]. This is unconscionable, particularly given that medical experts believe the future for treatment and prevention of osteoporosis is very bright.

Another problem is that many Americans still do not understand or know about osteoporosis. Public awareness of osteoporosis must be raised, because osteoporosis is largely preventable. It is critical that information about the prevention and management of osteoporosis be widely disseminated, particularly to postmenopausal women and older Americans.

A bill I sponsored earlier this Congress, H.R. 694, took the first steps toward expanding research and raising public awareness. H.R. 694 provided increased funding for osteoporosis research, and established an information clearinghouse on osteoporosis and related bone disorders. Congress has taken a commendable first step down the path of progress by incorporating H.R. 694 into the NIH reauthorization bill. There is still much more to be achieved, however, and I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring my comprehensive new bill.

This legislation authorizes \$62 million to expand and coordinate Federal research on

osteoporosis. To assess research gaps and develop research priorities, it establishes an interagency council and an advisory panel on osteoporosis and related bone disorders. And finally, to ensure that information is readily available to the American public, my bill establishes a national resource center and provides for a national toll-free telephone line.

Osteoporosis has an enormous impact on the lives of individuals who are afflicted with this disease. It causes pain, impairs movement, increases likelihood of bone fractures, results in deformities such as spine curvature, and disrupts everyday activities. Osteoporosis also has a larger social impact, as the baby boom population ages and medical costs soar. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

THE ST. CLAIR CITIZENS COUNCIL IS A PUBLIC HOUSING SUCCESS STORY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note today the remarkable success of the St. Clair Citizens Council [SCCC] in improving the quality of life for residents of St. Clair Village in Pittsburgh, PA.

On May 14, 1993, the St. Clair Citizens Council will host a Frankie Mae Jeter Scholarship Dinner Dance which will raise funds to enable St. Clair Village residents to pursue further education. In addition, the funds raised will support a range of community services provided by the St. Clair Citizens Council. The dinner dance also honors the work and personal dedication of Frankie Mae Jeter, who first organized the St. Clair Citizens Council and served in leadership positions with many community groups such as the Welfare Rights Organization of Allegheny County and the National Welfare Rights Organization. The St. Clair Citizens Council is located in the Frankie Mae Jeter Multipurpose Center, which was erected in her honor in St. Clair Village.

The St. Clair Citizens Council deserves to be recognized as a role model for public housing residents seeking to help themselves and their community. When President Clinton and Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros want to visit a public housing success story, they will not have to look any farther than the St. Clair Citizens Council which serves the residents of St. Clair Village, a 1000-unit complex owned and operated by the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh.

The St. Clair Citizens Council was organized in 1976 as a neighborhood-based non-profit community organization dedicated to improving the standard of living in St. Clair Village. Over the years, the SCCC has worked to improve the standard of living in St. Clair Village, a predominantly African-American community of over 1,900 residents. SCCC's self-help efforts intensified over the past 12 years when public housing across the Nation suffered from Federal funding cuts and neglect by previous administrations.

The SCCC originally served as a referral center for the access to public assistance of-

ferred by existing service providers such as the Brashear Association, the Allegheny County Health Department, and other community service organizations. The SCCC has more recently undertaken responsibility to act as a direct service provider to St. Clair Village residents and members of the SCCC. This expanded mission developed in response to the fact that many residents of St. Clair Village depend on public or private transportation assistance to access vital social and commercial services not available in the immediate area. The St. Clair Citizens Council plays a vital role in bridging the physical distance which isolates many residents from these services.

The St. Clair Citizens Council works to provide essential services to a community where 57 percent of the residents have annual incomes below \$5,000 and 23 percent have annual incomes above \$5,000 but below \$10,000. The SCCC food pantry distributes food and household items from the Pittsburgh Food Bank to residents and nonresidents. The SCCC also prepares and delivers two meals per week to elderly residents and two lunch meals per week to eligible low-income residents. The SCCC also organizes special food drives to provide turkeys and other food items during the holidays.

The St. Clair Citizens Council also has a broad agenda to provide a range of services which enhance the standard of living at St. Clair Village. The SCCC has undertaken many projects to improve the quality of housing in their community, such as the establishment of a day care center operated by the Urban League of Pittsburgh and staffed by St. Clair residents. The SCCC also secured a 2-year seed grant from Pittsburgh New Futures to operate Camp St. Clair, an after-school tutorial program for 50 fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students which aims to improve their academic performance in science, math, reading, and language arts.

The SCCC also entered into a partnership with the Housing Authority of the city of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh City Council and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to secure a Federal grant to rehabilitate and convert the first two floors of a vacant three-story building as a multipurpose facility for community services. This building provides space for a St. Clair Village Complaint Center, the day care center, Camp St. Clair, a community kitchen, and a food distribution center. This building also provides office space for the Welfare Rights Organization of Allegheny County and the Neighborhood Learning Center. The Learning Center offers family enhancement, job training, career and family counseling, and GED preparation for local residents.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the residents of St. Clair Village and the members of the St. Clair Citizens Council. These individuals are to be commended for their efforts to help themselves to achieve a better standard of living. They set an example which public housing residents around the country can emulate. Their efforts also remind elected officials that public housing can work.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PENNY INTRODUCES DEMOCRACY REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I introduced three pieces of legislation that would increase political participation, broaden political debate and remove structural barriers to voting in the United States.

There is a view in this country that only Democrats and Republicans have the answers to the challenges facing us. To some extent, that view was dispelled by the strong showing of independent candidates Ross Perot, Andre Marrou, Lenora Fulani, John Hagelin, and others during the 1992 presidential campaign. In addition, scores of independent candidates waged impressive campaigns for other offices last year, and a few of them are here today also.

Independent parties are certainly not a new feature of the American political system. Historically, third parties have served to raise issues major parties ignore or avoid. Ross Perot continues to remind us of the need to reduce the Federal budget deficit and his influence on the two major parties is not in doubt. Lenora Fulani's New Alliance Party continues to speak to the lack of economic resources devoted to the poor and during a recent visit to Harlem, I was impressed with the work Dr. Fulani and the New Alliance Party are doing to provide hope to young people who feel disaffection and distance from our political system. The other parties represented here today also deserve recognition for their contribution to the national political debate. Dr. John Hagelin and the Natural Law Party, and the Libertarian Party represented by Andre Marrou raised important issues during the 1992 presidential campaign such as crime and the role of government in people's lives. These independent candidates took their messages across the country to voters last year even though they cannot attract the kind of money or media attention accorded Democrats and Republicans.

Furthermore, independent candidates have difficulty even qualifying for the ballot. In 1992, for example, nonmajor party candidates for President had to obtain 806,401 petition signatures to be listed on the ballots of all 50 States and the District of Columbia—32 times more signatures than is required of Democratic Party candidates and 15 times more signatures than is required of Republican Party candidates. While there should be a threshold of credibility to gain ballot access, State laws make it all but impossible for nonmajor party candidates to get their names listed on election ballots.

And when nonmajor party candidates do qualify for the ballot they are systematically excluded from political debates and other candidate forums. During the New Hampshire Presidential Primary, to cite just one example, Democratic candidates Larry Agran and Gene McCarthy and others were denied permission to participate in candidate debates even though they had established national name recognition, had raised a significant amount of

money, and demonstrated broad political support in several States. Many people in New Hampshire and elsewhere found this very troubling.

As a democratic society dedicated to free speech and democratic political principles, it is incumbent on us to encourage greater participation by all citizens, not just those who call themselves Democrats and Republicans. To that end, today I introduce three bills to encourage political participation, broaden political debate, and remove additional structural barriers to voting.

The first measure, H.R. 1755, the Fair Elections Act of 1993, would streamline the process for third party candidates to gain access to the ballot in elections for President, U.S. Senator, and U.S. Representative. The bill establishes a uniform requirement that candidates for President and U.S. Senator file petitions with signatures equal to one-tenth of 1 percent of the number of persons who voted in the last statewide Federal election, or 1,000 signatures, whichever is greater. For U.S. House elections, a candidate must file a petition with signatures equal to one-half of 1 percent of the number of voters in the last congressional election, or if there was no previous election, 1,000 signatures. Petitions cannot be circulated for signature until days before an election and must be filed with election officials 75 days before the date of an election.

The second bill, H.R. 1754, the Election-Day Registration Act of 1993, would require election-day registration in every State. The Federal Election Commission—in cooperation with the chief election officers of the States—would establish a system of registration. In the State of Minnesota, which has pioneered so many election law reforms, election-day registration has significantly increased the number of people voting while easing the registration process. The three States that currently have election-day and mail registration have had significantly higher voter turnout rates. In the 1988 Presidential election, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Maine had an average voter turnout rate of 60 percent, which was 12 percentage points higher than the national average. In 1992, the average increased to 70 percent, a full 15 percentage points higher than the national average.

The final measure, the Democracy in Presidential Debates Act of 1993, H.R. 1753, which I first introduced last Congress, would institutionalize debates in Presidential election campaigns in requiring all significant candidates to participate in at least one primary election debate and two general election debates. The debates must be organized by a nonpartisan entity, and must be structured to allow the candidates to question each other directly. If a candidate refused to participate in required debates, he or she would lose their Federal matching funds. The Elections Subcommittee will hold a hearing on this measure on May 20, 1993, and I have been asked to testify.

Mr. Speaker, with democracy breaking out around the globe, there remain glaring examples of undemocratic elements in our own political processes. I urge our colleagues to join me in support of more democracy right here at home by sponsoring these measures.

**TIRES, LEAD-ACID BATTERY, AND
NEWSPRINT RECYCLING**

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, almost 4 years ago, along with the late Senator John Heinz and former Senator Tim Wirth, I introduced a new concept in environmental protection. The idea was simple—use market forces to achieve environmental protection.

My ideas for tire recycling (H.R. 1810); newspaper recycling (H.R. 1809); and lead-acid battery recycling (H.R. 1808) were all well received. Each of the bills received hundreds of cosponsors in the House. Unfortunately, no action was taken on recycling issues during the past two Congresses.

Now, a new day has dawned. The time for a proactive approach to developing markets for recycled products has arrived. And, I am pleased today to observe Earth Day by reintroducing the Tire Recycling Incentives Act, the Newsprint Recycling Incentives Act, and the Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act. These bills represent sound environmental policymaking which will produce measurably positive environmental results at the least cost to society.

The common approach of these bills involves using market forces to promote environmental protection. This is a radical departure from the traditional approach to environmental policy—that of command and control. But, isn't that what we were sent to Congress to do—to lead, rather than to follow the ways of the past? We can no longer afford to commit society's scarce resources to environmental programs that either do not work or work only at enormous cost to all of society. The concept of using market forces to achieve environmental goals is gaining influence all over the world. One of the fundamental problems that these ideas face is that they do not have a natural constituency. There is no industry or environmental lobbying group that owns these ideas, therefore, no one is spending any money on a lobbying effort to get these ideas enacted.

But this situation should not stop us from considering and enacting sound policy.

Mr. Speaker, our constituents are demanding that Congress and the Executive begin to produce results. Join me in demonstrating that those of us committed to sound environmental protection at the least cost to society have produced legislation of which we can be proud.

TRANSPORTATION, NOT GAMBLING

HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, every day citizens travel between the United States and Canada on ferries. These ferries are an extension of the highway system for many people who live near the international

border, but who find it quicker or more convenient to travel by water. Tourists take the ferries to enjoy the sea travel and the beautiful scenery. They take less than 12 hours and provide efficient passenger travel between United States and Canadian ports.

Unfortunately, a 1989 departure tax on gambling cruises has unfairly been applied to passenger service ferries that travel through international waters for the purpose of transportation, not gambling.

My bill would simply clarify the application of this tax. Both the House and Senate approved this legislation last year. Unfortunately, President Bush's veto of H.R. 11 prevented its enactment.

Since gambling is legal in international waters, specialty cruise lines offer cruises-to-nowhere beyond U.S. waters with gambling onboard. Congress approved an international departure tax on ship passengers as part of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989. This fee was intended to be a head tax on passengers who take overnight pleasure cruises and gambling trips.

Passengers who get on ferries to Canada from Maine, Washington State, and the Great Lakes, however, are traveling to get to the other side, not to gamble. They shouldn't be forced to pay this tax. Our Nation should be promoting, not discouraging, diverse and efficient means of transportation.

In Maine, for example, there are two ferry lines that serve the coast of Maine and Nova Scotia. Passengers who depart from Maine must pay the departure tax. However, the ferry between Portland, MA and Yarmouth, NS does not represent a gambling cruise. Nearly 90 percent get off at the other side and don't complete the round trip—unlike pleasure cruises. The nominal gambling offered onboard is enjoyed by a very small percentage; less than 3 percent do more than spend pocket change on a slot machine. Gambling is not the purpose of the trip. Finally, less than 10 percent of the ferry revenue comes from gambling. These revenues are used to offset fare costs and keep the ferry service competitively priced.

Mr. Speaker, this tax is aimed at gamblers, not regular ferry passengers. I urge my colleagues to pass this measure so that the head tax aimed at gambling cruises is applied as the Congress intended.

**THE NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST
FUND ACCOUNTING AND MAN-
AGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1993**

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993, legislation to require the Secretary of the Interior to invest and pay interest on individual Indian money [IIM] funds held in trust by the Federal Government, to authorize demonstrations of new and innovative approaches for the management of Indian trust funds, to clarify the trust responsibility of the United

States with respect to Indians, to establish a program for the training and recruitment of Indians in the management of trust funds, and to require a periodic accounting of Indian trust funds to the account holders. Its enactment is necessary to reform longstanding mismanagement of the Indian trust fund and to give the 300,000 native Americans for whom the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] holds money in trust a greater say in the management of their affairs.

These trust funds include the tribal trust fund and the IIM trust fund. As of September 30, 1991, approximately 330 tribes have an interest in the tribal trust fund; however, some tribes have multiple accounts. As a result, approximately 2,965 separate accounts comprise the tribal trust fund. The tribes do not participate equally in the fund. In fact, according to Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Trust Fund Management, 77 percent of the fund assets are held by 8 percent of the tribes. The IIM trust fund is a deposit fund, usually not voluntary, for individual participants and tribes. It was originally intended to provide banking services for legally incompetent Indian adults and Indian minors without legal guardians. In addition to these fiduciary accounts, the IIM trust fund now contains deposit accounts for certain tribal operations and for some tribal enterprises. Approximately 300,000 accounts are held in the IIM trust fund. These Indian trust funds include judgment awards, oil and gas royalty income, land leases, timber stumpage, and investment income. As trustee for lands and money held in trust by the United States, the BIA is responsible for managing and investing almost \$2 billion in tribal and individual Indian funds.

The system of trusteeship and Federal management of Indian funds is deeply rooted in Indian-U.S. history. Treaties are the first and probably most important means by which trust funds were held by the United States for the benefit of individuals or tribes. While the earliest treaties did not provide that the United States retain funds in trust for the tribes, in 1820 the Federal Government adopted the policy of holding tribal funds in trust.

Later, the role of trustee was delegated to the Secretary of the Interior. Since 1918, the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] has had the legal authority to invest Indian trust funds. In 1938, the Bureau decided that all individual Indian money [IIM] funds would be invested and managed by its agency offices to do so. Since 1966, the BIA's branch of investment has pooled all IIM accounts for investment purposes. The Bureau allocates interest earned on the investment pool to individual accounts.

Mr. Speaker, in April 1992, the Committee on Government Operations unanimously approved a report, based on a 3-year investigation by my subcommittee of the BIA's mismanagement of the \$2 billion Indian trust fund. That report, House Report 102-499, demonstrated that the BIA's disgracefully indifferent supervision and control of the Indian trust funds has consistently resulted in a failure to exercise its responsibility and has failed all reasonable expectations of the tribal and individual account holders, Congress, and taxpayers.

The Indian trust fund is more than balance sheets and accounting procedures. These

moneys are crucial to the daily operations of native American tribes and a source of income to tens of thousands of native Americans. Sadly, however, the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] has failed to fulfill its fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries of the Indian trust fund. The Committee on Government Affairs' report outlined these and other problems and made numerous recommendations to improve the management of the Indian trust fund and thereby improve the protection of the account holders.

The Bureau's management of the Indian trust fund has been grossly inadequate in many important respects. The Bureau has failed to accurately account for trust fund moneys. Indeed, it cannot even provide account holders with meaningful periodic statements on their account balances. It does not consistently and prudently invest trust funds and pay interest to account holders. It does not have consistent written policies or procedures that cover all of its trust fund accounting practices. Under the management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian trust funds is equivalent to a bank that doesn't know how much money it has.

Financial management problems in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' management of the trust fund have been neglected for decades. There is a continuing crisis in the BIA's management of the trust fund that can only be cured by radical changes in leadership, organization, accountability, and communication by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior.

The real losers in the mismanagement of the Indian trust funds are the tribes and the individual Indian account holders. These account holders are being victimized by the Federal Government. Yet they have had no recourse except to the very agency that is responsible for their predicament.

The legislation I introduce today, the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993 was designed to correct these deficiencies. It was prepared with the advice and counsel of many native Americans and tribal officials. It does not contain all the answers for correcting the manifest difficulties presented by the current mismanagement of the Indian trust fund. For example, it does not establish a procedure for directing settlements for account holders caused by past mismanagement by the BIA, because the dimensions of such losses and any potential settlements will not be known until many of the known accounting problems are corrected. However, the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993 does provide a good starting point for discussion and dialog on this subject.

Here is what the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993 will do:

Title I amends 25 U.S.C. 162a with the same language as contained in the Native American Trust Fund Equity Act of 1991, H.R. 1756, which I introduced on April 10, 1991. The measure would require the Secretary of the Interior to invest in a productive manner and to pay interest to account holders. It will hold the Secretary accountable for any failure to invest prudently funds held in trust for individual native Americans. Moreover, it will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay lost

interest resulting from past BIA failures to properly manage IIM investments.

This legislation reinforces our moral and ethical obligations to individual Indian money account holders. By its enactment, Congress will create the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to honor the Federal Government's fiduciary responsibilities to native Americans; however, any expenditures under such authority will be subject to the annual appropriations process.

Title II authorizes demonstration programs that will give Indian tribal governments greater control over the management of tribal and individual Indian funds held in trust by the United States, involve tribal governments in instructing the Secretary to invest tribal and individual Indian trust funds in a manner that will promote economic development in Indian communities, and demonstrate how the principles of native American self-determination can work with respect to trust fund management.

Title III tracks the Government Operations Committee's recommendations to clarify the trust responsibilities of the United States.

Title IV authorizes the Secretary to establish a program to assist Indians obtaining expertise in the management of trust funds.

Title V requires the Secretary of the Interior to account for the daily and annual balances of Indian trust funds, to provide Indian trust fund account holders with periodic statements of account balances, and to obtain an annual audit of such funds.

The scope and severity of the gross mismanagement by the BIA headquarters staff historically has been made worse by the inattentive and indifferent leadership within the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior. This type of trust fund mismanagement would never be tolerated in other, similar Federal trust activities. That it has taken place in the administration of the Federal Government's sacred trust for native Americans can only be described as a national disgrace.

The trust of the Congress, the taxpayers—and most importantly—the tribes and individual Indian money account holders has been misplaced in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA has failed in the performance of its duties to us all.

Mr. Speaker, clearly, the responsibilities imposed by treaties, statutes, and the courts have established a complex set of responsibilities for the BIA. However, accounting for the daily and annual balances of the trust fund has been a continuing point of controversy and rightful criticism of BIA management. There are hundreds of thousands of native Americans who look to the BIA for help, understanding, and cooperation. They deserve leadership. They deserve support. They deserve accountability. They deserve a fair shake, honest and competent administration from their Government. They deserve to have greater control over their own destiny. They deserve the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993.

I first introduced this legislation as H.R. 6177 on October 10, 1992, to provide my colleagues an opportunity to study the measure and to provide the native American commu-

nity, including tribal leaders and representatives of Indian trust fund account holders, an opportunity to consult with Congress and the administration on the implications of these important changes in the relationship between native Americans and the Federal Government. After nearly 6 months and a broad set of discussions, the reaction to these proposals has been overwhelmingly positive. Accordingly, the measure I am introducing today is nearly identical to H.R. 6177. I have deleted the original title III, which authorized demonstration programs to promote the development of energy resources on Indian lands. That title was modeled after the provisions relating to Indian natural resource development contained in H.R. 776, the national energy strategy, which was enacted as Public Law 102-486 and became law on October 24, 1992.

The only new matter included in this measure is title V, which specifically requires the Secretary of the Interior to account for daily and annual balances of Indian trust funds, to provide Indian trust fund account holders with periodic statements of account balances, and to obtain an annual audit of such funds. This new requirement operates on the simple principle that information is power. Consequently, the sooner the Secretary is required by statute to account for and report account balances, then the sooner the Department and BIA will take the steps necessary to correct longstanding financial management problems and promote a settlement for account holder losses caused by past mismanagement of the BIA.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to enact the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this legislation. I look forward to working with the House Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to ensure its rapid enactment.

NATIONAL NURSES WEEK

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the National Nurses Week, celebrated on May 6-12, 1993. Our country's nurses deserve acknowledgement for the superior service that they have so selflessly provided in our times of need.

I know from personal experience that in the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, we have some of the best nurses around. I would like to highlight the nurses of Hamburg Center, as they are having a celebration on National Nurses Day, May 6, 1993. All nurses across the country, however, are committed individuals, working toward the promotion of health, the prevention of disease, and the delivery of quality health care. The field of health care is rapidly changing; we all know that President Clinton has made reform of the system a top priority. Despite the transformations, nurses have maintained their status as efficient and knowledgeable, yet compassionate, health care professionals.

While the Government has focused on health care administration and economics, nurses have assumed leadership roles in the management and delivery of patient care, keeping patients' needs from being lost in the struggle for reform.

America's nurses deserve credit and appreciation for providing safe and dependable care for all patients. I know that all of my colleagues here in the House will join me in commending the nurses of the Sixth District, as well as nurses across the country, for their superior work in the health care profession.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SURVEY ACT OF 1993

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill authorizing a national biological survey. Our new Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, has embraced this idea and my legislation is designed to help him make it happen.

For over 200 years, the American people have been clearing land for farms and timber, constructing huge cities, laying railroads, and building ribbons of highways in the name of progress. We have become the most powerful Nation in the world, and our machines of progress have grown to extraordinary dimensions, literally transforming our natural landscapes on a scale hitherto unknown. In the wake of that progress, wildlife refugees have too often become discarded debris, crowded into smaller and smaller pockets of habitat. Many species have been driven to extinction. Many more are on the brink.

Mr. Speaker, in 1973 we established a safety net for our biological resources—the Endangered Species Act. Through this law, we have worked to prevent the extinction of many species. However, you know something is wrong when the safety net begins to clog. As of June 1992, 1,245 species of plants and animals had been listed as endangered or threatened. The Federal Government is under court order to list another 450 species within 4 years.

Many of my colleagues might say this points to the need to change the Endangered Species Act. They would be wrong. When we find that children are not receiving adequate education, we do not lower our standards. When we see poverty growing, we do not redefine it away. When we face epidemics, we do not invest in cemeteries. We need to tackle this problem, not dodge it. Our rich biological resources are disappearing before our eyes. Finally, we have a President and a Secretary of the Interior who realize this and bring constructive contributions to the debate.

The legislation I am introducing today, authorizes the establishment of a biological survey within the Department of the Interior. The survey is charged to assess and inventory the biological resources of the United States and provide information and methods to be used in protecting and managing ecosystems. The biological survey will act as an early warning system, providing crucial information that the

Secretary of the Interior needs to anticipate, avoid, and resolve conflicts arising in the implementation of the Endangered Species Act and other fisheries and wildlife conservation laws.

We have spent billions of dollars on systems to provide us with early warnings of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornados, and other natural disasters. We spend billions of dollars to monitor the economy to anticipate and avoid economic calamity. It is time that we spent a few pennies to inventory and understand our biological resources, in the hopes of avoiding the human and ecological tragedies that can occur when we ignore the consequences of our own actions.

The National Biological Survey represents a new and better way of thinking. I applaud President Clinton and Secretary Babbitt for their foresight and offer them my support.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
GALLEANO WINERY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to offer heartfelt congratulations to one of Riverside County's oldest and most famous family businesses, the Cantu-Galleano Winery in Mira Loma, CA.

This week the Galleano Winery is being designated as a historical site by the State of California and a plaque will be installed at the winery.

Today the Galleano Winery is the oldest family winery still operating in the Cucamonga Valley. The winery is located at the southern fringe of the valley. At one time, this region was made famous around the world by nearly 60 wineries cultivating some 35,000 acres of grapes. Today only 1,500 acres remain in cultivation and urbanization pressures threaten to erase the rich heritage of the Cucamonga Valley region.

The Galleano family winery appears much the same as it was in 1933 when Domenico Galleano founded the winery following the repeal of Prohibition. Donald Galleano, grandson of Domenico, continues the traditional Italian style of wine making.

The original winery buildings share the front yard of the Galleano home, buildings converted from their original use as storage in the days of the Cantu Ranch. The buildings are structurally unchanged from the time the winery was officially founded.

Galleano Winery still actively farms over 500 acres in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. They are the largest broker of grapes in both counties and ship hundreds of tons of grapes to northern California wineries. The Cucamonga region grapes are still recognized for their unique characteristics, none of which can be duplicated anywhere else in California.

The Galleano Winery stands today as the oldest family winery still producing wines in Riverside County. It is a testament to the once-thriving wine industry of the Cucamonga Valley and an invaluable landmark providing a

living, working sense of history in a region rapidly being altered by change and development. Its context is well-preserved as the rural two-lane road, eucalyptus wind rows, thriving vines, and a mature landscape surround the winery complex.

Riverside County is proud of this historic family business and wishes the Galleanos many more years of successful wine making.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH "DOC" NURMI

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to pay tribute to one of my longtime staff members, Ralph "Doc" Nurmi, who passed away recently at the age of 80. Doc was an integral part of my staff in Everett, WA. And yet before he came to work for me as a caseworker, Doc had at least two other careers—one as a fisherman in Alaska and the other as a teacher at South Junior High School in Everett. Doc was admired and loved by many in the community whether they were his neighbors, the constituents he helped along the way, or his former students. The following article from the Seattle Times was written by a former student of Doc Nurmi's, Melinda Bargreen. There's no question that Doc touched many throughout his life but it was through his gift of teaching where Doc left his lasting mark. Too often we forget how terribly important the teacher is in a child's life. As the Congress works on the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, it is my sincere hope that we take the time to recognize good teachers—teachers like Doc Nurmi.

[From the Seattle Times, Mar. 14, 1993]

THIS MAN KNEW HOW TO TEACH

(By Melinda Bargreen)

What is the nature of great teaching?

What does it take to create a dynamic and productive classroom?

Those questions were spurred by a 30-year-old photograph in my study. It's a small autographed picture of Ralph Nurmi, my ninth-grade algebra teacher. Frankly, it's not a great picture; the camera caught him with his eyes half-closed (a state in which we certainly never saw him in the classroom).

I've kept that picture all these years, not just out of sentiment, and not for my great love of algebra. The reason Mr. Nurmi's picture has survived three decades of moving and housecleaning is that I had to work so hard to get it. It meant achievement to me. It still does.

Recently, at Mr. Nurmi's funeral, the memories came flooding back. They weren't all delightful. He ran his classroom with the ultimate in authority, and he made everything that happened in it so important that the whole school sat up and took notice.

It wasn't necessarily fun. As you sat quaking in class, hoping it would not be you who'd go to the blackboard to solve the latest equation, it never occurred to you to give anything less than your full attention to this teacher. If you were chatting or gazing off into space, his hand would swoop down toward the grade book to record a demerit.

You might say the class was run along military lines. We were called by our last

names—a career first—and expected to adhere to pretty strict discipline. Mr. Nurmi never mistook school for a popularity contest; he demanded respect instead. He gave you his respect in turn. The process by which you solved the problem was more interesting to him than the answer; he wanted a trained mathematical mind, not an automaton.

All this makes him sound rather harsh; certainly he had us thoroughly buffaloed. But there was humor there, too, and an ironic flair that made him give silly nicknames to several of the basic processes: "Cancel with Hansel," "Invert with Gert," "Transpose with Rose."

Most important, there was the sense of near life-and-death importance of what went on in the classroom. Lectures and explanations were delivered with passion, as if all of us had no other purpose in life than to solve algebraic problems. Like the old football player he was, he gave 110 percent, and he expected 110 percent from us.

Nowhere was this manifested more thoroughly than in the 50-point tests. A perfect score, highly coveted, was so seldom attained that Mr. Nurmi promised an autographed photo to anyone who scored a 50. If you'd gotten all the problems right, he scrutinized the test for some less critical mistake that might lower you to 49—a missing comma, an omitted parenthesis somewhere.

The night before a 50-pointer, we devoted ourselves to studies with real fervor. Those who had a chance at a 50 worked to achieve it; those who didn't worked to avoid flunking. In all cases, the motivation to succeed was downright fierce.

Several months ago, when the word got out that Mr. Nurmi's health was failing, I wrote to tell him what his class had meant to me. We hadn't spoken in 30 years, but he called to thank me for writing, and to tell me what he'd been doing since his retirement—working in constituent services on the staff of Rep. Al Swift.

Some time before his retirement, he said, a "bunch of young guys from Western in suits"—educational consultants from Western Washington University—visited his classroom.

"They told me I used horse and buggy methods," Mr. Nurmi said. The scorn dripped from his voice: "Horse and buggy methods!"

During his last year of teaching, he was re-assigned to teach geography. Undaunted, he demanded proper geography texts. I wonder what those students, probably in quest of an easy A by locating state capitals, thought about that geography class.

I wish we had a lot more teachers today with those horse and buggy methods. Our educational test scores have slowly gone downhill, not coincidentally along with a 25-year decline in our public school arts programs, and we keep wondering how to fix things. Will some new equipment, some new method, help?

We ought to focus instead on what makes a great teacher, one who ignites a fire in the minds of students.

How do we discover that fire, and how do we sustain it?

How do we nurture greatness in teachers?

The man in my photograph knew.

TEACHER EQUITY TRAINING ACT OF 1993

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Congresswoman NITA LOWEY, the Teacher Equity Training Act of 1993. This legislation will create programs to provide equity training for teachers, administrators and counselors, to identify and eliminate inequitable practices in the classroom. The bill specifies that teacher training programs in gender equity are an allowable use of funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and encourages schools to develop teacher training projects in major programs such as Chapter 1.

I know all too well that gender politics is a subject that many in our schools, and in society, prefer to ignore, but the American Association of University Women's [AAUW] report "How Schools Shortchange Girls" confirms that we can no longer afford to ignore the potential of girls and young women in our society.

I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention something I read from this report, "For the last eleven years, teachers joining a large faculty-development project have been asked, 'What did you study about women in high school?' More than half initially respond, 'Nothing.' Some recall a heroine, one or two historical figures, a few goddesses or saints—Marie Curie is the only female scientist who has been mentioned in ten years of this survey!"

The AAUW report documents that girls do not receive equitable amounts of teacher attention, that they are less apt than boys to see themselves reflected in the materials they study, and that they often are not expected or encouraged to pursue higher level mathematics and science courses. The implications of this report are clear—the system must change!

We now have a window of opportunity that must not be missed. The report's findings reveal what many Congresswomen already know, that the Federal Government needs to address gender equity in education. During the Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act [ESEA] of 1965 we can transform the process of education through a legislative vehicle. Using the ESEA we need to infuse education policy with gender equity efforts and implement programs devoted to gender equity issues.

One means of implementing policies devoted to gender equity is through the creation of equity training programs to identify and eliminate inequitable practices in the classroom. My bill accomplishes this by adding language to make equity training programs an allowable use of funds under the Elementary and Secondary Act. This language will act as a catalyst to help encourage schools to develop equity training programs for teachers, administrators and counselors.

Whether you are looking at preschool, elementary, or high school classrooms, at female teachers or male teachers, research consist-

ently reveals that boys receive more attention than girls. This indicates that gender equity issues are still not well understood by many educators. Teachers are not always aware of the ways in which they interact with students. The use of equitable teaching strategies, and innovative training programs, should be one of the criteria by which gender equity is implemented.

We need to prepare and encourage our teachers, administrators, and counselors to consciously include equity and awareness in every aspect of schooling. My equity training bill will help increase awareness and provide specific tools for achieving a more equitable educational environment for our children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues join me in the fight for gender equity in education by cosponsoring my bill.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL DEDICATED

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, the dedication today of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, at which I had the honor to be present, is a cause for both reflection and rededication.

We must reflect—although it is painful and wrenching to do so—on the unspeakable horror that man is capable of inflicting on his fellow man.

We must rededicate ourselves—because it is tempting, at times, to ignore our responsibility to our brothers and sisters—to an unswerving and uncompromising commitment to the proposition that such horrors will never again be visited on any people.

If we do not let the voices of those who suffered so terribly speak to us across the years, we risk being deaf to the cries of those who, in our own time, may be calling out in pain.

If we do not learn the lessons that this inhumane chapter in history holds for us, we leave ourselves open to the risk of losing our own humanity.

This museum will occupy a unique place in Washington's collection of national museums. Most people think of a museum as a place where the better angels of our nature are celebrated—our achievements in art, technology, and history.

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum lays bare for all to see—and learn—that human beings are capable of as much brutality as they are beauty. Only by directly confronting this terrible truth can we hope to keep our solemn obligation to those who perished in the Holocaust. Never again. Never again.

TRIBUTE TO THE GARY CLEAN CITY COALITION, INC.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise today in recognition of the Gary

Clean City Coalition, Inc., on this National Earth Day celebration, April 22, 1993.

The Gary Clean City Coalition, Inc., is a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving our environment, assisting in neighborhood cleanup, distributing information on the benefits of a more attractive city, and encouraging Gary citizens and businesses to recycle. Through these commendable efforts, the Gary Clean City Coalition, Inc., aims to enhance the beautification of the city of Gary, attract a more prosperous economic base, and help build a higher level of self-esteem among the citizenry.

The executive director, Ms. Vera Johnson, has been very instrumental with the implementation of recycling programs throughout the city of Gary. Her ingenious strategies have motivated area citizens and have been proven effective in the effort to keep Gary clean and beautiful. This year, in honor of Earth Week, the Gary Clean City Coalition, Inc., is sponsoring activities designed to encourage pride in Gary. Included in the agenda of events is the "Display Your Neighborhood" contest, wherein the participants are encouraged to compete for the cleanest and most environmentally aware neighborhood.

It is my sincere honor to commend the Gary Clean City Coalition, Inc., for their exemplary display of leadership and dedication to the city of Gary. May their efforts prove to be fruitful and rewarding on this Earth Day, April 22, 1993.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
ESTABLISHING SEPARATE RE-
SERVE COMPONENTS

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which will establish a separate Reserve Component Command within the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

The path toward improved Reserve Force readiness has been blocked for many years by the burdensome oversight of some active duty leaders who treated the Reserve components as an unwanted stepchild.

Our Armed Forces have suffocated the potential of the Reserve components and, as a result, the Nation has not been maximizing use of its ever-decreasing defense dollars. I believe the establishment of a separate major Reserve Command solely responsible for Reserve matters within each branch of our Armed Forces would correct this injustice.

The idea of a separate command in our Reserve components is an idea whose time has come. Now appears to be the right time to strengthen our Reserve components and underscore this body's belief in the soundness and reliability of the millions of citizen-patriots who sacrifice their time to the cause of defending the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we have the opportunity to guide our military forces down the right path. This calls for the Reserve component from each service to take charge of itself and run the Reserves as only citizen-soldiers can,

within the philosophy of the total force—Active and Reserve components.

THE SAGUARO NATIONAL PARK
ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPAN-
SION ACT OF 1993

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce the Saguaro National Park Establishment and Expansion Act of 1993. Cosponsored by the entire Arizona House delegation, this legislation seeks to redesignate the Saguaro National Monument as a national park and expand its west boundaries.

On both sides of the busy Santa Cruz Valley in southeastern Arizona, the monument sits with dramatic mountain ranges rising up from the valley floor. The monument has two distinct sections 30 miles apart, one at the Rincon Mountains and the other at the Tucson Mountains. The monument features roughly 87,000 acres, including east expansion lands, of prime Sonoran Desert lands.

Located at the northeastern corner of the Sonoran Desert, the monument is home to a spectacular array of plants and animals, including the saguaro cactus, not found anywhere else in the world. Its sky islands, mild winters, and biseasonal rainfall, give rise to this remarkable collection of nature's residents, and to its spectacular beauty.

Desert environments, the Sonoran in particular, are rich in ecological, cultural, and recreational attributes. Despite their unique resource values, desert parks are underrepresented in the park system. Few parks, if any, could be said to feature a true desert environment—although a number are located in desert environments.

The Saguaro National Monument, with its outstanding desert resource values, is a logical candidate for park status. With the lands added by this bill, the monument will total nearly 100,000 acres, most of which is free of commercial development. It is time for the saguaro and its remarkable Sonoran Desert environment to take its place alongside the other crown jewels that make up our National Park System.

This legislation marks the beginning of the second legislative phase of our efforts to protect and preserve the monument. The first phase occurred in 1991, with the passage of expansion legislation for the east, or Rincon Mountain unit of the monument. Last year, funds were appropriated to begin acquisition of these lands and this year that acquisition process continues. My commitment remains strong to finish acquisition at the east unit by purchase and exchange to protect that treasure for future generations.

With work on the east unit well underway, we now turn our attention to the other side of urban Tucson, to the monument's west side Tucson Mountain district. Like the east half, its ecosystem faces serious threat from rapid urbanization. It wasn't always this way.

In 1933, when the monument was initially established, Tucson's population was about

33,000. The nearest outpost of the old pueblo was a dozen miles away. Nearly 30 years later, in November 1961, the Saguaro National Monument was expanded by President Kennedy by adding Tucson Mountain Park on the west side of the city. The goal was to preserve vegetation and wildlife, particularly the extensive stands of saguaro cacti. Hoover's and Kennedy's efforts proved farsighted as Tucson's population doubled and redoubled in the years since. But the city continues to grow, now pushing to the monument's edge. Tucson advances, but the monument cannot retreat. The 1991 expansion efforts were a response to these development pressures on the east unit.

Although it was clear then that expansion on the west side of Tucson posed similar problems for the monument, adequate resource information did not exist to accurately assess which lands might be included in a possible west boundary expansion. Now, we have that assessment, a resource inventory of adjacent lands compiled by the Park Service, and local residents. This inventory included interviews with monument neighbors and surrounding land management agencies, participation of a citizen's resource group, site investigations, compilation of existing data sets, and public meetings.

The result is a detailed analysis of resource values, forming a reliable basis on which expansion decisions can be made. Drawing on this inventory, this legislation seeks to expand the boundaries of the west unit. Exact parcels that will be included will depend on further discussions with affected land owners and interested groups. Then the National Park Service can put the finishing touches to the boundaries.

One thing is clear; the expansion will include some of the most ecologically valuable lands in the Sonoran Desert: Unique topography, producing the famous saguaro cactus, as well as large chollas, paloverde plants, and other unique desert flora; important public access points; scenic and recreation opportunities; and prime habitat for a host of desert creatures, including the desert tortoise, gila monster, javelina, coyote, muledeer, mountain lion, ringtail cat, resident and migratory songbirds, and many others.

The Saguaro National Monument was once part of a vast sea of biological richness. But what was once a sea is now an island in an expanding ocean of urbanization. This island paradise deserves protection, and a designation fitting of its stature. The opportunity to preserve this jewel will never again present itself. Future generations of people, plants, and animals are depending on us.

SUPPORT FOR THE ECONOMIC
STIMULUS PACKAGE

HON. KARAN ENGLISH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1993

Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the past few weeks, there has been considerable debate over President Clinton's jobs bill.

Yesterday, the Senate Democrats agreed to pull the bill after four unsuccessful attempts to

break a Republican filibuster. The Senate then passed a scaled back bill which included only the \$4 billion needed to extend unemployment benefits. The House is likely to take up the Senate amendment today.

Before we act on the revised bill, I rise today to bring a very serious concern to the attention of my colleagues.

Included within the stimulus package as passed by the House was \$25 million to fund the Indian School Equalization Formula, the line-item account which funds Bureau of Indian Affairs-operated schools on Indian reservations.

Without these badly needed funds, the 182 schools will close before the end of the school year, thus denying 44,000 American Indian students the opportunity to finish this school year and advance to the next grade.

The funds for this shortfall are not supplemental dollars to State or local school district programs. This Federal BIA Indian Education

Program is the only source of funds for BIA schools in remote reservation areas. The Federal Government assumed the responsibility of providing education for Indian children under a treaty agreement.

The budget for this program has never received a large enough appropriation to go beyond the bare subsistence of an educational program.

Each year, the schools suffer a shortfall in funding because the BIA fails repeatedly to provide adequate funding. The last few months of the school year, students and teachers hang in the balance until enough Federal dollars are scraped together to pay the last few payrolls and finish out the school year.

These schools are surrounded by Federal land which is not taxable. The States have no responsibility for funding or administering these schools either. There is nowhere else

for these schools to go to make up for this shortfall.

If Congress does not provide the funds to make up for the shortfall provided for in the jobs package, the responsibility of denying Indian children an education will be ours.

I urge my colleagues not to just accept the bill as passed by the Senate. We need an opportunity to address this issue either today on the floor or later in conference.

Funding for this program is crucial. It is about a Federal responsibility to educate American Indian children, to allow them the opportunity to meet the same standard we set for children whose education funding is provided for by an entirely different structure—the opportunity to become full-fledged, contributing members of our society.

I ask for your understanding and support.

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