

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LAWRENCE WALSH
INVESTIGATION**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, the concept of an independent office charged with the investigation and prosecution of possible criminal activity by the most senior officials in the Government is one that I still support. But I am concerned, as we should all be, by the possibility of abuses of prosecutorial powers and even misconduct when almost limitless powers are claimed by an independent counsel gone amok. A constant stream of revelations about improprieties in the Lawrence Walsh investigation into the so-called Iran-Contra affair provide tangible evidence that Congress needs to look for ways to build safeguards into any new legislation.

A recent article by Michael Ledeen in the March edition of "The American Spectator" contains new revelations about Walsh's cavalier and indeed reckless handling of the investigation. If these revelations can be verified, it is fair to say that any other Federal prosecutor would have been removed from the case and even fired from office had he or she been guilty of similar misconduct.

Ledeen reports that several employees Walsh hired to handle the highly sensitive, compartmented intelligence information that Walsh received during the investigation had arrest records that normally preclude the granting of a security clearance. Some even had arrest records for narcotics violations. One must wonder about the lack of common sense in Walsh's personnel decisions since common sense would argue against hiring applicants with arrest records for narcotics violations to handle highly sensitive intelligence information or to be involved in a highly sensitive investigation of public officials.

The concept behind the Independent Counsel Act is that we choose someone of the highest integrity to carry out these important but highly sensitive tasks of investigating senior officials. It should be axiomatic that everyone subsequently employed to assist in these tasks would be persons of equally high integrity and unquestioned conduct. I was taken aback when I read in Ledeen's article that several of Walsh's staff members cannot obtain full normal security clearances and thus are allowed only restricted access to the documents involved in this matter and that others were removed from office because of their inability to meet security clearance requirements for even restricted access.

It is Walsh's professional judgment that must be questioned when he insists on hiring employees when his client—U.S. Government—does not trust the employees to handle the sensitive documents associated with the case.

Most shocking is Ledeen's revelation that Walsh took highly classified documents with him last July when he traveled to California to interview President Reagan, and promptly lost them. As he left California, Walsh took the classified documents and had them checked in at the curbside check-in at Los Angeles International Airport. A container with these documents is now missing. This was a significant and costly violation of the normal security requirements for safeguarding codeword intelligence information. The minority leader has asked the executive branch for information about the direct and indirect costs of this outrageous security violation.

But one must ask again, where is the common sense? Anyone with normal common sense and good judgment would know that you do not take highly classified documents, put them in a box, and then abandon the box at a curbside check-in counter. Something went haywire in Walsh's professional judgment, and he seemed not to understand the basic principles for protecting confidential documents.

This is a question of professional competence. If Walsh were still engaged in private law practice and acted with equal carelessness with equally secret information provided to him by a private client, I think it fair to say that Walsh would now be the defendant in a multimillion dollar negligence lawsuit by the client and that the client would win. I think you could also say that the client would also have substantial grounds to file a complaint with the Bar Association seeking Walsh's removal from the further practice of law. One of a lawyer's most sacred obligations is to safeguard the secrets of his client.

Another revelation in the Ledeen article raises further questions about whether Walsh meets the integrity standards for service as an independent counsel. Ledeen reports that Walsh has had a rather consistent record of compliance problems with regard to State income tax laws. For 6 years Walsh lived and worked in the District of Columbia full time but refused to file a D.C. income tax return or to pay taxes on his income. Walsh has tried to pretend that he did not know that he had to pay taxes to the District of Columbia. It does not take a law degree to know that when you live and work in the District of Columbia for 6 years, you have to pay income taxes. The question is whether Walsh knew or had reason to know that there was an income tax obligation to the District of Columbia. I find it hard to believe that a former president of the American Bar Association, former Federal judge, and former Deputy Attorney General never had had some inkling that he owed D.C. income taxes. At the very least, did he not have an obligation to inquire with the D.C. government concerning his tax liabilities? I think he did.

Ledeen now informs us that this pattern of trying to stiff State tax authorities and refusing

to meet his legal obligation to pay his income taxes has a history. Walsh ended up in court when he refused to pay taxes to New York State for income he earned as a partner at Davis Polk & Wardwell, a New York law firm.

Walsh's record of prosecutions in the Iran-Contra matter is not much to brag about, but one of his more successful tactics has been to prosecute his suspects for income tax evasion. It is unseemly for the prosecutor in an income tax evasion trial to be himself in violation of income tax laws.

I do not think it too much to expect that an independent counsel or special prosecutor meet the minimum standards that the Justice Department sets for its most junior prosecutors.

As Ledeen points out, Walsh has two sets of standards—one an unprecedented and rigorous standard by which he judges the conduct of others, the other a broadminded standard he applies to himself and his office staff.

As we move forward to consider the reauthorization of the Independent Counsel Act, I think we need to consider clear guidance to strengthen the integrity standards that independent counsels must meet both for their initial appointment and for their retention. The Walsh situation has shown us that it is possible for a rogue prosecutor to get himself appointed and to remain in office long after it has become obvious that he does not meet the minimum standards of ethical and professional conduct. There ought to be a mechanism for the Attorney General to remove independent counsels from office for professional incompetence or for personal failure to meet the highest standards of integrity.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ALLOW MEDICAL SUPPLIES
TO BE EXPORTED TO CUBA**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would allow medicines, medical supplies, instruments or equipment to be exported to Cuba. I am introducing this legislation because the current United States trade embargo in place against Cuba has, since 1964, prohibited even the sale of these most basic humanitarian supplies to Cuba.

I understand that some of my colleagues may be concerned that this legislation could undermine efforts to work for improved human rights in Cuba. I disagree. Whatever disagreements our Government may have with the policies of the Cuban Government, it cannot justify denying access to life saving medicines by private Cuban citizens. This prohibition undercuts the moral authority of the humanitarian

● 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.

message many Americans wish to communicate to the Cuban people and their Government.

The U.S. embargo on medicines, medical equipment, and medical supplies is virtually unprecedented:

It was not part of our sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa;

It was not part of our sanctions against the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, even when they committed an act of state terrorism on the streets of our Nation. Nor was this sanction imposed against the Government of El Salvador after it refused to act against the murderers of Archbishop Romero and a group of American nuns;

It was not even part of our sanctions after the former Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

Why has the United States departed from this traditional humanitarian exception in the case of Cuba? This Nation does not normally punish a people in this way because we dislike the policies of their government. It makes no sense and it violates the values we have always espoused.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce this legislation today. It was previously introduced by my predecessor, the late Ted Weiss, and the late Congressman Mickey Leland. It would merely make an exception for the export of medical supplies, medical equipment, and medicines. Its purpose is humanitarian and entirely consistent with our values and the way in which we have imposed sanctions in the past.

I urge my colleagues to support this humanitarian legislation.

**SUPPORT LETTER CARRIERS
HOMELESS FOOD DRIVE ON MAY
15**

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, we see the homeless and hungry just outside the Capitol steps and in every one of our districts—rural, small towns, large cities, and the suburbs. We want to help, but when an opportunity arrives, work or family demands often get in the way. Not this time. Now, you can make a difference in the simplest yet most productive way.

On Saturday, May 15, 1993, history will be made. The National Association of Letter Carriers, in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service and the AFL-CIO, will be participating in a national food drive. The letter carriers were expecting several thousand tons of food to be collected by more than 198 union locals. Postal patrons will leave nonperishable food by their mailboxes. The food will be picked up by their mail carriers and brought to local community food banks to help them stock up for the coming months.

This is a time to show the world that something can be done. This is a time for the Nation to come together and support the poor, the hungry, and the homeless.

I urge all Coloradans to simply place a few cans of food by your mailbox Saturday, May

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15, and let your mail carrier pick them up. It is that simple. Help make this the largest national food drive in history.

**BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS OF
EXCELLENCE**

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate three outstanding schools in my district which have been recognized by the Department of Education as National Blue Ribbon Schools of Excellence.

Deephaven Elementary in Wayzata, Clear Springs Elementary in Minnetonka, and Highland Elementary in Apple Valley have each demonstrated a strong commitment to excellence and innovation in education.

Under the outstanding leadership of Principal Duane Burns at Highland, Principal Linda Saukkonen at Clear Springs, and Principal Bradley Board at Deephaven, these schools are preparing their students for a lifetime of strong citizenship and giving them the academic skills to compete effectively.

Each of these schools has made a commitment to the highest quality education. The partnership among the administrators, teachers, parents, and students which exists at these three schools is a model for other schools throughout the country to follow.

In our increasingly competitive global marketplace, it is absolutely vital that our Nation's youth receive the quality of education which the students at these three schools receive. The entire Nation benefits when our youth are provided with critical decision and academic skills.

Clear Springs, Highland, and Deephaven elementary schools are leaders in education and certainly deserve this high honor of being recognized as a Blue Ribbon School of Excellence.

I congratulate each and every person involved in the success of these schools and wish you the best of luck in your continued efforts on behalf of our Nation's youth.

**SUPPORT FOR ZAIRE'S
DEMOCRATIZATION**

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on the antidemocratic and destabilizing measures which are taking place in Zaire under the direction of President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr. Mobutu has violated the transitional charter adapted by the High Council of the Republic, which is the duly elected Parliament of Zaire. Mr. Mobutu's gangster-like methods include: Using security troops loyal to him to intimidate government officials by surrounding their offices; ordering the Bank of Zaire to issue worthless currency; inciting ethnic violence and murder; and holding Members of

Parliament hostage, without food, in an attempt to force them to vote for his ruinous monetary policies.

Mr. Speaker, the continued presence of Mobutu in Zaire is an affront and an obstacle to Zaire's peaceful attempt to become a democracy. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge President Clinton to pressure Mobutu to leave Zaire so that the legal government can complete the process of democratization. I would additionally urge the President to: Expel Mobutu's Ambassador; freeze the bank accounts of Mobutu, his family, and associates; and deny all visas to Mobutu, his family, and associates.

In closing, I would like to urge the Congress and the President to do everything within reach to resuscitate the Parliament and help the people of Zaire to become a true democracy.

NEGOTIATED RATES ACT OF 1993

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, during the past 4 years, the House of Representatives has failed to resolve a problem that is hurting hundreds of thousands of American businesses.

The problem stems from bankrupt trucking companies suing businesses of all sizes for money they do not owe. The trustees of these motor carriers are using a legal loophole for the wholesale cancellation of business agreement and are frequently suing most or all of their previous customers.

If this Congress is serious about improving the economy and preserving jobs, we will take quick action to solve this problem.

I am pleased to cosponsor Mr. MINETA's bill, the Negotiated Rates Act of 1993, today. It is a good first step in addressing this pernicious problem—a step that I hope will move Congress toward positive action in the near future.

While I believe it would be wise to enact more permanent relief than that offered by the Negotiated Rates Act, I look forward to a prompt hearing on this measure to determine how effective it will be in containing the negotiated rates problem.

I congratulate Mr. MINETA for the leadership he has shown in this difficult matter and look forward to working with him to help countless businesses, large and small, break loose from the stranglehold of unfair negotiated rates claims.

NALC CONDUCTS FOOD DRIVE

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to recognize the National Association of Letter Carriers [NALC] as they conduct their 1993 food drive on Saturday, May 15.

On this day, letter carriers in participating communities, in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service and the AFL-CIO, will collect

nonperishable food left by postal customers near their mailboxes. The carriers will bring the food to postal stations to be picked up by food banks.

This program will benefit so many hungry people in our community and I encourage all of you to leave food by your mailboxes on Saturday.

Our country is a better place to live thanks to the good work by those participating in NALC's food drive and I wish my best for a successful drive.

**DR. ALBERT ALEXANDER
HONORED**

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and achievements of Dr. Albert Alexander whose retirement will be celebrated later this week by his many friends and colleagues.

Albert Alexander has devoted his distinguished career to the advancement of economics education at the secondary level. It is a discipline which is, regrettably, not widely understood and I commend his dedication to its advancement.

Albert Alexander received his Ph.D. in economics and political science from the New School for Social Research in 1957 and taught high school economics and history in New York City from 1940 to 1958.

Dr. Alexander served as a consultant to the New York State Department of Education and the National Task Force on Economic Education, and has published an impressive collection of books and articles in the fields of political science and economics.

As a charter member of the New York City Council on Economic Education, Dr. Alexander served that organization as its executive director from 1961 to 1992. In that capacity, he played an integral role in overseeing the council's activities and shares a large measure of credit for its numerous accomplishments. The council has been a vibrant force in producing high school teaching materials and organizing institutes and conferences aimed at improving the quality of economics education in our city.

Mr. Speaker, we often hear that American education is failing our young generation and that no one cares about their future. While there is certainly much which still needs to be done to build a world class educational system, I can report to my colleagues that in my city there are skilled professionals who are making a difference and working to build a quality curriculum. Dr. Albert Alexander is one such educator. I am proud to join my neighbors in thanking Dr. Alexander on the occasion of his retirement and in saluting his half century of service to our city and our children.

**THE VILLAGE OF PORT CHESTER
125TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join the residents of Port Chester, NY, in celebration of the 125th anniversary of their village's incorporation.

The Port Chester region was in colonial times dominated by the lumber industry. In fact, the area was named "Sawpits" at the time, after the trenches dug for the milling of wood used in shipbuilding at the mouth of the Byram River. During the Revolutionary War, both loyalists and those seeking independence actively sought the support of this successful commercial locality. The Bush Homestead, located on King Street in what is now downtown Port Chester, became the headquarters of Gen. Israel Putnam, a Revolutionary War leader.

Throughout the 19th century, the area thrived as both a commercial and residential center, officially changing its name to Port Chester in 1837. Keeping pace with the industrial revolution, Port Chester grew to be a major manufacturing center, with firms such as the Abendroth Foundry and the Ernest Simons Manufacturing Co. establishing their factories there.

Most importantly, Port Chester is a vibrant and diverse community with a large array of businesses, houses of worship, civic organizations, cultural centers, and, of course, active citizens. They have all joined together to make Port Chester a very special place to live, with a rich heritage and a richer future.

Anniversaries are an important opportunity to reflect on the spirit of shared purpose that binds our Nation together. We must all remember that American greatness is built upon the strength of local communities. Indeed, Port Chester is one of those communities which, taken together, make this Nation a beacon of hope to the world. Port Chester's commitment to the future will most definitely enrich the Nation as we move into the next century.

TRIBUTE TO ADAM R. MILLER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 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. Merchant Marine Academy.

Adam R. Miller will soon graduate Sandusky High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. During his high school career, Adam has participated in varsity soccer for 4 years including his senior year as team captain, and the State Olympic Development Soccer Team for 3 years. Adam has been active in Saints Peter & Paul Catholic Church, and

has consistently been named to the school's honor roll. He has been recognized throughout his high school career as a scholar-athlete.

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 Adam Miller 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.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT
OF TAIWAN**

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Li Yuan-zu of the Republic of China on Taiwan on the occasion of their third anniversary in office, which is May 20, 1993.

Since their swearing in, on May 20, 1990, President Lee and Vice President Li have maintained a strong economic growth for their country, advanced democracy at home, and expanded Taiwan's official and unofficial ties abroad.

Today Taiwan stands as a dynamic economic power in the world. It ranks as the world's 15th trading nation, with a global trade of \$153 billion in 1992. Moreover, Taiwan is also noted for its rapid progress toward democratization. Taiwan is indeed a country well prepared for the 21st century.

I wish Taiwan the very best as it prepares to celebrate May 20, 1993.

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
RESPONSIBILITY ACT INTRODUCED**

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which is long overdue, requiring real accountability of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Program. In these tight budgetary times, we have all been asked to examine ways to cut Federal spending and increase the effectiveness of Federal programs. U.S. foreign assistance initiatives have always been among the least popular Federal programs. Primarily, this is because U.S. foreign aid programs seem ineffective and counterproductive. Members of Congress either oppose foreign assistance outright, or those who support it find themselves defending foreign aid as serving the interests of the United States. I believe Members subscribing to either position will be

interested in the "Foreign Assistance Responsibility Act of 1993," which I introduced today.

The Department of State is required by law to submit a report to Congress each year outlining voting trends in the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA]. The overall voting coincidence with the United States—the number of times that nations voted the same as the United States on all votes—is always appallingly low, averaging 31 percent during calendar year 1992. A large number of nations receive foreign aid from the United States that clearly do not see things the way we do.

We spend American tax dollars on nations that block our initiatives and vote in opposition to values we hold as self-evident—human rights, democracy, et cetera—in the UNGA. There should be a standard to be met before military aid is given to these countries who clearly do not share U.S. interests. My legislation would cut all forms of security assistance to nations who do not vote the U.S. position at least 25 percent of the time each calendar year. The savings for fiscal year 1993 would have been approximately: \$114.42 million for international military education and training [IMET] and foreign military financing [FMF] grants; \$127 million economic support fund [ESF] grants; totaling \$241.42 million just for fiscal year 1993.

We are justified in cutting the IMET, FMF, and ESF grants because these forms of assistance go to the militaries of the regimes that oppose the United States in the UNGA. We are not obligated to give U.S. taxpayer dollars to nations that mock our ideals and oppose us in the U.N. forum. Also, the State Department is enabled to request an exemption for countries which experience a change in government, which, of course, Congress would have to approve. Finally, the legislation exempts humanitarian aid and developmental assistance from the prohibition. Our intent should be to encourage countries to adopt our democratic traditions and commitments to human rights. For this reason the legislation cuts military aid but allows humanitarian and developmental assistance.

A 25-percent voting coincidence is not asking too much. We are not coercing states to vote our position. However, we have a right to withhold aid if we believe that the states we are currently aiding do not share our ideals and values. In these tight budgetary times, we need to make cuts and improve programs that are not working effectively. We require it of our domestic programs, why not require it of our foreign aid program? I strongly encourage Members interested in accountability, reform, and fiscal responsibility to cosponsor this timely and imperative initiative.

IN HONOR OF THE BERGEN COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, as Memorial Day fast approaches, Americans across this great land are preparing to remember their

family, friends, neighbors and fellow countrymen who made the ultimate sacrifice for the cause of freedom. It is fitting that we do so for we asked each of these brave men and women to interrupt their private lives—home, family, jobs, education—to trade the tools of their jobs for the tools of war, to risk and endure hardships that most of us can scarcely imagine, to sacrifice, and—yes—even to die to protect our way of life, our spirit, our dignity, our freedom. We asked. They answered. And today we enjoy a country second to none in the freedoms granted and opportunities extended.

Just across the Potomac River in Arlington National Cemetery a war memorial reads that veterans served "not for fame or reward, not for place or for rank, not lured by ambition or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty as they understood it * * *." They understood their duty and responded. We, as a society, also have a duty—to see to the families they left behind, to remember their deeds on our behalf, and, most important, to honor their memory.

This weekend in my home State of New Jersey, the citizens of Bergen County will join together in order to fulfill that duty and dedicate their own series of memorials to these brave men and women. It is the culmination of many years of hard work—a labor of love by the Bergen County Veterans Memorial Commission who have fought their own struggle to keep the honor and glory of American veterans alive for eternity.

Mr. Speaker, theirs was not an easy road to travel. Led by Chairman Woody Matthews, the commission was off to a great start as the first monument—in honor of the veterans of the Korean war—was dedicated on June 21, 1990. However, as recently as June 1992, only \$27,000 of the \$150,000 needed to finish the project had been raised. With the planned dedication date looming less than a year away, the success of the project seemed a distant, unreachable goal.

Mr. Matthews then turned to an unlikely source. He approached the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for a contribution to recognize the thousands of American service personnel who fought to drive Saddam Hussein from the Saudi border. After further contact from my office, Saudi King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz came forward with a generous contribution of \$100,000. The memorial would be completed after all.

Working with Woody Matthews was a committed team of men whose names I would like entered into the RECORD for each deserves the gratitude of the American people. They are John Rhatigan, Michael Buckley, Michael Sawruk, Joseph J. Barattia, Dominick R. Barbera, Walter Bray, Paul Beland, Peter Sarthou, Alfred J. Thomas, Anthony L. D'Arminio, Theodore L. Steltmann, Andrew Torigian, Bob Jenkins and Harry Kazarian.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Bergen County owe a debt of gratitude to our veterans and they owe a debt of gratitude to the Bergen County Veterans Memorial Commission. For through the work of the commission we, as Americans, will continue in our duty: the duty to remember.

IN HONOR OF JOHN SOLA

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today I want to go on record saying "thank you" to a dedicated long-time public servant: John Sola of Kimball, WI.

Mr. Sola is retiring from his position on the town of Kimball Board of Directors after a lifetime of service to his community. Mr. Sola, born and raised in Kimball, was unable to attend high school due to a lack of bus service to the closest high school. So in 1933 Mr. Sola began work at the Kimball store, which also served as a post office. After completing accounting courses at an extension office, Mr. Sola took over accounting duties for the Kimball store and other stores in the area. A hard worker, Mr. Sola enhanced his close understanding of country life as he dealt with rural area residents who often paid their bills, the ones on his balance sheets, on credit. Mr. Sola said he enjoyed his work.

In 1935 Mr. Sola became Kimball's town treasurer and in 1938 he was elected to serve as the town clerk. As town clerk, Mr. Sola had to deal with the effects that changes in the State code had on the town budget, town assessments, taxes, and town operations.

Mr. Sola left the clerk position in 1971 but returned to town government in 1984 when he was appointed to the town board of directors.

Furthering his community involvement in 1978, Mr. Sola became a member of the Agriculture Development Committee and was chosen to manage the Iron County Farmers' Market. Under Sola's guidance, the market has done well.

Mr. Sola further demonstrated his generosity by giving the town land along the West Branch of the Montreal River for a park.

Although Mr. Sola is stepping down from his position on Kimball's Board of Directors, it is my sincere hope that this gentleman will continue to serve his community with his ideas and his skills as he has done so effectively in the past.

To Mr. Sola, I say, thank you for all you've done for your community.

NAVY NURSES CORPS CELEBRATES ITS 85TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the Navy Nurses Corps. The corps was officially established by an act of Congress in 1908, and its members have served with honor and distinction in every military conflict since then.

The nurses' unmatched commitment and dedication to serving their country and to caring for our Nation's sailors and marines has remained constant, while their formal status in the Navy has changed through the years. First, uniforms were issued in 1924—after

World War I and nearly two decades after the corp's inception. Second, almost 40 years after the corps began, Congress passed the Army-Navy Nurses Act which incorporated the Nurses Corps into the Navy, making the nurses part of the permanent staff of the Navy and commissioning them with official ranks equivalent to those already awarded to other naval officers. Prior to this time, nurses were commissioned, but received no naval rank. Finally, in 1965 male nurses were integrated into the corps and they now make up 26 percent of its total membership.

I strongly believe that we owe an enormous debt of gratitude to the members of the Navy Nurses Corps for their hard work and courage during World Wars I and II, the Korean war, the Vietnam conflict and, most recently, Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf. Without these brave women and men, our wounded brethren might not have survived to make the United States the great democracy it is today.

Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to be able to acknowledge the long history of the Navy Nurses Corps on its 85th birthday and to publicly commemorate this momentous occasion.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF NALC FOOD DRIVE

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, May 15, letter carriers from all 50 States will be participating in a food drive to help stock local food banks. Carriers will be collecting donations along their mail routes and taking them to a central postal station where they will be distributed to local food banks.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge Members of Congress to support this worthwhile initiative and encourage constituents to participate in this national food drive. It is only when we pool our resources and work for the common good that our country will be able to look to a brighter future. Hunger in America is all too real, and any steps we can take, however small, will help those most in need.

Many of our Nation's local food banks are in need of food. Letter carriers, by donating non-

perishable foodstuffs to these banks, will be helping to guarantee that more families will be able to have a good meal on the table. By sponsoring the national food drive, the National Association of Letter Carriers is making a valuable contribution to those most in need. The least we can do is to lend our full support for this great volunteer effort. I urge Members and congressional staff to contribute to the letter carriers' initiative.

SUPPORT EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in introducing the "ESOP Promotion and Improvement Act of 1993."

This legislation marks the third consecutive Congress that I have worked with Congressman CASS BALLENGER, a champion of employee ownership, in creating legislation that establishes support for Employee Stock Ownership Plans [ESOPs] in the U.S. House of Representatives. This year, our colleague Congressman JAKE PICKLE assisted our initial efforts to push forward an employee ownership agenda.

I am particularly pleased that we have included in this year's legislation for the first time a provision that permits employees to sell stock to an ESOP without having to pay a capital gains tax on the employees gain. Specifically, current law permits an owner-founder, or an outside investor in a closely held corporation, to sell stock to an ESOP that holds at least 30 percent of the corporate stock and to defer the tax on their gain if the gain is reinvested stock in another U.S. corporation. But, due to a provision in the original ESOP law, an employee with stock cannot sell to an ESOP and obtain the same benefit. Our proposal corrects this anomaly.

My involvement with ESOPs and employee ownership dates to when I worked with President Reagan, who firmly believed that widespread employee ownership was good for America. During the 1980's his personal leadership led to many of the current law incentives for the creation of ESOPs.

But, as we turn into the 1990's, I am convinced that we need to encourage more ESOP

creation. I am convinced that we need to do more to ensure that ESOPs reach all levels of corporate America, and all levels of the workplace.

In my view both political parties are missing an obvious point when we talk about empowerment. Ownership is powerful. Power is the essence of empowerment. Providing more Americans with the power of ownership will empower them. We do not need elaborate spending schemes to empower Americans. All we need to do is create more owners.

I believe that the bill I introduced today takes a modest step in the direction of making more Americans owners. I would urge my colleagues who have not yet signed on as a co-sponsor to consider doing so. Your efforts will help empower millions of Americans.

TRIBUTE TO THE ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the Electric Power Research Institute on the occasion of the institute's 20th anniversary.

The institute, headquartered in Palo Alto in the 14th Congressional District, California, is known nationally and internationally for its leadership in advancing science and technology related to electricity. The institute manages a research and development program that covers a wide range of technologies related to the generation, delivery, and uses of electricity. Over its 20 year history, EPRI has facilitated leading edge research resulting in significant achievements in energy efficiency, reliability, environmental benefit, and cost control. At EPRI's headquarters in Palo Alto, more than 350 scientists and engineers manage some 1,600 contract research projects throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the Electric Power Research Institute and honored to have this opportunity to congratulate it on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

HON. MARCE ROSENMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1993

Mr. ROSENMAN. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned in my remarks on Wednesday, May 12, I am pleased to announce that