

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN
AND REVITALIZE THE ARMS
CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT
AGENCY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, with my distinguished colleague from California, Mr. BERMAN, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations, I introduced H.R. 2155 to strengthen and revitalize the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA]. It is my intention, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation will be fully considered and marked up by the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights, which I chair, and then it is my intention to include this bill as a separate title to the State Department authorization bill, which will be considered by the full Foreign Affairs Committee within the next few weeks.

Mr. Speaker, a debate is now taking place within the executive branch regarding our Government's best organizational structure for arms control. This is a serious issue and the timing of the consideration of this issue could not be more appropriate as we face grave uncertainties and critical problems in the post-cold war era. Clearly the arms control agenda has changed. During the cold war era we had massive nuclear arsenals locked in a relatively stable equilibrium. We are now facing anarchy, chaos, and disintegration, but at a far lower level of destructive power. Instead of mutually assured destruction between the two superpowers, we are now faced with multiple and unforeseen threats from third powers. No danger to our national security is greater than the continuing spread of nuclear weapons to undeclared nuclear states, coupled with the widespread proliferation of medium range delivery systems and the growing availability of biological and chemical weapons agents and production equipment.

Pakistan, India, and other nations are all believed to possess clandestine nuclear arsenals. Former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger told my subcommittee only last month that he was convinced that North Korea had the bomb. Most experts agree that Iran is actively working to develop nuclear weapons capability and is trying to purchase warheads from republics of the former Soviet Union. Iraq could well have gone nuclear by now if it had not been for the Israeli destruction of the Osirak reactor in 1981, and more recently, Operation Desert Storm, both of which actions I strongly supported. South Africa just recently revealed that it was abandoning its bomb, developed in secret during the 1970's and 1980's, and the list goes on.

Despite the end of the cold war, we continue to face threats to our national security, although these threats are more diffused, less predictable, and much less controllable than in

the past. As undemocratic regimes—such as Iraq, Iran, Libya, and North Korea—strive to go nuclear, arms control and nonproliferation regimes are more critical than ever.

Mr. Speaker, I find it surprising that at this time when there is an even greater need for an independent advocate within the executive branch for arms control and nonproliferation, there is serious discussion of abolishing ACDA altogether. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I find the arguments in favor of revitalizing ACDA and maintaining a separate, independent arms control agency to be much stronger.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SHERMAN FUNK, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OF ACDA, AT A HEARING ON THE FUTURE OF ACDA

Just a few weeks ago, Mr. Speaker, the International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights Subcommittee held a hearing to consider the future of ACDA in light of these striking changes in the international scene. Mr. Sherman Funk, the Inspector General of the Department of State and of ACDA, appeared before our Subcommittee to discuss with us at some length a thorough study of ACDA which he prepared at the direction of the Congress—"New Purposes and Priorities for Arms Control." The Congress directed the Inspector General to review ACDA's performance in carrying out its major functions and to recommend any changes in executive branch organization and direction that were considered appropriate.

Under Mr. Funk's direction a panel of distinguished former diplomats, arms control experts from the Departments of State, Defense, and Energy and from the CIA and ACDA considered the challenges currently facing U.S. foreign policy and the best organizational way of achieving our international objectives. The panel interviewed past Secretaries of State, Defense, and Energy as well as several hundred senior present and former experts and key officials throughout the Government.

On the basis of this thorough and extensive evaluation, the panel considered 11 organizational concepts for arms control which were evaluated in the published report. In his testimony before our subcommittee, Mr. Funk said,

The panel rejected each of these concepts as either inherently impractical or as being inadequate to address the challenges facing us today. Only two alternatives survived the panel review: Fold ACDA into State, or retain ACDA as a separate agency but only if it is reshaped and rejuvenated.

Mr. Funk explained to our subcommittee the panel's preferred option: "Upon completing its work, the panel concluded—and I agreed—that U.S. interests relating to arms control, including nonproliferation, would be served best by the continuation of an independent arms control advocate."

He continued:

It remains important to have a specialized, technically competent arms control institution. We felt that a separate agency is the better solution to retaining continuity, enhancing technical expertise, fostering innovation and providing a needed independent perspective on arms control issues.

Mr. Speaker, Inspector General Funk expressed in clear and concise terms the fun-

damental and powerful argument in favor of maintaining an independent Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:

Against this background of increased regional tensions, the conflict between arms control goals and bilateral relationships is intensified. Our fundamental concern for the future of arms control is grounded in the lessons of our past: When there is a policy conflict between U.S. nonproliferation goals and bilateral relations, the tendency of diplomacy, of the State Department, is to protect bilateral relations with U.S. friends and allies, or potential allies.

Recognizing this, the long-term interest of the United States would therefore be better served by an independent advocate—an independent watchdog, if you will—for nonproliferation. ACDA's independent status, in fact, has enabled it to force discussion of issues on which other agencies held opposing views. Significant examples include, perhaps most importantly, the tracking of Pakistan's nuclear program, interpretation of the ABM Treaty, and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, Inspector General Funk made the argument—very convincingly in my view—against simply merging ACDA into the Department of State. He told our subcommittee:

My very real fear is that if ACDA is folded into State, the kind of high caliber scientific and technical talent which is an essential component in any agency devoted to nonproliferation concerns will either not accept that fold or leave soon after. This fear would be alleviated, or perhaps even obviated, if there were any indication that State's personnel system and long-entrenched attitudes showed any sign of becoming flexible enough to accept significant change. In my six years at State, I have yet to see such a sign.

THE NEED FOR A STRENGTHENED, REVITALIZED AGENCY TO DEAL WITH ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION

Mr. Speaker, on the basis of Inspector General Funk's informative and thoughtful presentation, as well as serious reflection and discussion on this matter, I have concluded that we must maintain a separate, independent agency focusing on arms control and nonproliferation issues. A separate and independent agency would provide a continuing resource for technical analysis and support in the arms control arena. A separate and independent agency would be a better advocate for arms control solutions, foster innovation and technological advancement, and would better serve as a watchdog on issues of arms control implementation and nonproliferation. These critical national objectives can be achieved more efficiently and more effectively by having a separate, independent ACDA.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that in order to play this critically important role in the post-cold-war world, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency needs to be revitalized and strengthened if it is to achieve its promise and accomplish its important tasks. During our hearing with Inspector General Funk, he identified this as a critical issue:

● 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.

Since its formation in the early 1960s, ACDA has had its ups and downs. The last 12 years have not been one of their great ups. But in point of fact there has been a loss by ACDA of some of its best people, some of its most qualified scientists have pulled out. I suspect this had to do with the reflection of what they regarded as the lack of clout of the agency. If ACDA is to continue serving those functions that I mentioned, it presupposes that ACDA is going to have some of the best qualified people in town to represent it in negotiations, in discussions and in backstopping on negotiations.

Mr. Funk told our Subcommittee that the effectiveness of any agency in participating in policy determination is dependent upon the clout of the head of that agency and the quality and technical qualifications of the people who represent that agency. In order to achieve this goal, action must be taken to strengthen and revitalize ACDA.

SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF H.R. 2155

Mr. Speaker, the legislation that Mr. Berman and I have introduced will deal directly with the problems and organizational shortcomings that were identified by Inspector General Funk and by various other studies of U.S. arms control and nonproliferation organization and policy. I would like to review with my colleagues the specific changes that our legislation would make in the structure of ACDA. I also would like to emphasize areas where our legislation affirms and restates our support for the guiding role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and execution of our Nation's foreign policy. Furthermore, I want to emphasize that our legislation is in no way intended to weaken or undermine the current National Security Council process for defining our Nation's international priorities and policies.

Our legislation is intended to provide impetus to improving the ability of our government to manage the complex process of negotiating and implementing arms control treaties and to assure that there is central leadership and control of U.S. nonproliferation policy.

The new legislation—H.R. 2155—strengthens the position of the Director of ACDA. Section 2 of the bill specifies that he or she shall serve as principal advisor to the President and other executive branch officials on arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation issues. Previous legislation stated only that the director serves as advisor to the Secretary of State and the National Security Council. At the same time, the new legislation clearly provides that the Director of ACDA acts under the guidance of the Secretary of State to assure coordination and coherence to our Nation's foreign policy.

The most important provision of our bill relating to the position of the Director of ACDA makes him or her a full member of the National Security Council. Current legislation provides only that the Director shall attend National Security Council meetings involving weapons procurement, arms sales, consideration of the defense budget, and arms control and disarmament matters. Making the director a full member of the National Security Council assures that arms control, disarmament and nonproliferation issues will be fully considered at the highest level of our foreign policy-making.

Section 3 of our bill provides for the appointment of Special Representatives for Arms

Control and Nonproliferation by the President with the rank of ambassador to participate in international forums dealing with arms control, disarmament and proliferation, with one such Special Representative serving as the U.S. Governor on the Board of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Current legislation permits the appointment of only two such Special Representatives, but with the increased number of international arms control forums, it is important that the President have the authority to designate additional representatives, and it is important that the United States be represented at such conferences by officials of this rank. These officials shall be supported by ACDA.

Section 4 of the bill provides that ACDA shall have the primary responsibility for the preparation, formulation of policy, support, and transmission of instructions and guidance for all such arms control and nonproliferation negotiations and forums. Clearly that process will involve interagency coordination with the Department of State, with overall policy guidance coming from the Secretary of State. Other agencies—the Departments of Defense and Energy as well as the CIA—clearly will be key participants in that process, but it is important that ACDA play the role of coordinating arms control and nonproliferation participation.

Section 5 of the bill provides statutory authority for ACDA to participate in deliberations regarding the issuing of export licenses under the Arms Export Control Act, the Atomic Energy Act, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act. While, in practice, ACDA presently does participate in the review of decisions for issuing of licenses for exports of military equipment and nuclear materials, at present, participation is informal and not necessarily required by law. It is essential that ACDA's involvement be established unequivocally in legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is an important step in strengthening and revitalizing the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It continues the philosophy of President John F. Kennedy, under whose administration it was established in 1961. Over the past three decades, the international environment has changed substantially, but the dangers of failing to control the spread of conventional military equipment and weapons of mass destruction has increased. In this climate it is essential that we have the benefit of a strong independent voice at the policy table speaking for arms control and nonproliferation. This is the purpose of the legislation that I have introduced. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its adoption by the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I include the full text of H.R. 2155 in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 2155

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

SEC. 1. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to provide renewed impetus in improving the United States Government's ability to manage the complex process of negotiating and implementing arms control treaties;

(2) to provide central leadership and coordination to United States nonproliferation policy; and

(3) to improve congressional oversight of the operating budget of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

SEC. 2. ACDA DIRECTOR.

(a) DIRECTOR.—Section 22 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2562) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. DIRECTOR.

"(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Agency shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person serving on active duty as a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the United States may be appointed Director.

"(b) DUTIES.—The Director shall serve as the principal adviser to the President and other executive branch officials on matters relating to arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation. In carrying out his or her duties under this Act, the Director, under the guidance of the Secretary of State, shall have primary responsibility for matters relating to arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation, as defined by this Act."

(b) PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP ON NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.—Section 101(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 402(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (7) as paragraphs (6) through (8), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

"(5) the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;"

SEC. 3. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 27 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2567) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 27. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

"(a) APPOINTMENT.—The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Special Representatives of the President for Arms Control and Nonproliferation. Each Presidential Special Representative shall hold the personal rank of ambassador.

"(b) DUTIES.—Presidential Special Representatives shall perform their duties and exercise their powers under direction of the President, acting through the Director. One such Special Representative shall serve as the United States Governor to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"(c) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Agency shall be the Government agency responsible for providing administrative support, including funding, staff, and office space, to all Presidential Special Representatives appointed under this section."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "Special Representatives for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (2)." and inserting "Special Representatives of the President for Arms Control and Nonproliferation."

SEC. 4. NEGOTIATION MANAGEMENT.

Section 34 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2574) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 34. NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED FUNCTIONS.

"The Director shall have primary responsibility for the preparation and management of United States participation in all international negotiations and implementation forums in the fields of arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation. To this end—

"(1) the Director shall have primary responsibility for the preparation, formulation, support, and transmission of instructions and guidance for all such negotiations

and forums, and shall manage interagency groups established within the executive branch to support such negotiations and forums; and

"(2) all United States Government representatives conducting negotiations or acting pursuant to agreements in the fields of arms control, disarmament, or nonproliferation shall perform their duties and exercise their powers, under the direction of the President, acting through the Director."

SEC. 5. PARTICIPATION OF ACDA DIRECTOR IN CERTAIN DELIBERATIONS.

(a) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—Section 38(a)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Decisions on issuing export licenses under this section shall be made in coordination with the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, taking into account the Director's assessment as to whether the export of an article will contribute to an arms race, aid in the development of weapons of mass destruction, support international terrorism, increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict, or prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control or nonproliferation agreements or other bilateral arrangements."

(2) Section 42(a) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2791(a)) is amended by striking out all that follows "(3)" in the last sentence and inserting the following: "the assessment of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as to the extent to which such sale might contribute to an arms race, aid in the development of weapons of mass destruction, support international terrorism, increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict, or prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control or nonproliferation agreements or other arrangements. No decision shall be made over the objection of the Director unless the Director has been informed in writing of the reasons why the Director's opinion was not deemed sufficient to deny the proposed sale, and afforded a reasonable opportunity to appeal the proposed decision."

(3) Section 71 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2797) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by inserting ", the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency," after "Secretary of Defense";

(B) in subsection 7(b)(1) inserting "and the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency" after "Secretary of Defense"; and

(C) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) by striking out "and the Secretary of Commerce" and inserting in lieu thereof, "the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency"; and

(ii) by striking the comma after "applicant" and all that follows through "documents".

(b) ATOMIC ENERGY ACT.—Section 131 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2) by inserting "and the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency" after "Secretary of State"; and

(B) in paragraph (3) by inserting "and the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency" after "Secretary of State".

(2) Section 142 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2162) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"f. All determinations under this section to remove data from the Restricted Data category shall be made only after consultation with the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. If the Commission, the Department of Defense, and the Director do not agree, the determination shall be made by the President."

(c) NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION ACT.—Section 309(c) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 2139a) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) The Department of Commerce shall maintain controls over all export items, other than those licensed by the Commission, which could be, if used for purposes other than those for which the export is intended, of significance for nuclear explosive purposes.

"(2) The Commission shall not grant any individual, distribution, or project license for the export of items controlled pursuant to paragraph (1) without prior consultation with the Department of State, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Commission, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense.

"(3)(A) The Secretary of Commerce shall, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, establish orderly and expeditious procedures which are mutually agreeable to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. These procedures shall include provision for establishing the list of export items required by paragraph (1), for permitting automated access to all license applications for such items to all agencies listed in paragraph (2), and for formal interagency referral of license applications for the export of items on the list.

"(B) The procedures in effect under this subsection on the date of enactment of this paragraph shall cease to apply 90 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph or upon the effective date of the new procedures required by this paragraph, whichever occurs first."

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to an organization and its members in my 17th Congressional District. The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association promotes the preservation of cultural heritage and champions the cause of higher education. Founded in 1922, AHEPA chapters base their meetings upon the principles of American Government and encourage their members to actively participate in the civic life of their American community. Although AHEPA is composed primarily of individuals of Hellenic descent, membership is open to anyone who believes in the objectives of the organization.

AHEPA will soon honor its own members at its governors' ball. They will be praised for their personal contributions and leadership abilities.

Mr. Speaker, Paul G. Pappas will be honored for his membership, since 1983, serving

in the Lincoln Chapter 89, Youngstown, OH, as vice president and as president, until his rise to governor of the district 11 Order of AHEPA. Together with his wife, the former Maria Cougras, an active member and past district governor of the Daughters of Penelope, the family is totally dedicated to the fulfillment of the objectives of the Order of AHEPA. A true steward, Mr. Pappas has continuously devoted efforts to support the family, the community of Campbell, OH, and society in general. He serves, or has served, in areas such as church choir, church cantor, acolyte, Greek Orthodox Youth Association counselor, member of the Kalyman Prodomos Society Men's Society, member of the Cooley's Anemia Society, and member of St. Alban's Lodge 677 F. & A.M. A product of Youngstown State University, Paul Pappas currently is owner and operator of a jewelry business and maintains an affiliation with North Star Painting Co.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Maria Pappas Theofilos will be honored for her governorship of the Daughters of Penelope Senior Women's Auxiliary of the fraternal Order of AHEPA, Buckeye District No. 11. Mrs. Theofilos is a graduate of Youngstown State University and is employed as a physical education instructor, for the Howland school system. She is also an instructor of aerobics in the Step Up to Fitness program. She was initiated into Daughters of Penelope in May of 1976, and has been a member of the Methone chapter in Youngstown and the Hera chapter in Warren ever since. She has received the Outstanding District President in 1986, followed by the Chapter Penelope of the Year in 1987. She is a member of the Archangel Michael Greek Orthodox Church, Campbell, OH in its Philoptochos. Maria is married to Dino Theofilos and the mother of two sons.

Mr. Speaker, Theodoros A. Konstantinopoulos will be honored for his governorship of the Sons of Pericles, the young men's auxiliary of the fraternal order of AHEPA, Buckeye District 11. He is a graduate of the University of Akron. Theodoros is a member of the Delian chapter, Sons of Pericles, and has been since 1984. He is a recent president of the Delian chapter. Currently, he serves in an advisory capacity, assisting young men at the district and also national levels. He is a student of law at the University of Akron, OH.

Mr. Speaker, each of these individuals has shown their desire to help other people and to give of their time and effort selflessly. I want to commend them for this provision of themselves because each of them, in their own way, is making our community better.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE NEW MEXICO STATE SENATE CONCERNING VETERAN PAY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a memorial which was passed during the last session of the New Mexico State Legislature. This memorial expresses the sense of the

Senate of the State of New Mexico on veterans compensation. They ask the Congress of the United States to amend chapter 71, title 10 of the United States Code to permit full concurrent receipt of military longevity retirement pay and service-connected disability compensation benefits.

New Mexico Senate Memorial 48 reads as follows:

SENATE MEMORIAL 48

Whereas, the recent conflict in the Persian gulf has highlighted once again the contribution of this nation's soldiers and returned veterans; and

Whereas, integral to the success of our military forces are those servicemen and servicewomen who have made a career of defending their country; in peacetime, they may be called away to places remote from their families and loved ones; in war, they face the prospect of death or of serious disabling wounds; and

Whereas, legislation has been introduced in the United States Congress to remedy an inequity to military careerists; and

Whereas, military retirees who have served at least 20 years accrue retirement pay based on longevity and disabled veterans receive compensation proportionate to the severity of their injuries; and

Whereas, the inequity concerns those veterans who are both retired and disabled; under an antiquated law that dates to the nineteenth century, they are denied concurrent receipt of full retirement pay and disability compensation benefits; rather they may receive one or the other or must waive an amount of retirement pay equal to the amount of disability compensation benefits; and

Whereas, this deduction unfairly denies disabled military retirees the longevity pay they have earned by their years of devoted patriotism; it effectively requires them to pay for their own disability compensation benefits; and

Whereas, no such deduction applies to the federal civil service; a disabled veteran who has held a non-military federal job for the requisite duration receives full longevity retirement pay undiminished by the subtraction of disability compensation benefits; and

Whereas, a statutory change is necessary to correct the injustice; America's occasional pursuit of national and international goals must be matched by an allegiance to those who sacrifice in behalf of those goals;

Now, Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the State of New Mexico that the United States Congress be asked to amend Chapter 71, Title 10 of the United States Code to permit full concurrent receipt of military longevity retirement pay and service-connected disability compensation benefits; and

Be it further resolved, that official copies of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the United States, to the speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate of the United States Congress, and to all members of the New Mexico delegation to the Congress with the request that it be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO AL OWYOUNG

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Al Owyong, who is retiring from 36 years of successful public service to the State of California.

Mr. Owyong was the first American of Asian descent to be appointed to a number of positions, including personnel officer, division chief, and deputy director in the Department of Youth Authority; deputy director and interim director in the Department of Forestry; and executive officer on the Youthful Offender Parole Board.

Mr. Owyong has also been an active community leader, serving on the board of directors for the Kennedy High School marching band; a charter member of the Asian/Pacific State Employees Association; a charter member of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance, a civil rights organization; and a number of charitable organizations.

Furthermore, Mr. Owyong participated in a movement to increase the involvement of Asians in the political process, which resulted in the establishment of a first-ever Asian/Pacific political club in Sacramento, in which Mr. Owyong was a charter member.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Al Owyong for his commitment to Sacramento. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him success and happiness in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO CYRIL AND DOROTHY STORER

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cyril and Dorothy Storer as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. The bond they share is truly a source of pride and inspiration for all who know them.

Cyril Storer, of Ramsey, NJ, and Dorothy Warner of Glen Ridge, NJ, were married at the Little Church Around the Corner in New York City on June 12, 1943. Having recently graduated in the top of his class from Kings Point, Cyril went on to serve as a naval officer during World War II. He ended his active service at the rank of captain, but he continued to serve his country as a member of the Naval Reserve for many years following the war.

In 1948 the Storers moved to Clifton, NJ. Moving twice in the next 32 years, but always remaining in Clifton, they have led a happy life. Cyril was employed by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. His latter years with the Port Authority were spent as the general manager of the Marine Operations Division. Dorothy was a loyal employee of the Clifton public school system. She worked as a secretary for 18 years, serving in Public Schools No. 5 and No. 3. In their free time the Storers were active members of the Advent Church in Bloomfield, NJ.

In 1980, the Storers retired to a shorefront community in New Jersey. During the winters, they are off to Florida. Cyril remains active by singing in a church choir and with the Pine Barsons. Dorothy is also active in the church and she is an avid golfer. Together, they participate in a shuffleboard group.

After 50 full years of marriage, the Storers have three grown children: Jeanne, Cheryl, and Frederick; and seven wonderful grandchildren: Steven, Douglas, Adam, Stacey, James, John, and Leigh.

It is a tremendous privilege to honor such a couple. Marriage is a sacred institution; having upheld that institution for 50 years is a most remarkable achievement. It is my pleasure to pay tribute to Cyril and Dorothy Storer and wish them sincere congratulations and good fortune on their 50th wedding anniversary.

DAYTON AREA CHAPTER OF AMERICAN EX-PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Dayton area chapter of American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc., who will celebrate their 10th anniversary on May 25, 1993. This is a dedicated group of men and women who have served their country with great honor and dignity both in times of war and peace.

The group held their first meeting at one of the local Veterans of Foreign Wars posts in Dayton, OH. These ex-prisoners of war, who all share a unifying common bond, were brought together through newspaper notices and community messages on local radio stations. During the years, the membership has expanded and they have dedicated considerable time and resources to the needs of veterans in our area, as well as to the Dayton community.

While the Dayton area chapter of American Ex-Prisoners of War provide important programs and services for their fellow servicemen, they are also very active within the Dayton community. The group has their own color guard and marching unit, which are involved in many local parades and civic projects. Many members also volunteer at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Dayton, as well as organize group activities. More importantly, this group functions as a close family.

I offer my congratulations to the Dayton area chapter of American Ex-Prisoners of War and my thanks for their 10 years of service to our veterans and to the Dayton community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, the immigrant experience is richly woven in the tapestry of

America, reflecting our multicultural and multifaceted society. As the Statue of Liberty beckoned European immigrants to our shores bordering the Atlantic, tales of gold mountains beckoned Asian immigrants to our shores bordering the Pacific.

My grandparents left their homeland to work on the sugar plantation in Hawaii. As is common for all immigrants, my grandparents were lured by the faith and promise of a better life in a new land. As a third-generation Japanese-American or sansei, I recognize the power and the intensity of their immigrant experience.

The immigrant experience has defined our cultural identity and linked us to our collective past. This unique experience, filled with hope, renewal, expectation, and a willingness to venture into the unknown, must be preserved for future generations, to appreciate the struggle, the burden and the joy that is the experience of the Japanese-Americans.

As we celebrate Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month, I am honored to take this moment to recognize and applaud the efforts of the Japanese-American National Museum. The museum endeavors to preserve for future generations, the experience of our immigrant forefathers, to teach us the lessons of their labors, and to make us feel what it truly means to be Japanese-Americans.

In 1985, the Japanese-American National Museum, a private, nonprofit institution, was founded in the city of Los Angeles. A permanent museum site in the heart of Little Tokyo was obtained through the city of Los Angeles. In May 1992, the museum opened its doors to the public.

The Japanese-American National museum is the first museum in the United States expressly dedicated to sharing the experience of the Americans of Japanese ancestry by preserving the experiences of the "Issei" or first-generation Japanese Americans and the "Nisei" or second-generation Japanese Americans. The museum captures a vital part of our cultural heritage and preserves the link to our collective, immigrant past.

The mission of the museum is to: "Make known the Japanese-American experience as an integral part of our Nation's heritage, to improve understanding and appreciation for America's ethnic and cultural diversity."

The historic building that serves as the founding site of the Japanese-American National Museum received the 1993 Cultural Affairs Award from the city of Los Angeles and the 1993 Preservation Design Award for Adaptive Re-Use from the California Preservation Foundation.

The museum will be devoting much of its energy in 1993 to the development of phase II of the facility. Mr. Gyo Obata, chairman of Hellmuth, Obata & Kassenbaum, is the architect responsible for the design of the phase II pavilion. Mr. Obata's designs include the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, the Moscone Convention Center of San Francisco, and the Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the museum a prestigious \$500,000 challenge grant which will provide matching funds for phase II contributions. The museum was the only institution in California to receive this award. In addition, a \$40,000

planning grant was awarded to the museum for its future exhibition on the "Nisei Years", covering the internment years, which is scheduled to be the opening exhibit for the phase II facility.

By building a comprehensive collection of material on the Japanese-American experience, by providing exhibitions, educational programs, and films and publications for public viewing, the museum conveys not only the life of Japanese-Americans but also expresses the emotions, in all their complexity, that color the Japanese-American experience today.

The Japanese-American National Museum is our offering to future generations of Japanese-Americans, and to all Americans of other races, creed and color, of a quiet moment of remembrance, a glimpse of personal history, and a warm, reflective embrace secure in the knowledge of our shared past.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS HOWELLS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to a young man in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio who recently won first place in the Catholic War Veterans 1993 National Easter Poster Contest. By taking first place, Dennis Howells, received a check for \$100 and a Gold Medal.

Mr. Speaker, Dennis is a very active 10-year-old son of Anna and the late Dennis Howells. He lives in Boardman and is a fourth grader at the St. Charles School where he excels in art and science. Dennis is also active in the band where he plays the trumpet. Dennis is a starter on the school soccer team, one of the best in the region. He also enjoys basketball, football card collecting, and video games. Someday, Dennis would like to become a veterinarian.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to congratulate Dennis for his prize-winning poster. I know that I join his mother, and his sister, Danielle, and all of his friends and teachers in congratulating him in a job well done.

LT. GEN. JAMES M. GAVIN HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a World War II hero from my district in Pennsylvania, who will be honored posthumously during "All Airborne Days" in Harrisburg in July. The comrades of Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin will reunite to pay tribute to this legendary man and his long and distinguished military career.

The son of Irish immigrants, James Gavin was orphaned at a young age and raised by poor, devout foster parents Martin and Mary Gavin. They came, as so many others did, to work in the coal mines in Mount Carmel, PA.

General Gavin remembered his childhood as a hard, but good life. Educated only through the eighth grade, as was often the custom in those days, James left for New York as soon as he turned 17. Swearing that he was old enough to enlist, James was sworn in as Private Gavin on April 1, 1924.

Successful in his early assignments in the infantry, he was promoted to captain and assigned as an instructor in the Department of Tactics at West Point in 1939. In August 1941, General Gavin volunteered for paratrooper school. He became a company commander in the 603d Parachute Infantry. By July 1942, Gavin was a colonel and assigned as the first CO of the 505th PIR which was assigned to the newly reorganized 82d Airborne Division.

During World War II, Gavin participated in drops on Sicily, Naples and the Volturno River Campaign until the division found itself in the fight for Normandy. That August, Gavin was promoted to CO of the 82d Airborne division and the war raged on in Europe. Again and again the 82d led the fight and cleared the way, and it was General Gavin who led the 82d into its legendary place in history.

General Gavin saw the end of the war in Berlin, when the 82d occupied that city. It was there that "Slim Jim's" Division was entitled "America's Guard of Honor." In 1946 General Gavin proudly led the victory parade down Fifth Avenue in New York. The All Americans were home.

Mr. Speaker, this proud American served his country with distinguished valor during WWII and in the years to follow until his retirement in 1958. His retirement years were anything but restful as he served on several boards of corporations, and was Ambassador to France in 1961. He authored several books, notably, "On To Berlin," which is the official story of his command of the 82d Airborne. I am pleased to join with the proud veterans of the 82d Airborne Division who served under this great American in honoring his memory and distinguished service to this country. As the airborne units convene in Harrisburg, we remember and thank Lt. Gen. "Slim Jim" Gavin.

CICERO ON ECONOMICS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Sid Taylor has come through again:

About 2,056 years ago, the greatest Roman orator of that era, Cicero said:

The budget should be balanced, the Treasury should be refilled, public debt should be reduced, the arrogance of officialdom should be tempered and controlled, and the assistance to foreign lands should be curtailed lest Rome become bankrupt. Cicero, c. 83 B.C.

Cicero would make a superb economic adviser for today's White House and Congress. I wonder what he would say about our \$4.2 trillion national debt plus \$290 billion annual budget deficits?

Deficit spending is bankruptcy pending?

RECOGNIZING THE DEDICATION OF
THE GOODLETTSVILLE WAR MEMORIAL

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Goodlettsville, TN, will soon gather to dedicate a memorial honoring those brave individuals who answered the call to arms and unselfishly served this great Nation.

As Americans, we are indebted to them all. I join the citizens of Goodlettsville in paying tribute to these American heroes, especially recognizing those who paid the ultimate price for our freedom and whose names appear on the memorial as follows:

World War I: William H. Booth, PVT, USA; George R. Dismukes, PVT, USA; Adron L. Thoughber PVT USA.

World War II: Julius R. Bagnby, PFC, USA; Marshall W. Carr, PVT, USA; Cecil Evans, Jr., TSGT, USA; Morris G. Grayson, AVC, USA; Curtis L. Huffines, PVT, USA; Paul J. Jones, SN1c, USN; Horace H. Leeman, HA2c, USN; Charles A. Peay, SSGT, USA; Eldon C. Ray, SK3c, USN; Marshall W. Ray, SSGT, USA; James L. Schleicher, CAPT, USA; Samuel A. Templeton, GM1c, USN; Newton A. Willis, PVT, USA.

Korea: Robert O. Allen, CPL, USMC; James E. Ellis, CPL, USA; Robert D. Hunter, MSGT, USMC; Elvis M. Kemper, CPL, USA; William F. Lyell, CPL, USA; Frank M. Redding, Jr., CPL, USA.

Vietnam: John E. Fuqua, 2LT, USA; Michael A. Jones, SGT, USA; Carl Ratcliffe, Jr., SP4, USA; John J. Sesler, PFC, USMC.

Persian Gulf: Billy P. Wilkerson II, MAJ, USA.

As the inscription on the memorial states, it is a monument, "Dedicated to the memory of those who died in our nation's wars and in honor of all who served in the armed forces of the United States of America." Mr. Speaker, may we never forget them.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR.
JOSEPH B. FELKER, JR.

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of the Reverend Dr. Joseph B. Felker, Jr. who is retiring as the moderator of the Greater New Era District Association of Chicago.

Dr. Felker has served as moderator of the Greater New Era District for the past 24 years. Under his leadership, the association became a vital and productive organization, with a current membership of over 50 churches. He is the distinguished pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, where he has proudly served since February, 1957.

A native of Chicago, Dr. Felker received his religious training at the Chicago Baptist Institute and the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary. Dr. Felker is the recipient of two honorary doctorate degrees. In 1975, he was

conferred the doctor of divinity from Jackson Theological Seminary and in 1984, he was conferred the doctor of humane letters from Monrovia College and the Industrial Institute of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.

Dr. Felker served his country with distinction as a petty officer in the U.S. Navy and was president and CEO of the Illinois Barber College for 29 years, during which time it was the oldest Afro-American Barber College in Illinois.

Additionally, he has served as vice president of the Baptist State General Convention of Illinois, trustee of the Chicago Baptist Institute, member of the Operation PUSH Ministerial Department and many other civic and social organizations.

Dr. Felker is married to the former Mrs. Shirley Williams, is the father of two daughters, Jacquilyn Louise and Evelyn Cordilia, five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Dr. Joseph B. Felker, Jr. is truly an outstanding citizen and servant of God. I am privileged to be his friend and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS
IN CHILE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to some remarks on human rights and democracy in Chile made by a senior State Department official. George Lister, Senior Policy Advisor for the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs for the U.S. State Department, was invited to Chile in recognition of his efforts on behalf of human rights and democracy in Chile. Mr. Lister's November 1992 visit included numerous opportunities for him to comment on Chile's great progress in building democratic institutions and a vastly improved human rights record. Mr. Lister's comments during these events were recorded and I think my colleagues will find them most interesting. The progress Chile has made economically is reflected in the great social progress of this vibrant nation. Chile has come far over the years, bridging the gap between dictatorship and a nation based on the principles of democracy and free markets. I fully support the Chilean Government, and its experience should be a standard against which all other struggling nations are judged. I urge my colleagues to read George Lister's comments, his contributions to the current political order in Chile are great and deserve recognition.

NOTES FROM NOVEMBER 17 CONGRESSIONAL
LUNCHEON COMMENTS IN VALPARAISO

I appreciate more than you realize your words of support and friendship. So often in human rights work there is tragedy, pain, disappointment, and frustration. But here today we can celebrate a very happy occasion—the victory of democracy in Chile. And, even more, a victory which was achieved peacefully, without violence, through the political will and maturity of the Chilean people. Of course there was much

tragedy before, during the dark days of dictatorship. But the transition to the Chile of today was peaceful and, by world standards, absolutely remarkable. The Chilean path to democracy can serve as an excellent model for the rest of the world. The people of Chile and their elected representatives are to be congratulated.

What I would like to emphasize to you very briefly this afternoon, in some personal, informal comments, is the key role which is played by our human rights policy in our overall foreign policy. Back in 1973 I cooperated with Congressman Don Fraser of Minnesota, and his staff, in getting our human rights policy started. I was with the State Department's Latin American Bureau at that time. Looking back at where we began, 19 years ago, I cannot believe how far we have come, how much progress we have made since then. In the early days we were handicapped by bureaucratic resistance, indifference, and inexperience. But over the years our human rights policy has become institutionalized and accepted as a basic part of our overall foreign policy. And I am sure you know that human rights played a key role in our relations with Chile.

Let me say a few words about our human rights policy, what it is and what it is not. First, my Government does not pretend to be the original defender of human rights. There were articulate supporters of human rights long before Columbus came to this hemisphere. The United States claims no monopoly in the defense of human rights. Second, our human rights policy does not reflect any assumption of U.S. moral superiority. We all have human rights problems. In my country, for example, we still have not been able to eliminate race discrimination and sex discrimination, although we have made much progress. Third, our human rights policy does not seek to impose our moral standards on other countries. The rights we are discussing here were included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. Personally, I feel the two key human rights are freedom of expression and women's rights. I think freedom of expression is more revolutionary than Marxism-Leninism. And as for women's rights, we cannot say we are for human rights if we do not defend the rights of 51% of the human race.

Now I am not suggesting for a moment that the implementation of our human rights policy is perfect. That would be absurd. There are close to 190 countries in the world, there are only 24 hours in a day, and this is not work which can be done with computers. Human error and shortcomings are inevitable. But I do emphasize that our policy is basically honest, applied to governments of both the right and the left. So when you see how and where we can do better, please do not hesitate to let us know. We need all the help we can get. There is nothing wrong with criticizing the United States. I do it frequently. I only urge that you try to make your criticism reasonably accurate.

On that subject I think I should point out that there are two main aspects of our human rights activity. The first is our world wide coverage of the status of human rights—our annual Human Rights Reports. Our reports have become better year by year. Compare our latest Report with that of ten years ago and the improvement is amazing. But, once again, the Reports are not perfect. And they are relatively easy to critique and evaluate. So when our Reports are inaccurate, or otherwise inadequate, please tell

us. However, it is considerably more difficult to evaluate our specific actions in response to human rights violations. That can involve very complicated questions. For just one example, should the U.S. stop economic assistance to a government with a bad human rights record if the only immediate result of such a decision will be to reduce the living standard of the poorest sector of the population? Monitoring human rights violations is much easier than taking effective action to reduce them.

Finally, I feel I should not conclude my remarks without a special word of appreciation for the Catholic Church of Chile. As a life time agnostic who has been actively involved with some of the problems of your country, I must say that I have been greatly impressed by our Church, and I have developed close and valuable friendships with many of its representatives. The Catholic Church supported the Chilean people every step of the way in their long and painful march to democracy.

Now, in conclusion, I suggest to you that human rights has become the authentic world revolution—peaceful, democratic, world revolution. And personally I believe it will succeed so long as we keep it honest. Not perfect—that is impossible, but honest. Human rights for everyone, regardless of race, religion, nationality, etc. Let's all work together, and we will win. Thank you again for this wonderful opportunity to meet with you once more. And Long Live Democratic Chile.

NOTES FROM NOVEMBER 18 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS LUNCHEON COMMENTS

It is wonderful to be back in Chile once again, and especially to be reunited here with so many good friends. This is one of the most pleasant things that have happened to me in this long and unusual year.

Yesterday I spoke to a Congressional luncheon group in Valparaiso. I expressed my entirely personal views as to the importance of the human rights cause, and how I believe human rights has become the authentic world revolution—peaceful, democratic and effective, so long as we keep it honest. Here with you this afternoon I would like to emphasize, very briefly, two factors which I personally feel are very important in relations between our two governments. The first is dialogue. The second is the democratic left.

First, dialogue. Back in the years following the overthrow of Allende I was impressed and depressed by the inadequate dialogue between Chile's democratic opposition and the State Department. I had many democratic Chilean friends, of course, most of them refugees. And we were talking day and night. But few of them came to the Department, and that was a bad mistake. So I began to urge my Chilean friends to come to the Human Rights Bureau, to discuss the situation in Chile, to seek U.S. help for Chilean democracy and human rights, to make specific recommendations for U.S. action, etc. One of the first Chileans I pushed in this direction was Sergio Bitar, who was at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington for a year. Sergio was skeptical, but he agreed to come to our Bureau. The conversation went well and I kept urging others to come. Elliott Abrams was the Assistant Secretary for Human Rights at that time, and after several months he became quite receptive to these visits and conversations. Indeed, the dialogue developed very quickly, to our mutual benefit. As a matter of fact the dialogue began to dominate our Bureau's schedule. I

recall one occasion when I went into Abrams' office to remind him that four more Chileans were coming to see him the following morning. Elliott groaned and responded, that he just wouldn't have time. I remarked that I appreciated the fact that he was spending more time on Chile than on any other country in the world. Whereupon Elliott put both hands to his head and cried: "For God's sake, George, I'm sending more time on Chile than on all the rest of the world combined!". And when Dick Schifter replaced Abrams in our Bureau, in 1985, he was equally supportive of these meetings, and very effective in behalf of human rights in Chile. So much for dialogue.

Now for the democratic left. For many people "leftist" is a pejorative term. There is often a failure to distinguish between, on the one hand, the democratic left, those who call for profound political, social and economic change, but with full protection of human rights and, on the other hand, the anti-democratic left, those who see Leninist dictatorship as the solution to all the problems of the human race. In the case of Chile I was convinced that there would be no transition to democracy without the cooperation of the democratic wing of the Socialist Party. And I pushed my Socialist friends hard, urging them to reject Leninism and to take an honest and consistent position in favor of democracy and human rights in their visits to the State Department. When they did that it had a very favorable impact, not only in Chile but also in the U.S. It was around that time I arranged for our friend here, Carlos Portales, to speak at the State Department's Open Forum, and, of course, Carlos made good use of that opportunity.

Now before we leave the democratic left let me tell you another true story. As some of you know, I am an old Eastern European hand, having served in both Moscow and Warsaw. And so I was present when Dick Schifter chaired our first Washington meeting with the Soviet human rights delegation, led by Yuri Reshetov. As we sat down with the Russians Schifter leaned forward to Reshetov and said: "Yuri, before we begin, I think I should introduce George Lister. He is the State Department Menshevik". Reshetov stared at me incredulously for a moment and then extended his hand, remarking: "Well, well, we have Mensheviks with us too, now".

Now we are coming to a new stage in Chilean-U.S. relations, and we will soon have a new Administration in Washington. Both of our countries are democratic, but with many shortcomings. To cite just one example in each case, we are confronted with serious and urgent economic problems, and you have a large number of people who are living in abject poverty with deep feelings of class alienation. Both of our countries have come a long way, but we both have a long way to go. Dialogue will continue to be a key in our relations. Please let me know whenever you feel I can be of help in developing your contacts with the State Department and Congress. And as for the democratic left, I would say to our Socialist friends that just as they may want my government to oppose dictatorships of the right as well as the left, it is equally important that they oppose dictatorships of the left as well as the right. The same human rights standard should be applied to all of us. If we do that I am convinced that we will win. Thank you for listening. And Long Live Democratic Chile.

NOTES FROM NOVEMBER 18 U.S. EMBASSY SUPPER COMMENTS

This visit to Chile has been one of the best experiences of my life. So much human

rights work involves pain, tragedy, frustration, disappointment, etc. When you are needed urgently on the phone it is almost always bad news, and frequently it is too late to do anything about it. Sometimes I am shaken when I think how many friends of mine have been murdered, by the right and the left.

But tonight it is very different. Chilean and U.S. friends of democracy are here together to celebrate the advance of human rights. We have come a long way. Sometimes I cannot believe how far we have come since Congressman Don Fraser started his human rights hearings in Washington, in 1973. And now there are opportunities for human rights work which would have been unbelievable a few years ago. The world has opened up very rapidly. Now I receive fax messages from Moscow, telephone calls from Warsaw, and human rights visitors from China. Incredible.

In that connection let me mention that I have been invited to speak on human rights in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and I hope that I will be able to go there next year. I am an old Soviet hand but my Russian has deteriorated over the years. Nevertheless I have prepared a draft speech in Russian which I hope will be of value and interest to Russian audiences. At least my Russian friends in Washington assure me it will be. And when I was working on that draft I recalled another speech I had delivered back in 1981, to a meeting of human rights advocates in New York. At that time no Assistant Secretary had been appointed to our Human Rights Bureau, and there was much gloom and pessimism about the future of the human rights cause. So I urged that we not despair, that we carry on with the struggle, and I quoted a 19th century Russian slogan which has long been a favorite of mine: To our Hopeless Cause! by that Russians meant that they would never give up no matter how tough things got. Back there, in New York in 1981 I recommended that we adopt that slogan as the battle cry for human rights activists around the world. And as I have said, we certainly have come a long way since then. Now this year, working on my speech for Moscow and St. Petersburg, where the Russian people are faced with so many painful trials and tribulations, I thought it would be appropriate to close my remarks with the same slogan.

Well, some weeks ago, I met with Vladimir Lukin, the Russian Ambassador in Washington, and I tried out that ending on him. He thought it over a minute or two and then said: "Lister, I recommend you change that to 'To the success of our hopeless cause'". I thanked the Ambassador for his suggestion and have changed my speech draft accordingly. And I believe that would be an appropriate toast for all of us here this evening, and for human rights activists around the world: To the success of our hopeless cause. Thank you for listening.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK HAYS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Patrick Hays, president and chief executive officer of Sutter Health in northern California. On June 7, 1993, many of Mr. Hays' associates and friends will gather at the Salva-

tion Army's annual community luncheon to honor Mr. Hays and pay tribute to the many outstanding contributions he has made to his community.

Mr. Hays is only the third Sacramentan to be honored with the Salvation Army's The Others Award, which is granted by a regional board and is considered the highest award given to a member of the community by the army. His implementation of a partnership between Sutter Health and the Salvation Army has yielded health education programs, food service supervision, summer camp health examinations, clinic services for a planned day care center, and a first aid station at the army's annual Christmas distribution. Besides enriching the lives of numerous Sacramentans, this partnership has enriched the Salvation Army's mission to serve the disadvantaged.

In 1980, Patrick Hays began to reshape health care in northern California with the then current Sutter Health system. Under Mr. Hayes' leadership, Sutter Health has grown from 2 community hospitals in 1980 to its present 13 hospitals and has developed into an integrated health care organization recognized throughout the United States as one of the country's preeminent health systems.

Lauded by his peers and the White House as a cutting-edge thinker in the health care arena, Mr. Hays was recently asked to testify before the President's Health Care Task Force to provide insight into integrated health care systems. The vision Mr. Hays holds for health care in the United States is of an integrated system that promotes health and wellness, expands access, improves quality and helps control costs through total care management across a broad spectrum of services throughout a wide region.

A component of this vision is Sutter community hospitals' community partnership initiative which is working to improve the health status of Sacramento. Examples of this effort include the Oak Park Clinic, project TEACH which provides health screening for schoolchildren as well as immunizations for homeless children, project LEED which works to link students with business to promote internships and training in the health care arena, and the human services projects which have stemmed from Sutter Health's partnership with the Salvation Army.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Patrick Hays for his commitment to Sacramento. He is an example that all community leaders, both business and civic, would do well to emulate. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPHINE "JOSIE" ALAGNA

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of northern New Jersey, Josephine "Josie" Alagna. It is an honor to have such a hard-working, dedi-

cated woman serving the community of Essex County. On Saturday May 22, 1993, Josephine was recognized by the League of Family and Children's Services of North Essex as the 1993 "Mother of the Year."

We live in a day where a strong commitment to family is becoming more of a rarity than common place. Josie has dedicated her life to making sure that her daughters and grandchildren realize the American dream. Josie is the proud mother of four daughters: Marion Fortunato, wife of former assemblyman Buddy Fortunato; Camille Daunno, wife of attorney Theodore Alagna; Joan Alagna, managing editor of the Italian Tribune News; and Barbara Alagna, a basic skills teacher with the Newark school system. As Josie would tell you, this day would not have been possible without the love and support of her husband Ace. They will celebrate 48 years of marriage on June 3.

Josie has not only been an inspiration for her family but a true leader in northern New Jersey and in particular in the Italian-American community. She is a graduate of Central High School, where she received honors in the Italian language and was awarded a scholarship to study in Italy. When she came back to the States, she began a life devoted toward the betterment of society throughout the world. Josie has been honored numerous times for her many charitable works. Her lists of awards and acknowledgements include: Woman of the Year Award from the North Ward First Aid Squad Citizens Committee; the Pope John Paul II citation for sending medical supplies to Poland; the Humanitarian Award from the Sisters of St. John the Baptist for providing funds for a bus for their mission in Africa and the Silver Medallion Humanitarian Award from Msgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing for contributions to the Boys' and Girls' Towns of Italy. This list of accomplishments are just a few highlights of the recognition that Josie has so duly received. To list all of her accomplishments would fill pages of this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have such a wonderful woman dedicating so much of her life to the betterment of our community. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Josephine Alagna as the 1993 Mother of the Year as well as for her selfless contributions to those in need in our community.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH B. GREENBERG

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kenneth Bruce Greenberg, a conscientious, creative, and sensitive educator who is retiring from the New York City Board of Education.

Mr. Greenberg has dedicated his life to enhancing the lives of young Americans and improving the New York City school system. He spent a tremendous amount of time and energy serving as a foreign language teacher, an administrator, a computer expert, an educational trainer, and a curriculum developer.

For 6 years, from 1979 to 1985, Mr. Greenberg worked at Louis Armstrong Intermediate School 227, in Queens. While laboring tirelessly in the vineyards of educating our young citizens, Bruce Greenberg held such positions as the school programmer, an administrative assistant, and the interim assistant principal. Most notably, Mr. Greenberg's desire to improve the status of the school system led to his development of an innovative student data base and a programming matrix for the school. As a result, he implemented computer literacy programs for faculty and students.

Since 1985, Kenneth has held the highly respected position of director for the New York City Comprehensive Instructional Management System. Serving in this prestigious position, Mr. Greenberg was responsible for executing a computerized management system in more than 100 New York City schools. He also planned and coordinated staff development workshops for hundreds of teachers and staff. Mr. Greenberg thrived on this kind of responsibility and civic duty.

Mr. Greenberg is truly a community asset whose desire for improvement enabled him to make a positive difference, both in the school system with which he was associated, and in the various sports teams he proudly coached. The New York City schools will miss Mr. Greenberg's creative leadership, his superb organizational and communication skills, and his uncanny willingness to experiment with new ideas.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Mr. Kenneth Bruce Greenberg nothing but continued success in his retirement, and I sincerely thank him for his many years of heartfelt service.

INTRODUCTION OF FTC REAUTHORIZATION

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I am pleased to join today with Mr. DINGELL, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, in introducing legislation to reauthorize the Federal Trade Commission.

As many Members know, especially those who have been here any length of time, efforts in the past to reauthorize the FTC have proved unavailing. As with other Federal agencies, the FTC has had its share of controversies over the past decade or so. But unlike other controversies at other agencies, the issues holding up the reauthorization of the FTC remain unresolved.

Those Members who have been elected to the House more recently may wonder why this impasse has lasted so long. The FTC, under the current able leadership of Chairman Janet Steiger, has worked closely with the Congress, with the State attorneys general, with consumer groups and with industry in meeting its mandate to protect the consumer and further competition in the marketplace.

And in particular, this Subcommittee has worked closely with the FTC in the last year

in crafting legislation that will protect consumers from deceptive and fraudulent 900-number calls.

This year, on a vote of 411-3, the House passed legislation that will strengthen the ability of the FTC and the attorneys general to effectively fight interstate telemarketing fraud and abuse.

The Subcommittee has also held hearings concerned FTC regulation of environmental marketing, food and nutritional advertising and alcohol advertising. To this oversight and direction given the FTC by this Subcommittee must also be added other directives to the FTC that have been initiated by other committees of Congress. This is clearly an agency of which much is expected of it by Congress. And under the leadership of Chairman Steiger, those expectations have certainly been met.

The last unresolved issue holding up the reauthorization of the FTC is the question of what should be the proper authority of the FTC in regulating advertising. I believe that this issue can be resolved in a manner that does not harm the consumer protection mandate of the FTC. I look forward at the proper time to working constructively with all interested parties to achieve that end, to listen to their ideas, and to work with them to resolve outstanding concerns. I take very seriously this obligation to resolve outstanding issues that have held up the FTC reauthorization. Congressional direction to this Federal agency has not come—as is proper—through the authorization process, but rather as directives attached to appropriations bills. I share the concerns of others in the House that this is improper, and must end. And it is a procedure that does disservice to the FTC. In the words of the American Bar Association report of June 1991 on FTC authorization:

Policy-making through the appropriations process diverts agency evaluation and review away from the committee with subject matter expertise and places it in the hands of a committee which is concerned primarily with funding considerations. This committee is unlikely to have the same time or resources to study relevant policy issues. Moreover, because limitation riders are, by definition, stop-gap measures, they tend to delay substantive consideration of potentially necessary reforms.

I believe the opportunity is at hand to constructively end this uneasy and inappropriate status quo of the past 12 years. The public deserves to have its premier consumer-protection agency unhampered by outstanding, unresolved issues that are now—since their inception—almost two decades old. I look forward to working with Members from this body and the other body in achieving that resolution.

SRI LANKA'S UNNOTICED WAR

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of one of my constituents, Mr. Sri Thillaiampalam, who is from Sri Lanka, I wish to include the following Boston Globe article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The editorial details Sri Lankan suffering.

SRI LANKA'S UNNOTICED WAR

While the world watches the Persian Gulf for premonitions of a war to be waged with ballistic missiles and chemical weapons, a vicious cycle of violence has recurred on the island paradise of Sri Lanka, where government troops use Iraqi helicopters and howitzers and Israeli speedboats to attack the guerrillas of a secessionist movement called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

For civilian suffering, intercommunal hatreds and sheer savagery, the conflict in Sri Lanka matches those in Lebanon, Azerbaijan or Northern Ireland. At present, the government of President Ranasinghe Premadasa seeks to extirpate the separatist Tigers by an aerial bombardment and strafing of civilian areas in Sri Lanka's northeastern province.

The toll on the civilians has been heart-rending. Thousands have been killed or injured. Nearly a million Tamils of the north have been driven from their homes, and the state minister of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu says that 90,000 Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka have fled to India. Since Premadasa cannot realistically hope to liquidate the fanatical Tigers by military means, his campaign of state terror against the Tamil population of the northeastern province amounts to little more than gratuitous cruelty.

The Tigers themselves are masters of such cruelty. They have massacred not only government forces but also innocent civilians—Sinhalese Buddhists, Tamil Moslems and Tamil Hindus who do not accept their terrorist tactics.

The solution to Sri Lanka's ethnic vendetta civil war must be political. The central government should offer a true devolution of power in a new federal constitution that would maintain the unity of Sri Lanka while permitting the persecuted Tamils a large measure of autonomy.

Only then can Tamil moderates offer their people an alternative to terrorism. As a first step, Premadasa must cease the bombing of civilians. This is the message he should hear from Washington.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOUNT JEWETT BOROUGH, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the good people of Mount Jewett Borough, PA in my district as they prepare to celebrate their 100th Anniversary on June 6.

Mount Jewett Borough is the gateway to Kinzua Bridge State Park, which is situated in the heart of the magnificent Allegheny Mountains. Towering 301 feet into the sky and spanning 2,053 feet across the Kinzua Valley, the Kinzua Bridge is an amazing spectacle which attracts thousands of tourists annually. One of the few steam tourist railroads remaining in the United States operates across the viaduct, offering its passengers a breathtaking view of this beautiful area. The Kinzua Bridge is included on the National Register of Historic Places, and has been designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

I have enjoyed working closely with the people of Mount Jewett lately in the construction

of an industrial park outside of the Borough limits. This industrial park, which is home to the Allegheny Particle Board and the Borden Resin Site, provided over 200 jobs to the area. The success of this project is a direct result of the dedication and hard work of the people of this very special area.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize the residents of Mount Jewett Borough on this special occasion, and wish them all the best as they venture into the Borough's second century.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, the week of May 9 through 15 is once again designated "National Police Week". During this annual occasion we honor all of our brave law enforcement professionals who protect our society daily, often at great risk to their own lives.

Sadly, this week is also a time we pay tribute to those officers killed in the line of duty, a number that continues to be disturbingly high. In 1992 alone, 146 law enforcement professionals made the ultimate sacrifice, giving their lives in the line of duty. So far in 1993, 33 officers have been killed, including the 4 Federal agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms who died in Waco, TX.

As a befitting tribute, they now join the 13,256 other law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty whose names are inscribed in the National Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial here in the Nation's Capital.

On May 15 of each year we honor these fallen heroes on Peace Officers Memorial Day. It is a time when the Nation can give thanks to those who died protecting our freedoms, the soldiers in the continuing war on crime who represent a thin blue line between those who live as law-abiding citizens and those who threaten to make us all victims of crime.

Not only do we pay our respects to law enforcement's finest, but we extend our sympathies and our heartfelt thanks to the spouses, children, parents, relatives, and co-workers of those killed in the line of duty. It is, after all, our law enforcement family that continues to strive to make America a safer place for all of our families. It is to them that we extend our deepest admiration and appreciation.

THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that today I am introducing, along with Chairman DELUMS of the Committee on Armed Services, the Federal Acquisition Improvement Act of 1993.

This bill is based on H.R. 3161, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Author-

ization Act of 1992, which was passed by the House late in the 102d Congress. Its provisions reflect long months of debate and compromise by the Government Operations and Armed Services Committees together with industry, the executive branch, and other participants in the procurement community. Timely enactment of this legislation would provide real and immediate improvements in the procurement process by: First, encouraging commercial product acquisition; second, enhancing competition and reducing paperwork; third, strengthening the bid protest process; fourth, streamlining and simplifying thousands of small purchases; and fifth, reserving almost \$3 billion of additional Government business for small firms.

Consideration of this bill is an important first step in a comprehensive procurement reform program that Chairman DELLUMS and I plan to undertake this Congress. Clearly, we will need to address issues raised by the Defense Department's section 800 panel, the administration's national performance review, and the wealth of oversight work performed by committees in both Chambers of Congress. I am confident that a thorough and balanced approach to reform will allow us to make improvements without neglecting principles which have served the taxpayers well. The challenge, in my view, is to simplify the process without abandoning provisions that ensure fairness, competition, and integrity.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act is amended to alleviate barriers to commercial product acquisition by encouraging Federal Government acquisition of commercial items. The purchase of commercial items, defined as products that can be purchased off-the-shelf with little or no development, should abolish the current practice in the Federal Government of buying expensive, specially designed products when off-the-shelf, less expensive commercial products would do the job just as well. In this era of fiscal restraint, the Federal Government must stop reinventing the wheel and learn to depend on the wide array of products and services sold to the general public on a routine basis.

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended to raise the threshold for obtaining cost or pricing data from vendors under the Truth in Negotiations Act in title 41 of the United States Code. The cost or pricing data threshold will increase from \$100,000 to \$500,000 through December 31, 1995, when it will revert to \$100,000. In the interim, the Committee on Government Operations will study the effects of this increase and consider making the increase permanent.

The bill also includes amendments aimed at ensuring that offerors have a clear understanding of the factors used by the Government in selecting an awardee, and that price is always a factor as the Government determines which company offers the best value in meeting agency needs.

The bill amends title 31 of the United States Code by requiring agency procurement heads to report to the Comptroller General if the agency fails to implement GAO recommendations regarding protests within 60 days after the recommendation is received. This provision is designed to strengthen the GAO bid

protest process by involving the Congress when GAO recommendations are ignored. The amendment also will eliminate an alleged constitutional conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the Government by making clear that GAO cost awards are only recommendations.

The legislation increases the current small purchase threshold of \$25,000 to \$50,000. This is a controversial change, but I believe, if implemented effectively, it will greatly simplify and streamline the procurement process for thousands of small purchases, and will substantially increase the number and dollar value of Federal procurements that are reserved for small businesses. I intend to work closely with the small business community to ensure that the final bill, in fact, accomplishes this important goal.

A further increase in the small purchase threshold to \$100,000 is allowed once an agency establishes and implements a system by which solicitations can be made through the use of an electronic data interchange system [EDI]. EDI is intended to provide prospective offerors, especially small businesses and small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged persons, with improved access to information regarding small purchase procurement opportunities.

The bill authorizes the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to conduct up to six test programs to identify alternative and innovative procurement procedures. The tests, which will be closely monitored by GAO for the Congress, must be conducted in accordance with detailed test plans which will be reviewed by Congress and published in the Federal Register for public comment. Each test must also comply with certain limitations related to, among other things, duration and contract dollar value.

Lastly, the bill authorizes functions and activities under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, including certain operations of the General Services Administration, through fiscal year 1996. The authorization replaces the current permanent authorization, and will put GSA on a normal, cyclical authorization cycle. A recurring authorization will provide the cognizant congressional oversight committees with the opportunity to more closely monitor the agency's efforts to address its many problems.

I believe that the time has come to simplify the Federal procurement process for the benefit of Federal agencies and businesses alike. This bill represents the first step in that process. I look forward to working with Chairman DELLUMS and others in the months ahead on more comprehensive reforms, focusing particularly on enhancing the Government's use of commercial products.

HONORING NORTH PARK MIDDLE
SCHOOL BAND

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to a group of young

individuals from my congressional district, the members of Pico Rivera's North Park Middle School Marching Band.

Established in 1990, the North Park Middle School Band has quickly developed into one of the area's most acclaimed and decorated bands. Under the guidance and direction of band president, Sherry Panganiban, the students of North Park Middle School have learned how to succeed in competitive situations and prevail in times of adversity.

In the fall of 1992, the North Park Middle School Band represented the city of Pico Rivera and the El Rancho Unified School District in parades throughout southern California. During this period the band received 24 awards, including 17 first place trophies and 1 Sweepstakes award.

Additionally, the North Park Middle School Band's drum major, Francisco Rebolledo, has received 6 first place awards and the Tall Flags team under the leadership of Flor Mendez received 3 first place trophies. While the Identification Banner Team consisting of Lupe Gallegos and Enadina Lozano won 1st place at the Garden Grove Parade, defeating all high school teams involved in the competition.

The North Park Middle School Band, through pride and unyielding commitment, have also succeeded and prospered in times of despair. When faced with the reality of budget cuts, it was the North Park band and parents who bravely faced the board of education, demanding that its music program not be abolished, but that funding continue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to pay special tribute to Ron Wakefield, the band director. Ron has provided countless hours of support and guidance enhancing the musical aspirations of the students and parents of the North Park Middle School Marching Band.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I recognize the students, parents, and teachers involved with the North Park Middle School Band. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the North Park Middle School Band and in wishing them well in their future musical endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR BOWNE

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of northern New Jersey, Arthur Bowne. Mr. Bowne will be honored on June 10, 1993, for his contribution to the youth of Wayne, NJ. This dedicated individual has unselfishly devoted 27 years to delivering quality education to Wayne Hills High School students.

The scope of Mr. Bowne's involvement is impressive. At Wayne Hills High School, he has served as chairman of the mathematics department for the last 16 years. Most recently, he has held the position of Mathematics supervisor for all of Wayne township's public schools.

Everything Mr. Bowne does, and has done, is carried out with his students first and fore-

most in his mind. During his many distinguished years of service, he has assisted numerous students in securing admittance and scholarships to some of the country's most prestigious colleges and universities by personally writing hundreds of letters of recommendation on their behalf.

Despite his work with his students and all of his personal achievements, Mr. Bowne is most proud of the 4 years he served in the U.S. Navy from 1951 to 1955. He was a radio operator aboard the U.S.S. *Robinson* DD552 during the Korean war.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have such a wonderful man dedicating so much time to the betterment of our community. I would like to thank Arthur Bowne for his commitment to the township of Wayne, as well as for his selfless contributions to the students of Wayne Hills High School. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Arthur for his accomplishments and wishing him the best for the future.

TRIBUTE TO D.C. COUNCIL
CHAIRMAN JOHN A. WILSON

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the death of D.C. Council Chairman John Wilson leaves a tremendous vacuum. He has the longest unbroken term of elected public service to the District of Columbia. Chairman Wilson was one of the District's most dynamic, effective, and committed leaders. He was a passionate and persuasive advocate for this city that he loved so dearly.

I have been a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia for 20 years. I had the honor of working closely with Chairman Wilson. I can personally attest to his care and concern for Washington, DC, and its people.

John Wilson was one of the chief architects of the District's Home Rule Charter. He initiated and implemented the successful grassroots campaign that led to passage of the 1973 Home Rule Act. He was elected to the District's first council under home rule, representing ward 2. John Wilson dedicated his life to the high calling of public service.

John Wilson worked tirelessly to make the District better for its residents, workers, and businesses. He sponsored some of the District's most significant and progressive legislation, including laws governing gun control, medical coverage for women and children, human rights, and antihate crimes. He also was recognized as the leading authority on the fiscal and legislative affairs of local government.

Mr. Speaker, John Wilson's contribution to the District did not end with his work on the council. He also served on the boards of many community organizations, including the Capital Children's Museum, the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Club, Studio Theater, and the Anchor Mental Health Association.

He was the recipient of numerous awards and commendations. John Wilson was a rare public servant. He approached the task with honesty, enthusiasm, compassion, and dedi-

cation. He leaves a great legacy and his example is one for generations of District leaders to emulate.

We tend to forget how young the District's home rule government is. The District has made some major accomplishments in its first 18 years. Much of its success can be attributed to the valiant and committed efforts of John Wilson. I am truly saddened by the death of John Wilson. He had a profoundly positive impact on the District. I hope that his brand of committee leadership and love for the District will serve as an inspiration to others who want to improve the quality of life for the people who live here. John Wilson's life was far too short, but the list of his accomplishments is long. His death is a loss, but his contributions to this city will endure.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my sympathy and sincere condolences to Mr. Wilson's wife and family.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 25, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 26

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up title IV (relating to the National Skills Standards Board) of S. 846, to improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for educational reform.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on sustainable development goals and strategies.

SD-192

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-1996 future years defense program, focusing on chemical demilitarization and chemical defense programs.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 404, to revise title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to improve the effectiveness of administrative review of employment discrimination claims made by Federal employees.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space, command and control issues.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine United States policy with regard to North Korea's withdrawal from the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on improving the student loan system for students and schools.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

SD-192

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of John Dalton, of Texas, to be Secretary of the Navy.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 738, to promote the implementation of programs to improve the traffic safety performance of high risk drivers.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for activities of the intelligence community.

SH-219

MAY 27

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Federal Aviation Administration's and the National Transportation Safety Board's regulatory policy.
SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the proposed Lower Mississippi Delta Initiative of 1993.
SD-366

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the proposed "Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act."
SR-485

9:45 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 783, to revise the Fair Credit Reporting Act.
SD-538

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion/industrial base.
SD-192

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.
SD-106

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the United States Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.
SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the possible uses of advanced/high-technology materials in civil infrastructure modernization and reliability.
SD-628

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine environmental issues associated with closing military bases.
SD-406

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Marilyn McAfee, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala, William Thornton Pryce, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras, and James R. Cheek, of Arkansas, to be Ambassador to Argentina.
SD-419

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
S-5, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on policies and programs for economic development.
SD-419

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1994 for Indian programs within the Indian Health Service and Environmental Protection Agency.
SR-485

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the 1994-1996 future years defense program, focusing on the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) program and science and technology programs.
SD-562

Select on Intelligence
To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for activities of the intelligence community.
SH-219

MAY 28

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 667, to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the procedures for the exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the United States by fraud, and on other proposed legislation on asylum issues, and to examine the implementation of immigration laws on preventing terrorism.
SD-226

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings to examine violence in television programming.
SD-226

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the defense conversion and reinvestment program.
SH-216

May 24, 1993

Environment and Public Works
Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 823, to improve the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Strategic Defense Initiative program.
SR-222

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
SH-216

JUNE 11

2:00 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1994 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
SR-485

JUNE 15

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Energy.
S-128, Capitol

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the proposed "Indian Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Act."
SR-485

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government, and ways of streamlining Government.
SD-192

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
SD-192

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and

Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 925, to reform the accounting and management processes of the Native American Trust Fund.

SR-485

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the proposed "Amerikan Indian Religious Freedom Act."

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 25

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 273, to remove certain restrictions from a parcel of land owned by the city of North Charleston, S.C., to permit a land exchange, S. 472, to improve the administration and management of public lands, national forests, units of the National Park System, and related areas, S. 548, to provide for the appointment of the Director of the National Park Service, S. 742, to establish the Friends of Kaloko-Honokohau, S. 752, to modify the boundary of Hot Springs National Park, S.J. Res. 78, to designate a segment of beach on Hog Island in Alabama as Arkasas Beach in commemo-

ration of the 206th Regiment of the National Guard, who served during the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor, Unalaska on June 3 and 4, 1942, S. 851, to establish the Carl Garner Federal Lands Cleanup Day, and S. 971, to increase the authorizations for the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, and the American Memorial Park, Saipan.

SD-366

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1994 for Indian programs within the Department of Education, and the Administration for Native Americans.

SR-485