

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WOMEN'S BUSINESS PROCUREMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1993

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, on behalf of myself and Congresswomen MARCY KAPTUR and JAN MEYERS, the Women's Business Procurement Assistance Act of 1993.

This legislation is designed to promote access for women to Federal procurement opportunities by requiring numerical goals to be established by Federal agencies for prime contracts and subcontracting plans; by mandating affirmative outreach efforts to identify and solicit offers from women-owned businesses; by designating a Women-in-Business Specialist in each agency to implement programs to assist women-owned businesses; by establishing an Office of Women's Business Ownership at the Small Business Administration to promote and assist women-owned small businesses; and by requiring the General Accounting Office to report to Congress on the number of women-owned businesses awarded Federal contracts over the next 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government cannot afford to ignore the dynamic and growing sector of the business community that is comprised of women business owners. According to the most recent Survey of Women-Owned Businesses conducted by the Bureau of the Census, for the period 1982-87:

The number of women-owned businesses grew four times faster than all businesses;

The number of women-owned businesses grew by 57 percent; and

Women own approximately one third of the Nation's businesses.

In light of these new economic realities, giving women entrepreneurs fair and equal access to the Federal marketplace is the business-like thing to do. But, unfortunately, this is not happening. According to the General Accounting Office, a mere 1.3 percent of Federal contracting dollars were awarded to women-owned businesses in fiscal year 1990.

When I see such a meager number of Federal procurement dollars awarded to women entrepreneurs—compared to their numbers in business ownership—I have to conclude that Congress must make clear that it is serious about promoting and developing women-owned businesses.

The Women's Business Procurement Act is an effort to do just that. Through outreach, enhanced promotion, and better use of resources already in place, we can break through the barriers—the glass ceiling on women entrepreneurs—that are limiting Federal procurement opportunities for women and further the integration of women entrepreneurs

into the economic mainstream of the United States.

Text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Women's Business Procurement Assistance Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. GOAL SETTING.

Section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns" the first place it appears in the first sentence and the first place it appears in the fourth sentence;

(2) in the first sentence of paragraph (2) by inserting "by small business concerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns,";

(3) in the second sentence of paragraph (2) by inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns" the first place it appears; and

(4) in the fourth sentence of paragraph (2) by inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women and" after "including participation by".

SEC. 3. REPORTING.

Section 15(h) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(h)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns" the first place it appears in paragraph (1), the first place it appears in paragraph (2)(A), and the first place it appears in paragraph (2)(D);

(2) in paragraph (1) by inserting "and subcontracts" after "contracts";

(3) by adding at the end of paragraph (1) the following new sentence: "The Administration shall submit to the Committee on Small Business of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives information obtained from such reports, together with appropriate comments,"; and

(4) in paragraph (2)(F) by striking "women-owned small business enterprises" and inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women".

SEC. 4. SUBCONTRACTING.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Section 8(d)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns,"; and

(2) in the second sentence by inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns" the first place it appears.

(b) CONTRACT CLAUSE.—The contract clause specified in section 8(d)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)) is amended as follows:

(1) Subparagraph (A) of such clause is amended by inserting "small business con-

cerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns" the first place it appears in the first sentence and the first place it appears in the second sentence.

(2) Subparagraph (C) of such clause is amended to read as follows:

"(C)(i) As used in this contract, the term 'small business concern' means a small business concern as defined pursuant to section 3 of the Small Business Act and relevant regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

"(ii) As used in this contract, the term 'small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals' means a small business concern—

"(I) which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

"(II) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of such individuals.

The contractor shall presume that socially and economically disadvantaged individuals include Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, and other minorities, or any other individual found to be disadvantaged by the Administration pursuant to section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.

"(iii) As used in this contract, the term 'small business concern owned and controlled by women' means a small business concern—

"(I) which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and

"(II) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by such women.

The contractor shall presume that women have been subjected to gender based discrimination and may determine whether a small business concern meets the percentage requirements under subclause (I) without regard to the community property laws of any jurisdiction."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) is amended by inserting "small business concerns owned and controlled by women," after "small business concerns" the first place it appears in paragraphs (3)(D), (4)(D), (4)(E), (6)(A), (6)(C), (6)(F), (10)(B), and (11).

(d) EXCLUSION.—No business concern shall be deemed eligible for any contract or other assistance pursuant to section 2323 of title 10, United States Code, due solely to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. WOMEN-IN-BUSINESS SPECIALISTS.

Section 15(k) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(k)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(k)";

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) as subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), and (I), respectively;

(3) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (H) (as redesignated);

● 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.

(4) in subparagraph (I) (as redesignated), by striking out the period after "Code" and all that follows through "shall be made" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma, and by striking the period after "contract file" and inserting ", and";

(5) by inserting after subparagraph (I) (as redesignated) the following new subparagraph:

"(J) subject to paragraph (2)(A), designate an employee of such office to be a women-in-business specialist responsible for the implementation and execution of programs designed to assist small business concerns owned and controlled by women.";

(6) by designating the last sentence as paragraph (2); and

(7) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3)(A) The Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization in a Federal agency shall ensure that the women-in-business specialist designated pursuant to paragraph (1)(J) has sufficient knowledge of small business concerns owned and controlled by women and the Federal procurement process, other appropriate qualifications, and appropriate training from the Office of Women's Business Ownership to effectively carry out the specialist's responsibilities under this Act.

"(B) Each women-in-business specialist designated pursuant to paragraph (1)(J) in a Federal agency shall work full time to initiate and execute programs to assist small business concerns owned and controlled by women participating in the performance of contracts let by the agency. The specialist shall—

"(i) respond to requests from small business concerns owned and controlled by women;

"(ii) identify and solicit offers from small business concerns owned and controlled by women, as required under section 15(p) of this Act, through means such as sending solicitation packages to such concerns for each proposed contract for which such concerns may be eligible to compete and holding workshops on procurement for such concerns; and

"(iii) regularly monitor the agency's progress toward meeting the annual goal established under subsection (g) for participation by small business concerns owned and controlled by women."

SEC. 6. OUTREACH.

Section 15 the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(p) Each Federal agency having procurement powers shall engage in affirmative efforts to identify and solicit offers from small business concerns owned and controlled by women and small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. To the maximum extent practicable, a representative number of such concerns shall receive solicitation packages for each proposed acquisition for which such concerns may be eligible to compete."

SEC. 7. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF WOMEN'S BUSINESS OWNERSHIP.

The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 28. OFFICE OF WOMEN'S BUSINESS OWNERSHIP.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Small Business Administration the Office of Women's Business Ownership (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Office').

"(b) DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Office (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Director') shall be appointed by the Administrator not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

"(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Director shall perform the following functions:

"(1) Promote, coordinate, and monitor the plans, programs, and operations of Federal departments and agencies which may contribute to the establishment, preservation, and strengthening of small business concerns owned and controlled by women. The Director may, as appropriate, develop comprehensive interagency plans and specific program goals for small business concerns owned and controlled by women with the cooperation of the departments and agencies.

"(2) Establish policies, definitions, procedures, and guidelines to govern the implementation, interpretation, and application of this section, and generally perform such functions and take such steps as the Director may consider to be necessary or appropriate to carry out this section.

"(3) Promote the mobilization of activities and resources of State and local governments, business and trade associations, private industry, colleges and universities, foundations, professional organizations, and volunteer and other groups toward the growth of small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and facilitate the coordination of the efforts of such groups with those of Federal departments and agencies.

"(4) Make an annual assessment of the progress made in the Federal Government toward assisting small business concerns owned and controlled by women to enter the mainstream of business ownership and provide recommendations for future actions to the Administrator.

"(5) Convene and consult (as necessary) with persons inside and outside government to develop and promote new ideas concerning the development of small business concerns owned and controlled by women.

"(6) Consider the findings and recommendations of government and private sector investigations and studies of the problems of women entrepreneurs, and promote further research into such problems.

"(7) Monitor the contracting and subcontracting performance of each department, agency, and business enterprise participating under this section.

"(8) Promote access and participation for small business concerns owned and controlled by women to a fair proportion of the broad array of purchases and contracts for property and services for the Federal Government.

"(9) Provide training as needed to women-in-business specialists designated pursuant to section 15(k)(1)(J) to carry out their responsibilities under this Act."

SEC. 8. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORT.

(a) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report comparing the number of small business concerns owned and controlled by women procuring Federal contracts during the year preceding the date of the enactment of this Act with the number of such businesses during each of the 3 years occurring after such date. If the number of such businesses did not increase significantly by the end of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall include in the report recommendations on actions that could be taken to increase the number.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—If the report required under subsection (a) shows that the

number of small business concerns owned and controlled by women did not increase significantly by the end of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, it is the sense of Congress that further legislative steps should be taken to ensure that the number of Federal contracts entered into with small business concerns owned and controlled by women realistically reflects the potential of such business concerns to perform Federal contracting and subcontracting work.

INTRODUCTION OF TARIFF TECHNICAL CORRECTION LEGISLATION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to make a technical correction in the tariff suspension applicable to clomiphene citrate.

Clomiphene citrate is a pharmaceutical preparation, approved by the Food and Drug Administration, used to treat human infertility. Clomiphene citrate is imported into the United States in both finished and bulk form. In bulk form, clomiphene citrate is a white powder and in its finished form, clomiphene citrate is a tablet packaged for oral administration.

Under the prior tariff schedules of the United States [TSUS], clomiphene citrate was importable duty free in all forms under a temporary suspension provision. When the United States made the initial conversion the harmonized tariff system [HTS], both forms of clomiphene citrate were inadvertently excluded from duty-free status because of a mistaken classification of clomiphene citrate in the duty suspension of the HTS. This oversight was corrected by Presidential proclamation on September 28, 1989 and this correction resulted in the inclusion of the bulk form of clomiphene citrate within the scope of duty suspension, and not the finished form.

There are no producers of clomiphene citrate in the United States. Since the domestic forms importing the bulk product of which there are only two, import both powder and finished tablets, it is important to continue the same duty-free treatment that existed before the conversion to the HTS. Otherwise, the firm importing clomiphene citrate in its finished form will be disadvantaged in what is a very small market.

Treating bulk clomiphene citrate differently from the finished product is an unintended consequence of the conversion to HTS. The solution is to amend the temporary duty suspension language so that it refers to both sections of the schedules in which it is currently classified either 2922.19.15 or 3004.90.60. This legislation will accomplish the necessary technical correction by adding the reference to section 3004.90.60. The legislation is retroactive and applies to entries made after December 31, 1988. This is noncontroversial legislation and I urge the support of my colleagues.

LAKE GEORGE ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL AWARDED NATIONAL
BLUE RIBBON FOR EDUCATIONAL
EXCELLENCE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is common to complain these days about the state of public education in America. Why not a few words about the really good schools in America?

One of them, Lake George Elementary School, has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as a 1991-92 National Blue Ribbon School of Excellence.

Such recognition goes to schools that exhibit strong leadership in education, a clear vision and sense of mission shared by everyone connected with the school, high-quality teaching, an up-to-date curriculum, and an environment conducive to learning. Such schools also are marked by strong parental interest and involvement and a record of helping all students achieve, regardless of their abilities.

Such criteria are reviewed by a panel of 105 outstanding educators and other professionals, who then select schools for site visits and make recommendations to the Secretary of Education. The Secretary then announces the names of the schools selected. The schools recognized with awards will be honored at a national ceremony here in Washington next fall.

Mr. Speaker, the standards for this award are high. School districts all over the country submitted the names of schools they thought met those standards. Of the 478 schools nominated, only 228 were selected for recognition.

Praise is in order for Sherman Parker, Lake George superintendent of schools, for every teacher, for every administrator, and for every student involved in making Lake George Elementary the fine school it is today.

Please join me in paying tribute to Lake George Elementary School, a school that will serve as an inspiration for other schools as we strive for educational excellence in America.

NEWARK'S HARRIET TUBMAN ELE-
MENTARY SCHOOL ONE OF
AMERICA'S BEST SCHOOLS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an event that took place in Newark, NJ, on Friday, May 28, 1993, of which I am extremely proud. It was a ceremony in which a banner was installed on the Harriet Tubman Elementary School proclaiming it one of the best in the Nation.

Last year I had the privilege of nominating the school in the Redbook Magazine's America's Best School Project. It was easy for me to recognize the capacity of the school. And, apparently, it was easy for the election committee to recognize this unique institution for its successes.

The students at the school consistently have achieved the highest scores city-wide in tests of reading skills. The school is equipped with two computer labs, which are used to teach youngsters the writing process. This allows children of all grades to sharpen their writing skills and develop their creativity by using the computer to compose stories. Musical talents are also cultivated through study of the violin, flute, drum, and other instruments.

One of the keys to the school's success is a very close working relationship between parents and staff. High learning expectations are set for the students, and each child's progress is closely monitored. The combination of a caring staff, heavy parent involvement, a well-rounded curriculum and an achievement-oriented philosophy do indeed make Harriet Tubman one of America's best schools.

Harriet Tubman, the heroine and conductor of the underground railroad, is believed never to have lost a charge in the approximately 300 slaves she led to freedom. Mr. Speaker, her namesake school, one of the jewels in the crown of the Newark Board of Education, is also working towards the goal of never losing one of its students to the evils of our present day society. I know my colleagues will want to offer their congratulations and best wishes to the Harriet Tubman Elementary School family—Ms. Dolores Ollie, the principal; the faculty; staff and students.

INTRODUCTION OF
AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the authorizations of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum Services.

This is a simple 2-year extension of existing law. It makes no substantive changes in the authorities of the NEA, NEH, and IMS, and it conforms the funding levels of these agencies to the levels requested by President Clinton in his fiscal year 1994 budget. Because the authorities for these three agencies expire on September 30 of this year, we need to act quickly on this simple extension.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, we made some very significant changes in the NEA the last time we reauthorized that agency. Those changes have been implemented, and by all accounts they have been useful and successful. I had hoped to use this reauthorization to consider more changes for the NEA as well as possible changes to the NEH and IMS. For example, I wanted to explore what we might be able to do to expand the reach of those agencies to serve more of America. The NEA has begun some initiatives in this area. The IMS has requested funds this year in its fiscal year 1994 budget request to begin a program of support for small, rural, and minority museums. We should do more to encourage emerging and minority artists and museums. I also wanted to use this reauthorization to pursue more fully the issue of arts education, and

to consider the most appropriate location for Federal activities in this important area. However, this is a new administration and we need ample time to fully explore with them possible changes in direction for the three agencies.

Therefore, extending the existing authorities of these agencies for 2 years will give us the time to undertake a thorough review of these agencies.

I want to give my colleagues notice of the schedule I hope to follow with this bill. On June 10, I plan to hold a hearing before my Subcommittee on Labor Management Relations to consider this legislation. I hope to complete both subcommittee and full committee action on this legislation before the July 4 recess, and then move the bill through the full House before the August recess. It is my understanding that our colleagues in the Senate hope to follow a similar timetable. If we can keep to this schedule, we will have an authorization in place for our appropriations committee to do its important work before the fiscal year expires.

TRIBUTE TO BONNIE SHAPIRO, RE-
CIPIENT OF THE NEW JERSEY
TENANTS ORGANIZATION'S 11TH
ANNUAL RONALD B. ATLAS
LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to offer my sincerest congratulations to Ms. Bonnie Shapiro, the administrative director of the New Jersey Tenants Organization [NJTO]. Bonnie's commitment to tenants rights runs deep. She has been active in tenant organizations for 21 years, including the last 11½ with NJTO, the Nation's oldest and largest tenant group.

Over the years, Bonnie's service to the tenants of New Jersey has been more than exemplary. She has gone beyond the call of duty and put herself on the line for tenants rights innumerable times. Whether handing out pamphlets or lobbying State legislators, Bonnie has done it all and done it well.

Just listen to how her colleagues at NJTO have described her. NJTO President Michelle Rugar has called Bonnie "the glue that holds the whole organization together. Her depth of knowledge, extraordinary spirit, warmth and empathy are gifts to every tenant in this State. Tenants throughout New Jersey who call our office with problems are able to depend on Bonnie's wisdom, compassion, expertise and support. She is central to everything that goes on in the organization." NJTO Organizing Vice-President Mitch Kahn has said that Bonnie "has educated the NJTO leadership and forged coalitions with women's groups. In addition, she has used her writing talents to energize and organize tenants over the years through a stream of incendiary flyers."

In fact, it was Ms. Shapiro's dedication to her cause which embroiled her in a court battle on behalf of New Jersey tenants, during which she was temporarily restrained from continuing to fight for tenants through her

powerful public speaking and writing. Yet, despite the personal hardship, Bonnie Shapiro has endured as a leader and a fighter for tenants rights in New Jersey. NJTO's selection for this year's Ronald B. Atlas Award is well founded. Bonnie Shapiro deserves all of our thanks.

MARY DRISCOLL HONORED

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I want to go on record saying "thank you" to a dedicated, long-time public servant from my district, Mrs. Mary Driscoll of East Longmeadow, MA.

Mrs. Driscoll was born in 1928 in Worcester, MA to her parents James and Helen. She and her brother Robert Deamer, now a retired teacher from the Springfield school system, grew up in Worcester and graduated from South High School.

In 1956 she was married to James Driscoll, an elementary school teacher. They moved to the Forest Park section of Springfield in 1960, and then 4 years later they made East Longmeadow their home.

She is the mother of six children—Patrick, Maura, John, Mary, Judy, and Jim—and the grandmother of three—Katie, Conor, and Carick.

Mr. Speaker, Mary Driscoll's work in her community has been extensive. She has been a very active member of St. Michael's Church. She was a long-time member of the parish council. In her role as the chairperson of the Youth Committee, she helped to organize many activities and dances for the town youth.

She has also been active in the Girl Scouts as a leader and a volunteer. In this capacity she passed her fine values along to the children of our area.

For 8 years she was employed as a title 1 tutor at the Mapleshade School. She has just recently retired from her job at the Friendly Restaurant Corp. headquarters in Wilbraham.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to acknowledge Mrs. Driscoll's contribution to our great party. Mrs. Driscoll has served on the East Longmeadow Democratic Town Committee since 1980. She has attended several State conventions.

Especially worthy of praise, Mr. Speaker, is Mrs. Driscoll's service on the East Longmeadow School Committee. Mrs. Driscoll has served for 12 years, beginning with her election in 1981. She has served as chairperson, and twice as vice-chairperson. She has worked tirelessly to improve education for the children of East Longmeadow. She is now retiring from the committee, but she leaves behind her a legacy filled with accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating Mary Driscoll on her retirement. I am sure this body will join me in expressing appreciation for all her noble deeds.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FATHER JAMES McMANUS CELEBRATES 50 YEARS IN THE PRIESTHOOD

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I've often spoken in this Chamber about the important role of religion in the history of the Adirondacks-Catskills-Hudson Valley area I represent. Today I'd like to say a few words about a man whose half-century in God's service has added an honored chapter in that ongoing history.

The Reverend James A. McManus, pastor emeritus of St. Mary's Church in Hudson Falls, was ordained a priest by the Most Reverend Edmund F. Gibbons on June 19, 1943. His first assignment was to St. John's Church in Rensselaer, where he remained until 1961. After brief assignments in Roxbury and Glens Falls he was named pastor of St. Matthew's Church in Voorheesville from 1962 to 1968. Finally, he was appointed pastor of Immaculate Heart of Mary Church in Hudson Falls from 1969 until his retirement in 1990.

Father McManus still lives at St. Mary's/St. Paul's Church in Hudson Falls with the Reverend Leo L. Marcil, pastor emeritus of St. Paul's Church, and the Reverend Edward C. Pratt, pastor of St. Mary's/St. Paul's.

During his 21 years in Hudson Falls, Father McManus was dean of Washington County.

This Sunday, June 13, the Roman Catholic community of Hudson Falls and Kingsbury will celebrate Father's 50th anniversary in the priesthood. Father McManus will be the main celebrant at a Mass of Thanksgiving at 2 p.m. Homilist for that liturgy will be the Reverend John F. French, pastor of Our Lady of Annunciation Church in Queensbury, and a native of Rensselaer.

For more than 50 years, Mr. Speaker, Father McManus has been a true shepherd to his various flocks, and a credit to his priestly vows.

Today, it is my privilege to ask this House to join me in tribute to Father James McManus, dedicated servant to the Roman Catholic community of the district, and a great American.

MY HAT GOES OFF TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you and my colleagues and extraordinary humanitarian effort. I have just returned from Somalia where I saw, firsthand, medical supplies from American-based pharmaceutical firms ready for distribution to the people of Somalia.

I visited Somalia in November 1992 where I witnessed the devastation of war and hunger. Everyday, thousands would die because of the lack of food and medicine. I knew

something had to be done to help alleviate this wanton suffering. Upon my return, I shared my findings and reached out to those who could help make a difference. The United States offered the assistance of our troops, and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association [PMA] lent its resources when I explained that I was distressed to find that measles, a preventable disease, is the largest cause of death among Somalian children. With the assistance of Gerald J. Mossinghoff, president of PMA, and W. Larry Lucas, associate vice president, I was able to contact the members of the pharmaceutical industry to solicit their help.

The response from the industry was phenomenal. Over 2 million dollars' worth of medicines have been contributed by 16 pharmaceutical firms—Bristol-Myers Squibb, Fisons, Fujisawa, Glaxo, Hoffman-LaRoche, Lederle, Merck, Ortho, Pfizer, Schering-Plough, Solvay, Sterling Winthrop, Syntex, Warner-Lambert, Whitehall, and Wyeth-Ayerst.

I was able to ensure that the supplies were delivered to Somalia because we worked in close cooperation with the U.S. Committee for UNICEF. UNICEF guarantees that donated drugs are put to use as a part of a basic health program for the people of Somalia. Relief agencies have established a national drug warehouse in Mogadishu as part of an effort to establish a national distribution system for medicines.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to be able to thank organizations for donating medicine to the people of Somalia. It is heartwarming to know that there are those who care and turn that care into action. Thank you pharmaceutical companies.

JOBS FOR THE 1990'S

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to provide jobs for our Nation's unemployed. Currently, there are 8.9 million Americans unemployed. Major layoffs are being announced almost every week in our national news media. It is clear that America's workers need useful employment now.

My legislation will provide productive employment opportunities to unemployed individuals in the repair and rehabilitation of essential community and educational facilities; in the conservation, rehabilitation, and improvement of public lands; and, in public safety, health, social service, and other activities necessary to the public welfare. Funds will be available to cover the necessary labor costs as well as for the acquisition of tools, equipment, and materials.

A summary of the legislation follows:

It would create 320,000 jobs at the fiscal year 1994 authorization level, \$4.5 billion, and wage levels in the legislation. These jobs would start within 30 days after funds are allocated.

Out of the funds appropriated for this act, 80 percent shall be spent on government and private nonprofit jobs which will repair and rehabilitate public facilities; provide public safety,

health or social services; or rehabilitate or improve public lands and the environment. The mix of jobs within the 80 percent is to be determined locally based on local needs. Of the remaining 20 percent, half goes to repair and renovation activities at elementary, secondary, and half goes for higher educational facilities.

Allocations are made to local governments and Indian tribes with unemployment rates in excess of 6.5 percent and funds flow directly to the administrative entity of the JTPA service delivery area in which the local government is located. An area of contiguous census tracts equaling a population of 10,000 or more and with unemployment rate in excess of 6.5 percent could also be eligible.

Not less than 75 percent of the funds shall be used for wages and benefits and not more than 10 percent shall be used for administration; the remainder shall be used for materials and supplies.

From the funds allocated for jobs with governments and nonprofits: 2 percent shall be reserved for Indian tribes; 5 percent for the Governor for State jobs within eligible jurisdictions; and 93 percent for eligible jurisdictions.

Wages shall be paid which are not less than the highest of the Federal, State or local minimum wage or the prevailing wages for individuals employed in similar occupations. Wages may be supplemented from local resources.

The average Federal share of wages for jobs created under this Act cannot exceed 75 percent of the national average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private, nonfarm payrolls, a Bureau of Labor Statistics term of art, which annualized is about \$19,170 and 75 percent is about \$14,380.

The authorization is: \$4.5 billion for fiscal year 1994 and an authorization for succeeding fiscal years of the product of 4 percent of the total number of unemployed individuals multiplied by 75 percent of the national average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, thus, what we are saying is that we want an authorization to provide jobs for only 4 percent of the unemployed at wages that are only 75 percent of the average wage. This multiple would yield: 8.9 million unemployed times \$19,170 times 75 percent equals \$5.1 billion at a 7.0 percent unemployment rate.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. PAUL V.
KELLY, USMC

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated U.S. marine officer as he departs from his post as the legislative assistant for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the position of Chief of Staff for the 3d Marine Division in Okinawa.

Col. Paul V. Kelly deserves our tribute. He has been connected with the Congress in one position or another for over 8 of his 24-year Marine career. His career accomplishments read like a quiet study of the military leader this Nation depends on to serve in both peace

and war. I would like to take a moment to highlight Paul's career milestones.

After graduating with a B.A. degree from Merrimack College of Andover, MA and Marine Officer Candidate School in 1969, Colonel Kelly served as a platoon and company commander in Vietnam where he was decorated for valor. He then returned to complete a master's degree at the University of Lowell and subsequently served as a staff officer for the 3d Marine Expeditionary Force (Okinawa), HQ Marine Corps (Washington), 4th Marine Division (New Orleans), and Navy legislative Affairs (Washington). He established the first legislative affairs office for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to work with the Congress under the revised command guidelines established under the Goldwater-Nichols DOD Reorganization Act.

He has been General Powell's principal liaison with the Congress during a rather momentous time in our Nation's history—the end of the cold war, Desert Storm, Provide Promise, Provide Hope, Provide Comfort, Southern Watch, Deny Flight, and countless other military operations and exercises. During Operations Desert Storm/Desert Shield, he accompanied me and many others on delegations to the Middle East. He has been with me on trips to almost every trouble spot in the world over the past several years from tours of our counternarcotic operations in South/Central America, to the shelled city of Sarajevo, to the hunger and violence of Somalia. This marine is always on top of the issues of the day, and can be relied upon to ensure national decision-makers get the right information.

Colonel Kelly has previously been awarded the Legion of Merit, the Purple Heart, two Defense Meritorious Service Medals, two Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V," the Navy Achievement Medal, Meritorious Unit Citation, National Defense Ribbon, Vietnamese Campaign Ribbon, Sea Services Medal, and the Vietnamese Service Medal. His wife, Linda, and daughter, Susan, will remain in the Washington area while he is deployed to Okinawa.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to present the credentials of Col. Paul Kelly before the Congress today. It is clear, through his stated and unstated accomplishments for his country, that he has been a man who daily dedicates himself to the peace and freedom we enjoy as a nation today. All his actions reflect a true leader with a clear sense of purpose, conviction, and conscience of service to his Nation. We wish him success in his future assignments. Semper, Fi, Marine!

TRIBUTE TO SAM AND TERRY
ROTH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Sam and Terry Roth, two outstanding citizens from my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the Roths are recipients of the 22d annual Guardian of the Menorah Tribute.

The award, sponsored by B'nai B'rith, is given each year to an outstanding member of the community who has demonstrated, through service and commitment, his or her dedication to youth and to the community.

This year marks the first time two people have been honored, but it is easy to see why. Mrs. Roth is deeply involved in the Mahoning Valley and serves or has served in a variety of capacities. Her curriculum vitae shines: Co-chairman of Heritage Manor's needs-assessment committee, chairman of the Heritage Manor volunteer corps committee and the manor's board of directors and chairman of the Welcome Wagon of the Jewish Federation. In addition, she is secretary and a past general campaign chairman of the women's division of the Jewish Federation and serves on the boards of the Jewish Federation, volunteer services to seniors and retired senior volunteer program. She also has been a past president for both Temple El Emeth Sisterhood and B'nai B'rith Women.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Roth has an equally sparkling record of service to his community. His involvement dates back to his high school years, when he was president of Aleph Tzadek Aleph Chapter 169. He then went on to become president of the Hillel Foundation at Ohio University and, upon return to his community, served as president of B'nai B'rith Youngstown Lodge 2360.

Mr. Roth is currently the treasurer of Roth Brothers, Inc., but he remains very active in the community. He serves as general co-chairman and cabinet member of the combined Jewish Appeal as well as a member of the builders association labor board policy committee. He has been president of the Temple El Emeth and the Jewish Community Center on Gypsy Lane. In addition, he has been a United Way volunteer. For his efforts, Mr. Roth received the Gold Key Award for Youth Services by B'nai B'rith's District 2. He also was named Boss of the Year in 1984 by the National Association of Women in Construction.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this special opportunity to congratulate Sam and Terry Roth for their efforts to improve the community. I join the citizens of my district in saluting these two outstanding individuals.

A TRIBUTE TO GOV. JIM FLORIO

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend congratulations to Gov. Jim Florio of New Jersey who earlier this week was awarded the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award.

Governor Florio is recognized for his principled stand on two of the toughest issues lawmakers face today: gun control and budget reform. Governor Florio stood up to the New Jersey legislature, and the special interests, to resist political pressures to take the easy way out of a tough situation. He knew that somebody had to make the tough decisions.

On May 30, 1990, New Jersey adopted the strictest gun control law in the Nation, banning

the sale and severely restricting the possession of semi-automatic rifles and pistols. After a massive public relations campaign by the National Rifle Association, the Republican controlled New Jersey Legislature overrode the bill in late 1992. Governor Florio vetoed this override bill and rallied public support against the NRA effort. After constituents swamped their legislators with calls in support of the Governor's position, the New Jersey Senate voted unanimously to support the veto.

When Governor Florio assumed office in 1989, he faced the twin crises of a \$2 billion budget shortfall, and an unconstitutional method of financing the New Jersey school system which, through an excessive reliance on property taxes, resulted in large disparities in funding and quality between school districts. Millionaires had been paying the same tax rate as middle-class citizens, while property assessments rose 12-14 percent every year in the 1980's. Something had to be done.

Within months of taking office, Jim Florio acted decisively. His plan provided an additional \$1 billion for public education which was raised by making the State tax system more progressive. Nine out of ten dollars raised under this plan came from those making over \$100,000. And, 83 percent of New Jersey residents paid no additional taxes. As a result of these policies, property taxes went down or stabilized in 85 percent of New Jersey's communities and the State budget was brought under control.

By acting as he did, Governor Florio placed himself in great political risk. There were calls for his impeachment, and rallies held to protest his policies. But, Governor Florio should be proud of his accomplishments. Nevertheless, Governor Florio was not honored with the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award because of his achievements, but for his convictions. He did what is expected of all public servants—to act with conviction and courage in the public interest.

SUPPORT BUSINESS EDUCATION PROGRAMS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call for my colleagues' support on a bill to amend the Small Business Act which would support business education programs to help historically underutilized businesses compete in the open marketplace. The bill does not change the purposes of the U.S. Small Business Administration's [SBA] Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program. Instead, it would require that an important purpose of that program would receive the attention it deserves.

The SBA has many programs which are designed to help start-up businesses. But it has not been very successful in helping businesses compete successfully in the open marketplace. This longstanding problem was noted in the recent Final Report of the United States Commission on Minority Business Development and a 1992 GAO report.

There are currently private educational programs that have been successful in assisting historically underutilized businesses to compete on an equal basis in the mainstream economy. They focus on businesses that have survived the start-up stage and provide sophisticated business education tailored to the unique problems faced by historically underutilized businesses.

Unfortunately, the availability of such effective, high quality programs is quite limited. Many eligible businesses cannot afford to pay sufficient tuition and the educational institutions that have the necessary business expertise have limited funding available for scholarships. This bill would direct a portion of SBA's management and technical assistance grant funding to the expansion of programs that have demonstrated success in this area.

I have worked for more than 20 years to help businesses grow in economically troubled areas. It is far more cost effective, and more beneficial to recipients, to help businesses grow beyond the need for Government assistance, than to spend all available funds on services which may not encourage or assist them to develop beyond the start-up phase. It is for this reason that I am introducing the bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me as cosponsors on this important bill.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, in 1942, an American family named Princz was in Slovakia where the father was doing business. When the Nazi army invaded, the Princzs were trapped. Because they were Jewish, they were sent to the concentration camps.

Seven of the eight members of this American family perished in the death camps. Miraculously, one of the Princzs, a young man named Hugo, survived his imprisonment at Aushwitz-Birkenau. When the U.S. Army liberated Aushwitz in the waning days of the war, they picked Hugo from among the hundreds of nearly dead prisoners because he had the letters "U-S-A" on his uniform.

For the past four decades, Hugo Princz has been seeking redress from the German Government. The Jewish Claims Conference established by the Germans after the war found Mr. Princz ineligible for reparations because he had not gone through the displaced persons camps set up by the Allies. Because he was an American citizen, the liberating army unit had returned him directly to the United States.

After years of battling to have this ruling overturned, last year Mr. Princz finally filed suit in a U.S. court. A Federal district judge here in Washington ruled in his favor last December. I would like to have a copy of the judge's opinion in the Princz case included in the RECORD after this statement.

Mr. Princz's victory, however, appears to be short-lived. In March, the Supreme Court issued an opinion in a case called Saudi Arabia versus Nelson that will likely end Mr. Princz's quest for justice—and not by rendering justice, but by denying it. The Nelson case holds that foreign governments cannot be sued in U.S. courts, even where the foreign government is alleged to have tortured an American citizen.

The facts of the Nelson case are outrageous, and themselves cry out for congressional action. The plaintiff in that case, is Scott Nelson, a U.S. citizen. In 1983, Mr. Nelson answered an ad in a Florida newspaper for an engineering job. The job was in Saudi Arabia in a hospital run by the Saudi Government. He got the job and moved with his family to Saudi Arabia later that year.

After a few months at the hospital, Nelson discovered a variety of health and safety violations. He duly reported them to his superiors—and was told to keep quiet. He persisted, and then, Nelson alleges, he was arrested, tortured, and thrown into a filthy and rat-infested prison to await trial on unspecified charges. Fortunately, he was released after a United States Senator intervened with the Saudi Embassy.

After returning to the United States, Nelson unsuccessfully sought compensation from the Saudi Government for his injuries. Finally, after repeated rebuffs, he brought suit. Although the court of appeals found Nelson's claim valid, the Supreme Court threw the case out of court, holding that the suit was barred under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

Today I join with my colleagues from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE], to introduce a bill that would overturn this reprehensible decision and restore to U.S. citizens the right to redress for gross violations of human rights by Foreign Governments. This bill would create an exception to the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act's grant of immunity for cases involving torture, extrajudicial killing, or war crimes.

The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act serves a valuable purpose. In general, formal dealings between the United States or its citizens and foreign Governments should be channeled through the State Department. But the act was never intended to be a shield, for countries that commit atrocities against citizens. In cases like those brought by Hugo Princz and Scott Nelson, a U.S. citizen seeking redress for torture or for a war crime should have full access to our system of justice.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill.

A TRIBUTE TO SISTER AMY BAYLEY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, after 11 years at the helm, Sister Amy Bayley will retire as principal of Mercy High School in Burlingame, CA. On the occasion of her retirement, I wish to pay tribute to her today. While she will be greatly missed, Sister Amy will leave Mercy High a stronger, more dynamic, and vibrant learning institution.

During her successful tenure, Sister Amy rose to every challenge she faced. One particularly difficult and defining event that called on all of Sister Amy's leadership skills was the Loma Prieta earthquake. Mercy High, located on 40 acres in the hills of Burlingame, sustained extensive damage in that 1989 quake, and Sister Amy led the charge in bringing about the urgently needed repairs.

Her campaign was a success. Not only were the \$3 million in repairs done, but they were done in a cost effective manner. Almost all incurred debt has been paid, and Mercy High looks to the future with a new lease on life.

On the academic front, Sister Amy's record is unblemished. A school with a strong and proud tradition, Mercy is a highly respected learning institution that excels in preparing students for the challenges of tomorrow.

As for future plans, Mr. Speaker, Sister Amy is weighing her options. But this much is certain: If her future is as bright as her past, we will all be hearing more of Sister Amy.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1993 GRADUATES
RECOGNIZED BY THE CHALDEAN
FEDERATION OF AMERICA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate all the students being recognized by the Chaldean Federation of America at their Annual Commencement and Scholarship Program. The program is being held this afternoon at the Mother of God Chaldean Church in Southfield, MI.

An umbrella organization of Chaldean churches and civic organizations, the Chaldean Federation of America devotes the majority of its efforts to education. The Federation encourages Chaldean youth not only to remain in school, but to strive for academic excellence and achievement. Over 250 Chaldean youths graduating from southeast Michigan high schools and many others who have completed their studies at several Michigan colleges and universities will be recognized.

It is becoming increasingly evident that both individual success and the prosperity of America depend on education. It is truly encouraging to know so many of these students, who in many cases are first generation Americans, are learning this lesson early. Because of their success, the Chaldean community, Michigan and the United States, will all benefit.

I commend the graduating class of 1993 and encourage all the individuals involved to remain students for life. As our future leaders, I wish all the graduates continued success and urge my colleagues to do the same.

FAIRNESS FOR STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which will provide some relief to State and local governments that are owed back taxes on properties forfeited to the Federal Government because of criminal actions.

Because these properties are considered to have been forfeited at the time of the criminal activity, the former owners are not liable for taxes that are owed, and the Federal Government has taken the position that it cannot pay the tax liens absent direction from Congress. My legislation seeks to provide that direction, so that local governments and school boards are not denied revenue they are rightfully owed.

Years can pass between the time of criminal activity giving rise to forfeiture and the actual issuance of a forfeiture order. In the meantime, property tax bills can accumulate and local authorities have no means to collect payment. My bill will correct this situation, and I am hopeful that the Congress will act promptly to solve this problem.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ORLANDO D.
RICH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Rev. Orlando D. Rich who has served in the priesthood for 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, Father Rich celebrates his Golden Anniversary Sunday, June 13, 1993, in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Currently serving as the pastor emeritus of St. Michael Parish in Canfield, Father Rich has had a long, distinguished career. He was ordained March 20, 1943, after attending St. Charles College in Catonsville, MD, and St. Mary's Seminary in Cleveland. He moved on to become an associate at St. Anthony's Parish, Canton, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Parish, Youngstown, and St. Mary's Parish, Conneaut.

Father Rich was the first pastor of St. Frances Cabrini Parish, Conneaut, where he spearheaded an enlargement of the church with the construction of a rectory and school. Father Rich continued to effect change at St. Michael's, where he worked with parishioners to eliminate the parish debt. He remained deeply involved in the community while at St. Michael's and participated in numerous events, including several at Canfield High School. He retired in 1977.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this special opportunity to thank Father Rich for his 50 years of generous service to the Mahoning Valley. I join the citizens of my district in saluting him on his golden anniversary.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT CLARIFICATION
AND ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to elevate the office of Law Enforcement in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the directorate level. Last year I introduced H.R. 5930, the predecessor to this bill. Unfortunately, due to time constraints inflicted at the end of the congressional session, the bill was not considered. I hope in this 103d session, Congress will demonstrate its commitment to the protection of wildlife by approving this legislation which would raise the Office of Law Enforcement from its entrenched position in the bureaucracy to the highest level in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

This legislation is necessary because law enforcement activities within the Fish and Wildlife Service suffer from low status within the agency and inadequate resources to carry out their responsibilities. To win the war against poachers we need to have increased coordination between law enforcement agencies, adequate funding, and increased emphasis for Fish and Wildlife Service's law enforcement mission. Poaching threatens not only the enjoyment of legitimate hunters but speaks to the viability of many species of wildlife.

Poaching in the United States today bears little resemblance to the sentimental image of a poor boy trying to filch a rabbit for dinner. Today's poachers are often part of large organized efforts to kill significant numbers of animals for profit, with little regard for bag limits or any other rule or law. The illegal trade in wildlife is becoming increasingly well organized and commercial. It is often associated with other criminal activities such as narcotics, money laundering, weapons dealing, and tax fraud.

Study after study in 1970, 1976, 1981, and 1990 has provided overwhelming evidence that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is ill equipped to enforce the 11 Federal statutes and 5 international treaties Congress has passed to deter the problems associated with poaching. My legislation would prove that congress is serious about enforcing these laws and protecting wildlife.

In its budget justification for fiscal year 1994, the Fish and Wildlife Service acknowledges that the complexity of field operations has progressed from primarily petty offense violations to felony violations involving illegal trafficking in wildlife, both within the United States and in foreign countries. The Fish and Wildlife Service must meet this progression with sufficient human and other resources prepared to combat illegal poaching operations.

The two principal factors responsible for decimating wildlife populations are habitat destruction and poaching. Congress is committed to addressing habitat destruction, now let us give poaching the same pledge. Passage of The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement Clarification and Enhancement Act will prove that we are serious about protecting wildlife from the damaging effects of illegal poaching.

GROVE AVENUE UNITED METH-
ODIST CHURCH CELEBRATES
100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the 100th anniversary of any event is an occasion to be celebrated. But the celebration is especially joyous when a cornerstone of the community is marking its 100th year of answering the needs of its congregation. This month the Grove Avenue United Methodist Church is both looking back to its founding in 1893 and looking forward to its second century of serving the people of Johnstown.

It was on June 6, 1893 that the Grove Avenue United Methodist Church, then known as the Moxham Methodist Episcopal Church, received its charter. The Reverend A.J. Cook was the first of the 26 ministers to serve the congregation, which is now ably served by the Reverend Fred Vanderhoff. The congregation has worshipped in the current church building since 1902, and many changes and improvements to the church have taken place since that time as the congregation has grown and prospered.

The city of Johnstown has itself undergone many changes in the past 100 years. We've seen cycles of prosperity, and periods of hard times. But the people of Johnstown have remained hard-working, dedicated, and extremely loyal to their faith. The churches of the city have been the bedrock of the community, and no church better exemplifies this than the Grove Avenue United Methodist Church. I join with the other members of our community in wishing the congregation a happy 100th anniversary, and I look forward to the Grove Avenue United Methodist Church continuing to serve the people of Johnstown for many years to come.

DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent development which I think many have overlooked. We have all watched with interest and awe as the tides of democracy have swept across the world and now reach to all but the darkest corners of the world. However, the stability of democracy is not something we can take for granted. In the Third World, in particular, democracy can be all too brief and ephemeral, as we most recently saw in Guatemala.

However, for each such step backward in one country, we have seen two steps forward in another. A perfect example of this is Pakistan. Last month, the President of Pakistan dismissed the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. He used authorities supposedly given to him by the eighth amendment of the Pakistani Constitution. The Prime Minister,

however, disagreed with the President's actions and used the legal and democratic institutions in Pakistan to challenge this action in the courts. This week, Pakistan's Supreme Court ruled by a vote of 10 to 1 that the President's action was "illegal and unconstitutional" and restored the previous government immediately. The newly reinstated Prime Minister called for a vote of confidence in the National Assembly and won with a very comfortable margin of 60 percent. I would also like to bring to my colleagues' attention a recent editorial from the New York Times which praises the court's decision and I would ask that it appear just after my remarks.

One major footnote in this power struggle was the very positive role of the army. In Pakistan's more than 45-year history, the army has always been the ultimate arbiter of power. Civilian governments ruled at the sufferance of the army and those civilians who stepped too far were removed from power. In this most recent struggle, the chief of the army staff stated very clearly that the army would not become involved in the political fight and served its proper function as a guarantor of the public safety. The army supported the President in what appeared to be a legitimate exercise of his constitutional prerogatives. However, when the supreme court ruled that the President had acted improperly, the army stood behind that decision and supported the restoration of the previous government. This is the proper role for the armed forces of any country and should be a lesson to others in the Third World.

In particular, the actions of the Pakistani army should serve as an example to their neighbors to the east, where the Indian army and police engage in daily gross violations of the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people. International human rights groups such as Asia Watch and Amnesty International have chronicled such abuses as mass murders and complete destruction of entire villages by the Indian army and security forces. India frequently calls itself the world's largest democracy, but the actions of the Indian military in Kashmir are not those of a democracy—they are those of a police state. I would urge the Indian army to look at their Pakistani neighbors as an example of how a professional military should act in a democracy.

I think many have felt that the Pakistani army was the government-in-waiting during each civilian period of rule. However, since the assassination of President Zia-ul-Haq, we have seen two democratically elected governments come to power in Pakistan in a peaceful transition of power from one civilian to another and have seen the supreme court overturn a capricious exercise of Presidential power. The past 4 years have shown that democracy has firmly taken root in Pakistan and it is there to stay because for the first time in Pakistan's history everyone wants it, most notably the army.

I applaud the supreme court, the army, and the people of Pakistan for their dramatic step forward in their democratic evolution.

THE VERDICT ON TWO COURTS—JUDICIAL
COURAGE IN PAKISTAN

A bold decision by Pakistan's Supreme Court has advanced the cause of democracy and civilian rule in a country that has expe-

rienced too little of both. The court ruled that President Ghulam Ishaq Khan exceeded his powers last month in dismissing Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and dissolving Parliament.

No less propitious is what didn't happen. As the reinstated Mr. Sharif remarked, this time Pakistan's powerful army "played its constitutional role by keeping out of politics."

The 10-to-1 ruling in Islamabad, and its wide-spread acceptance, underscored the special status of bar and bench in a country founded by a formidable barrister, Mohammad Ali Jinnah. During long periods of martial rule ending in the 1980's, an independent judiciary struggled to contain the worst abuses. Now, in rejecting the President's right to dismiss a prime minister who holds a parliamentary majority, the Supreme Court has removed an arbitrary legacy of authoritarian rule.

It is a pity that Mr. Sharif's spirited rival, Benazir Bhutto, finds herself on the wrong side this time. In 1990 the same President, under similar circumstances, dismissed Ms. Bhutto as Prime Minister, on the same charges of corruption and incompetence. When the Supreme Court then upheld the dismissal, she assailed its ruling. Now that the court has reversed itself, so has Ms. Bhutto, whose parliamentary supporters boycotted the vote of confidence won by the Prime Minister after the latest judgment.

Americans have reason to welcome the restoration with enhanced authority, of Mr. Sharif, a moderate conservative who faces hard times at home and crises abroad. Washington and Islamabad are at odds over Pakistan's longstanding effort to develop nuclear arms and its harboring of Islamic terrorists after the decade-long war against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Bolested by the court ruling, Mr. Sharif may finally be able to deal more effectively with Islamic extremists and tamp down Pakistan's nuclear rivalry with India. Both for the region and the world, the prospect of a stabler, more resilient civilian government in Pakistan is indeed heartening.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS
IN THE WORLD

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the issue of democracy and human rights in the world. The nineties heralded the emergence of a new era, and the rise of a new world order, a world where democracy has prevailed over Communist and totalitarian regimes. The United States won the cold war, and with that emerged as the undisputed leader of the world. Consequently, this country shoulders a heavy burden to ensure that all people can live freely without the oppression of a totalitarian government.

Mr. Speaker, this country must support democratic governments in all countries throughout the world, even when the democratically elected government is not to our liking. In order to remain true to the principle of self-determination, this Nation should not oppose those elected to office, as long as the elections that produce national leaders are themselves fair and free. The exception to this

would be in those instances where a democratically elected government uses its democratic mandate to thwart democracy and human rights, by way of totalitarianism or dictatorship.

In countries around the world, the people's will as expressed at the ballot box, even if we do not like the results, must be respected. Accordingly, we should not support an unelected regime by default, particularly where such regimes attempt to undermine the will of the people by violent means. As Abraham Lincoln said: "The ballot is stronger than the bullet."

Therefore, it is important for the United States, as the leader of the free world, to express support to other nations contemplating democracy, and to oppose groups or regimes who would allow democracy to be derailed by unelected parties.

I urge my colleagues and the administration to demonstrate support for the enunciation of a clear policy of the United States that we support democracy and democratic elections in all nations, and that we not limit our support of democracy to instances when we are pleased with the results of elections.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANTHONY BAPTIST CHURCH, JERSEY SHORE, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the congregation of Anthony Baptist Church in Jersey Shore, PA, as it celebrates its 150th anniversary as an organized church. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the church as it celebrates this special occasion as part of its annual homecoming activities.

Even before its actual organization in 1843, Anthony Baptist Church was coming into life in the homes of its first members. As early as 1841, the church's pioneers met informally, and by 1843 the congregation consisted of 35 members. In 1853, Anthony Baptist Church was recognized by the German Baptist Conference, and in 1879 it received its official charter in the name of the German Baptist Church of Anthony Township. Today, the church ministers to 160 Pennsylvanians.

I am pleased to have the faithful of Anthony Baptist Church and the other citizens of Jersey Shore as part of the newly configured Fifth District. I have enjoyed meeting the good people of this beautiful area, and look forward to working with them in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the dedication of faith of this congregation throughout the past 150 years has enabled Anthony Baptist Church to arrive at this important milestone. These same values will guide the church in its next 150 years of ministry. I extend my congratulations to Pastor Roger L. Wenger and the congregation of Anthony Baptist Church, and offer them my best wishes for a memorable homecoming weekend.

INTRODUCTION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES ACCESS ACT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Financial Services Access Act, legislation that will provide low-cost banking services to the general public. The need for this legislation is very real. It has become increasingly difficult for young, lower income, and elderly consumers to establish and maintain affordable bank accounts.

Today, the Consumer Federation of America and U.S. PIRG released a report documenting significant increases in bank fees for consumer checking and savings accounts since 1990. The study compared the fees of 300 banks, in 23 States. The principal findings of the report include: the average cost to maintain a NOW interest-bearing checking account grew by 22 percent, to \$197; the average cost to maintain a regular checking account grew by 18.5 percent, to \$184 a year; consumers with savings account balances of \$200 lose an average of \$23 a year—lower balances lose more; the cost of using ATMs increased by 34 percent for local networks and by 55 percent for national networks; some banks offer a no-frills alternative to regular checking, but its average cost, \$136 a year, is out of the reach of many consumers.

These increased costs of basic banking services discourage savings and force some consumers to operate on a cash-only basis. Furthermore, a survey by the American Association of Retired Persons found that 9 out of 10 financial institutions in metropolitan areas refuse to cash government checks for non-account holders. Thus, many individuals are forced to cash government benefit checks at outlets charging exorbitant fees.

Under my legislation, which is similar to S. 85 introduced by Senator HOWARD METZENBAUM, banks and savings and loans would be required to offer consumers the choice of either a low-cost checking account or a government-check-cashing service. The basic transaction account would allow for at least 10 withdrawals per month. The institution could not require an initial deposit in excess of \$25 or a minimum balance of more than \$1. The government-check-cashing-services account permits the accountholder to immediately cash government checks in amounts up to \$1,500. To use the check cashing service, the individual must register with the institution, but is not required to maintain a deposit account. For either account, banks could charge what is reasonable to cover the cost of providing the services plus earn a modest profit, not to exceed 10 percent.

The bill contains safeguards to prevent possible fraud. Proper identification would have to be provided by individuals to open an account. Furthermore, if a bank is found to be experiencing an unacceptable level of losses due to check-related fraud in providing the account services, the requirements could be suspended.

It is vitally important to ensure that a minimum level of banking services is available to

all citizens. It is time for Congress to enact legislation providing affordable banking services, particularly for low-income and elderly Americans. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Financial Services Access Act.

TRIBUTE TO JOANNA LAU

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Joanna Lau, the founder and president of Lau Technologies, for her outstanding contribution to the civic life and business environment in my district. Born in Hong Kong, Ms. Lau came to the United States in 1976.

Ms. Lau holds masters degrees in computer engineering and business administration, and before starting Lau Technologies, she worked for General Electric and Digital Equipment, giving her a broad range of experience in electronics and manufacturing.

When she founded Lau Technologies in 1990, Ms. Lau was doing more than simply starting a company—she was pursuing a vision. She wanted to build an enterprise based on pride in excellence at every level of operation. Her management philosophy has created a feeling of teamwork, which in turn has made Lau Technologies a leading contributor to the local economy as well as the national defense. I take great pleasure in congratulating her on her hard work and leadership.

TRIBUTE TO THE CAMPBELL MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL RED DEVILS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Campbell Memorial High School Red Devils, the 1993 Division III Ohio State Basketball Champions.

Mr. Speaker, the Red Devils became only the third State champion from Mahoning County in Ohio history, and they did it in convincing fashion. The Red Devils destroyed their first opponent in the tournament 86 to 37 and never looked back. Five games later, in their State semifinal, Kevin Dill and Mike Farrington combined for five slams in the first 16 minutes of the contest as they coasted to a 69 to 46 victory. After a rough start in the State final, the Red Devils took control of the fourth quarter and went on to win the championship. Dill, who scored 23 points in the final game, was named the tournament's most valuable player.

Head coach Brian Danilov and assistants T.J. Creed, Al Kelley and Eli Danilov led the Red Devils to a 21-6 overall record this season. Players on the championship team are Tom Beeson, Kevin Dill, Michael Zorio, Rob Kish, Michael Farrington, Alex Tsikouris, Jacques Jarrett, Gerald Hamilton, Ryan Merrell, Mark Rudiak, Brandon Hamilton, B.J.

Yeropoli, Cameron Smith, Rob Yankle, Jody Barillare, Eric Weaver and Michael Nicholis. Superintendent of the Campbell School District is Charles Shreve.

Mr. Speaker, my district has been through some unusually tough times. Yet, in the face of all this, the citizens of these communities continue to triumph. Campbell's State championship is testament to this courage and drive.

Thank you Campbell Memorial, I am grateful you are in my district.

HONORING S. SGT. WILLIAM W. GREEN FOR BEING SELECTED USAFE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER CONTROLLER OF THE YEAR FOR 1992

HON. JAY DICKEY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a young man from Hot Springs, AR, who is proudly serving in the U.S. Air Force at Memmingen Air Base, Germany.

Recently, he was selected by his peers as the 1992 U.S. Air Forces in Europe [USAFE] Noncommissioned Officer Controller of the Year. The award recognizes Sergeant Green's outstanding leadership and management abilities, significant self-improvement efforts, as well as social, cultural, and religious activities within the base community.

Sergeant Green is a prime example of the quality and caliber of men and women from Arkansas serving in our Armed Forces. Citizens in the Fourth Congressional District should be extremely proud of his dedication and commitment to this Nation and the U.S. Air Force.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD BRUNELLE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard Brunelle, who retired after 27 years of dedicated and gifted service as a music teacher at Davis High School.

Richard, a native of southern California, has enjoyed a long and successful career in music that began when he received a B.A. in piano performance at CSU San Diego in 1957. He later earned an M.A. and secondary credential in music at CSU San Francisco in 1962. During this same time Richard was made an instructor in music on basic theory and was assistant to the dean of the Choral Department.

Richard went on after college to be offered a choral job for the United States Armed Forces in Frankfurt, West Germany, from 1962 to 1966. During his service in Germany, Richard conducted and toured with a German-American choir and performed music for Sunday services over Armed Forces Network Radio at West Germany. He also performed piano concerts and accompanied American

singers in concerts sponsored by the American Information Service. Richard's talent and dedication to his art led him to study advanced piano and accompaniment with professors at the Hessische Hochschule Fur Musik—Conservatory of Music—during his stay in West Germany.

Upon returning to the United States, Richard was employed by the Davis Joint Unified School District in 1966 as Davis High School music teacher, concentrating on the concert, madrigal and jazz choirs, symphonic and chamber orchestras, and advanced placement music theory and history.

Under Richard's impressive leadership, the choir and orchestra achieved distinction, attaining both national and international recognition.

The madrigal choir toured throughout Utah in 1978, and performed for the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in Salt Lake City. In 1986, they were chosen by Gov. George Deukmejian to represent California in Washington, DC, as the only choir in the Nation to sing for the dedication of the U.S. Capitol's National Christmas Tree Ceremony. Additionally, the group was chosen to take part in the White House Pageant of Peace Concert series in the Nation's Capital on the grounds of the White House.

In 1989, the madrigal choir gained international recognition when they performed a 10-concert tour throughout England with concerts in Oxford, Lincoln, York, and Ripon Cathedrals, Royal Hall and the Performing Arts Center in Harrogate. During this trip they were also invited to participate in the first foreign youth group in the High Wycombe Music and Performing Arts Festival near London. And, in 1992, the choir was invited to perform in Spain's Quincentennial events celebrating the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage to America.

Likewise, under Richard's direction, the orchestra excelled. In 1983, the orchestra received an invitation to attend the International Music and Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria, and were chosen, as one of three orchestras from throughout the world, to perform in concert under the guest conductor from the Vienna Opera. Additionally, the orchestra won several festival awards, including four Best Orchestra of Festival Awards at the Southwest Orchestra Festival in San Diego, four first place trophies for the high school division at the Pacific Northwest Orchestra Festival in Portland.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Mr. Richard Brunelle for his unparalleled accomplishments and the extraordinary guidance he provided to students in the field of music. His efforts have not only enriched the city of Davis but have added to the enjoyment of people around the world. His musical talent and expertise have been an inspiration to us all, and his presence at Davis High School will be sorely missed. I join his family and friends in wishing him continued success in the years to come.

A CENTURY OF SERVICE: THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT AND MARY IMMACULATE

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, 1893, Mother Margaret Mary Healy Murphy, Sister Mary Joseph McNally, Sister Mary Aloysius McMullen, and Sister Mary Alphonsus Cronyn took their first vows in San Antonio's Our Lady of Light Catholic Church and initiated the Sisters of the Holy Spirit and Mary Immaculate, an order devoted to teaching and ministering to the needs of African-Americans and other poor and disenfranchised citizens.

Mary Margaret Healy was born in Ireland in 1833, and immigrated with her father to Matamoros, Mexico, to escape the potato famine. In her new home she met a Texas lawyer named John Bernard Murphy, whom she married in 1849. For 15 years, they lived on their cattle ranch near Mathis in San Patricio County, while Murphy practiced law in Freeport, Laredo, and Corpus Christi.

The couple then moved to Corpus Christi, where Mr. Murphy served as justice of peace, district attorney, and, for 4 years until his death in 1884, mayor.

A wealthy widow, Mrs. Murphy moved to San Antonio, where on Pentecost Sunday, May 29, 1887, she heard a sermon that changed her life and the life of many thousands of underprivileged children. It was a call to Catholics in the South to respond to the needs of the African-American population.

Moved to action, Mrs. Murphy, out of her own resources, built a church, St. Peter Claver, a residence for the priest, and the first Catholic free school for African-Americans in the State of Texas.

She was criticized, opposed, maligned, and persecuted for her efforts on behalf of African-American citizens, but she persisted, soon taking her vows and establishing the order that has served African-American, Hispanics, and other low-income people in many American cities and in countries from Mexico to Zambia for a century.

Over the years, the Sisters of the Holy Spirit and Mary Immaculate has expanded and contracted, it has broadened and refined its mission. Always, its commitment has been to the disadvantaged and the oppressed.

In 1970, in response to changing times, the order transformed its original foundation, the Saint Peter Claver School, from a large elementary-secondary school for African-Americans into the first alternative school for young people in crisis—the first alternative school accredited by the Texas Education Agency and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. It was renamed the Healy-Murphy Center in memory of its founder.

Other facilities for children and youth in crisis followed, as did housing and services for Central American refugees.

The order was a founding member of the Texas Coalition for Responsible Investments and of Camino a la Paz, a collaborative effort of San Antonio area religious congregations to promote peace and justice.

The first Camino Peace and Justice Award was presented to the Holy Spirit Sisters.

For many years, the order operated two schools in Dallas, considered among the best in the region open to African-American children—St. Peter's and St. Anthony's—targeted at poor minority children.

And today, Sisters of the Holy Spirit and Mary Immaculate, who number 151 sisters and 1 novice, serve in many cities. Its members teach at three schools in Dallas, two of them—St. Philip the Apostle and St. Augustine—located in the Pleasant Grove section of Dallas, which is part of my congressional district.

On the occasion of the order's 100th anniversary, I commend and call to the attention of my colleagues and the American people the significant contributions of the Sisters of the Holy Spirit and Mary Immaculate to the less fortunate and the oppressed.

TRIBUTE TO DOMINIC SEVERINI
AND FRED SEVERINI, JR.

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Dominic Severini and Mr. Fred Severini, Jr. for receiving the Macomb County Distinguished Citizen Award. Both men will be honored at an awards dinner sponsored by the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts of America.

Among the many organizations Dominic and Fred have assisted are the Mount Clemens General Hospital, Clinton Township Goodfellows, Clinton Moravian Kiwanis Club, Clinton Valley Boy Scouts, and Macomb Community College.

Fred has served as president of the Clinton Moravian Kiwanis Club. He has been a member of the Clinton Township Building Authority. He currently serves as a board member of the Italian-American Chamber of Commerce and the Italian Senior Citizen Softball Association. Dominic serves as chairman of the Macomb Performing Arts Center's fundraising committee. He also serves on the Clinton Township Cable Commission and on the Mount Clemens General Hospital Board of Directors.

Dominic and Fred were born of immigrant Italian parents. In 1969, they joined their brother Vincent to form a successful insurance and accounting firm. Since then they have entered into the property development and construction business. The Severini's constructed the Fern Hill Village Apartment complex and a nine-hole golf course in the early 1970's. Fern Hill eventually developed into a major activities center including banquet facilities for up to 800 people, six racquetball courts, and a 12-lane bowling alley.

This is the first year this distinguished award will go to more than one honoree. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Dominic and Fred Severini for being given the Macomb County Distinguished Citizen Award.

A TRIBUTE TO A WISE MAN

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, 67 years ago on March 29, 1926, a son was born to the Reverend William Cecil Reese and his wife, Mary Dockery Reese, in the Walnut Creek Community area of Madison County. He was the 12 of 15 children. After he was born, his mother told the doctor that she had run out of names and asked what he would suggest. The doctor said, "He looks like he's going to be a wise man to me. Name him Plato." And so he became Plato E. Reese.

The book of Proverbs says, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." As the son of a circuit riding Baptist minister, Plato was taught early this kind of wisdom. It manifested itself through the years of his life in the way he lived. His daughter, Mrs. Jean Letterman, the supervisor of the Hendersonville, NC Social Security office, remembers fondly his example of honesty. "There was absolutely no doubt of his steadfastness, loyalty, and honor. It gave us a real sense of security." His wife, Mrs. Agnes Freeman Reese, recalls 48-years of happy life together—"It's been great," she says.

Plato was a member of the Etowah Baptist Church, where he served as a deacon for well over a quarter of a century. His motto was to try to do something to help someone every day. He took seriously the biblical injunction to help orphans and widows. He would plow gardens, cut grass, share financially with those in need, or simply visit on a daily basis the lady dying with cancer or the man who had suffered a stroke.

He would often tell his daughter, "You're the only one we have, so we have to adopt some others." Indeed, he was always reaching out to old and young alike. Shannon Whipple, a neighbor girl, wrote in a college essay about his generosity of spirit, sharing of wisdom, and outpouring of love. She told of how when she was little, she had fallen in love with one of his horses. "The day he brought Star to our barn and handed me her lead line was one of the happiest days of my life." She went on to tell how "Plato came to our farm on another memorable, though not so joyful day. I was going through what I will call my dark times. He neither lectured, nor scolded. He came to say he loved me, valued me, supported me, and was praying for me. That terrible time is now only a grey memory. The only bright part is the affection expressed in Plato's tears that morning."

Plato was a charter member of, and served many years on, the board of directors of the Etowah-Horse Shoe Volunteer Fire Department. He was a charter member of the Etowah Lions Club, in which he was active over 38 years. He was the retired branch manager of public service of North Carolina's Brevard office, where he served for 22 years. Previously he was employed by the Olin Corp. for 16 years in Pisgah Forest. During all of this time, like his father, he was also an active farmer.

Plato Elbert Reese unexpectedly passed from this life on June 7, 1993. He is survived

by his wife, Agnes Freeman Reese; his daughter, Jean Reese Letterman; his grandchildren, Bryan and Laura Letterman; his brothers, the Reverend Joseph Reese of Marshall, NC, Moses Reese of Morganton, NC, Enoch Reese of Etowah, NC, the Reverend Levi Reese of Bluff City, TN, and Oakley Reese of Asheville, NC; and by his sisters, Lula Steehl of Greenville, TN, Minnie Buckner of Greenville, TN, and Leila Easterly of Cullowhee, NC. He is survived also by the memory of his example and influence, which lives on in the lives of the many he touched. Our people and Nation would be blessed to have many more men with his kind of wisdom.

REV. ANTHONY A. NOVIELLO
HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Rev. Anthony A. Noviello of Holy Rosary Church in Wilkes-Barre. On June 6, 1993, Reverend Noviello will be honored by friends and parishioners at a Golden Jubilee Concelebrated Mass.

Reverend Noviello was the second of eight children born to the late Genarro and Rose Piccolo Noviello. A native of Williamsport, Reverend Noviello received his elementary education at George Washington School and graduated from Williamsport Senior High. He then enrolled at St. Thomas College, now the University of Scranton, where he graduated after a period of two years. Reverend Noviello then completed his examinations for the seminary and began his ecclesiastical vocation at St. Mary's Seminary located in Baltimore, MD. Reverend Noviello then returned to his native area and was ordained on June 5, 1943, at St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, by Bishop William J. Hafey. His first assignment was at St. Dominic's Church in Parsons where he was an assistant pastor. He held subsequent assignments as assistant pastor at St. Anthony's, Dunmore; Holy Rosary, Wilkes-Barre; Our Lady of Grace, Hazleton; Holy Trinity, Hazleton; Church of the Epiphany, Sayre; and St. Anthony's, Freeland, where he was later appointed pastor on September 30, 1959. On September 8, 1962, Reverend Noviello was transferred to Holy Rosary Church where he remained until his retirement on June 28, 1992.

During his tenure at Holy Rosary, Reverend Noviello was involved with the renovation of the church, the construction of a new rectory, and celebration of the 75th Jubilee of the founding of the church. He was also successful in bringing the International Pilgrim Virgin Statue of our Lady of Fatima to our area.

An active and vibrant member of the community, Reverend Noviello was involved with the Wyoming Valley Chapter of Pennsylvanians for Human Life. His diocesan credits included membership on the consultative committee, diocesan committee on vocations, diocesan liturgical commission. He was also a member of the special commission for liturgy.

Reverend Noviello has set an example of hard work, dedication and commitment to his

community. It is an example that we all should follow. I am pleased to join Reverend Novello's many friends and parishioners in honoring him for his 50 years of faith and devotion.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DANIEL
HOUGHTON, JR.

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to commend a native Floridian, Dr. Daniel Houghton, Jr., of Fort Walton Beach.

On June 22, 1992, Dr. Houghton will have the honor of being inducted as the 72d president of the American Optometric Association before his peers as AOA's 96th Annual Congress in Anaheim, CA. Dr. Houghton was first elected to the 29,000 member organization's board of trustees in 1986. Dr. Houghton is a past president of the West Florida Optometric Association, the Florida Optometric Association and the Southern Council of Optometrists. In 1978, he was named Florida Optometrist of the Decade.

Locally, Dr. Houghton served 4 years on the Fort Walton Beach City Council and was mayor pro tem in 1970-80. He is a past president of the local Jaycees and was a leader in the Okaloosa County Lions Club. He also has been active in the Elks, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Shriners, Chamber of Commerce and other civic and church groups.

Dr. Houghton has distinguished himself as an outstanding leader and I am certain he will bring the ability which has characterized his professional career with him as he undertakes the position of president of the American Optometric Association.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO RECOGNIZE CERTAIN INDIAN
TRIBES

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues from Michigan, Congressmen DALE KILDEE and DAVE CAMP, in reintroducing legislation which formally recognizes the tribal government and people of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians and the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians. By formally reaffirming the government-to-government relationship between the government of the tribes and the Government of the United States, this legislation will ensure that the tribes receive the just and equitable treatment that they deserve. Fair and equitable treatment has been absent from our Government's policy toward these tribes in the past—it is time to restore honor and decency to our nation's treatment of these native Americans.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has refused to formally recognize the governments of these

tribes, although historical documentation demonstrates that the tribes have had, and continue to have, formal government-to-government relations with the United States, State and local governments and other tribes. The tribes are direct descendants of those inhabiting parts of western Michigan and the Upper Peninsula since before European settlement. Their leaders were signatories to the Treaty of Washington in 1836 and the Treaty of Detroit in 1855. Despite their rich history, the Department of Interior's administrative process for recognition has continued to fail them and they are no closer to obtaining formal recognition than they were several years ago.

I believe that legislative relief is the most appropriate means for these tribes to seek reaffirmation of their political relationship with the Federal Government. The Federal Acknowledgement Process, administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was never intended to apply to treaty tribes which have been previously acknowledged, as is the case with these tribes. The tribes have been petitioning the U.S. Government for reaffirmation and enforcement of their treaty rights for over 100 years. At this juncture, it seems unjust to require the tribes to continue to rely on the expensive and lengthy Federal acknowledgement process.

The time has come to formally recognize these tribes. This legislation has broad-based support from local governments and businesses in the State of Michigan, as well as other federally recognized tribal governments. I strongly support this legislation and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

TRIBUTE TO RAY TRAVAGLINI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to a true American who has given an incredible amount of time and effort to his community. Recently awarded the Distinguished Citizen Award by the Alumni Association of Youngstown State University, Ray's life story could have been written by Horatio Alger.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Travaglini was born in Greenville, PA, the son of Perugino Travaglini and Mary Ann D'Falco. After graduating from Penn High School, where he lettered in football and basketball, Mr. Travaglini was employed by the Pennsylvania Power Co. He subsequently took a job with the Kroger Co. working his way up from the stock room to become store manager.

He established his own business in water conditioning, and in 1964 joined forces with Sandy B. Petruso to found the Imperial Development Corp., which built numerous apartment complexes, office buildings, gas stations, and car washes. In 1968, the partnership, now known as Sanray Corp. built its first Perkins restaurant. The partnership has since flourished to 32 Perkins restaurants employing over 2,500 people, and in 1991, was presented a special award from the president of Perkins franchising. Sandalini's Bistro, located

in Meadville and built in 1977 has won national acclaim as one of the country's finest restaurants and, in 1991 was expanded to double its size. He also owns three radio stations: 1331 AM, WZKC; 1470 AM, WRQQ; and 95.9 FM, WHTX.

Mr. Travaglini's charitable endeavors have been numerous, and he has availed himself to many organizations on their behalf. Boys' Towns and Girls' Towns voted him an honorary citizen, and in 1979 he was presented their Anniversary Award for Man of the Year of Boys' Towns for his dedication to their cause and in raising over \$300,000 for these children. A past president of the Italian Scholarship League, he was named that organization's man of the year in 1984 and has continued to raise scholarship funds in excess of \$400,000 for deserving students. In 1992 he was named man of the year by the National Italian-American Sports Hall of Fame, Mahoning Valley Chapter, an organization he founded, and which has established the Ray Travaglini Annual Award Scholarship in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Travaglini's civic participation is also noteworthy, as evidenced by his being named man of the year by the Mahoning Valley Economic Development Corp. in 1985. He also serves on the board of directors of Bank One of Youngstown, N.A. and is a past board member of the Youngstown State University's Penguin Club.

Perhaps best known for his ardent support of all sports, Mr. Travaglini annually produces the Sandalini's sports banquet in conjunction with his partner Sandy Petruso. In its 14th year, the banquet raises funds for scholarships given to Youngstown State University students and brings to the area some of the greatest sports celebrities of all time.

Beyond his many business and civic accomplishment, he has undertaken many fundraising projects to assist a variety of organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America, American Heart Association, Easter Seal Society, and the City of Hope. He has also received many commendations from area legislators and public officials.

The father of a son and four daughters, Mr. Travaglini enjoys big game hunting and sports in his leisure time.

HELP BRING FAIRNESS TO THE
TAX CODE'S TREATMENT OF
CHILD SUPPORT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the failure to pay child support is truly a national disgrace. This year, more than \$5 billion in child support obligations will go uncollected. Less than half of all child support payments will be paid in full, and nearly one-third will never be made at all.

The Federal Tax Code presently does little to prevent nonpayment of child support. In fact, tax laws actually allow delinquent parents to avoid their legal obligations—and instead punish the custodial parents who are forced to make ends meet without the assistance of child support payments.

Today, I am introducing legislation which will eliminate these perverse incentives, and bring fairness to the Tax Code's treatment of unpaid child support. My bill, the Child Support Enforcement Act, will allow custodial parents a bad debt tax deduction for amounts of unpaid child support, and require individuals who have been delinquent in their child support obligations to count unpaid amounts as taxable income. These sensible reforms will provide custodial parents with a measure of tax relief, while giving delinquent parents a strong financial incentive to pay their child support in full and on time.

What's more, the Child Support Tax Equity Act will also raise significant revenues for the U.S. Treasury. According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, this legislation will reduce the deficit by \$47 million over the next 6 years.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this important bill, so that we may finally bring fairness to the Tax Code's treatment of child support payments.

HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ACT WORKS

Section 108 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to "income from discharge of indebtedness") requires a debtor who successfully avoids paying a previously due obligation without offering other consideration to recognize the amount of that unpaid debt as gross income. This ensures that taxpayers who receive an economic gain from not paying a debt are treated the same as taxpayers who work to receive a similar economic gain in the form of a salary or wage. However, this provision presently allows a parent who has successfully avoided his child support obligation to avoid paying tax on the "income" that he has, in effect, received by not paying his child support.

The Child Support Enforcement Act will amend Section 108 to require a parent who has been delinquent in payment of child support to count this windfall gain on his taxes. This reform in no way relieves a parent of his legal obligation to pay child support; and, if he subsequently pays his child support, he will then be allowed to deduct such amount in the taxable year in which the payment is made.

Section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to "bad debts") allows a taxpayer who cannot collect a debt to deduct the amount of the bad debt from calculations of gross income. Unfortunately, it does not allow a mother who has been unable to collect legally obligated child support payments to deduct the amount of this bad debt from her taxes.

The Child Support Enforcement Act will amend Section 166 to allow a taxpayer to take a bad debt deduction equal to the amount of legally obliged child support that goes unpaid. If a delinquent parent is required to pay taxes on the value of his "gain," it is logical to permit the other taxpayer—the custodial parent—to take a deduction for a bad debt loss. The maximum deduction allowed under this legislation will be \$5,000 per child per year. And all taxpayers whose adjusted gross income does not exceed \$50,000 per year will be eligible to take this deduction. (The average income for families not receiving child support is under \$12,000.) Subsequent child support payments for which a deduction has already been taken shall be included by the custodial parent as taxable income in the year in which the payment is eventually made.

REVENUE EFFECTS

The Joint Committee on Taxation finds that the tax provisions in the Child Support Enforcement Act will raise \$47 million in revenue over six years. This is true because the delinquent parents—usually fathers—who will be required to pay the discharge of indebtedness tax are, as a rule, in higher tax brackets than the parents—usually mother—who will be allowed the bad debt deduction.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRANCO GIORDANO

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute Dr. Franco Giordano, as he is honored by the Italian American Associations of the Delaware Valley on Italian National Day. Dr. Giordano has worked tirelessly during his tenure in Philadelphia as Consul General of Italy to the Mid-Atlantic States to unite the Italian-American community and to promote a positive image of Italian-Americans by providing and fostering numerous cultural and educational programs.

Dr. Giordano, born in Turin, Italy, graduated from the University of Turin with a degree in political science, and was admitted to the diplomatic service by competitive examination in May of 1979. His career flourished as he served as Consul in Hong Kong from September 1979 until December of 1982, when he was appointed First Secretary at the Italian Embassy in London.

Dr. Giordano returned to Italy in 1987 as Counsellor at the political affairs department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome, where he served until being called to Philadelphia in 1990, where he lives now with his wife, Bianca, and their son, Andrea. As an Italian-American Member of Congress, I am proud to honor Dr. Giordano on this great occasion.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. EDNA JOHNSTON

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Edna Johnston, of Escanaba, MI, in Michigan's First Congressional District, which I represent. On June 12, 1993, her friends and family will join in celebrating her 90th birthday and a lifetime of accomplishments.

This exceptional woman is a beacon in the Escanaba community, radiating life and love to those around her. One of eleven children, Edna grew up on a farm in Spalding, MI, where she developed a love for animals and nature. Continuing this love for the outdoors she chooses, even at the age of 90, to walk to her destination when given the chance. But children seem to be her best friends. There are some who say that children are the best judge of character. This must be true because

Edna never fails to befriend a child. Though she never had any children of her own, Edna's extended family is large and loving and encompasses many more than blood relatives.

Working for years as a cook at the Gladstone Golf Course which she managed with her late husband, Loren, Edna Johnston perfected a culinary art form and is now known for baking the best pies in the Upper Peninsula. Combining her love for children and cooking, she indefatigably continued to serve the community working as a cook for the Pine Ridge School.

With the youthfulness of a teenager and the wisdom of a queen, Edna attacks every task before her, whether it is planning her own birthday party or rooting for her favorite baseball team, the Chicago Cubs. She has been a diehard fan for years, watching every game and knowing every player's name. There are those who think that the Cubs might finally win a pennant if Edna was manager.

Edna possesses gifts that we all hope for: An unquenchable zest for life and an ability to never stop caring for and giving to others. She has been a pillar in the community, always informed, helpful, and gracious. She is strong when strength is needed; possesses a sense of humor when things are too serious. Always dignified, she helps others before herself. A person of Edna Johnston's caliber is rare and we are blessed to have Edna grace our lives.

Mr. Speaker, Edna is truly a remarkable individual. I am fortunate enough to count Edna Johnston as a constituent and a friend that I admire greatly. It is not only my, but all of Escanaba's hope that Edna will continue to enjoy life with the same spirit that has driven her these past 90 years. We can never adequately express our gratitude for including us in her life. Congratulations Edna, and best wishes.

HONORING JOHN V. PULICE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LITTLE LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John V. Pulice, superintendent of the Little Lake City School District. John is retiring from the Little Lake City School District after 35 years of service in public education and will be honored at a special dinner on June 11, 1993.

Born and raised in Los Angeles, John, his wife, Genevieve, and I were classmates at Robert Louis Stevenson Junior High School and at James A. Garfield High School where we graduated in the class of winter 1949. In 1953, John received his bachelor of science degree in education from the University of Southern California. He completed his masters of arts in education administration from Whittier College in 1963. John and Genevieve have been married for 42 years and they have five children and eight grandchildren.

John has dedicated his career to serving the students, families, and community of the Little

Lake City School District. From 1953-57 John worked as a teacher in the Downey Unified School District. In 1957, he began his distinguished and exemplary career with the Little Lake City School District as a curriculum consultant.

In 1960, John was appointed principal of Gettysburg/Paddison Elementary School, where he served for 10 years. From 1970-76 he served as principal of Lake Center Junior High School and he served as assistant superintendent of curriculum services from 1976-81.

In 1981, John began his tenure as superintendent of Little Lake. Under his leadership, the school district has successfully implemented numerous programs combating the problems of declining enrollment, school funding, and closure of school sites.

John's volunteer activities are numerous and include membership in the board of directors of Norwalk Chamber of Commerce and Santa Fe Springs Chamber of Commerce. He has also served as an activity director on the Norwalk Chamber Education Foundation and the Los Angeles County Schools Regionalized Business Services Corp.

In 1989, John was honored by the City of Santa Fe Springs Soroptimist as "Knight of the Year." In addition, he has been honored as "Outstanding Administrator" by the California Association of Compensatory Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Hispanic Council.

Mr. Speaker, on June 11, 1993, John V. Pulice will be honored by the Little Lake City School District, his family, friends, and civic leaders for his exemplary contributions to public education and the community of Santa Fe Springs. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking and saluting my friend for his outstanding record of unselfish service.

KASHMIR'S BRUTAL AND UNPUBLICIZED WAR

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. President, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an article in Monday's Washington Post on India's continued brutal suppression of the Kashmiri people. The world's largest democracy is also conducting one of the largest unofficial wars. India has poured more than 500,000 troops in Kashmir, making it probably the region with the highest ratio of soldier to civilian anywhere in the world.

The article states that according to local journalists, lawyers, and doctors, between 12,000 and 20,000 people have died in the past 4 years, most of them victims of Indian troops and police. Summary execution, "encounter killings," torture, and disappearances are common daily occurrences in an area that was once renowned for its scenic beauty. The Indian Government even refuses to allow observers such as Amnesty International to enter Kashmir officially. Kashmir and the Punjab are India's dirty little secrets.

I would call upon my colleagues to join me in pressing India to live up to its self-pro-

claimed mantle of democracy. A true democracy does not hide its little secrets—it deals with them openly and fairly. That is what makes a democracy a democracy, and India has yet to live up to that standard.

[From the Washington Post, June 7, 1993]

KASHMIR'S BRUTAL AND UNPUBLICIZED WAR (By Molly Moore and John Ward Anderson)

SRINAGAR, INDIA.—Masroof Sultan said he was on his way to college chemistry finals when Indian security officers pulled him off a city bus, hauled him to an interrogation camp, accused him of being a terrorist and tortured him with repeated electric shocks.

The troops then drove the 19-year-old student to a deserted canal bank and leaned him against a tree, where, Sultan recalled, five officers fired at him. Sultan crumpled to the ground, and one of the officers pumped another three bullets into his body. Two hours later, the Indian security forces told police to retrieve the corpse of a militant who had been killed near the canal in the cross-fire of a gun battle.

The only unusual part of Sultan's story is that he lived to tell it. Doctors said the husky teenager, who lost an estimated 13 pints of blood, survived primarily because none of the bullets punctured vital organs or vessels.

In recent months, a conflict little noticed in most of the world has begun to escalate in the deceptively bucolic mountain valley of Kashmir, where residents say Indian army and security forces are waging a brutal campaign of torture, terror and killings against militants fighting for independence. While militants also are accused of murders, rapes and other atrocities, residents say Indian troops are far more brutal.

The struggle is choking everyday life in Kashmir, where many more civilians are dying than either military forces or rebels. According to records maintained by local journalists, lawyers and doctors, between 12,000 and 20,000 people have been killed in slightly more than three years of violence.

"We are living in fear and terror," said Amina Nazir, a shopkeeper's wife. Her tidy second-floor apartment overlooks the charred debris of Srinagar's main shopping area, Lal Chowk, where government forces burned more than 200 houses and shops last month in retaliation for a guerrilla attack on an empty military building.

"There is no justice, no law and order," Sultan said in a bedside interview at the Bone and Joint Hospital, where he has undergone four operations for the injuries he received April 8. "A security person can do what they want to catch any person. I am not a militant. I just wanted to do my studies."

Indian officials interviewed in New Delhi insisted that Sultan was a militant who was caught in the cross-fire of a gun battle between guerrillas and security forces.

The battle over Muslim-dominated Kashmir has led to two of the three wars fought between Pakistan and India, both of which lay claim to the jagged snowy peaks and lush green valleys where generations of British colonialists escaped the New Delhi heat aboard wooden houseboats floating serenely on Lake Dal.

U.S. military officials view Kashmir and the tensions it has created between the neighboring countries as one of the world's most likely flash points for nuclear war. A growing number of political observers in the region believe the 46-year-old struggle can only be resolved with pressure from the United States or the United Nations.

The United States recently has entered the debate by warning Pakistan that it risks being named a terrorist state if it continues arming, training and financing the guerrillas in Kashmir. U.S. officials also have raised concerns with India over alleged human rights abuses by its military forces.

In addition to its political standoff with Pakistan, India finds itself in a struggle with its own people. Kashmir was granted an unusual status during the partition of Pakistan and India in 1947, and it has remained a disputed territory ever since. In the last four decades, the sentiment of the residents has fluctuated among apathy, a desire to become part of Pakistan and support for independence from both countries.

Violence erupted in last 1989 when militant Kashmiris, frustrated by years of political stalemate, drew strength from the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan under pressure from guerrilla forces. Aided by arms and other support from Pakistan, the militant Kashmiris launched their own war for freedom.

Residents of the far northern Indian state are so opposed to New Delhi that the conflict has become to India what Vietnam was to the United States and Afghanistan to the Soviet Union: a debilitating war costing millions of dollars and thousands of lives with no coherent political policy to control it and little chance of victory.

"It's an absurd figure we're spending for no reason whatsoever," Salman Khurshid, India's minister of state for external affairs, said in describing the budget drain of deploying a minimum of 300,000 troops along the Indian-Pakistani border and throughout the valley.

For the almost 8 million residents of the Kashmir region, the effects of the violence have been devastating: Life in a valley that centuries of writers and poets have described as paradise on Earth has become a nightmare. Parents say they live in terror that their children will be killed in gun battles on the way home from school. Social life has dried up, with citizens afraid to venture out of their houses after dusk. Most governmental institutions have ceased to function, and the tourist-driven economy has collapsed.

Security forces daily cordon off large sections of the city, pulling hundreds of residents out of their homes in search of militants and weapons. Each day, young men suspected of being militants are nabbed by Indian security and military forces in what residents have dubbed "catch-and-kill" operations.

There are no reliable figures on the number of people who have been killed as a result of the violence, but most estimates—including those by the U.S. State Department—suggest that civilians suffer the greatest number of casualties. For instance, in February, March and April of this year, the Kashmir Times newspaper reported, the death toll from the violence was 371 civilians, 291 militants and 42 soldiers.

Human rights organizations have issued scathing reports on the conflict. "The security forces have been given free rein to murder detainees in custody, kill civilians in reprisal attacks and engage in torture, rape and arson—all with impunity," said Patricia Gossman, who has written recent reports for the New York-based human rights group Asia Watch.

In an interview with the national news magazine India Today, Jammu and Kashmir Gov. K.V. Krishna Rao replied to a question about deaths in custody and human rights

violations: "I genuinely feel bad if torture leads to death."

Khurshid said there are extenuating circumstances: "I'm not justifying for a minute what any officer has done in any part of Kashmir, but one has to understand the stress in which they are working. We're not fighting kids throwing stones—we're fighting trained militants."

With more than 30 different militant groups vying for power and control of territory, the guerrillas are accused of executions, rapes and extortion, particularly against Hindu minorities living in the valley.

"People are fed up with both sides," said a Srinagar businessman who asked that he not be identified for fear of retribution from one side or the other. "We are sandwiched between the two and dare not speak out about either side."

The cities and countryside of Kashmir look like war zones. The streets are dotted with sandbagged command posts draped in rope netting to protect security troops from the grenades that militants routinely lob at them. Indian security forces, uncertain who is friend or foe, keep their fingers on their gun triggers.

Doctors, human rights workers and others who document abuses by both government forces and militants have become targets. Since last December, three of the valley's most prominent critics of human rights violations—particularly those involving atrocities by government forces—have been shot dead. There is no conclusive evidence of who killed the men, although Farooq Ahmed Ashai, the chief orthopedic surgeon of the Bone and Joint Hospital, was shot while driving his car past a military bunker.

"I feel very insecure," said Mufti Bahauddin Aftab, a former chief justice and human rights activist who said the killings of his colleagues prompted him to curtail his own investigations. "I hesitate to go out of my house now. Everybody feels scared. There's no accountability. Where there is no accountability, it is a free-for-all by uniformed people."

Javed Mohammed Mir, acting president of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, one of the largest militant organizations here, acknowledged that some atrocities have been committed by militants and said that a "coordination committee" of six militant organizations has considered the evidence and executed about a half-dozen of their "antisocial" members.

Throughout the Kashmir valley, government services have become almost nonexistent, but most alarming, according to some human rights activists and attorneys, is the collapse of the criminal justice system. From police on the street to justices on the state Supreme Court, the legal system has been abused, compromised and corrupted to terrorize and unjustly imprison innocent victims, they said.

The violence has devastated the local economy, which was almost entirely dependent on a world-renowned tourist industry. In 1988—the biggest boom year for tourism—722,000 people visited the region's serene lakes, majestic mountains and poplar-dotted valleys, infusing \$200 million into the local economy and government coffers. Last year, only 10,400 hardy tourists visited the area.

Businessmen and craftsmen say some of their trades may become impossible to pursue if the upheavals continue. The Victorian houseboats that line the shores of the lakes near Srinagar have been a major tourist draw for more than a century, ever since

laws prohibiting British citizens from owning land in Kashmir prompted them to improvise and build palatial floating retreats on the water.

All but a handful of the region's hotels have been commandeered by Indian soldiers, who have lined the windows with sandbags and allowed magnificent gardens to be overrun by weeds.

Kashmir's top religious leader, Mir Waiz Farooq, 19, who inherited the mantle at an unusually young age after his father was shot and killed three years ago, said he believes India, Pakistan and the rebels are incapable of negotiating a solution. "We appeal to the United States to intervene as they did in the [Persian] Gulf War and in Afghanistan," he said.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. SHELDON D. BEYCHOK

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Sheldon D. Beychok, who is stepping down as chairman of Louisianians for American Security, after many years of exemplary service.

For his entire adult life, Shelly Beychok has worked to foster the special relationship that our Nation shares with Israel. His focus on world affairs, however, has not diminished his efforts to make Louisiana a better place to live.

Dr. Beychok has displayed many talents during his storied and varied career. He is a distinguished jurist, a successful businessman, an educator, and statesman. He is a genuine legend in Louisiana politics.

Dr. Beychok has excelled in all of his endeavors, and in doing so provided an example to which our young people may aspire. He served as executive counsel to Gov. Edwin Edwards in his first term. He has served as a member, and chairman, of the board of supervisors for Louisiana State University. And, more recently, he earned a Ph.D. in political science from LSU, where he is now an adjunct professor. Dr. Beychok also currently serves as a member of the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee.

In short, Shelly Beychok has done it all, has done it well, and, I am certain, will continue to contribute to our community for years to come. He is a man of honor and commitment, and for this he has been lauded both in our country and by the Government of Israel. There is no more effective advocate than Shelly Beychok when he believes a cause is just.

I am thankful for his contributions to our State, to our Nation, and to American-Israeli relations, as are the many people whose lives he has, and will continue to touch. I wish him well upon his retirement, and, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my colleagues for joining me in recognizing Shelly for a job well done.

CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS AWARD PRESENTED TO MAESTRO MSTISLAV ROSTROPOVICH

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Arts Caucus today had the opportunity to welcome internationally acclaimed musician and conductor Mstislav Rostropovich, musical director of the National Symphony Orchestra. During his 16 years at the helm of the National Symphony, Maestro Rostropovich has worked tirelessly at transforming the company into a world renowned and critically lauded symphony. Even more importantly, he has been a tireless champion of human rights and an advocate for artistic freedom.

Honored today for his efforts on behalf of humanitarian causes and his ability to unite people with his extraordinary talent, Maestro Mstislav Rostropovich was presented with the Congressional Arts Caucus Award.

My remarks in presenting the Congressional Arts Caucus Award follow:

PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS AWARD TO MAESTRO MSTISLAV ROSTROPOVICH

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome today Mstislav Rostropovich, acclaimed conductor and musician who is now in his sixteenth and final season as the musical director of the National Symphony Orchestra. Under his leadership, the National Symphony has flourished into an internationally renowned company, which has toured extensively in the U.S. and abroad, generated several critically acclaimed recordings as well as performed nationally broadcast concerts. Both personally and professionally, Maestro Rostropovich has garnered the attention of the world media.

As an international celebrity, he has earned innumerable honors; yet, what has set him apart as a truly remarkable and exceptional individual has been his unwavering, personal commitment to human rights and artistic freedom. The 1990 National Symphony tour of the Soviet Union marked his first return to his native country since his departure in 1974. As a young man growing up in the Soviet Union, he was considered an acclaimed cellist and a member of the country's cultural elite. However, his defense of writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and his open criticism of the Soviet government's practices led to his banishment from official musical life in the 1970's. Prohibited from performing abroad or with major Soviet orchestras, his name was removed from all reference books, magazines, and newspapers—in essence destroying what was his musical career.

Even in achieving world-wide success and acclaim, his ties to and love for his homeland have continued to guide him in his actions. No one here will forget his presence during his courageous trip to Moscow to join President Boris Yeltsin and the Russian people in resisting the attempted coup. In addition, he has performed numerous benefit concerts in the United States and abroad in support of humanitarian efforts and has recently turned his attention to raising funds for the first modern children's hospital in Moscow. He has come to symbolize the spirit

of cultural detente—allowing us each to recognize the role of the arts in contributing to the vitality and strength of society, even under the most trying of circumstances. On behalf of the Caucus, I would like to present the Congressional Arts Caucus award to Mstislav Rostropovich, "who through his extraordinary talent and unwavering devotion to cultural freedom is a living symbol of the role of the artist in the advancement of society."

TRIBUTE TO KATHY ANN KOPPER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to a young girl in my 17th District of Ohio who is an outstanding all around person. Only 14 years old, Kathy Ann Kopper is a very mature little lady.

Mr. Speaker, Kathy Ann Kopper has distinguished herself with her academic and athletic endeavors. She placed first in the district level History Day for Historical Papers in 1992, then she went on to place 12th in the State competition. She has been the only student to go to the Youngstown State University Science Fair all 4 years she was eligible.

Kathy Ann Kopper has been a cheerleader for 2 years. She has also been a member of the bowling team and is the captain of her team this year.

Mr. Speaker, recently Kathy Ann placed first in our district in the Speak for Yourself category of the Respecteen competition. This competition was created to allow teenagers to voice their opinions on issues of the day. Respecteen tries to recognize the insights and concerns of young people in all communities.

Mr. Speaker, I was the author of the Good Teen Day legislation that was designed to celebrate teenagers like Kathy. It gives me great pleasure to be able to recognize her and all other mature, responsible teenagers everywhere.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. GENEVIEVE J. SWICK

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Genevieve J. Swick, who is retiring this week after serving 45 years in Government, 35 of those years as executive secretary to the commanding general of the Army's Air Defense Center at Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Swick began her career in 1947, working for a short time for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. She came to Fort Bliss in 1957 and stayed long enough to serve 17 commanding generals, 3 interim commanders and 2 deputy commanding generals.

She will be honored at numerous functions in El Paso. She will be the guest of honor at

the Air Defense artillery's commanders banquet. Today is my turn to wish her well and thank her for her patriotic service to our country.

One of her former commanding generals has said, "Lieutenant General Swick has touched the deepest part of my soul, as there is no greater 'Soldier.'" And she has earned that kind of respect from all she worked for or worked with.

Perhaps that respect is proffered because of the undying respect she also carried for her supervisors. In 1989, as guest speaker on Secretary's Day, Mrs. Swick said, "You must be willing to carry a heavier load, to go a little farther, and to step out into uncharted waters in support of your boss; keeping in mind, this is not, nor will it be a popularity contest nor a self-serving endeavor."

Mrs. Swick is a volunteer for the Habitat for Humanity organization and will go to Russia this fall to set up an office in the former Soviet Republics. Although she will leave her official duties, she also plans to maintain her involvement with the Hospice of El Paso.

Her daughter, Caroline Swick Benson, is currently studying psychology at the University of Texas at El Paso. She no doubt shares with us great pride in her mother's accomplishments and her spirit of volunteerism. Mrs. Swick's late husband, Nelson, was an accountant.

Mrs. Swick's service, her dedication, her professionalism will be sorely, sorely missed. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this fine El Pasoan and true patriot.

SALAD OIL IS NOT A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring to my colleagues' attention a regulatory absurdity that is being perpetrated by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Research and Special Programs Administration [RSPA]. This rule concerns the bulk transportation of previously unregulated oils, and requires carriers affected by the rule to prepare and maintain oilspill response plans. This rule, if finalized, would have the effect of classifying vegetable and animal oils used in most foods as a "hazardous material." Such a rule would boost consumer prices, add millions of dollars to business costs, and not benefit the environment. This rule would subject food oils to the same restrictions as petroleum or fuel oil.

Mr. Speaker, this is a perfect example of bureaucracy overreaching and overstretching the intentions of Congress. The law of unintended consequences is at work here. Certainly Congress did not intend for peanut oil, salad oil, corn oil, olive oil, and other edible oils to have the same stigma as PCB's and formaldehyde.

Mr. Speaker, this rule will cost jobs at a time when this Nation can least afford to lose any

more. For example, Hudson Tank Terminals of Newark, NJ, estimates that this rule will require the hiring of another three employees just to keep track of the paperwork, and will cost this small company \$5 million in compliance costs. I believe that instead of heaping inane regulation upon inane regulation on small business, the Federal Government should be looking for ways to cut redtape and help small business.

Mr. Speaker, should this rule go into effect, I will introduce legislation to immediately repeal it. I am hopeful that RSPA will recognize the absurdity of this rule before Congress is forced to act. I suggest to RSPA that instead of treating edible oils as hazardous, a more apt classification would be a new category called Regulated, Non-Hazardous. However, I believe the best course of action would be for RSPA to drop this whole ridiculous business and concentrate on real hazardous wastes. We already have enough pointless, job-destroying regulations in this country.

STAATSBURG VOLUNTEER FIREMEN DEDICATE ADDITION TO FIREHOUSE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, volunteer firemen are special people for me.

It isn't just the fact that I was a volunteer fireman myself in my hometown for over 20 years. What really makes them special to me are the sacrifices they make and the great job they do in providing fire protection in rural America.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say a few words today about the firemen of Staatsburg, NY.

On Sunday, June 27, they will be dedicating the new addition to the Dinsmore Firehouse. The addition enlarges the station enough to house the larger, more efficient equipment firefighters will need to continue providing adequate fire protection to the community.

This, Mr. Speaker, is typical of the efforts volunteer fire companies constantly make to upgrade their skill levels, their equipment, and anything else needed to provide the best possible protection. Volunteers are constantly attending advanced training sessions. Firefighters from every walk of life give generously of their time to help their neighbors. That's what volunteer firefighting is all about.

The results speak for themselves. In New York State alone, countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property are saved every year by the professionalism and prompt response of volunteer fire companies.

It will be my privilege to provide Staatsburg firefighters with an American flag flown over the Capitol building in their honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members of this body to join me today in congratulating the Staatsburg Fire District for the addition to its firehouse, and in saluting this dedicated group of Americans.

TRIBUTE TO HAM OPERATORS

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, amateur radio operators from all over the country will be participating in annual field day activities on June 26-27, and I would like to take this opportunity to salute all of the talented Americans who utilize their spare time in the pursuit of excellence in amateur radio.

Ham operators, as they are better known, have been active in the United States almost since Marconi discovered the wireless. The American Radio Relay League was founded in 1914 in Newington, CT. Today it boasts 160,000 members nationwide, with hundreds of local member organizations, including the Johnson City Amateur Radio Association, of Johnson City, TN, which I am privileged to represent.

Amateur radio provides enthusiasts with countless hours of education and enjoyment. But more importantly, these radio operators, who often possess a considerable degree of technical expertise, serve the public in various ways. Disasters, both natural and man-made, can disrupt normal communications and can create great confusion in and beyond the affected areas. Through wars, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and most recently the "Blizzard of '93," it was concerned ham radio operators who kept the world apprised of the conditions inside the danger zones. Their talents allowed disaster aid to be distributed effectively, and their diligence and tirelessness helped families who were separated by distance but united by concern.

Since radio signals cross the boundaries of countries and continents, ham radio operators possess a unique window on the world that many of us lack. For years, amateur radio has allowed many who lived under the Iron Curtain or in underdeveloped countries to communicate freely with their American counterparts. Radio allows those with disabilities to travel the world from their homes, and it brings its many users across America closer together.

Mr. Speaker, I commend America's amateur radio operators for their dedicated public service, and I extend my best wishes to all those participating in the American Radio Relay League's Field Day activities.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL BOHNEN

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we rely very heavily in our effort to provide the right quality of life for all Americans on our voluntary associations, and they of course depend heavily on the willingness of people who are often very busy in their own lives to volunteer their time for worthy causes. I think it is important for us to take note when a particular individual renders this kind of service in an extraordinary way, both by way of expressing

our gratitude, and even more important by providing examples for others. Too often we hear people tell us that they are too busy or face too many demands in their professional lives to be able to volunteer. It's therefore beneficial for people to know of individuals who face all of these pressures, and still find time to be exemplary contributors through voluntary activity.

One of the best examples of this is Michael Bohnen, who is about to step down as president of the Jewish Community Relations Council in Greater Boston. As the head of the corporate law department at a major Boston law firm, Mr. Bohnen is clearly a busy professional. At the same time, he has been an outstanding leader for the Jewish community of Greater Boston—and because of the breadth of the JCRC's activities for the Boston community as a whole. He is not only a tireless worker—he is a highly intelligent and very sensitive one, who has presided with extreme skill and integrity over a large organization in which volunteers and professionals alike have combined to produce very significant positive results. Without the kind of leadership he has shown, the results would have been far less productive.

Presiding over the JCRC is of course hardly the only activity that Michael Bohnen has engaged in. Previously he was the chair of the social planning and allocations committee of Combined Jewish Philanthropies, he has been president of the Solomon Schechter Day School, and was the chairman of Boston's Israel Independence Day celebration. He is moving on to other responsibilities in the communal life of Boston. The people of Greater Boston, and especially the Jewish community, will continue to benefit from Michael Bohnen's strong commitment to helping other people. His is an example which others would do well to emulate.

TRIBUTE TO KELLY WORK FORCE

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the wonderful men and women who comprise the work force at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX. I was born and raised in the shadows of Kelly and am proud to say that Kelly's work force, whose contributions are valuable to the Air Force and the entire military, form an integral part of the San Antonio community.

Kelly is home to the San Antonio Air Logistics Center, which is one of five major Air Force industrial centers in the United States. Today Kelly handles over 50 percent of the Air Force's engine inventory, all the aerospace fuels used by the Air Force and by NASA, and over 240,000 stock items. It also provides refueling facilities for the space shuttle's piggyback mother ship, and manages, supports, or maintains numerous Air Force aircraft, including the C-5 cargo jet.

According to Air Force studies, Kelly ranks high on many performance criteria including labor costs, productivity, and expansion capa-

bility. In the areas of quality and unique facilities and workloads, Kelly rates far better than average. These accomplishments distinguish Kelly Air Force Base as a truly remarkable industrial complex and reflect the dedication and spirit of the people of San Antonio who have contributed so much to its development. As evidenced during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, America is fortunate to have such a highly motivated and competent work force.

Kelly Air Force Base employs 4,850 military personnel and 16,342 civilians. Out of the total 25,812 workers, more than 9,000 are Hispanics. This constitutes the largest number of minority Federal employees at one location. In addition, approximately 50 percent of all Hispanics in the Air Force and 15 percent of all Hispanics in the Department of Defense work at Kelly. Kelly has served as an integral part of the local economy and an important source of stability and prosperity for Hispanics in San Antonio.

With ongoing reductions in our defense budget there is a resulting need to close defense facilities. Even though Kelly is on the Base Closure Commission review list, Kelly is much too important to close. On Saturday, June 5, 1993, Kelly Air Force Base supporters held a rally at the base to greet Base Closure Commissioner Peter Bowman. More than 20,000 people united at the Case for Kelly rally to show their loyalty to Kelly and demonstrate Kelly's importance to all of San Antonio. Thousands traveled to Corpus Christi on Sunday to attend the Commission's regional hearing. Kelly has been a part of San Antonio families for generations and last weekend's turnout demonstrated their dedication and pride. I am proud to represent in Congress those Kelly workers and their families who have supported and honored Kelly Air Force Base with their service.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WLNG

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate radio station WLNG of Sag Harbor, NY, for being selected as 1 of 10 national winners of the Crystal Radio Award for its outstanding commitment to community service. The Crystal Radio Award winners were recently announced at the National Association of Broadcasters convention, honoring the very best in the industry.

Since beginning operations 30 years ago, WLNG has displayed an outstanding commitment to public and community service. In 1992 WLNG dedicated a remarkable 30 percent of its airtime to benefiting the community. Last year the station performed 122 fundraising events, aired 21,900 public service announcements, carried 3 hours a day of public affairs information, and 12 minutes of news per hour during prime time broadcasts. During a severe December storm that was Long Island's worst in decades, WLNG's dedicated staff aided enormously with disaster relief efforts, some of it while standing ankle-deep in flood waters.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in congratulating WLNG on receiving the Crystal Radio Award. WLNG's dedication to serving the people of Long Island is an excellent example for other broadcasters to follow. I wish WLNG the best of luck on continuing their fine work.

THE 13TH DISTRICT PARALYMPICS
ATHLETES HONORED

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize three of my constituents, Erika Benjamin, Chris Pyrkosz, and Marguerite Maddox. The three athletes, who have cerebral palsy, will be competing with able-bodied athletes for the first time in a national competition in October. All three athletes represented the United States in the 1992 Paralympics in Barcelona, Spain.

Erika Benjamin, a resident of Westland, MI, won the gold medal for the 5000 meter bicycle race and set a new world record of 8 minutes and 38 seconds in Barcelona. Erika is a graduate of John Glenn High School and has participated in many track and field competitions. Erika has been competing in cycling events for 6 years and competing in track and field events for 10 years. She has competed in many international and national events.

Chris Pyrkosz, from Livonia, is presently a student at Schoolcraft Community College pursuing a degree in computer science. Chris, who has been competing for 13 years, placed sixth in the Barcelona Paralympics in the 1500 m cycling event. Chris has also competed in many international and national events. His personal motto is, "There is nothing I cannot achieve if I put my mind to it."

Marguerite Maddox, who is also hearing impaired, is the veteran of the team. She has been competing for 17 years and has participated in various track and field events. Marguerite has competed in many international events, including competitions in Denmark, Scotland, and South Korea. Her personal best is her capture of the bronze medal in the 1990 World Championships in Holland. Marguerite is a 1990 graduate of Franklin Adult Education with a degree as a physical therapy assistant. Marguerite believes that, "when you have dreams, go all out to achieve them, no matter how long it takes."

To participate in the paralympics, athletes must qualify for the U.S. Disabled Sports Team by placing in both regional and national cycling events. While it was each athlete's first time participating in the Paralympics, Erika and Marguerite did represent the United States during the 1990 international cycling events in Holland.

The athletes have been training for the past year with the Association for Retarded Citizens [ARC] Bicycle Program, which teaches cycling skills to individuals with disabilities. The individuals receive intense training that develops recreation, fitness, and transportation skills. The program reinforces the image that

individuals with disabilities are capable community cyclists rather than unable adults. Unfortunately, the ARC Bicycle Program is the only one of its kind. The program provides the athletes with a feeling of accomplishment and equality and I am hopeful that the program will continue to grow.

Erika Benjamin, Chris Pyrkosz, and Marguerite Maddox redefine how our society views individuals with disabilities and they demonstrate that they can compete against able-bodied individuals. The three cyclists are an inspiration and I commend them for their outstanding accomplishments.

I wish them the best of luck in the competition in October and in the 1996 Olympics.

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 Thursday, June 10, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 11

9:00 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the economies of the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

SD-628

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Coalition Defense and Reinforcing Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Defense's requirements for modernization of tactical combat aircraft.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs

Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the need for procedures on judicial records.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on

transnational issues including population, environment, health, narcotics and anti-terrorism.

SD-138

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 14

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Coalition Defense and Reinforcing Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the future years defense program, focusing on Army long-term modernization requirements and modernization programs.

SR-222

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the increasing use of contingent labor (part-time, temporary, contracted or leased workers) and the effect on the full-time workforce.

SD-430

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the proposed "Indian Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Act."

SR-485

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

Armed Services

Regional Defense and Contingency Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the future years defense program, focusing on Marine Corps programs.

SR-232A

2:00 p.m.

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on staffing.

H-5, Capitol

JUNE 16

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 919, to authorize funds to establish a Corporation for National Service, enhance opportunities for national service, and provide national service educational awards to persons participating in such service, and S. 636, to revise the Public Health Service Act to permit individuals to have freedom of access to certain medical clinics and facilities, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine performance in the Federal Government, focusing on bureaucracy, rising costs, and the use of private contractors.

SD-342

Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 293, to provide for a National Native American Veterans' Memorial, S. 654, to authorize additional funds for the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, and S. 521, to assist the development of tribal judicial systems; to be followed by continued hearings on the proposed "Indian Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Act."

SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-116

Joint Organization of Congress
To continue hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.

S-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 294, to formulate a program for the research, interpretation, and preservation of various aspects of colonial New Mexico history, S. 310, to revise title V of P.L. 96-550, designating the Chaco Cultural Archeological Protection Sites, S. 313, to revise the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984 to designate additional lands as wilderness and to establish the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area, S. 643 and H.R. 38, to establish the Jemez National Recreation Area in New Mexico, S. 836, to revise the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, S. 983, to study the El Camino Real Para Los Texas for potential addition to the National Trails System, S. 1049 and H.R. 698, to protect protect Lechuguilla Cave and other resources and values in & adjacent to Carlsbad National Park, and H.R. 843, to withdraw certain lands located in the Cornado National Forest from the mining & mineral leasing laws of the U.S.

SD-366

JUNE 17
9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine Environmental Protection Agency contract management problems.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 773, to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program to encourage voluntary environmental cleanup of facilities to foster their economic redevelopment.

SD-406

Joint Organization of Congress
To continue hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on the administration of House and Senate offices.

S-5, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on pending legislation.

SD-366

Joint Organization of Congress
To continue hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.

S-5, Capitol

Ethics Study Commission
To resume hearings on reforming the process the Senate uses to investigate and decide on alleged ethical misconduct by Senators.

SR-253

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

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on legislative and executive relations.

H-5, Capitol

JUNE 23
10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the Veterans Administration's health care programs.

SR-418

JUNE 24
9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. 716, to require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil.

SR-301

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

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on legislative and executive relations.

S-5, Capitol

JUNE 29
10:00 a.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.

H-5, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To continue hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on legislative and judicial relations.

H-5, Capitol

JULY 1
10:00 a.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.

S-5, Capitol

POSTPONEMENTS
JUNE 10
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 intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol