

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO THE NUTLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Nutley Fire Department as it celebrates its 100th anniversary. I am very proud to join the township of Nutley in honoring and thanking this organization for its decades of service.

The Nutley Fire Department was originally founded on March 5, 1894, when the town was known as Franklin Township. The original company was known as Yantacaw Hose Company and, in fact, the original hose cart is still in the department. A second company was formed on April 5, 1895, and the final volunteer company, West Nutley Hose No. 2, was formed on March 14, 1906.

Over the next few years, several volunteer firefighters became paid drivers assigned to their respective companies. In 1938, the paid company was formally established with members becoming civil service employees.

Today, the Nutley Fire Department is one of only two volunteer departments in New Jersey with a paid contingency. Under the leadership of Chief Larry Lampariello and Executive Officer Charlie Kucinski, Jr., the Nutley Fire Department provides the town's residents with first-class fire protection at a minimal cost.

For the past 100 years, the township of Nutley has benefited from the service of the Nutley Fire Department. For the valued efforts of these firefighters, I join with my colleagues in commending the assistance and protection that they have provided.

HONORING PHIL M. BOWSER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to a man whose contributions to the field of law enforcement have made him a legend in Oakland County, MI. When Capt. Phil M. Bowser retired from the Waterford Police Department on December 31, 1993, he left behind him a 30 year history of selfless dedication to the department and the citizens of Waterford Township. It was indeed fitting that on Thursday, January 20, 1994, I and other admirers, coworkers and friends gathered at the Three Hundred Bowl to thank Phil and wish him well as his life entered a new phase.

Phil Bowser is a lifelong resident of Waterford Township and a product of Waterford schools. Before being hired by the Waterford

Police Department in September 1964. Phil was employed by General Motors and was an assistant store manager for A&P Food Stores. Upon being hired by the police department, Phil dedicated himself to improving the quality of life of Waterford citizens and the quality of service of the Waterford Police.

With his highly developed sense of purpose, it should come as no surprise that Phil worked his way through the ranks to become one of the Waterford Police Department's two captains. As the commander of the Administrative Services Division, Phil became literally the right arm of the police chief, often serving temporarily in the top post when the chief's responsibilities required him to be elsewhere. As the chief's top administrative aide, Phil was responsible for the management of all nonuniformed personnel and a \$6.8 million budget.

Phil is a team player and has been described as the major stabilizing force in the police department. Phil could serve successfully in this role largely because of the strong values he developed prior to becoming a police officer. He is extremely loyal. Most importantly, Phil Bowser genuinely cares about the professional development and the human dignity of every person what works with him. Along with his wife Jane, Phil raised four daughters.

Captain Phil Bowser believes strongly in community involvement and has led by example. He is a member of the Waterford Democratic Club, the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Police Association, the Pontiac-Waterford Elks Lodge 810, and the Waterford Eagles Aerie 2887. Phil is also a veteran of the U.S. Air force.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to share with you the accomplishments of Capt. Phil M. Bowser. An outstanding resident of the Ninth Congressional District, Phil's life has been a source of inspiration for myself and many others who have had the privilege of knowing him. His career is an example of how fulfilling a life in public service can be. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and my fellow members of 103d Congress to join me in honoring a truly great American, Capt. Phil M. Bowser.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CONTEMPORARY CLUB

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the Contemporary Club of Redlands, CA. The Contemporary Club recently marked its historic 100th birthday with a gala birthday celebration, a day of reflection and reminiscence on a century of community leadership and goodwill.

The Contemporary Club was established on January 3, 1894 in Redlands. Two years later, the club joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs, International—today recognized as the world's largest nonpolitical, non-partisan organization of volunteer women.

The outstanding work of the Contemporary Club is well known. Since its establishment, the Contemporary Club's guiding vision has centered upon providing service to our community. Over the years, it has recognized the most urgent needs of our citizens and taken whatever steps necessary to ensure that these needs are met. While the accomplishments of the club are too numerous to mention, suffice it to say that a number of our community's most trusted and respected institutions—the Joslyn Senior Center, the Redlands Day Nursery, the Historical Society, the Meals on Wheels Program, the Smiley Library, and others—would not be as successful today if it were not for the uncompromising dedication and support of the Contemporary Club.

The club's commitment to providing scholarships to high school seniors, raising money for many worthy projects in the city of Redlands, and its support for numerous community based organizations is indicative of the quality of its membership. The Contemporary Club has made a positive contribution to almost every conceivable organization and touched the lives of people of all ages. All of us who make Redlands and the Inland Empire our home are grateful beyond words for its commitment and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the many friends of the Contemporary Club and its president Gretchen Lohnes in wishing the club many more years of success. In its many years of devoted service, the Contemporary Club has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize the club today.

TRIBUTE TO LAUREN VALERIE SILVERBERG

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Ms. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent accomplishments of one of my constituents, Lauren Valerie Silverberg.

Ms. Silverberg celebrated her Bat Mitzvah on Saturday, January 22, 1994. I believe that she is a fine example to all young women in America. It was not too long ago that the traditional expression for this occasion was "Today, my son, you are a man." I am proud that fine tradition now includes the words "Today, my daughter, you are a woman."

Lauren has been involved in politics and has expressed a concern for women's issues

● 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.

during much of her school years. Even as a young child, she campaigned vigorously during the gubernatorial campaign in Louisiana in 1987, and I can assure you that anyone who is willing to brave the heat of the South in the summer is a dedicated person. Her science project in her last year at Lafayette Elementary School was to set a test to detect whether there is any gender bias in how teachers selected pupils to answer questions. I am pleased to say that Lauren concluded that there was not.

Lauren has made a wonderful start toward a promising professional and personal career and I would ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Silverberg on this day of joy.

PLIGHT OF HAITIAN REFUGEES

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues two bills—H.R. 3663, the Haitian Refugee Fairness Act and H.R. 3364 which would allow the children of legal United States residents to adjust their status here in the United States—that I introduced at the close of the first session of the 103d Congress.

Time and time again we have heard that Haitians are fleeing economic oppression and not political persecution. While I agree that after years of dictatorship and corruption, Haiti's economy is a disaster, I disagree that the people of Haiti are not fleeing the violence they are being subjected to at the hands of the military and the violent political movement known as FRAPH, the Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti, a paramilitary anti-Aristide force; the acronym means "hit" or "strike" in Creole. Just last week, Douglas Farah of the Washington Post reported on FRAPH, a violent political movement that is growing in Haiti under the protection of the military. The Post article reports that FRAPH is modeled after the feared Tontons Macoutes, a private right-wing militia employed by "Papa Doc" Duvalier to help keep power—the same lawless individuals who are now exercising power as they did during the reign of Papa Doc and his dictatorship. "Scared residents said FRAPH members have robbed and beaten civilians numerous times but the army refused to intervene," the Post article reports. A member of the organization describes the relationship between FRAPH and the army as one of brothers.

Recently, it was reported that a paramilitary group attacked the residence of a 14-year-old girl. This young girl, the daughter of one of my constituents who is a legal United States resident had been forced to return to Haiti to get a visa. While the child escaped danger, the father does not know her whereabouts now because she had to go into hiding. No child should be exposed to this type of danger. This is just one example of a dozen of the reports that have come out of Haiti by reporters, human rights observers and my own constituents of the military, the police, and attaches

engaging in murder, torture, theft, extortion and rape.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 3364, legislation which would allow the children of legal U.S. residents to adjust their status here in the House States. The need for the bill is even greater now than when I introduced it in November.

Current law requires these children of legal U.S. residents, who are living with their families and going to school here in the United States, to leave the United States in order to adjust their status. Because of this law, more than 150 children have been stranded in Haiti while waiting to receive their immigrant visas. And during that time there have been continuous, numerous reports of the terror that the Haitian people must endure under the illegal government there.

These children, all of whom have I-130 petitions approved by INS, must appear before a consular officer for a final interview and issuance of a visa. Requiring the children of legal U.S. residents to return to this uncontrolled environment of terror and intimidation to adjust status is inhumane. It results in children being cruelly separated from their parents and forces them to live with strangers or, if they are lucky, with family or friends in an unsafe environment until their cases are resolved.

Second, I introduced H.R. 3663, the Haitian Refugee Fairness Act that would bring the treatment of Haitian refugees by the United States Government into conformity with international law and make the treatment that Haitian refugees receive from the United States Government consistent with the treatment given to refugees from other nations.

Haitians have been singled out by a United States policy that discriminates against them as no other persecuted people have been discriminated against in our history. Right now Haitians are being held hostage in their own country. If they leave Haiti, they are rescued at sea by the Coast Guard and returned without the benefit of a hearing to determine if they have a legitimate claim for asylum. With regard to the Haitians, we have turned our backs on desperate refugees. Our current refugee processing procedures in Haiti subject the applicants to needless danger and are really worthless in protecting Haitians from persecution.

While the ultimate solution to the problem of refugee flight from Haiti is to restore democracy there, I ask my colleagues to help correct the injustices of current law by cosponsoring H.R. 3364 and H.R. 3663. We must treat those fleeing persecution in Haiti with the same compassion that we treat refugees from other countries.

HONORING A.O.H. DIVISION 9

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor today to recognize the 50th anniversary of Division 9 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians from my home county of the Bronx, NY.

For five decades the members of Division 9 have worked to preserve, protect and promote

their cultural heritage while also contributing to the well-being of their neighbors and communities.

What began as a group of 15 men gathered at the Hi Hat Club in Highbridge has developed into an organization that touches the lives of people throughout the city of New York. Over the years, the members of Division 9 have been inspired by leaders such as Father Donald O'Callaghan, Timothy Driscoll, and Lily O'Halloran, who founded the ladies auxiliary in 1945.

Division 9 can boast of many accomplishments. It has sponsored several concerts and cultural events that have brought the spirit of Ireland to our shores. It has seen three of its members honored to serve as grand marshal of New York's Saint Patrick's Day Parade. And through the camaraderie fostered by the group, its members have worked together in countless community projects and acts of good will.

I have worked in the community with many members of Division 9, and have always found them to be dedicated individuals and good neighbors. I congratulate President Michael Fogarty and all the officers and members of Division 9 for reaching this historic milestone, I can personally attest that the Irish-American community is alive and well in Bronx County, and that it will continue to leave an indelible mark on the history of New York City.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHARLES GARDNER, KINGS PARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC. 1993 MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Charles Gardner on being named the Kings Park Chamber of Commerce 1993 Man of the Year.

Born in Kings Park, Charlie is a townie. First elected to the Kings Park Central School District Board of Education in 1989, Charlie is its current president. As a member of the Board of Education, he has been a leader in program development and spearheaded the establishment of the summer youth program at Sunken Meadow Park and the Kings Park High School Sports Hall of Fame, as well as the Kings Park High School alumni games.

Not only is he an organizer and leader, Charlie also devoted his time and energy as a member of the board of directors of St. Joseph's CYO since 1986. He has coached the girls' softball team for 8 years. He was a boys' baseball coach for the Kings Park Youth Leagues for 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Charles "Charlie" Gardner on being named the 1993 Man of the Year for his outstanding and selfless dedication and commitment to enriching the lives of the youth of the Kings Park community.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE IRWIN
NEBRON

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Superior Court Judge Irwin Nebron, a recent recipient of the California Judges Association Judge of the Year Award, the highest honor bestowed by the organization. Judge Nebron, who presides in Van Nuys Superior Court, has devoted much of his time in and outside the courtroom to helping young people who have had problems with the law redirect their lives. Many families in the San Fernando Valley owe a debt to Judge Nebron for his selfless work.

The range of Judge Hebron's activities on behalf of youth is quite extraordinary. He was a member of the 1990 task force investigating juvenile alcohol and drug abuse for the National Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse of the San Fernando Valley; a member of the statewide Juvenile Blue Ribbon Commission to reevaluate and recommend changes in the California Juvenile Court Law, 1982-83; and the founder of Juvenile Justice Connection Project, which provided a way for juvenile offenders to receive help for problems that might otherwise have gone undetected. To ensure the program's success, Judge Nebron personally recruited doctors, therapists, counselors, and others to donate their services.

Judge Nebron's chambers offer concrete evidence of his warm and caring personality. His desk is filled with jars of candy—licorice, tootsie rolls, and other chewables—for the children who come to his courtroom. However, it is not unusual for an attorney, judge, newspaper reporter or long-time friend to partake as well.

Tireless and energetic, Judge Nebron leads a full life beyond his professional duties. He is an ardent opera fan—his collection of compact discs runs into the thousands—a supporter of the arts and a man committed to Judaism. His Jewish community activities include service as a member of the ADL, Jewish Federation Council of Los Angeles and a guardian of the Jewish Home for the Aged.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Judge Irwin Nebron, a man who has dedicated himself to making this a better world.

CHIROPRACTIC COUNCIL FEEDS
THE HUNGRY AS PART OF HOPE
DAY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the New York Chiropractic Council deserves recognition not only for serving as the voice of a group of dedicated health care professionals, but also for its efforts to lessen hunger.

On February 14, the New York Chiropractic Council will sponsor its third annual HOPE

[Helping Other People Eat] Day. The council brought HOPE Day to New York in 1992, and in just its first 2 years raised over 80,000 pounds of food. The food was turned over to the northeast regional food bank, which delivers an average of 1 million pounds of food per month to 600 charitable organizations in 23 counties in New York State.

Over 180 participating doctors of chiropractic collected the nonperishable food from patients in exchange for adjustments and examinations.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of nothing more typically American than efforts like this. Perhaps its their day-to-day dealings with people in pain that make doctors of chiropractic sensitive to the sufferings of others. They have found yet another way to provide relief to those most in need.

That's why I would ask you, Mr. Speaker, to join me in saluting Dr. John M. Gentile, D.C., HOPE Day coordinator, and other members of the New York Chiropractic Council for their generous response to the problem of hunger.

WELFARE REFORM A MUST

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Norfolk Daily News on January 15, 1994. This editorial echoes the sentiments of this Member and many Americans across the country that welfare reform must be passed and signed into law this year. Our country cannot afford for Congress to further delay action on this important matter.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Jan. 15, 1994]

PRIORITY MATTER

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., is right: Reform of the welfare system should not have to be postponed because of the priority given by the White House to health-care legislation. Sen. Moynihan has expressed his concerns to Clinton administration officials who indicated a preoccupation with health care issues.

Both the White House and Congress are equipped to consider more than one issue at a time. Administration specialists in the welfare field need not be distracted by those working on health care reform. As long as the president and his several top advisers in both fields can finally reach agreement on what to propose, Congress can similarly divide the duties of writing these proposals into laws. A willingness to organize properly is all that is required.

The basics of the administration's welfare proposals are known. They include a requirement that two years become a practical limit for most beneficiaries, within which time there is to be more extensive job training. It is not difficult to write such legislation. It is only difficult to get it out of the staff and committee structure on Capitol Hill, and then to limit debate and agree to vote.

Welfare reform legislation is not a case of dealing with the unknown as is true of the proposed revisions of health care in America. Health care overhaul involves more exten-

sive consideration, hearings and debate because it is not a revision of a system which the Clintonites desire, but an entirely new way to deliver medical treatment to Americans, and to pay for it.

Health care system changes can be delayed without harm to the Republic. That is because ill people in America—rich and poor—are now being taken care of. The battle against disease is being fought valiantly and successfully at the present time—by the existing system. To be sure, there are many problems, but the system is not broken.

Meanwhile, without major changes in the welfare field, the numbers of beneficiaries continue to grow when the object of assistance from the federal government should be to see that the numbers dwindle down to a disabled and permanently handicapped few. The welfare system is broken. Fixing it deserves a higher priority, if a choice must finally be made.

TRIBUTE TO NATHAN DOAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding contributions of Mr. Nathan Doan. A truly exceptional person, Nate developed his well deserved reputation as someone committed to his family and neighbors through countless hours spent with the youth of our community. This unusual dedication is celebrated today among his many friends as Nate receives his life membership to the American Legion of Bay City, MI.

The honor which Nate receives is a most significant one, as our American Legion renders many practical, necessary services to our Michigan veterans, while providing an outlet for shared experiences and concerns for the entire community.

Fittingly, Nate's generosity, kindness, and warmth has manifested itself for the past 53 years in what many have called his true persona, Santa Claus. While demonstrating to would be Santa's the patience and affection that comes only from a generous heart, Nate continues to instill in adults that which has brought happiness, smiles, and laughter to countless children around the world.

Nate's dedication to our children and community is further evidenced by his efforts as youth director for the Christian Assembly Church of Bay City. Moreover, either serving as the church treasurer for 28 years, on the Midland Street Citizens District Council, or coordinating events for the Bay City March of Dimes, Nate put the same enthusiasm and concern he had for the children of Santa Claus into the friends, neighbors, and community of Nate Doan.

I know I speak for my friends in Bay City and the Fifth Congressional District when I thank Nate for his tireless efforts in our community. I urge all my colleagues to wish him, his lovely wife, Mary Ida, and his children, Nathan II and Jeffery our very best.

**STRONG STATEMENT AGAINST
DISCRIMINATION**

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the organizations with which I am in regular contact, and whose thoughtful counsel I value is the National Conference of Viet Nam Veteran Ministers, headed by the Reverend Philip G. Salois of Attleboro. During the recess, Father Salois sent me a copy of the resolutions adopted by that group in their meeting in Washington in November. One of those resolutions is an eloquent statement opposing the discrimination against gay men and lesbians in the military which has unfortunately been adopted as official Government policy. I believe that the Conference of Viet Nam Veteran Ministers has excellent standing to rebut the arguments in favor of discrimination that we have heard from many people. These are individuals who served as chaplains and who understand as well as anyone the stresses and strains of military service in war time. Their strong statement against discrimination based on sexual orientation is an important contribution to this debate. I salute them for their normal courage, and insert their statement here:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
VIET NAM VETERAN MINISTERS,
Attleboro, MA.

(Press release—for immediate release)

The National Conference of Viet Nam Veteran Ministers, an organization composed of clergy who served in Viet Nam, meeting in Washington, DC on November 8 through 12, 1993, issued the following statement concerning the issue of human sexuality and the military.

Our various religious traditions continue to struggle with issues of human sexuality, most recently with the question of how members of the gay and lesbian community are to participate within the traditions. A great variety of views exist and our witness remains confused and unclear. However, the dialogue continues, as it rightly should.

We are concerned and disturbed that the United States government would consider adopting the official position which is based upon the premise of silence. The "don't ask; don't tell" proposal is an affront to both the Constitution of the United States and to human dignity.

To impose on any segment of society a mandatory silence is an unconscionable act. From our experience of the silence imposed upon us as Viet Nam veterans by society and as Viet Nam veteran clergy by our religious traditions, we have learned the pain and cost of rejection.

We urge the leaders of the United States government in both the executive and legislative branches not to further retreat from dialogue but to, at the very least, encourage and allow an open exchange of views with the many patriotic members of the gay and lesbian community who have served and are currently serving in the armed forces.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**A TRIBUTE TO THE GOURLEY
FAMILY FOR POLICE SERVICE**

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Gourley family of Paterson, NJ, for 84 years of police service.

As documented by Rosalie Longo of the North Jersey Herald News, a member of the Gourley family has been a member of the Paterson Police Department for more than eight decades.

Harry B. Gourley started the family tradition when he joined the Paterson Police Department in 1910. He not only played an instrumental role in forming the first successful Police Benevolent Association in the State of New Jersey, but he also served as the president of local No. 1 for 11 years. Moreover, he served as the president of the New Jersey State PBA for 18 years before retiring in 1946.

Harry's son, Harry J. Gourley, followed his father by serving for 29 years in the Paterson Police Department. When he retired in 1965, he was superintendent of Police Telegraph.

This tradition did not end with Harry J. In 1968, Harry B. Gourley became a Paterson police officer. In fact, Harry served as a trustee of local No. 1 in Paterson, and is currently on the local's burial fund. When he retires at the end of the month, he will have served as a detective for 21 years. I am very proud to join the Passaic Valley Elks Lodge, the Paterson PBA, and his many friends and family in thanking him for his years of service.

For decades, Paterson has benefited from the police protection of these men, and I join with my colleagues in thanking the entire Gourley family.

**CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
THE RETIREMENT OF KENNETH
M. SIMMONS**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to an outstanding man from my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. Kenneth M. Simmons who is retiring from the Flint Housing Commission after 11 years of outstanding service as executive director.

Kenneth Simmons has served his community tirelessly in his leadership positions with both the UAW and the Flint Housing Commission. Elected as a UAW alternate committeeman in 1956, and then shop committeeman in 1967, he also served as the shop committee chairman of the subcouncil, and he was elected to many national conventions. For his distinguished efforts, Mr. Simmons received the Walter and May Reuther Award for 25 years of service as an elected union official. In addition to his service for the UAW, Mr. Simmons was also a member of the Flint Board of Education.

February 1, 1994

After his tenure with the UAW, Kenneth Simmons was appointed executive director of the Flint Housing Commission in March 1982, and continued to serve in that capacity until his retirement on December 31, 1993.

As executive director, Kenneth Simmons' professionalism and integrity were instrumental in strengthening the ability of the housing commission to secure public housing drug elimination grants, the comprehensive grant program and the comprehensive improvement assistance program and many others. With so many outstanding contributions to his community, Kenneth Simmons has received numerous resolutions and proclamations from the city of Flint and the State of Michigan for his continuing efforts in serving the quality of life for stricken families.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Kenneth M. Simmons. He is a man of moral character committed to improving the welfare and dignity of those in need. I wish him many years of joy in his retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD STOUT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Edward F. Stout. Ed recently retired after 30 distinguished years of service to the city of Fontana as a police officer and most recently as chief of police.

Ed, who has lived in Fontana for the past 50 years, received his associate of science degree in police science from Chaffey Community College and a bachelor of arts degree in criminal justice from California State College in San Bernardino.

Ed Stout joined the Fontana Police Department in November 1963 as a police officer, serving initially in the patrol division and as an investigator. Upon being promoted to sergeant, Ed served in patrol, training, personnel, internal affairs, and investigations. He later served as commander of the administration division as a lieutenant and was responsible for police records, dispatch, crime prevention, and personnel matters. Ed was promoted to serve as commander of the operations division as a captain responsible for patrol and investigation units before being appointed as chief of police for the city of Fontana in January 1989.

Over the years, Ed has been an active member of a number of civic and community-based organizations. He is a 20-year member and past president of the Exchange Club, and has been recognized as the recipient of the Exchange Club Book of Golden Deeds and the Exchange Club of the Year award. Ed is also a charter board member and past president of the Boys and Girls Club of Fontana, past manager of little league baseball and girls softball team, and the past chairman of Fontana Days. In addition, he is the past president of the Fontana Police Benefit Association and the San Bernardino County Police Chiefs and

Sheriffs Association, as well as the past chairman of the San Bernardino County Criminal Justice Administrators Association and the Southern California Police Legal Advisors Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Ed's wife Kathryn, their four children, and their many friends in wishing Ed the very best in his retirement. In his many years of devoted service, Ed Stout has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

HISTORIC DISCOVERY OF DNA

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues that February 1 marks the 50th anniversary of the discovery that genes are composed of DNA. This important discovery was made by Oswald Avery, Colin MacLeod, and Maclyn McCarty at the Rockefeller University, then known as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, located in my district.

The discovery that genes are made up of DNA was considered by many to be the most important scientific finding in biology during the 20th century. The late Lewis Thomas said, "This single discovery opened the way into the biological revolution which continues to transform our view of nature in the most intimate details, and continues as well to cast up, in its wake, one biotechnology after another for the comprehension and, it can be hoped, the reversal of human disease processes."

Dr. Avery and his two young colleagues were researching pneumonia, a dreaded disease in New York City during the early years of the 20th century and the leading killer worldwide. They were looking for the mysterious genetic transformation that turned one type of bacteria into another when they published their revolutionary finding in "The Journal of Experimental Medicine" on February 1, 1944.

The paper revealed the hidden hereditary nature of the thread-like DNA fibers present in all cells, and proved that it was DNA, not protein or any other substance, that was the carrier of hereditary information. The discovery has been likened in its revolutionary impact to the work of Mendel and Darwin, and it has laid the foundations for the more well publicized discovery of the double helical structure of DNA, by Drs. James Watson and Francis Crick.

Dr. Maclyn McCarty, the coauthor of the historic paper, and the only living member of the original team, continues his research work as professor emeritus at the Rockefeller University Hospital. Dr. McCarty remains a world-renowned leader in research on the transformation of pneumococcal types, the biology and immunochimistry of streptococci, and rheumatic fever.

Dr. Torsten Wiesel, the Rockefeller University president and Nobel Laureate, has noted that despite the revolutionary importance of

their work on DNA, Drs. Avery, MacLeod, and McCarty were never awarded a Nobel Prize. Therefore, in addition to commemorating their achievements, the Rockefeller University is also celebrating its enduring mission of diagnosing and curing sickness by uncovering the inner secrets of life.

Because of the tremendous contribution this discovery has made to the scientific community, I would like my colleagues to join me in celebrating this historic achievement that opened the gateway to the modern era of biology and medicine with the Rockefeller University.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH MCCARTNEY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Mr. Ralph McCartney.

Ralph McCartney was born on March 11, 1934, the last of eight children, to Leon and Lillian McCartney of Miami, FL. Mr. McCartney's early life was influenced by the richness of his family and the community environment in which he resided. That community was Overtown.

A major contributor to the deep sense of community to which he has so strongly been identified was derived from the community of Overtown. The beacon light of the community was Booker T. Washington Senior High School, subsequently victimized by desegregation. It was not only Ralph and the other McCartney siblings who were to attend this center of inspiration, but all the children of color who resided within the central portion of the city of Miami. It was from this Booker T. Washington experience that the spirit of community activism on behalf of the people of color, and the downtrodden was launched.

Mr. McCartney's career took him to New York City where he became involved in the political and civil rights campaigns of those wanting to better their communities, joining the efforts of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He returned to his native Miami in 1965, after realizing that his energies were needed in his home town—Miami. He later encouraged the director of the Dade County antipoverty program to keep the community centers open following the assassination of Dr. King, because he realized that residents would need assistance in processing their feelings.

While Mr. McCartney may be best known for his fiery oratory and/or his eloquence in reciting great works of literature, his most outstanding contributions, derived by working behind the scenes, have gone unheralded. Of the many contributions that he has made to Greater Miami, there are three McCartney activities that have had and will continue to have positive impacts on people for years to come. They are:

The Edison Park Elementary—I-95 Overpass: It was through Mr. McCartney's relentless effort that this overpass was constructed. Young children no longer have to face the death-defying temptation of taking a short-cut across I-95 to get to school.

U.S. Department of Defense Race Relations Institute: Mr. McCartney's involvement became legendary to the thousands of military personnel that came through the Miami Inner City Minority Experience conducted by Robert H. Simms & Associates, Inc. from 1973-76. Because of the success of this program, those personnel who came through the Miami Experience have a significant appreciation and understanding of their role in making America and the military a better place for all.

Rebuilding of the Booker T. Washington School: The tireless drive of Mr. McCartney with the superintendent of Dade County Public Schools, the late Dr. Johnny Jones, the school board, and the community led to the successful rebuilding of Booker T. Washington.

There is so much more that one can say about the contributions of Mr. Ralph McCartney. He worked with the Urban League of Greater Miami, Inc. and the Dade County Community Relations Board. His early involvement with the Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. of Dade County; his tenure as the director of Neighbor Center of the South Miami Center; and his work with the Rev. Leon Sullivan's Opportunity Industrialization Center of Dade County brought the unique qualities of Ralph McCartney to thousands.

When asked how he wants to be remembered, he replied, "That I was a McCartney."

HONORING CO-OP CITY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the 25th anniversary of the opening of Co-op City, a community which I have called home for more than two decades.

As one of the original residents of Co-op City, this anniversary has special meaning to me. I remember working as a youth at Freedomland Amusement Park, which once stood on the site where Co-op City was built, and watching as the complex grew out of the marshlands of the Northeast Bronx to become a beacon for families seeking a special place to live. Over the years, residents have come from places as close as local Bronx and Queens neighborhoods, and from as far away as Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Russia.

The word that best describes Co-op City is unique. The size of Co-op City and the diversity of its people set it apart from any other neighborhood in New York City. At a time when we hear so much about racial and religious intolerance, the people of Co-op City live and work together in harmony. The residents of Co-op City have always been politically active and involved in their community. They care about the place they live and are willing to fight for their rights.

In my travels around the United States and in other countries, I have frequently met people who live in Co-op City or have relatives and friends who reside in the community. The legend of Co-op City, the largest housing development in the world, is truly global.

I was proud to be the first elected official to open a district office in Co-op City, which

started as a State assembly office and now serves my constituents as a congressional district office. With the support of Co-op City residents, I have fought to keep public housing available and affordable to middle-class families.

Over the years, there have been many battles and problems to address, and many conflicts and rivalries, but Co-op City continues to survive and thrive. In just the past few years, innovative programs in public safety and the care of senior citizens have been implemented. A major shopping center at Bay Plaza has spearheaded an economic revival in the community, and new residents continue to arrive.

We have much to be proud of and much to look forward to in Co-op City. There are many people who come to mind when I think of those who have worked hard to maintain this community. I want to commend and thank them all on behalf of myself, my family, and the constituents I represent. It is hard to believe that so much time has passed so quickly, but we have finally reached the quarter century milestone. Happy 25th anniversary, Co-op City. It has been an honor to be part of the history of Co-op City, and I look forward to serving the community for many more years to come.

HONORING MSGR. THOMAS J.
HARTMAN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents of the Fifth Congressional District and the members of TELICARE in honoring Msgr. Thomas J. Hartman.

TELICARE, a broadcast facility owned and operated by the Diocese of Rockville Centre, is now celebrating its 25th year. This organization has served to bring quality programming into 65 parochial schools and more than half a million homes. The schools receive courses related to the curriculum requisites for every grade level from Kindergarten to junior high school. The participating schools in turn receive programs that are spiritual, ecumenical and value oriented for all types of people.

Monsignor Hartman is well known for his priestly dedication, most extraordinary talent, and a sensitive love of people. He is best described as enthusiastic, outgoing, community involved, and future oriented. Father Tom was immediately recognized as the right man for TELICARE. He is a warm outgoing person, a media natural. His article "If St. Paul Were Alive Today, He Would Go to the Media" stresses the value of a religious presence in the media through which families can grow closer and develop spiritual and moral fibre.

Father Tom has gained national prominence for his appearances on television on the show "The God Squad" with Rabbi Marc Gellman. In addition, he has his own show, "TELICARE Presents" as well as a radio show, "Journeys Through Rock." His many publications include "A Moment With Fr. Tom," and several that he

coauthored with Rabbi Marc Gellman, "Where Does God Live?" and "How Do You Spell God?"

He has been recognized by many professional organizations and has won an Emmy, a Christopher, a Folio, and three honorary doctorates.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when we look for heroes and leaders to provide direction to our lives, it is most fortunate that we have been blessed by the presence of Father Tom.

TRIBUTE TO RAY AND ALICIA
KIPUST

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Ray and Alicia Kipust, who are the recipients of the Distinguished Couple's Award presented by Shaarey Zedek Congregation, a large Orthodox synagogue in North Hollywood. The couple have been actively involved with Shaarey Zedek for more than a decade. In their own way they have made a rich contribution to the congregation.

Ray has held a variety of positions on the board and executive board of the shule for many years. At the same time, Alicia has remained active with the shule sisterhood. Together they have come to symbolize the high level of involvement in synagogue life exhibited by the members of Shaarey Zedek.

There is more to the story. Through their electrical design engineering firm, Kipust Engineering, the couple worked on the Shaarey Zedek expansion program. Indeed, the extensive experience they both have in the fields of construction and engineering have made Kipust Engineering a successful business.

Ray and Alicia met while working together at a prominent Los Angeles architectural firm. Both of them are transplants to southern California: Ray is a graduate of Yeshiva Toras Emes in Brooklyn, while Alicia came to the United States 30 years ago from Buenos Aires.

Shaarey Zedek is indeed lucky that the Kipusts eventually found their way to North Hollywood. They are deserving recipients of the Distinguished Couple's Award.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Ray and Alicia Kipust, a generous and caring couple who have done so much for Shaarey Zedek Congregation. Their selfless involvement in the spiritual life of the community is an example to us all.

TROOP 33 OF PLEASANT VALLEY,
NEW YORK CELEBRATES 60
YEARS OF SCOUTING EXCEL-
LENCE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as someone who has been associated with Scouting most

of my life, I take great pleasure in saying a few words today about Troop 33, Boy Scouts of America, in Pleasant Valley, NY.

Troop 33, which celebrates its 60th anniversary this Sunday, February 6, is one of the most accomplished troops in the Nation.

What is the secret to the success of Troop 33? Leadership. Specifically, there has been a continuity to troop operations because of the experience of the troop committee and the enthusiasm of assistant scoutmasters. Now under the able direction of Gary Aber, troop leaders total more than 200 years of Scouting experience. Many of them were former members of Troop 33.

This leadership certainly shows in the direction of the troop's ongoing paper recycling project, which saves Pleasant Valley an estimated \$30,000 per year in waste removal costs.

During the past year, scouts from Troop 33 have also participated in the National Jamboree, Adirondack canoeing, and hikes in Appalachia and Gettysburg. Troop 33 scouts have also been involved in fund raising for various Pleasant Valley charitable campaigns, as well as the Huck Finn and Pleasant Valley Days celebrations.

After undergoing that kind of apprenticeship, Troop 33 Scouts have gone on to excel in the worlds of business, the military, and academia. Troop 33 alumni have fought in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Desert Storm. Besides patriotism, a love of knowledge is also instilled in Troop 33 scouts. Recently, a former Troop 33 scout recorded the highest semester grade average ever achieved at Cornell University.

Such success later in life is the result of Troop 33's objectives of building citizenship, character, and moral skills. This, in turn, has led to instilling confidence and pride in the boys.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to single out one of the alumni of Troop 33. When the troop gets together at Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church Sunday to celebrate their anniversary, one of the guests of honor will be Donald Marshall, the only surviving charter member of Troop 33 still living in the area.

Finally, I ask all members of this House, many of whom are products of scouting themselves, to join me in saluting Mr. Marshall, Mr. Aber, and all of the Scouts and Scoutmasters who have made Troop 33 one of the best in America.

VETO THREAT ON HEALTH CARE
REFORM

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wants to call his colleagues' attention to a short but very cogent editorial in the Daily Nebraskan, the student newspaper of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln on the date of January 26, 1994. It properly suggests that health care reform in 1994 must not be delayed by an unbending presidential commitment for universal coverage under a Government-mandated health insurance system.

[From the Daily Nebraskan, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Jan. 26, 1994]

CHANGE FOCUS: ULTIMATUM COULD INJURE HEALTH CARE REFORM

President Clinton pressured Congress Tuesday to pass the health care reform bill he proposed. Speaking in his first State of the Union address, Clinton promised to veto any bill that did not guarantee what he had demanded: universal coverage for all Americans.

"If the legislation you send me does not guarantee every American private health insurance that can never be taken away, I will take this pen, veto that legislation, and we'll come right back here and start over again," he said.

Clinton's goal of universal coverage is admirable, but he should not issue an ultimatum that will hurt his own cause. If the Congress can devise a solution to the health care crisis in the United States that does not require universal coverage, the President should be willing to compromise.

The biggest health care problem in the United States is the estimated 30 million people who do not have health insurance. The first step in health care reform is providing insurance for them.

President Clinton should focus his plan on making sure that all Americans have access to insurance rather than demanding that everyone is covered under one plan mandated by the government. He should work with Congress to ensure the 30 million Americans without insurance can be treated instead of demanding his plan be passed.

If Clinton insists on demanding that only his program be passed, he risks getting no plan at all. He needs to work with the Congress in the months ahead to forge a health care plan that will both work and can be passed.

YOUR SERVICE HAS BEEN APPRECIATED, CHIEF TRIGGER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the long and dedicated public service of Francis "Buck" Trigger.

Buck's long public service career began in the military almost 50 years ago. After 3 years in the U.S. Army he returned to Mt. Morris Township in 1947.

In 1948 Francis became a Mt. Morris volunteer firefighter. He was quickly promoted to the position of captain the following year, and in 1964 he became the assistant chief. Buck has served his community and the Mt. Morris Fire Department as chief for the past 25 years.

Chief Trigger has assisted in the growth and development of a fire department that has only one truck and about twenty firefighters when he started, to the well-equipped and highly trained firefighting force that exists today. He has not only witnessed great technological improvements in firefighting but he has been a catalyst for bringing that technology to the Mt. Morris Fire Department.

His desire to improve methods of saving lives and property led him to be one of the

first firefighters to attend training classes sponsored by the State of Michigan. Through his encouragement and foresight, Mt. Morris Township became the first fire department in the State to use the Jaws of Life.

After 45 years of dedicated service to his community, Chief Trigger will surely be missed. However, he will now have more time to spend with his wife, Betty, his children and his three grandchildren as well as his great grandchild.

I know that I speak for all of my friends in Mt. Morris Township when I thank Chief Trigger for his tireless efforts to ensure our safety and protection. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I wish Buck and his family our fondest wishes and deepest gratitude.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN:
EDWARD G. GROSSMAN**

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, too little attention is given to the high quality of work that is produced by so many employees of the Congress for salaries that are well below what these individuals would receive if they were in the private sector. One of the most extraordinary bargains the public gets is Ed Grossman, the extremely talented counsel in the Office of Legislative Counsel. I was delighted to read a recent New York Times article describing the high quality work which Mr. Grossman does, and because it is important that the public understand the high quality of work that is done by so many public employees, I ask that this article be printed here.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 26, 1993]

IT SHOULD BE CALLED THE GROSSMAN HEALTH CARE BILL

(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON, November 25.—When Bill and Hillary Clinton said they had "no pride of authorship" in their legislative proposal to overhaul the nation's health care system, there was good reason: neither they nor anyone else in the White House wrote it.

Most of the bill's 240,000 words are those of Edward G. Grossman, an inconspicuous, self-effacing lawyer who translates bold visions and vague ideas from the fevered brains of politicians into the cool, precise, bloodless prose of statutes.

The 44-year old Mr. Grossman is known as a brilliant, meticulous and tireless technician who finds enormous pleasure in the mastery of legislative details. He knows as much as anyone one earth about Federal health care laws, and he has been described as not merely a magician but indeed a national treasure.

"It was like going to someone with preliminary renderings of a cathedral and having this incredible artisan turn it into Notre Dame," said Sara Rosenbaum, a health care lawyer chosen by Mrs. Clinton to supervise drafting of the Administration's bill.

Mr. Grossman is a senior lawyer in the House of Representatives' Office of the Legislative Counsel, which ordinarily drafts bills for members of Congress, not the White House. He took up the Administration's health care proposal at the behest of the

House majority leader, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

That unusual arrangement infuriated some conservative Republicans like Representative Robert K. Dornan of California, who complained that Mr. Grossman had been "seconded to the executive branch at our expense."

But Mr. Grossman is not an advocate for Mr. Clinton, or for anybody else. He has worked as a ghostwriter for lawmakers of every political stripe. He drafted not only the Clintons' bill but the other major health care proposals as well: the Republican alternative offered by Representative Robert H. Michel, the conservative Democratic version of "managed competition" sponsored by Representative Jim Cooper, and the "single payer" bills offered by Representative Jim McDermott and Senator Paul Wellstone.

When Congress wanted a law that would protect Medicare beneficiaries against catastrophic medical expenses, it was Mr. Grossman who drafted it, in 1988. And it was also Mr. Grossman who a year later, after an outcry from elderly people angry about the higher taxes and premiums needed to pay for the legislation, wrote the law repealing it.

ED WORKS LIKE A DOG

Although Mr. Grossman toils in a highly charged political atmosphere, where suspicion and distrust abound, a diligent search found no one with a bad word to say about him.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, the Republican whip, said: "Ed works like a dog. In my dealings with him, I have never seen any shred of partisanship. I've been in this world for 62 years, and I've been in the Senate for 14 years, and I'm awed by him. People would have more confidence in our system of government if they knew there were people like Ed Grossman working for us."

Mr. Cooper, a Tennessee Democrat, calls Mr. Grossman "the Mr. Goodwrench of legislation, a master mechanic who really knows how to make things work well."

"He's writing the biggest bill in 60 years," Mr. Cooper said. "He's writing the laws that other lawyers will read for the rest of their lives."

In contrast, Mr. Grossman is characteristically understated in describing his work on the bill. "Many elements of the Clinton bill are similar to pieces of previous legislation," he said. Still, he did acknowledge that "our work on this bill differed in the sheer magnitude of the project, the scope and complexity of the task and the large number of people involved."

TOILING IN OBSCURITY

Mr. Grossman works in a basement office on Capitol Hill, rarely attends Congressional hearings and is little known to the legions of lobbyists trying to influence health care legislation.

By all accounts, he has an astounding ability to figure out what his lawmaker clients want—not just what they say they want—and then devise elegant legislative solutions to achieve those objectives, with great attention to detail.

His latest assignment was particularly challenging because the White House's health policy team included many people unfamiliar with prior legislation. Ira C. Magaziner, the President's health policy coordinator, is not a lawyer and had no experience in Washington when he arrived here in January. Mr. Grossman took the Administration's inchoate ideas and converted them into a concrete legislative proposal.

Mr. Grossman has worked at the Office of the Legislative Counsel for 18 years, ever

since graduating from law school. The office was created in 1919, when Congress decided that it needed expertise in writing tax laws, and now has 35 lawyers, four of whom—Noah L. Wofsy, Susan Fleishman, Peter Goodloe and Lawrence A. Johnston—helped Mr. Grossman with the Clinton bill.

Ms. Rosenbaum, the health care lawyer who supervised the bill-drafting effort for the Clintons, describes Mr. Grossman and those four colleagues as people with "extraordinary legal skills, for which you would normally pay \$500 an hour at a private law firm." Mr. Grossman earns \$109,000 a year, substantially less than the salary of a partner at a leading firm.

The legislators who seek Mr. Grossman's help vary immensely. "Some people have thought through the problems, solutions and alternatives before they walk in the door," he said. "Others have less experience. I encourage them to think through all the legal and social consequences of what they do. Most legislation affects real, live people in the real world."

Mr. Grossman has a strong sense of architecture. He knows not only the content but also the structure of existing laws, and he knows how to construct legislation so that the pieces fit together. Mr. Clinton's Health Security Act has 12 titles, and many titles are divided into subtitles, parts, subparts, sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, clauses and subclauses, in that order.

The writing of legislation forces policymakers to answer difficult questions. Legislative draftsmen working on the Clinton bill spent the better part of a day just trying to get Administration officials to define a "family." Does it include foster children? Adopted children? Children of minors living in three-generation families? The answers to such questions—in general, "yes" to all three of these—are important because they help determine who would get Federal subsidies to buy health insurance and whether an employer must pay premiums not only for an employee but also for the employees' children.

Mr. Grossman, now married and the father of one child, was born in Manhattan and grew up in Roslyn, L.I. His father was a clothing manufacturer, his mother a lawyer for the Nassau County government. He earned a bachelor's degree in urban studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1971 and graduated from Yale Law School in 1975, two years after the Clintons, whom he did not know there.

At Yale, Mr. Grossman developed an interest in legislation and edited a general manual for the drafting of bills. After graduation, he went directly to the Office of the Legislative Counsel.

A lawyer on the staff of the House Judiciary Committee who has worked closely with him said: "He's on a different plain from the rest of us mortals. He has different circuitry in his brain. He's almost like a robot. He reads everything very, very fast, and he instantly understands everything he reads, including the confusion and the nuances."

Legislative compromises are often forged late at night, in chaotic conditions just before Congress adjourns for the year. Mr. Grossman seems to flourish in that environment.

Co-workers describe him writing law in the middle of the night, surrounded by pretzels, potato chips, cookies and soda cans, while exhausted colleagues drift into a daze.

"His stamina is phenomenal," said the House Judiciary lawyer. "He can go without sleeping. At 3 o'clock in the morning, he's

just rocking and rolling and wishes you wouldn't leave because he enjoys what he's doing so much."

HONORING DR. FLEMING BARBOUR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to read the following article that recently appeared in my hometown newspaper, the Flint Journal. The article chronicles the wonderful contributions of Dr. Fleming Barbour, a long-time resident of Flint and a dear friend of mine, who recently closed his ophthalmology practice after 53 years.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Fleming Barbour has been a positive influence in our community. He has been a leader in the medical community, and has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for the residents of the Flint area. This article does a superb job in describing Dr. Barbour's illustrious career, and I want to wish him the best in all of his future endeavors.

[From the Flint Journal, Dec. 25, 1993]

EYES HAD IT: OPHTHALMOLOGIST CLOSES UP SHOP AFTER 53 YEARS
(By Mike Stobbe)

The "Barbour Shop" is closing—after 53 years.

"Yes, I'm all done," said Dr. Fleming A. Barbour, 84-year-old ophthalmologist and pillar of the community, who closed his Flint practice this week.

"I'll do a little traveling, and some things downtown," said Barbour, as he prepared to vacate his longtime office on the fifth floor of the Mott Foundation Building.

He has no plans to leave Flint, though.

"Flint's been good to me," he said.

And Barbour has been good to Flint, serving as an officer and/or energetic fund-raiser for a long list of community organizations, including—to name a few—the YMCA, Genesee County Medical Society, Flint Academy of Surgery, the Flint Institute of Music and the Greater Flint Council of Churches.

Barbour is still chairman of the board of Mott Children's Health Center, the post he said he is most proud of, and still involved in fund-raising activities.

He will stay active in community work, he said, and next month will again make his annual pilgrimage to the Honduras, where he goes as a representative of the Christian Medical Society to provide eye care to people who might otherwise go without it.

But as for his day job, well, that's over, Barbour said.

It has been a rich medical career. Barbour has seen close to 20,000 patients through the years, and done close to 1,000 surgeries.

Eye medicine has changed a great deal in Barbour's 53 years.

"It's become highly specialized," he said.

"When I was in training you learned to do everything. But now the work is more defined, and the people are more specialized in the work.

"And the quality of work is definitely improving. If all you're doing is retinal attachments, you're going to be much better than someone who only does one or two a month."

There also are technical advances. Operations are routinely done with a microscope that makes the surgery area easier to see.

Another advance is the use of sutures to sew up the eye after cataract surgery, he said.

"I started in 1937, and we didn't do any sutures. We just opened the eye up, took out the cataract, restored the eyes back and hoped it healed.

"We put patches on both eyes (and) put the patient in bed for 10 days," placing a sandbag next to the head to keep the patient from moving, Barbour said.

These days, cataract surgery is an outpatient procedure, with surgeons going in and replacing the deteriorated lens in the eye with a plastic implant, and the corneal incision is fixed with fine nylon thread half the diameter of a human hair.

"It's amazing," said Barbour, who stopped doing surgery at age 75.

Beyond the tools and techniques, Barbour also recalled the many patients he enjoyed working with.

"I worked on a man who was 98 years old. He wondered whether to have it (cataract surgery done). He said, 'I may not be around much (longer).' He did have it, and he lived to be 104. He was always very grateful he had it done," Barbour said.

A 95-year-old woman requested a prescription change for her glasses. Barbour said, and the following exchange took place.

"I said, 'I really can't help. Your eyes are just getting older.'

"She said she wanted her glasses changed because she wanted to see the songbook in church better.

"I said, * * * 'At your age, you should know all those songs.'

"She said, 'Young man, don't get smart.'"

But perhaps the story Barbour is most fond of involves his long-time affiliation with the University of Michigan Medical School, where Barbour did his medical training and chose his specialty.

In the early 1960s, there was a shortage of eye doctors in Flint—Barbour said at one point appointments were being made with him a year in advance—and Barbour agreed to have a medical school senior join him in his office on Saturdays for experience and some pay.

"Then it got to be a habit, and over the years we had about 25 of them," Barbour said. "And I heard the joke up there was that 'We're going to go work in the Barbour Shop.'"

TRIBUTE TO JAMES ASHMORE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. James Ashmore. Mr. Ashmore is a fifth grade teacher who has been continuously active in the Boy Scouts of America since 1948. He was honored at a dinner last evening in recognition of his commitment to Scouting.

James Ashmore has been involved with Scouting for 46 of the Scouts' 84 years. Brought here from England, Scouting has taught millions of young Americans to do their "best for God and country," to "help other people at all times," and to remain "morally straight." As a young Scout, James internalized these values and has passed them on to many Scouts in the Clinton Valley Council of

the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Ashmore currently serves as an Ojibwa district member at large and a merit badge counselor.

Taking an active role in our community is a responsibility we all share but few fulfill. James Ashmore has devoted himself to this task as an educator and Scout leader for many years. His dedication and professionalism are an inspiration, and I ask my colleagues to join me in a salute to Mr. James Ashmore for his efforts as a teacher and Scoutmaster.

DEMOCRACY IN CRISIS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I recently wrote an article for the Los Angeles Times concerning the serious crisis of our country's democracy. I would like to submit this article for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Jan. 16, 1994]

WHITHER AMERICAN DEMOCRACY?

(By Bernard Sanders)

As the only Independent in Congress, I have the responsibility to raise issues that my Democratic and Republican colleagues choose not to deal with. Let me briefly touch upon three issues of enormous consequence that, while ignored in Congress, must be addressed by the American people.

The United States is, increasingly, an oligarchy. The richest 1% of our population now owns 37% of the wealth, more than the bottom 90% of the people. The chief executive officers of the Forbes 500 corporations earn 157 times more than their average worker. The gap between the rich and the poor is wider than at any time since the 1920s. From 1983 to 1989, 55% of the increase in family wealth accrued to the richest half of 1% of families, while the lower-middle and lower classes lost more than \$250 billion of wealth.

Oligarchy refers not just to the unfair distribution of wealth, but to the fact that the decisions that shape our consciousness and affect our lives are made by a very small and powerful group of people.

The mass media (television, radio, newspapers, magazines, publishers, movie and video companies), for example, are largely controlled by a few multinational corporations that determine the news and programming we see, hear and read—and, ultimately, what we believe. While violence, scandal, horror, sports and Rush Limbaugh are given much attention, we are provided with virtually no in-depth analysis of the problems facing working people or their possible solutions.

Economic decisions that wreck the lives of millions of American families are made by a handful of CEOs. While these corporate leaders bemoan the breakdown of "morality" and "law and order," they close down profitable companies, cut wages and benefits, deny retired workers their pensions and transport our jobs to Third World countries. American workers, who have often given decades of their lives to these companies, have absolutely no say as to what happens to them on the job. They are powerless and expendable, which is what oligarchy is all about.

The United States is becoming a Third World economy. The standard of living of the

average American worker continues to decline. The real wages of American production workers have dropped by 20% during the past 20 years, as millions of decent-paying jobs have disappeared. The new jobs that are being created are largely temporary, part-time, low-wage and with few benefits.

Twenty years ago, the United States led the world in terms of the wages and benefits our workers received. Today, we are in 12th place. Our wages, health care, vacation time, parental leave and educational opportunity lag behind much of the industrialized world. Much of our economic and social life is more and more resembling that of the desperate Third World.

Twenty-two percent of our children live in poverty. Five million kids go hungry. About 2 million Americans now lack permanent shelter or sleep out on the streets—many of them mentally ill. One in every 10 American families now put food on the table only with the aid of food stamps. Tens of millions more survive, on bare subsistence, from paycheck to paycheck.

In more and more abandoned neighborhoods in America, a lack of jobs, income, education and hope has created an extraordinary climate of savagery and violence surpassing that of many communities in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The suffering and desperation in the Third World that we have distantly observed is now coming home, as we become a Third World economy.

The United States is fast becoming a non-democratic country. We have the lowest voter turnout of any major industrialized country—55% in the 1992 presidential election. It is expected that the 1994 off-year election turnout will be about 36%. In local elections, the turnout is often far lower.

The simple fact is that the majority of Americans, and the vast majority of poor and working people, no longer believe that their government is relevant to their lives. They understand very clearly that real power rests with a wealthy elite and that voting for Tweedle-dee or Tweedle-dum is not going to change that reality or improve their lives.

If democracy is going to survive in this country, tens of millions of poor and working people are going to have to see the connection between their economic condition and the political process. They must vote not for the lesser of two evils, but for jobs, income, health care and the dignity to which they, as human beings, are entitled. Only when that occurs will American democracy become revitalized.

GUN CONTROL

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I submit a copy of a letter and several articles submitted by my constituent Charles Sedlacek regarding gun control legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICE

Reno, NV, December 23, 1993.

To: Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: I write this letter as a gun owner and a working law enforcement officer. Along with this letter I have enclosed several examples of articles and print-

ed matter that will help to clarify and define my points as a gun owner and law enforcement officer.

As Members return from recess and attempt to refine the crime bill once again gun control is a primary focus. From my experiences and those of my father, a Chicago policeman for over 25 years, I can tell you it is not working and cannot work until more serious flaws in policies of parole and sentencing are worked out. The prisons across the country are overflowing and violent repeat offender are being let out at alarming rates. Once out, they continue to commit crimes and are again run through the system, overloading the courts, wasting taxpayer money and inflicting pain and mayhem on those who they prey on. It is useless to try and pass more useless gun and ammunition taxes and prohibitions until the problems of sentencing and parole are straightened out.

The second focus of this letter concerns gun laws themselves. On December 23 of this year the USA Today ran a story on the Brady bill and its effect on gun sales. They pointed out that since the bill has been passed gun purchases by lawful citizens have skyrocketed. This is because people themselves know this law will do nothing to protect them. Sponsors of the bill themselves acknowledged this and still the law was passed. . . Why???

It is, gentlemen and ladies, because criminals will not pay for something they can make and get for free. Military and high-quality armor-piercing ammunition are available to the felon easily from underground and illegal sources. In Tennessee a felon loaded his shotgun shells with dimes to produce a deadlier impact on close range. Many times those who are short on money but with lots of time make their own weapons, more deadlier and concealable than those purchased by honest citizens. I have seen cigarette lighters converted to .22 caliber guns, and something as simple and as common as a length of pipe converted into a .12 gauge shotgun. As a young boy my policeman father took me to police ranges and allowed me to look at piles of confiscated weapons taken during raids and arrests. Guns converted from children's toys were on display, reworked to fire bullets instead of caps. Sadly, I also viewed weapons taken from officers who were brutally murdered with their own revolvers, used then again by career offenders to continue their pursuit of crime.

The third and final part of this letter concerns those guns in the hands of honest citizens and the consequences upon those people when laws that are passed are not carefully thought out. Recently the response time of our local police was rated at between 18-24 minutes. Try as they might, the determining factor of police response is budgets. If there are not sufficient funds officers cannot be hired. The response time increases and citizens are left to, unfortunately, fend for themselves until help arrives. Does it really matter what he chooses, be it a revolver, semi-auto with a "pisol-grip", or a rifle with a piece of metal on the end to fit a bayonet? Like it or not, millions of these so called assault weapons are in the hands of citizens across the country. The law in California passed years ago, banning certain types and calling for the registration of others, did not work. It was, in the words of the California attorney General, "A miserable failure", and "unworkable". Out of a total of over 350,000 estimated weapons in that state, roughly 7500-8000 have been registered, leaving a new class of criminal in that state numbering over 270,000.

The focus needs to be directed at keeping those who wish to engage in armachy, murder, and mayhem behind bars, for life if necessary. If that is not done there will always be a demand for guns, no matter what type. If further restrictions on guns are proposed and reform of parole and sentencing is not addressed people will further look to guns and other means of protection as necessary, not feeling it necessary to ask permission from the police and courts to protect them. Thank you.

OFFICER C.J. SEDLACEK.

THE ARMED CITIZEN

Connie Crowe was roused to action one evening when she heard sounds of a struggle and screams coming from her upstairs neighbor's Franklin, Tennessee, apartment. Crowe grabbed a revolver given to her by her father and went into the hall where she confronted an intruder. When he came rushing down the steps, Crowe ordered him to stop, and, when he didn't, shot and wounded him. "I thought he's not getting out of here if my neighbor's up there dead," Crowe said. Police said Crowe would not be charged. The wounded man faced an attempted rape charge, police said. (The Tennessean, Nashville, TN, 10/6/93)

Stalked and assaulted by a former boyfriend, Terry Jackson of Albany, Georgia, feared for her life even though she had sworn out arrest warrants for the man. Deciding she needed more protection than the police could give her, the mother of five purchased a pistol at a pawnshop. Less than 12 hours later, Jackson shot and killed the man as he tried to break into her home. Police arrested and charged her with murder, but the district attorney ordered her release, saying "It does seem to be a clear-cut case of self-defense. If there had been any question in the facts I was given, I would not have acted so quickly." (The Herald, Albany, GA, 10/6/93)

Picking the same house to burglarize twice in an hour proved fatal for a thief in Kansas City, Missouri. Alerted to the first attempt, the owner of the home, a Kansas City woman, was at the house when the man tried again. Hearing a noise, the woman investigated, found the man, and fired several shots from her pistol, mortally wounding the intruder, who turned out to be the woman's cousin, a convicted burglar. (The Star, Kansas City, MO, 8/24/93)

It was something of a comical situation. The 300-lb. "customer" was holding a 2" knife, while the Colorado Springs liquor-store clerk was holding a gun. It all started when the man asked for a bottle of wine, then pulled a knife instead of cash, prompting the clerk to grab one of the handguns kept in the store. After a brief standoff during which he put the knife away and tried to make friends, the hefty would-be crook fled empty-handed. (The Gazette Telegraph, Colorado Springs, CO, 8/28/93)

"I'm just tired of people getting away with crime," was Jeffrey Rosenberg's assessment of why he kept a vigil over his new Ford Mustang. Getting two pistols, Rosenberg, of Quincy, Massachusetts, kept a six-hour watch over the car. When he confronted two men checking out the car, one took a swipe at him with a screwdriver, and Rosenberg drew his handgun and held them at gunpoint for police. (The Sun, Lowell, MA, 7/25/93)

"I knew I only had one thing to do, and that was to go for my gun," said Menlo Park, California grocery-store-owner John Pacheco, who was forced to shoot and kill an armed robber in his store. The crook entered, pulled a pistol and demanded money, prompting Pacheco to grab a .45 from under the counter and fire. The dead man had a

long criminal history and was on parole for a firearms offense. (The Chronicle, San Francisco, CA, 7/23/93)

Emile Shermer, 82, was in his Fairhope, Alabama, home when a teenager broke in and tried to rob him at knifepoint. Instead of complying with the delinquent's demands for cash, Shermer pulled a pistol and shot him in the arm, then held him for police. (The Press Register, Baldwin, AL, 8/9/93)

A Lexington, Kentucky, man had the competition seriously outgunned and didn't hesitate to prove it. Finding a man trying to break into his car in a parking lot, he ordered the burglar to stop. Instead of complying, the would-be thief pointed a small pistol at the car owner, who pulled his .45 and shot the gunman in the stomach. (The Herald-Leader, Lexington, KY, 8/10/93)

Carl Spence jumped to action upon finding a strange pickup truck in his driveway and two strangers walking around his Jackson, Mississippi, area home. Spence blocked the truck with his car, ran into the house and called 911. He then grabbed his shotgun and went back outside, where the pair was trying to escape. They stopped and waited for police when they saw Spence's shotgun. (The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, MS, 9/11/93)

Win Coburn of Bloomfield, Missouri, returned home to find three men—wanted by a police dragnet—ransacking his residence. Two of the fugitives fled, but Coburn held the third at gunpoint until police collected him. His accomplices were also soon captured. "We believe these arrests may have cleared up to 10 burglaries in surrounding counties," said Stoddard County Sheriff Steve Fish. (The Daily Statesman, Dexter, MO, 8/3/93)

A 14-year-old San Francisco boy proved more than a match for a gunman who, along with a man armed with a knife, forced his way into the family home. The criminal ran upstairs to confront and demand money from the boy's parents. Pulling his own gun, the father was shot in the chest and dropped the pistol as he struggled with his assailant. The boy ran upstairs, grabbed the family gun and killed his father's attacker. The other man fled. (The Chronicle, San Francisco, CA, 9/9/93)

HOLIDAY RUSH ON FIREARMS—LEGISLATION SPURS SALES

(By Mitchell Landsberg)

Peggy Derheim of Robbinsdale, Minn., has been dreaming of a special Christmas, one that would fill her stocking with a Feather Industries AT-22 semiautomatic rifle, accessorized by a 20-round magazine and ventilated barrel shroud.

Santa has been good to her. Derheim, 28, trooped off with her parents to Bill's Gun Shop & Range this week to get her present early.

They were among legions of Americans buying guns this Christmas straining the capacity of firearms makers and sending the prices of some weapons sky-high.

Industry insiders attribute the rise, beyond the usual search for the perfect holiday gift, to a fear of crime and a dread of gun control. "It's been probably the best year the firearms industry has experienced in the last 20 years," says Michael Saporito of RSR Wholesale Guns Inc., one of the nation's largest firearms distributors.

Bob Lesmelster, manager of the National Association of Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers, estimates holiday gun sales will be up more than 100% over last year.

More than a thousand customers a day have been flocking into Turner's Outdoorsman in Signal Hill, Calif., a gritty industry town surrounded by the city of Long Beach.

"I shop here all the time," says Tom Black, a gun collector. "Tonight, I'm looking for some last-minute things."

Handguns have been selling briskly at Turner's this December. Not among the listed specials: the Ruger 9mm semiautomatic pistol like the one Turner's sold last spring to Colin Ferguson, who is accused of killing six people on a Long Island Rail Road commuter train in New York this month.

Just as that tragedy aroused gun-control advocates anew, passage of the 7 day waiting period and background check for gun purchasers—and partial passage of an omnibus crime bill—have given a big boost to the firearms industry.

"When they passed the crime bill, business went up 10 times," says Ed Nicely, owner of Ed's Gun Shop in Southern Pines, N.C.

Although separate versions of the crime bill have passed both houses of Congress, a final bill awaits consideration next month. It is expected to include a ban on some military-style assault weapons.

"I've seen firearms that 90 days ago would have sold for \$300 now selling for \$1,200," Saporito says.

Alan Marcotte of Concord, N.H., went shopping for a gun as soon as Clinton signed the Brady bill. "I wouldn't be here today if the bill had not passed," Marcotte says as he picked out a handgun at Riley's Sport Shop.

But gun control isn't the only motivating issue. Fear of crime has surged.

"Your ordinary citizen is starting to feel that police aren't able to protect them," says Ed Fong, a customer at the San Francisco Gun Exchange downtown.

In Robbinsdale, a suburb of Minneapolis, business at Bill's Gun Shop has been up a modest 10% this Christmas, about 50% for the entire year, says owner Bill Penney.

Among the buyers this week were the Derheims. Peggy Derheim, who says she already owns an M-16 lookalike, wanted something she could use for target practice and personal protection. She chose the AT-22 carbine.

The shop, more than 18,000 square feet over three levels, includes a shooting range and classrooms for training. It'll grow by 7,000 square feet in February.

"As crime grows," says Penney, "so does the place."

CRIME IN THIS COUNTRY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, last night the President spoke to the Nation about the serious problems of crime in the United States. I rise today to further emphasize this issue. As you know, the problem of crime in this country has grown in the last few decades. Criminals on the streets are more visible these days, present in greater numbers and heavily armed. As a result, the police and court systems frequently find themselves unable to adequately handle this growing problem due to limited manpower and overcrowding of the Nation's correction facilities. Nowhere is the problem of crime more evident than in the Nation's cities. Therefore, as the House and Senate meet in these next few weeks to discuss the future of crime prevention, I thought it would be helpful to include excerpts from a

speech given by Lynn Abraham, the District Attorney of Philadelphia:

In 1992, there were 23,760 murders—that's 65 a day. Twenty-five percent, or 5,356 deaths, were people under 19 years of age. Fifty percent were between 15 and 35 years old. Fifty percent of the dead were black and seventy-eight percent were men. One-third of the women killed were killed by their boyfriends or husbands—Forty percent of the women who died on the job were murdered. In five states, Homicide is the leading cause of death while at work. We also managed to kill an average of six police officers every month. Eighty-five percent of these victims knew or were acquainted with their assailants.

Fifty-five percent of those arrested for murder were under twenty-five and one-third of all violent crime, nationwide, is committed by adolescents, that is, people who are under twenty-one and that percentage is rapidly rising as kids, sometimes as young as twelve or thirteen years of age, engage in homicides before they can even shave. One hundred thirty-five thousand kids carry guns with them to school and countless others stay home out of fear of what may happen going to, in, and coming home from their schools. Homicide is the second leading cause of death of people between fifteen and thirty-four in this country and it is the leading cause of death for black males in the same age group.

The carnage would not be possible without the easy availability of guns. Between seventy and eighty percent of all murders are committed by gunfire. These statistics don't even take into account the sixty-five thousand other people who are shot each year but survive due to the extraordinary talents of trauma surgeons in the big cities.

The Brady Bill just won't do and it promises far more than it can deliver even though it's an important first step. The Brady Bill contains no penalties for states who don't abide by the five-day waiting period and the background check, and Washington has not allocated one dime to implement it. While the Brady Bill was being debated, hundreds of thousands of Americans bought more guns—just in case.

We must take bolder steps in stopping the manufacture, sale and importation of guns and ammunition. With over two hundred million guns already in circulation, this should cause little inconvenience to anyone. . . .

[Also], whole categories of criminal conduct have been decriminalized by the simple expedient of having Federal Court impose mandated prison caps on prison admissions. Thousands and thousands of prisoners have been allowed out of our prisons to return to the streets to once again prey upon a fearful community in which law-abiding citizens are held hostage and locked in their homes. Citizens who have banded together in town watches, and victim groups and church groups whose neighborhoods have been laid waste by these marauding criminals feel anger, frustration, betrayal and defeat that their efforts at securing a safe environment for themselves and their children have been turned aside by courts. Because of this disastrous prison cap, recidivism is assured and there are fifty thousand cases, in Philadelphia alone, where victims will never have their day in court [and] have justice done for them because the criminals fail to appear in court.

What makes it worse is that virtually no one is looking for these defendants and, by the time someone finds them, they'll be released again because of the cap or because

the witnesses and victims will have given up coming to court. The court system has, in effect, granted amnesty to untold numbers of thieves, burglars, robbers, muggers and drug dealers all because the jail is overcrowded.

Why do we wonder, when we try to report a theft or a burglary, that the officer who takes our phone call tells us to call our insurance company or that the cops drive by open-air drug markets or prostitutes and don't even try to stop the illicit activity—it's because they know that they'll still be doing the paperwork long after the criminal they've locked up is released with no bail, and won't show up for court because of prison overcrowding. Our quality of life, our safety and, sometimes, our lives may all be expendable because a judge believes the prisoner is uncomfortable.

I am a humane person. I don't believe in cruel and inhuman prisons but this can't go on.

Perhaps Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York said it best when he said that we have tolerated deviant behavior beyond the levels that communities can afford to recognize and that we've been defining deviancy downward, accepting conduct that was previously stigmatized and we've raised to "normal" behavior which, by any prior standard, would have been abnormal.

What Senator Moynihan is really saying is that we've hoisted the white flag and just given up.

When people have lamented to me over the past years that our court system did not seem to be working for them, they were closer to the truth than they realized.

We must make mental health commitment easier to obtain and treatment readily available, even if, in some cases, it has to be done involuntarily. There is no point to offering treatment only after a sick person has committed a crime and has been sent to prison.

Within the next several weeks, I'll be seeking to introduce into the legislature new laws to stop what one writer called the judicial recycling of thugs.

Mandatory sentencing have been enacted in response to judges who just won't put people in prison when they deserve it. I'll be proposing that a defendant who is convicted of a crime while on probation will not be able to serve the old sentence and his new sentence concurrently so that judges will be required to make defendants serve these sentences one after the other, instead of at the same time as is now the usual practice. There is simply no excuse for allowing repeat criminals to get two crimes for the price of one at our expense.

I will be supporting a version of H.B. 2313, which is commonly called a three times and you're out statute, which will mandate as much as life imprisonment for these felons who have been convicted three times for any one or combination of certain enumerated violent crimes. . . .

Eighty percent of our incoming adult prisoners are addicted to drugs and there is no treatment protocol or program available in or adjacent to our prisons. Contact visitors, and corrupt employees, or others, smuggle drugs into the prisons virtually at will. If we are serious about combating the disastrous effect of drugs, which is directly related to our shocking crime rate, we must have as part of our court and corrections system a comprehensive drug screening and treatment program.

We have already begun the planning of this initiative with Judge Legrome Davis and we have pledged to work with all parties in the court system to make realistic drug treat-

ment programs part of our correction programs. These programs are not an alternative to incarceration where incarceration is the correct sentence, but will be an integral part of incarceration, a parole or probation plan, and so forth.

Lastly, we will continue our efforts with even greater fervor in the area of community-based crime prevention efforts such as our Public Nuisance Task Force, headed by David Castro, and Urban Genesis, the 501c(3) corporation which is the first non-profit corp. of its kind in the nation.

After all, even a long sentence handed out to someone who has beaten you over the head won't make your head stop hurting and, truth to tell, it may not even prevent the same criminal from coming out and doing it to someone else, but a prosecutor's office, which works with the many community groups and church groups, to prevent your head from ever being hit—in the first place—now, that's doing something about crime which is really important.

Haven't we Americans proved to ourselves that, if we put our minds and hearts into something, we can make change happen.

THE WORKFORCE EDUCATION ACT OF 1994

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Workforce Education Act of 1994. The approval last month of the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs is just the latest reminder that the world has already entered a new economic age. The globalization of markets, communications, and resources combined with accelerating technological developments will continue to be the driving forces behind many of the changes in the world today.

It is hard to imagine, for example, the political liberalization that has taken place throughout the world independent of these economic trends. Globalization is a catch-all to describe the growing need for economies, if they are to compete, to treat the world as their stage. The technological advances and reorganizations of production processes that are critical to being a leader in this new world economic arena require a highly educated and well-trained work force. The leading factor in productivity growth is worker education. Unfortunately when it comes to providing education to all levels of its work force the United States does not have a coherent policy.

Several studies have concluded the United States may have the worst school to work transition system of any advanced industrial society. What system that does exist is oriented toward the college bound, even though half of all U.S. students do not go on to a university. This group, sometimes termed the "Forgotten Half", can look forward to real wages that have been declining since the mid-1970's. Few of these students have access to the training that will enable them to hold high skilled jobs. In Germany, by contrast, 70 percent of all students enter into that nation's well regarded apprenticeship program which combines

academic training with solid work experience and certification. Several States and the U.S. Congress have recognized this problem and taken steps to establish State and local job apprenticeship programs. However, the active participation of the private sector is critical to the success of these efforts. Job apprenticeship programs require a substantial commitment in time and resources from employers in order to be effective. Unfortunately, the United States, unlike its foreign competitors, offers few incentives or rewards for companies that participate in such programs.

Those students who do go on to college face grave difficulties in financing their education. College costs have been rising steadily, increasing more than 100 percent in the last decade. Students from many middle- and working-class families who are unable to qualify for grants are forced to go into substantial debt to pay for college. Access to a university education has historically been the ticket to prosperity for many Americans. We must take steps to ensure that the doors to college are not shut to the children of middle- and working-class Americans.

The United States must not only take steps to train new entrants into the work force but also must broaden that focus to include existing workers as well. The new global economy will require workers to constantly update their job skills. Unfortunately, the United States lags far behind its competitors in providing this type of training. Federal job training programs for workers who lose their jobs through economic restructuring, defense cutbacks, and environmental conditions are a confusing patchwork of programs, each with its own eligibility rules, services, and benefits. This inefficient system is cumbersome and time-consuming. We need reforms that will allow our worker retraining programs to quickly respond to the needs of displaced workers and help them gain the long-term skills and training to once again be productive members of the work force.

In recognition of all of these factors, today I introduce the Workforce Education Act of 1994. This legislation incorporates a three-pronged approach that will bolster American productivity by improving the potential of our Nation's most important resource, its people.

First of all, my legislation assists the forgotten half of our non-college-bound youth by providing a tax incentive for employers to take an active role in approved State and local job apprenticeship programs. This initiative builds on the momentum of recent Federal and State efforts to implement such training programs by expanding the targeted jobs tax credit to include qualified participants in an approved job apprenticeship program. Employers will be eligible to receive a TJTC credit equal to 40 percent of the first \$6,000 paid to any student who is enrolled in a planned program of structured job training that integrates academic instruction with work-based learning. Encouraging private employers to provide a work-based learning environment is the key to any successful job apprenticeship programs.

The Workforce Education Act of 1994 also addresses the needs of our college-bound youth by vastly expanding the size of the National Service Program. This innovative program, which the President signed into law last year, allows students the opportunity both to

serve their communities and to earn educational benefits. It gives students an additional option on how to pay for college while at the same time giving them important public service experience. My bill will eventually allow up to 150,000 students to take part in this program each year.

Finally, the Workforce Education Act of 1994 also recognizes the importance of retraining workers who lose their jobs due to the economic restructuring that is currently underway. A responsive and efficient program will mitigate the human cost as America retools its work force to compete in the 21st century. My bill therefore directs the Secretary of Labor to undertake a thorough study of our current worker retraining system and asks him to come up with recommendations on consolidating the current panoply of programs with the aim of increasing the flexibility and effectiveness of services offered to displaced workers.

As we move toward the next millennium, our Nation will be faced with further dramatic changes in the world's political and economic structures. The Workforce Education Act of 1994 will help ensure that the United States is prepared to take advantage of the economic opportunities inherent in these challenges. It is a bill that will give American workers the access to the skills and training necessary for the high-paying jobs that they and their families deserve.

RECOGNITION OF ROBERT G.
WIDER

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Long Island citizen who is retiring after 50 years of service with the Stony Brook, NY, Fire Department. Robert G. Wider has not only served our country when needed, he continues to serve our Nation, State, and community.

Mr. Wider served our Nation in World War II, while stationed with the U.S. Army in Germany. Upon his return from duty, Mr. Wider joined Eagle Hook and Ladder No. 1. In 1974, he transferred to the Fire, Police and Lighting Company.

Mr. Wider served as assistant chief of the Stony Brook Fire Department for 4 years and as chief for 1 year. Mr. Wider has also faithfully carried out his duties as a 5-year member of the department's benevolent board.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to recognize, along with the people of Stony Brook, Robert G. Wider for his many years of service with the Stony Brook Fire Department. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO RANDALL
CUNNINGHAM

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, as many of you know, our colleague, RANDY CUNNINGHAM's father passed away during the Christmas recess. The late Mr. Cunningham was an inspiration to "DUKE", married for 54 years, and a devoted father and grandfather. His granddaughter and "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM's daughter, April, wrote a poem shortly after Mr. Cunningham's death. I wanted to share this moving tribute to Randall Cunningham with the House and I know my colleagues join me mourning this loss.

there is no dancing
no sugar skulls
no marigolds
not even any papier mache skeletons
you're gone
but mourning comes
neither for you
nor for me.

It's the son
it's the wife
who've died in ways which frighten.
you, however simply pass into the next
phase.

whether it be out of a purgatory
or into yet another existence,
there are places better than this.
say hello to those whom I have yet to meet
or at least remember.

It's still too early to really write,
but this theme of finite existence here will
re-occur.

And Josh Platt told me not to,
but this doesn't hurt.

Should it?

I never thanked you for the licorice,
that I am sorry for.

But I said good bye,
there was something strange when I left that
day,

I really said good bye.

I loved you
but I can still love you.

That is why I do not cry.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY HONORS
MEMORY OF WORLD WAR II VETS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Congressman BOB MATSUI of Sacramento, and I rise today to pay tribute, on behalf of the citizens of Sacramento County, to the many men and women who are veterans of the Second World War.

In honor of the more than 400,000 brave men and women who honorably served the United States of America, Sacramento County has proclaimed the period of November 12, 1993, to November 11, 1995, as Sacramento County Remembers World War II. Together we are urging citizens of Sacramento County,

its leaders and institutions, to join hands, minds, and hearts to inform our citizens and visitors about World War II and to remember the sacrifices of the many Americans who participated in that war.

World War II was fought to protect the world from tyranny and aggression, and the courage and tenacity of our troops during that largest war in the history of the world epitomized our Nation's philosophy of hard work and determination in the face of adversity.

Many commemorative activities are being planned in Sacramento County for this 50th anniversary period to publicly recognize and acknowledge the sacrifices of all veterans, but will particularly highlight the major contributions made by the people of Sacramento County to the American effort in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join Congressman MATSU and me in honoring the Sacramento County veterans who selflessly served their country during the 4 years of turmoil of World War II.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARY
CATHEDRAL

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Mary Cathedral School from Gaylord, MI, in Michigan's First District, which I represent. The year 1994 represents a great landmark as the school celebrates the 100th anniversary of its founding.

St. Mary Cathedral School's longstanding dedication to quality education has been a tremendous asset to the Gaylord community. In 1894, the school opened with 50 students and 1 lay teacher. From this beginning, the school has remained a vital participant in the education of the youth of the community. The school scholarship program, which assures that no one is turned away for financial reasons, has been a great help to many needy students. St. Mary Cathedral School has educated several thousand students in their first century of work, and boasts an active alumni list of over 2,500 individuals. In the current centennial academic year the school has an enrollment of 435 students.

The St. Mary Cathedral School has afforded their students unique opportunities and in turn the students have brought special recognition to the school. The theater and music department has made special trips to Toronto and Europe providing cultural opportunities to the students. On a recent trip to Europe, the symphony band along with Gaylord High School Symphony Band won the coveted "Ehrenpreis der Wien"—"Prize of the City of Vienna"—bring much pride to the community of Gaylord.

Over the past 100 years, St. Mary Cathedral School has been an integral part of the community. Their commitment to the education of the Gaylord community youth is admirable and appreciated. I am grateful for the work of St. Mary Cathedral School and I would like to congratulate them once again on their 100th anniversary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPORT DISABLED HOMEOWNERS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, with the increasing cost of medical care, disabled individuals across the country are struggling to make ends meet. For those who own their homes and fit the house rich and cash poor mold, this predicament is particularly frustrating. The Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] currently offers a loan program which enables elderly homeowners to convert the equity in their homes to cash. Unfortunately, many disabled homeowners who would benefit from this program are currently unable to participate.

The Federal Housing Administration [FHA] insured home equity conversion mortgage, commonly known as the reverse mortgage, allows an elderly homeowner to borrow against the equity of his or her home and thereby free up cash for home improvements, medical costs, and other living expenses. Reverse mortgages are the opposite of traditional mortgages in the sense that the borrower receives monthly payments from the lender instead of making such payments to the lender. Loans do not have to be repaid until the homeowner moves from the home, sells the home, or dies. Under current law, homeowners must be 62 years of age or older to be eligible for this program.

I have introduced legislation which simply expands the eligibility of the reverse mortgage program to include homeowners who are at least 50 years of age and disabled or blind.

The reverse mortgage program has proven to be a viable option for the elderly—it would also be of great benefit to disabled homeowners who are unable to work and are in need of financing to help pay for medical equipment and other basic necessities. Disabled persons, many of whom suffer from catastrophic illnesses, have special needs and face many of the same health problems as the elderly. For these reasons, disabled homeowners should be able to participate in the reverse mortgage program. The additional income generated each month would provide much needed assistance to these individuals and their families.

I urge my colleagues to join my effort and cosponsor H.R. 3564, the Disabled and Blind Homeowners Home Equity Conversion Mortgage Act. This legislation is a simple yet significant way to help disabled homeowners improve their quality of life.

RESTORE DEMOCRACY IN HAITI

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to remarks by Representative JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II at the recent conference in Miami convened by Haitian President Aristide. Representative

KENNEDY has been a leader in Congress in the effort to restore democracy in that country and return its elected President. His recommendations for action by the United States and the international community deserve our careful attention. The text of his speech follows.

REMARKS BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II—MIAMI CONFERENCE ON HAITI: JANUARY 15, 1994

Good evening. It is a tremendous honor for me to have an opportunity to participate in this weekend's conference. I want to thank this surprisingly large and very patient audience for your interest and your commitment. I share your hopes that the efforts here will help provide a turning point in the struggle to restore democracy in Haiti.

President Aristide, ministers of your government, and members of the Haitian parliament, Ambassador Casimir—it is a pleasure to be with you. I think it is very important that Ambassador Larry Pezzullo is here representing President Clinton and the United States. I always look forward to talking with Larry about how we can move things ahead.

I'm pleased to join here in Miami with my colleagues who have led the fight in Congress to keep a focus on Haiti, and never let up the pressure. Representatives Meek and Brown, Rangel and Owens—we all owe them a debt of gratitude for their determination.

I would also like to extend my greetings to Sheryl David of the Haitian Information Center and the poet Jean-Claude Martineau, both living in Boston, and I'd like to thank Dorothy Smith-Patterson, President of the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee—also based in Boston—for leading a delegation to Haiti this past week that included a member of my staff.

One of the goals of our gathering is to reinvigorate and to expand the coalition committed to the restoration of democracy in Haiti. It is essential that we succeed in this task in the weeks and months ahead. The courageous Haitian people fighting against brutality and oppression need the assistance of friends of democracy everywhere in their battle for justice.

As you all know, today is the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. As President Aristide said this morning, Dr. King is still with us as we try to summon the serenity and the courage and the steadfastness needed to face a world with too little peace and too little justice.

When Dr. King said, "A threat to justice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere," he was talking about the challenge of ending American apartheid.

But what he wrote from his jail cell in Birmingham, Alabama 30 years ago resonates deeply as we gather here today to rededicate ourselves to the struggle for justice in Haiti.

The threat to justice in Haiti is indeed a threat to justice everywhere, but particularly to justice in our own hemisphere. The brutal exploitation of Haiti by a heartless elite is an affront to the aspirations of all the Americas for social and economic justice.

As the United Nations Security Council has expressed in resolutions, and President Clinton has underscored, the current injustice in Haiti is also a threat to the security of other countries in this region and to the sanctity of democracy in our hemisphere.

I commend those gathered here for their efforts on behalf of Haiti. But let us not be satisfied until the forces arrayed against the oppressors become so unified that the heirs

of the Tonton Macoutes know they have no choice but to step aside and, in Martin Luther King's words, "let freedom ring."

Six months ago, an important step toward freedom was taken on Governors Island with the signing of an historic agreement that provided a blueprint to turn the Haitian peoples hopes and dreams for democracy into reality.

But the pact, signed in the shadow of the State of Liberty, has not been respected by the leaders of the military coup.

Half a year later, the drug lords of Haiti are still in power. The rule of law is openly flouted while the champions of democracy are driven underground in fear of their lives.

The illegal government in Haiti has proven it will take any steps to stay in power. Not even the sanctity of a church is respected as we saw when Antoine Izmerly was dragged from a holy sanctuary and shot in the street.

Guy Malary, Haiti's brave justice minister, was murdered in cold blood for daring to raise a voice against tyranny and for the rule of law in the land he loved.

This flagrant disregard for justice on our doorstep cannot be tolerated and we must do what we can to ensure that it is not repeated.

One of the tragedies of the death of minister Malary was that the dangers that he faced along with other members of the Aristide government were foreseen. I was at Governors Island, taking part in the negotiations in July.

In the middle of night, after days of grueling negotiations, and under strong pressure to conclude an agreement or risk abandonment, President Aristide spoke of his fears. He said that if his government were installed and the embargo lifted before General Cedras and Colonel Francois were removed from office, then the military would sink its bloody talons even deeper into Haitian society, determined never to let go. He said that his ministers would be in danger.

I applaud President Aristide for the initiative this weekend to build the political support needed for his return. In the weeks ahead there will be talk of a new Prime Minister and discussions over the composition of the cabinet.

But we must never forget for a moment who it is that stands blocking the path to democracy in Haiti. They must go and their power must be broken before the Aristide government can exercise its full responsibilities in a climate of security.

The events tearing Haiti apart stand in stark contrast to the promise of a new day that dawned with the election of Jean-Bertrand Aristide in December of 1990. Two months after that historic day, I had the privilege of witnessing his inauguration in Port-au-Prince.

I have vivid memories of that occasion—the long and joyous church service, the festive ceremony, and, most of all, the thousands and thousands of people who jammed the streets. A jubilant Haitian people was so filled with pride and joy that every avenue was swept, every wall and building decorated in honor of the day that their choice, a man of the people, was taking office to represent their hopes and dreams.

What those faces said to me was that the Haitian people had won. In the face of grinding poverty and exploitation by interests foreign and domestic, they had come together in the fields, workshops, schools, and churches to case a vote for liberty and democracy.

That ceremony on February 7, 1991 was one of the most inspiring moments of my political life.

The tragic end of Haiti's seven-month experiment in democracy is well known, as is the slow response of the Bush Administration to the crisis in Haiti.

While President Clinton has taken stronger steps to respond to the military coup, the reality is that our government's policy has not succeeded in attaining the desired goal—the restoration of democracy and the reinstatement of President Aristide.

At the same time, it has grown increasingly untenable to maintain a refugee policy of throwing into U.S. jails Haitian men, women and children who are fleeing a military dictatorship, while greeting as heroes those who flee Castro's Cuba. We must be willing to denounce both types of dictatorships and open our hearts and arms to both types of refugees.

We've listened to the voices of reason. No one wishes to provoke a massive exodus of desperate people onto dangerous seas. But neither can we continue to tolerate an immigration policy that is absolutely morally untenable.

The challenge before us today is to formulate a new strategy for implementing the Governors Island agreement that will stand up to any challenge. The time has passed when a few revolver-waving thugs can turn back a U.S. ship and thwart the will of the international community.

To begin with, the burden of leadership must not fall on President Clinton alone. Leaders from the highest level of government in France, Canada, Venezuela, the U.N. and O.A.S. must continue to speak forthrightly and consistently on Haiti.

From the U.S. side, the White House must undertake a very clear escalation, both in word and deed, to pressure the military to step down and accept civilian rule.

This can be accomplished in several ways. First, President Clinton should publicly state he intends to increase economic pressure on those responsible for the military coup and its civilian supporters.

This could be followed by:

(1) Freezing the assets and revoking the visas of the entire 925-member officers corps and of the coup's civilian supporters.

(2) Freezing all financial transactions between the United States and Haiti—as we have done with Cuba.

(3) Urging the United Nations to impose a worldwide freeze on assets and visas of military officers and coup supporters.

(4) Urging the United Nations to impose a total commercial embargo against Haiti, including financial transactions and air traffic. In essence, we should have the same type of comprehensive embargo that President Kennedy considered against Cuba.

(5) Putting additional pressure on the Dominican Republic to cut the flow of goods across the border with Haiti. This would have an important psychological as well as material impact. It will say to Haiti's poor majority that we are serious about closing the loopholes used by the military and elite.

(6) Increasing radio and television broadcasts to Haiti to break the military's control of information.

(7) Working with other countries to set the groundwork for the reintroduction of the U.N. and OAS technical mission and human rights mission as soon as possible.

(8) Making clear that the United States will not rule out the use of military force to implement the Governors Island accord.

These actions would send a clear signal to all Haitians that support for the coup is a dead-end path and will not be tolerated by the Clinton Administration and the international community.

The United States owes a tremendous debt to Haiti. Haitian soldiers came to our shores during the American Revolution to help realize our hopes for independence. We cannot now turn our backs in their hour of need.

In President Aristide, the Haitian people have their best hope ever to realize the promise of the slave revolt that turned back Napoleon's army and won independence from France.

I have come to know President Aristide as a political leader and a friend. He has shown tremendous courage and leadership in the face of unrelenting and vicious attacks on his integrity.

This man of peace represents the best of Haiti—its profound spirituality, quiet pride and, most of all, unshakable conviction in what is right.

The comparisons between President Aristide and other revolutionary leaders of our century are not overstated. The spirit of King and Gandhi and Mandela is with us today.

Finally, let me say that I commit myself once again to do all I can to bring human and civil rights to Haiti, a land that has suffered so long and so much. It is a land that in many ways has much in common with the land my family came from, with its own sad history of economic exploitation and brutal political repression.

The lesson for all of us here today, as we remember Dr. King and look to the future with hope, is that suffering is universal and that our mission is to listen to the voices of the unheard and fight for what is just. Thank you very much.

SHAME ON AETNA INSURANCE;
RIPOFF OF SENIORS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Aetna Insurance Co., one of the architects of the managed competition movement is ripping off seniors in my congressional district.

Their behavior is shameful. It is life-threatening. It could result in the death of vulnerable senior citizens.

I urge my constituents to avoid this company and its sales pitches at all cost.

Following is a letter I've received from an outstanding community health center called the "Over 60 Health Center" of Berkeley, CA.

Recently, one of our long time clients, an 83 year old woman who is residing at a local nursing home and suffering from dementia, was signed up for Aetna's risk HMO. We learned about the problem when payment was denied to Over 60 after our physician went to visit her patient in the nursing home.

We called the patient's niece who reported that she knew nothing about her aunt joining an HMO. The nursing home also claimed to know nothing about it, although they did admit to allowing the HMO to make a presentation to their residents. It appears that this woman, suffering from dementia, was invited to sign up at the presentation, and did so.

She was subsequently assigned to a doctor who does not make home or nursing home visits. When our staff and her niece both inquired about this to Aetna staff, we were

told that the niece would have to call doctors on "the list" until she found one who would visit her aunt in the nursing home and care for her. The niece wishes to disenroll her aunt from the HMO but does not have power of attorney or a conservatorship, so she cannot.

I have some concerns in general about HMOs or other insurers being invited into nursing homes for marketing purposes. The practice of signing up a nursing home resident suffering from dementia without any consultation with her family is simply outrageous. This woman's experience in trying to get care, once signed up, also makes me wonder and worry about how other disabled elders will fare in the world of managed care and HMOs.

Mr. Speaker, I want to note that 3 months ago, "Over 60" sent me another letter about Aetna luring a senior away from her local doctor and assigning that senior, who is recovering from double hip surgery and has no means of transportation, to a doctor 10 miles away. I entered this example in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD without mentioning Aetna's name, since I thought that one abuse might just be an accident.

Today's letter convinces me that these sales practices are no accident—this is just a greedy, sleazy corporation out to make money off of very vulnerable, sick seniors.

If this is what Aetna means by managed competition, God help us all.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Catholic Schools Week, which began on January 30. This week, the educators and students of the more than 8,420 Catholic elementary and secondary institutions in the United States will celebrate Catholic Schools Week and they should be commended for the strong educational leadership they provide in communities across the country.

Catholic schools provide a strong foundation on which students can develop solid moral values and achieve academic excellence. One need only look to recent reports, which show that Catholic students excel in reading, science, and mathematics. In addition, 83 percent of Catholic high school graduates go on to college and realize the merits of Catholic education.

Catholic schools provide spiritual guidance and nurturing to their students, and by offering solid academic instruction, they equip their pupils with the educational and social tools necessary for successful lives. With parochial school enrollment increasing nationwide—Catholic schools continue to enroll more than 50 percent of all private school students and educate over 2.5 million students overall—there is clear evidence of the enduring quality of Catholic education. Parochial education is increasing its presence in urban areas and serves diverse populations. The percentage of minorities in Catholic schools has more than doubled since 1970 and continues to increase.

I am also a strong supporter of Catholic Schools Week not only because I am a product of a Catholic grade school and Catholic graduate school, but because I firmly believe in the sound education these schools are providing across the country. As our education system goes through many changes over the next decade, private schools—especially our Catholic schools—will continue to play an important role in this process.

This week, let us celebrate the uniqueness and strong commitment to quality education that Catholic schools demonstrate across our great Nation and throughout the world.

TRANSFER OF CAPT. KRAIG M. KENNEDY, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR NAVY HOUSE LEGISLATIVE LIAISON OFFICE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding Naval officer, Capt. Kraig M. Kennedy who has served with distinction for the past 20 months as director of the House of Representative's Navy Legislative Liaison Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to this legislative body and to our great Nation as a whole.

A native of Seattle, WA, Capt. Kennedy earned a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Washington where he also participated in Naval Reserve Officer Training Program. Upon graduation, he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Captain Kennedy spent his first sea tour aboard the battleship U.S.S. *New Jersey*, BB-62. Following his tour aboard *New Jersey* he reported to the U.S.S. *Chicago*, CG-11 and then to the U.S.S. *Waddell*, DDG-24. Captain Kennedy then served as operations officer for Beachmaster unit one and returned to sea duty as engineer aboard the U.S.S. *Ouellet*, FF-1077. Upon completing his tour on the U.S.S. *Ouellet*, Captain Kennedy served as material officer for destroyer squadron 35.

After serving nearly 10 years in arduous sea duty or overseas tours, Captain Kennedy reported to Chicago, IL, where he headed up recruiting for Navy Officer Programs. He then returned to sea as executive officer of the U.S.S. *Barbey*, FF-1086. In 1984 Captain Kennedy assumed command of Navy Recruiting District Milwaukee. Captain Kennedy returned to an old friend in 1986, reporting to the U.S.S. *New Jersey*. Following this tour he remained at sea, assuming command of the U.S.S. *Brewton*, FF-1086. While under his command *Brewton* earned the Navy's prestigious Efficiency E Award and was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation for service during Operation Desert Shield.

Prior to heading up the Navy's House legislative affairs office, Captain Kennedy served as commander, fleet training group Pearl Harbor. During his tenure at the legislative affairs office, Captain Kennedy has provided mem-

bers of the House Armed Services Committee, our professional and personal staffs, as well as many of you seated here today, with timely support regarding Navy plans and programs. His valuable contributions have enabled Congress and the Department of the Navy to work closely together to ensure the modern, well trained, and well equipped naval forces upon which our country has come to depend.

During his illustrious naval career Captain Kennedy has been the recipient of many awards and commendations including the Meritorious Service Medal with three gold stars. He graduated with distinction from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and holds a master's degree in public administration from George Washington University.

Mr. Speaker, Kraig Kennedy and his wife Pamela have made many sacrifices during a 25-year naval career to make a significant contribution to the outstanding naval forces upon which our country relies so heavily. He is a great credit to both the Navy and the country he so proudly serves. As he now departs to take command of Naval Station Pearl Harbor I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to wish him every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

THE WELFARE ELIMINATION ACT OF 1994

HON. ERIC FINGERHUT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, it is unusual to have an area of public policy that everyone agrees is a disaster, but welfare is such a case. Taxpayers hate welfare because they are supporting a system that promotes dependency, punishes work, and wastes billions of dollars. Welfare recipients hate the system because it is a trap from which they cannot escape. Any program that forces parents to choose between working and getting medical care for their children is a failure. Only the bureaucrats who administer the system, it seems, have anything to gain by opposing radical reforms.

I have a personal interest in this issue as well. Before entering politics, I served as the associate director of an outstanding program called Cleveland Works. Over the years, Cleveland Works has helped thousands of people leave welfare for good paying, full-time jobs with health benefits. At Cleveland Works, I saw the best and the worst of the system: people who were simply asking for a chance to support themselves and their families, and crazy rules that rewarded people for not working. I promised myself that if I was ever in a position to do something about it, I would work for a real change.

In his campaign for President, Bill Clinton pledged to end welfare as we know it. Now is the time to deliver on that pledge. I worry, however, that in typical Washington style, the legislation will end up doing nothing more than tinkering around the edges. Such a result would miss a historic opportunity, and further add to the cynicism with which people view government. It is clear to me that to truly deliver

on the President's promise we must bring the current system to an end and start again. Writing on a blank slate, what would we create.

My answer is contained in the Welfare Elimination Act of 1994, which I have introduced today. The WEA is based on the principles articulated almost 60 years ago by President Roosevelt. Faced with the Depression, FDR concluded that, while some emergency cash assistance was necessary, long-term assistance is "a narcotic and subtle destroyer of the spirit." Far better, he asserted, is a system that puts people to work.

WEA contains three simple steps. First, it makes available up to 6 months of temporary cash assistance to people experiencing a family emergency. For example, if a parent abandons a family, that family will need help getting back on its feet. This assistance should have minimal strings attached, thereby allowing the family time to help themselves.

Second, if the temporary assistance is not sufficient, WEA makes available an intensive job training and placement effort, modeled on programs like Cleveland Works. The goal is clear—to help each person find a full-time job in the private sector. This program would also be available for 6 months. Any person who participates in the program full time would continue to receive the assistance needed to support their family. Alternatively, if the person would rather go to a 4-year or 2-year college, a work/study option would be available.

Finally, if the job placement assistance did not work, and the person still needs our help, that help would come in the form of a community service job. It is high time that we allow people the chance to give back something to the community in exchange for the assistance they receive.

WEA pays for these programs by abolishing, not just reforming, all existing welfare programs—including AFDC and food stamps. The funds from these programs make up for the revenue needed to support work programs instead of welfare.

As we start what promises to be a difficult road on the best way to achieve meaningful welfare reform, it is my hope that the principles contained in the Welfare Elimination Act of 1994 will play a significant role in this important debate.

Such legislation will demonstrate that the costs of any new program recommended herein are offset by the costs of programs to be eliminated by the terms of the legislation.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PROJECT
UPWARD BOUND AT PENNSYLVANIA
STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Project Upward Bound of the Pennsylvania State University in State College, PA, for one quarter of a century of devoted service to the Penn State community. On February 18, 1994, Upward Bound will celebrate its silver anniversary as it reaches the

milestone of 25 years of existence at Penn State.

The Upward Bound Program has become a vital contributor to the increased enrollment of economically disadvantaged Pennsylvania youths in colleges and universities throughout the Nation. By providing both intensive academic and personal support, this program motivates and prepares low-income and first-generation students for college.

Upward Bound is one of six programs which together comprise TRIO. These six services focus on families whose incomes fall below 150 percent of the poverty level where neither parent graduated from college. Penn State is one of the few educational institutions in the country to offer all the TRIO programs and remains fully committed to encouraging Pennsylvania students to pursue a degree from an institution of higher education.

In the past, the TRIO programs have received strong bipartisan support within Congress and it is my hope that it will continue to do so, thereby providing a source of hope for many young men and women who aspire to achieve a postsecondary education.

Mr. Speaker, Upward Bound provides an excellent opportunity for less fortunate youths of the Nation. I extend a hearty congratulations to Project Upward Bound on their 25th anniversary and wish them continued success.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN S. VLAHOS

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, the achievement of the American dream during the lifetime of this Nation has been realized by millions, and yet on each occasion there is still inspiration. Although these experiences seem generally similar, each one is unique. What is essentially the same, however, is that we live in a country where, if a citizen searches for opportunities with a clear vision, a keen mind, and a determination for success, the American dream can become a reality.

As a restless young man in Greece, John S. Vlahos decided that he would leave everything he loved—his family, friends, and homeland—and come to the land of opportunity. When he arrived, his expectations of this country were far exceeded by what he saw. In astonishment of his new home, John Vlahos set out to find opportunity.

At first, he worked in restaurants as a dishwasher, a waiter, and then a cook. For the energetic young John Vlahos, however, this was not enough. Soon he decided to strike out on his own.

Today John Vlahos is a successful businessman, owning some of the most prosperous establishments in his hometown. Through demanding years of hard work, self-sacrifice, and careful decisionmaking, John S. Vlahos has achieved the opportunities he sought.

Eventually Mr. Vlahos became close friends with a John Argoudelis, who was a member of AHEPA—the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. John Vlahos made

an inquiry about establishing a local chapter of AHEPA. This gave Argoudelis the incentive to found a Chicago west-suburban chapter of the Order of AHEPA, Chapter 202.

As this new chapter grew, John Vlahos became an extremely active member. Soon Chapter 202 became a model AHEPA chapter, with an extremely high membership growth and a commitment to community affairs. Before long, Chapter 202 gained the admiration and respect of the DuPage County Hellenic Association and all chapters of the Order of AHEPA in the Nation.

Through his lifetime of dedication toward all of his pursuits, John S. Vlahos not only enriched the Greek community, but made himself both a model citizen of this Nation and a valuable member of our society. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Vlahos for converting his opportunities into a life of remarkable achievement.

HONORING RABBI GAN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Rabbi Robert T. Gan as he marks his 25th anniversary of service to Temple Isaiah and our community.

I have known Rabbi Gan for some two decades and have great admiration for his gentle, thoughtful, and persuasive religious leadership. Rabbi Gan has won a community-wide following by eschewing bombast and demagoguery and following the paths of reconciliation, unity, and fellowship.

As the Rabbi of Temple Isaiah, Rabbi Gan oversees a large congregation with an elaborate set of educational and social programs. In addition to his tremendous responsibilities at Temple Isaiah, he has worked hard at building ties to other faiths and in providing leadership to the entire community of rabbis in southern California.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Rabbi Gan and in wishing him many more years of inspired and successful spiritual leadership.

HONORING THOMAS C. JERVAY

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest sympathy to the family and loved ones of Thomas C. Jervay. The impact of Mr. Jervay's life-long accomplishments are expressed most accurately in the following article from the Wilmington Journal, a weekly African-American Newspaper, in my district.

JERVAY LEAVES A LEGACY

(By Rhonda M. Bellamy)

Thomas C. Jervay, Sr., owner, and editor emeritus of the Wilmington Journal, was eulogized as "a media man in the best tradition" during funeral services on Friday, December

31, 1993. He died Tuesday, December 28, at the age of 79.

For more than 50 years, Mr. Jervay stood at the helm of the Wilmington Journal, providing a forum for the black community and serving as a catalyst for far reaching social, economic, and political changes.

"Our newspaper has succeeded and prospered because we have tried to be the servant of our people, and have tried to fight for the human rights of all, especially blacks * * *. My greatest aim and hope is to see blacks move forward politically and economically. This is the bottom line, and if this is not done, we are lost," he once said.

It was this deeply-rooted conviction that served as the springboard for many a spirited editorial and equally spirited participation in causes that espoused social reform.

Mr. Jervay was a 1932 graduate of Williston Industrial High School, where he edited the Williston Echo and was the first recipient of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company Scholarship. The class of 1932 was the first class to graduate in 11 years due to the Great Depression. He went on to attend Hampton and Howard Universities, and received a Bachelor of Science degree from Virginia State University. He served on the newspaper staff at all three universities.

He returned to Wilmington to work as business manager and editor of the Cape Fear Journal, founded in 1927 by his father, Robert S. Jervay. In 1945, he renamed the paper the Wilmington Journal.

Undaunted by the political climate or social dictates of his day, Mr. Jervay "without fear or favor" openly decried discrimination and initiated the dialogue needed to eradicate it.

"We integrated the public library with one phone call, and the city golf course by simply going out to play there one day," he once said.

His strong community presence did not go unnoticed. He was the first North Carolinian to receive the Kellogg Celebrity Tribute Award for his lifelong community service activities and support of the United Negro College Fund. He was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the National Publishers Association (of which he served as one of its youngest presidents), Amalgamated Publishers Association, Inc., North Carolina Black Publishers Association (where he was considered "Dean of the Black Pages"), NAACP (where he held a life membership and two Golden Heritage memberships), Who's Who in Black America, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the Elks, the Prince Hall Masons, United Grand Order of Salem, the Professional Society of Journalists, and Sigma Delta Chi.

The impact of Mr. Jervay's lifetime commitment to Wilmington, to North Carolina, and indeed to the nation were very aptly described in two telegrams read at the funeral.

"On behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I extend to the family of Thomas Jervay our deepest sympathy and expression of support. For decades, Mr. Jervay was a leading voice for freedom and justice for all people in our nation and throughout the world. Personally, Mr. Jervay, as the editor of the renowned Wilmington Journal newspaper, helped thousands of people overcome the barriers of racial discrimination. In truth, Mr. Jervay was one of my mentors, a man that I admired and a man that encouraged me to provide leadership in the civil rights movement during those difficult days of the Wilmington Ten. Mr. Jervay stood tall and raised his voice consistently for justice. The NAACP

pays its highest salute to Thomas C. Jervay, a great freedom fighter, public servant, and a strong leader in whom we all will surely miss," wrote Ben Chavis, executive director of the NAACP.

Those sentiments were echoed by U.S. Congresswoman Eva Clayton.

"Mr. Thomas Jervay was a great pioneer and spokesman for equality. At a time when it was unthinkable, he developed a medium to voice the concerns and hopes of the average citizen. His voice was clear, steady, and penetrated the consciousness of many. Because of his convictions and steadfast commitment for equality, many barriers were eliminated . . . Members of the Congressional Black Caucus also join me in conveying our sense of gratitude for his services rendered to the community. He leaves a legacy for us to build upon as we continue toward that great realization of equality and justice for all," she wrote.

His survivors include; his wife, Willie E. Jervay; two daughters, Mary Alice Thatch (John) of Raleigh, and Katherine "Kitty" Tate (Lacy) of Wilmington; six grandchildren, Robin Thatch Allen, Shawn Thatch and Johanna Thatch of Raleigh, Mona Jervay of Seattle, Washington, Lacy Jervay Tate and Robert Jervay Tate of Wilmington; and seven great-grandchildren.

INSUFFICIENT FOOD SUPPLY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, in its 1994 State of the World report, the Worldwatch Institute documents a number of deeply disturbing facts about global resources and the environment. According to the authors, there is now real evidence that our planet has reached its biological limits. They cite a number of signs, including: rising prices of seafood and rice; shortages of fresh water in Asia and the Mideast, as well as Mexico and the United States; a dramatic reduction in grain production, and rapidly vanishing cropland.

There is enough bad news in the report to guarantee sleepless nights to anyone seriously concerned about the Earth's carrying capacity and the quality of life for future generations. But amid the prophecies of gloom and doom, there is also a glimmer of hope. The report suggests that the keys to future food supplies are family planning and a continuing search for new ways to produce food. Later this year, universal access to modern contraceptives will be high on the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in Cairo. In view of the fact that this people summit will tackle social, cultural, and environmental issues connected with population growth, in addition to family planning, the 1994 State of the World report is especially timely.

My understanding is that this report is being made available to every Member of Congress. For those of you who have not yet got around to reading it, I offer for the RECORD an article on the report that appeared recently in the Washington Post.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1994]

FOOD SUPPLY MIGHT BE INSUFFICIENT TO FEED WORLD, REPORT SAYS

Slowed growth in world food supplies provides real evidence that the planet's biological limits may have been reached, according to an environmental group.

Among the signs: a three-month doubling of world rice prices, billions of acres of range land chewed down to uselessness, spreading water shortages and an \$80,000 tuna.

"As a result of our population size, consumption patterns and technology choices, we have surpassed the planet's carrying capacity," Worldwatch said yesterday in its 11th annual "state of the world" report on global environmental and social conditions.

The growing pressure on world food resources points to hungry times ahead as Third World populations continue to explode, said the report.

For more than two decades, scientists have been saying that the world can produce enough food to feed all its inhabitants and that hunger problems can be solved by increasing yields and improving distribution.

But this new report says family planners, not farmers or scientists, hold the key to future food supplies.

Lester Brown, Worldwatch president, said in an interview that his staff of economists and social scientists has been noticing the trend for a few years but that the critical picture came into focus only with this year's research and analysis. Worldwatch is a private, nonprofit research group.

Without radical scientific breakthroughs, large increases in crop yields that have allowed production to keep up with 40 years of rising consumption probably will not be possible, Brown said.

"Human demands are approaching the limits of oceanic fisheries to supply fish, of range lands to support livestock and, in many countries, of the hydrological cycle to produce fresh water," Brown said in the report.

The study notes that from 1950 to 1984, world grain production grew 260 percent, raising per-capita production by 40 percent. During the same period, the world's waterways yielded so much fish that the seafood catch per person doubled.

"But in recent years, these trends in food output per person have been reversed with unanticipated abruptness," the report said.

It points to several trends;

Fish harvests from the world's oceans have leveled off at about 100 million tons a year, which may not be exceeded. Brown noted that seafood prices are rising rapidly, and a bluefin tuna can now bring as much as \$80,000, or more than \$100 a pound.

Water bodies are increasingly polluted and fresh water shortages are occurring in the United States, Mexico, China, India and the Mideast.

Grain production has slowed dramatically in the last few years, with per-capita output of rice, corn and wheat falling 11 percent since 1984. Worldwide stocks of rice are at 20-year lows, and the price on the Chicago Board of Trade has doubled since Aug. 30.

Fertilizer use has dropped 12 percent since 1989, evidence that maximum yields may have been reached for many crops.

Cropland has increased only 2 percent over the last decade worldwide, with topsoil disappearing and some areas such as China rapidly losing farmland to industrialization.

Overgrazing, deforestation and agricultural mismanagement have ruined 5 billion acres since 1945.

While some of the limits may be good news for agriculture and the fishing industries,

which can expect higher prices, they are bad news for the millions of people facing starvation and malnutrition.

Population is projected to increase at the rate of 90 million people a year, 96 percent of them in poorer countries.

The only hope lies in family planning and a continued search for new ways to produce food, Brown said.

WINNER OF NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a young woman, Kate McCalmont, from Barrington, RI. Kate was recently awarded with a President's Environmental Youth Award for her project on the diamondback terrapin—a type of turtle that is one of Rhode Island's endangered species. As Kate found out, the only colony of diamondback terrapins in Rhode Island is in Barrington. In Rhode Island, we know what quahogs, sea gulls, and lobsters are, but Kate's project educated many of us on what terrapins are. Now, thanks to Kate's project, the people of Barrington recognize what a rare and threatened species they have in their own community. Thanks to Kate's project, we know how the effects of pollution have contributed to the demise of the diamondback terrapin. Thanks to Kate's project, the Barrington Town Council has voted to adopt the diamondback terrapin as the official town animal. Rather than hide in her shell like the animal she has vowed to protect, Kate has worked hard to educate people of all ages on the terrapins and their significance to Barrington and to Rhode Island. I congratulate Kate on being a recipient of the President's Environmental Youth Awards Program.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD JORGENSEN AND LARRY HAMMER

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend two outstanding public servants, Richard Jorgensen and Larry Hammer, who have recently retired from the Fountain Valley Fire Department in Fountain Valley, CA.

In 1966, Richard Jorgensen became a firefighter in Buena Park and has since worked his way up to become the fire chief of the Fountain Valley Fire Department beginning in 1981. In addition to the many distinguished professional associations to which he belongs, Richard also served as the president of the Orange County Fire Chief's Association, Orange County Fireman's Association, as well as the Buena Park Fireman's Association. Additionally, he has been the recipient of the Fireman of the Year and Citizen of the Year

awards for his extraordinary service to our grateful community.

Larry Hammer began as a firefighter in my hometown of Garden Grove in 1962. In the ensuing years, he served as a fire engineer, captain, and, since 1979, the battalion chief of the Fountain Valley Fire Department. He was an active member of a local committee that restructured fire response areas and also coordinated the modernization of a local fire station in Fountain Valley. Additionally, he was involved in the development of the "Fire Reserve" program at Rancho Santiago College.

For more than three decades, Fire Chief Richard Jorgensen and Battalion Chief Larry Hammer have risked their own lives to protect property and save the lives of our fellow citizens. Their courage and bravery serves as testimony to the commitment and sacrifices all firefighters make to protect the American people from the dangers of deadly and destructive fires. The Orange County community has indeed been blessed by the service of these fine men and they will be greatly missed. May God bless Richard and Larry in all of their future endeavors. I wish them the very best.

ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, while Congress was in recess over the holidays, Romania celebrated its National Day on December 1.

As a Romanian-American, I know firsthand that many contributions Americans of Romanian descent have made to our country. Indeed, many of them live in my congressional district, where their unique skills and talents have made a big impact on our community.

Since Congress was not in session on December 1 and, therefore, was not able to recognize that date as Romania's National Day, I respectfully insert into the RECORD the following statement put forth by distinguished leaders of the Romanian-American community:

DECEMBER THE 1ST—ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

On December 1st, 1993, Romania celebrated its National Day and commemorated 75 years of modern existence.

The name Romania was adopted in 1859 on the unification of the old principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Modern Romania took its current shape in 1918, at the end of World War I. Following President Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination, the Romanians of Transylvania, Bucovina and Bessarabia voted to unite with the old country. The United States was among the first to recognize Romania and to reestablish friendly relations with it.

Romania, a medium-sized southeastern European country of 23 million people, has traditionally shown great respect and friendship for the United States. This friendliness and desire for cooperation has been openly pursued since the December, 1989 Revolution.

In recent weeks, Romania was admitted into the European Council. Also, after several years of strained relations, the United States granted Romania Most-Favored-Nation status and signed a bilateral treaty of trade and cooperation with it.

The Romanian people suffered for hundreds of years at the hands of the various invaders. Then, at the end of World War II, Romania fell under Soviet influence. Four decades of a brutal communist dictatorship, especially under Ceausescu, ravaged the country and left its people deeply scarred. In recent years, however, Romania has regained its freedom and embarked on a path to democracy and international cooperation.

Things are not perfect in Romania, but they are improving. Economically, Ceausescu left the country in shambles. Politically, Romania has just begun to relearn the democratic process. Moreover, the former communists are still around and often in control. Old habits die hard, yet Romania is looking forward to joining the Western family of democratic nations.

The Romanian people are particularly eager to learn from the American experience and to build new bridges with the West. The most important domestic priority is to rebuild the national economy. From this point of view, the United States can contribute a great deal while itself benefiting at the same time.

Romania is also looking toward reembracing Bessarabia, North Bucovina and Hertza Region, arbitrarily annexed by Stalin in 1940 after the infamous Ribbentrop-Molotov secret pact of 1939. Romania also will continue to protect and maintain its integrity of Transylvania as Romanian territory, a right upheld by historical fact.

Romania expects a friendly and understanding attitude from the Western nations and the world community on the above essential issues.

Eastern Europe is currently passing through a very difficult period of transition to democracy and a market economy. The southern part of the region is also caught up in a dangerous war in Yugoslavia, a war with potentially grave international implications. During these trying times, Romania has stood fast by its new western friends and by the United Nations Resolutions. By adhering to the sanctions against Iraq and against Yugoslavia, Romania has lost billions of dollars and its people are again paying a very dear price.

Nevertheless, Romania has the potential of becoming a land of geostrategic stability in this unstable part of the world, a peaceful bridge between East and West, and a buffer zone, separating the Balkans from the former Soviet Union.

During these times of need for Romania, the United States can become a true friend indeed. By recognizing Romania's National Day, December 1, Anno Domini 1993, America can bring once more its own contribution to the peace, justice and welfare of the world.

PETER LUCACI,
National President,
Union and League,
R.S.A., Inc.

(ARCHIMANDRITE) J.
MICHAEL BOTEAN,
Apostolic Administrator,
sede vacante,
Romanian Catholic
Diocese.

RT. REV. BISHOP
NATHANIEL POPP,
Romanian Orthodox
Episcopate of America.

ARCHBISHOP VICTORIN,
Romanian Orthodox
Archdiocese in
America and Canada.

DR. NICHOLAS DIMA,
Union and League,
Washington Rep-
resentative.

NIBBLED TO DEATH

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a recent article appearing in the December 1993 issue of INC. magazine. The article, written by former Senator George McGovern, illustrates being out in the real world, away from Washington fantasyland, often provides a big dose of reality. McGovern states "I do know that if I were back in the U.S. Senate or in the White House, I would ask a lot of questions before I voted for any more burdens on the thousands of struggling businesses across the Nation." While it may be too late for Senator McGovern, it's not too late for this Congress to heed those words.

[From INC., December 1993]

NIBBLED TO DEATH

(By George McGovern, former U.S. Senator from North Dakota.)

After a run for the presidency and a quarter century on Capitol Hill, George McGovern left public service and became the owner of a business—a punishing revelatory experience. If only, he says now, his career sequence had been the other way around * * *.

Calvin Coolidge was too simplistic when he observed that "the business of America is business." But like most sweeping political statements, even Coolidge's contains some truth—enough, as I've learned, to make me wish I had known more firsthand about the concerns and problems of American businesspeople while I was a U.S. senator and later a presidential nominee. That knowledge would have made me a better legislator and a more worthy aspirant to the White House.

In 1988 I yielded to a longtime desire to own an inn with conference facilities, where I could provide good food, comfortable rooms, and lively public sessions. A friend of mine, who had a lifetime of hotel- and restaurant-management experience, described the Stratford Inn, in Connecticut, near the respected Shakespeare Theater, as the ideal place for such an undertaking. He agreed to manage it for me if I'd put up the capital.

Without properly analyzing the difficulties of such an endeavor, I plunged into the hotel industry with a virtually impossible leasehold agreement, just as the recession hit New England with unusual force. Given the nature of the lease and the severity of the recession, I doubt in hindsight that either Hilton or Marriott could have made this venture profitable. I certainly couldn't.

After two and a half years that mixed pleasure and satisfaction with the loss of all my earnings from nearly a decade of post-Senate lecture tours, I gave up on the Stratford Inn. But not before learning some painful and valuable lessons.

I learned first of all that over the past 20 years America has become the most litigious society in the world. There was a time not so long ago when a lawsuit was considered a rare and extreme measure, to be resorted to only under the most critical circumstances.

But today Americans sue one another at the drop of a hat—almost on the spur of the moment.

As the owner of the Stratford Inn, I was on the receiving end of a couple of lawsuits that fit that description. In one case, a man left our lounge late one night and headed for his car, which was parked in our parking lot. He got into a fight along the way, and later sued the hotel for not providing more security in the parking area. We did have a security guard on duty, but I doubt that many hotels can afford the kind of extensive security arrangements that could guarantee there will never be an altercation among patrons once they leave the comfort of life in the tavern.

On another occasion, a person leaving our restaurant and lounge lost his footing and fell, allegedly suffering a costly injury. He promptly sued us for damages. Both of the suits were subsequently dismissed, but not without a first-rate legal defense that did not come cheaply.

I am a former history professor, not a lawyer. But it does seem to me that not every accident or fall or misfortune is the fault of the business at which it occurs. Yet lawsuits prompted by such events have spawned a multibillion-dollar industry—one that drives up the costs of doing business and rendering medical care. Not to mention how it was against a congenial and humane way of life. We begin to see one another not as compatriots, neighbors, and fellow citizens but as potential plaintiffs, and defendants. If we don't stop suing one another for every possible misfortune or alleged negligence, we are going to undermine both the health of our economy and the quality of our society.

The second lesson I learned by owning the Stratford Inn is that legislators and government regulators must more carefully consider the economic and management burdens we have been imposing on U.S. business. As an innkeeper, I wanted excellent safeguards against a fire. But I was startled to be told that our two-story structure, which had large sliding doors opening from every guest room to all-concrete decks, required us to meet fire regulations more appropriate to the Waldorf-Astoria. A costly automatic sprinkler system and new exit doors were items that helped sink the Stratford Inn—items I was convinced added little to the safety of our guests and employees. And a critical promotional campaign never got off the ground, partly because my manager was forced to concentrate for days at a time on needlessly complicated tax forms for both the IRS and the state of Connecticut.

I'm for protecting the health and well-being of both workers and consumers. I'm for a clean environment and economic justice. But I'm convinced we can pursue those worthy goals and still cut down vastly on the incredible paperwork, the complicated tax forms, the number of minute regulations, and the seemingly endless reporting requirements that afflict American business. Many businesses, especially small independents such as the Stratford Inn, simply can't pass such costs on to their customers and remain competitive or profitable.

I'm not expert enough after only two and a half years as a business owner to know the solutions to all those concerns. I do know that if I were back in the U.S. Senate or in the White House, I would ask a lot of question before I voted for any more burdens on the thousands of struggling businesses across the nation.

For example, I would ask whether specific legislation exacts a managerial price exceeding any overall benefit it might produce.

What are the real economic and social gains of the legislation when compared with the costs and competitive handicaps it imposes on businesspeople?

I'm lucky. I can recover eventually from the loss of the Stratford Inn because I'm still able to generate income from lectures and other services. But what about the 60 people who worked for me in Stratford? While running my struggling hotel, I never once missed a payroll. What happens to the people who counted on that, and to their families and community, when an owner goes under? Those questions worry me, and they ought to worry all of us who love this country as a land of promise and opportunity.

HONORING ERNIE AND SARAH LAPPLE FOR THEIR YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing two great Americans, Ernie and Sarah Lapple. On January 22, 1994, the Lapples were honored by the Mark Twain Democratic Club for their 50 years of involvement in civic affairs.

Having met and married in the 1930's, the Lapples began their partnership of political activism. Seeing wrong and injustice, Ernie and Sarah fought for better working and living conditions for their fellow Americans.

Over the ensuing years, the Lapples continued their activism, working closely with the trade union movement in the greater Los Angeles area. In 1951, the Lapples moved to Whittier, where they still reside.

As told by one of their dear friends, during the McCarthy era of the 1950's, the Lapples demonstrated and voiced their opposition to the hunt for communist sympathizers. The Lapples, according to their friends, believed that too many innocent lives were being destroyed and, as such, that those efforts had to be stopped.

In 1968, the Mark Twain Democratic Club was formed in opposition to the Vietnam War. True to their activism, the Lapples were charter members of the Club and, to this day, they have annually renewed their membership. In the 1970s, the Lapples actively participated in local and national nuclear freeze campaigns.

For over 50 years, Ernie and Sarah Lapple have seen wrong and tried to right it and they have seen hatred and tried to stop it. In short, the Lapples have truly given of themselves to improve the lives of their neighbors and their community. They are held in high esteem and affection by all who know them, not only for their personal goodwill, but also for their undying dedication to the good of humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Ernie and Sarah Lapple for their outstanding record of dedicated and unselfish service to their community.

TRIBUTE TO THE PHILADELPHIA
ANTI-GRAFFITI NETWORK—10
YEARS OF CHANGING ATTITUDES
AND NEIGHBORHOODS

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization which has truly made a remarkable difference in the great city of Philadelphia. For 10 years, the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network [PAGN] has fought and succeeded in decreasing the amount of unsightly graffiti that has blemished Philadelphia walls and structures for far too long.

Through their courageous efforts, they have educated the public about the problem of graffiti, erected more than 1,300 murals throughout our city, and cleaned thousands of properties in Philadelphia including schools, hospitals, recreation facilities, and private residences. Most importantly Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network has successfully changed the attitudes of thousands of young people throughout the city of Philadelphia. Through this great organization, many have come to realize that our youth will participate in positive activities where they are provided the opportunity to utilize their exceptional artistic abilities, if given the proper resources and outlets to demonstrate their talent.

Mr. Speaker, none of these accomplishments would be remotely possible if it were not for the tremendous staff of the network. Under the inspirational guidance of executive director Tim Spencer, the highly trained staff of the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network has worked far beyond the call of duty, often sacrificing their nights and weekends to meet the demands of this challenging responsibility. Furthermore, the network is blessed with an army of loyal and dutiful volunteers, many of whom are former wall writers themselves, who frequently donate their time and resources to the efforts of the PAGN.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues in Congress to let the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network serve as a national model for the eradication of graffiti throughout the Nation. In addition to the senseless destruction of property, the high costs that must be borne by the already strapped municipal governments for graffiti removal, and the tragic failure to attract new businesses to our urban areas because of this scrawl, graffiti has created a negative backlash against the youth of our neighborhoods who are all too frequently dismissed as wayward and indigent. Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network has done a yeoman job in transforming the otherwise negative images into something very positive.

Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network has shown us that these so-called bad kids, are not bad at all, and that with some real effort, we can teach young people to channel their energies appropriately. I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying tribute to the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network. May the success and invaluable efforts of this exceptional organization continue well into the next century.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO BILL BRODY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Bill Brody, district manager of the Mount Clemens office of the Michigan Rehabilitative Services. Mr. Brody retired yesterday after nearly 27 years with the Michigan Rehabilitative Services.

Taking an active role in our community is a responsibility we all share but few fulfill. Bill has devoted himself to this task as a counselor and manager for many years. He is especially known for his work with the Macomb Intermediate School District. The development of the model special education youth project and the Macomb Academy program for educable mentally impaired youth are largely due to Bill's efforts.

His leadership style also contributes to Bill's successful work. The full participation of his staff in decisionmaking has allowed each individual's creativity to maximize the quality of services clients receive. His dedication and professionalism have earned him respect and recognition from his colleagues and those he serves. Most recently, Bill received the prestigious Sheldon E. Westermann Award from the Metropolitan Detroit Rehabilitation Association.

Bill was honored by his colleagues at an open house and retirement reception on January 6. His recognition is truly deserved. On the occasion of his official retirement, I am pleased to pay tribute to Bill Brody. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing Bill all the best in retirement.

THANK YOU, JESSE STADLER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal pleasure that I recognize the long and distinguished public service career of Jesse Stadler.

Jesse grew up and worked on the farm where the present Mt. Morris fire station is located. On December 13, 1993, we gathered on that very same ground to pay tribute to this very special man.

Mr. Stadler began his public service career over 50 years ago, when he served in the U.S. Army during World War II. By the time Jesse was discharged, he had earned five battle stars and was awarded the Purple Heart.

In 1948, Jesse started his training for the fire service in Mt. Morris Township. At that time the department had only one fire truck which was housed in his grandfather's barn. During his 45-year career as a firefighter, he had held the rank of sergeant and lieutenant.

It is indeed an honor for me to have the opportunity to recognize an individual who has been willing to put his life on the line, for our protection, every day for the past 50 years.

February 1, 1994

The people of this community are deeply indebted to him. On behalf of my friends in Mt. Morris Township, I want to express our deepest gratitude and best wishes to him, his lovely wife Phyllis, as well as his five children and grandchildren.

HONORING WILMA RAY-BLEDISOE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you and my esteemed colleagues in the 103d Congress to honor a pathfinder in the field of education, Ms. Wilma Ray-Bledsoe. On January 4, 1994, Ms. Bledsoe was honored by her friends and co-workers at Oakland University [OU] for her contributions to the field of higher education as well as her many years of service to OU as its vice president for student affairs.

Raised in Asheville, NC, Ms. Bledsoe received her early education from North Carolina public schools. She completed her undergraduate studies at Fisk University in Nashville, TN. Ms. Bledsoe received her graduate education from the University of California at Berkeley, Wayne State University at the University of Michigan, and the University of Manchester in Great Britain.

Her many years of service to the community began in 1964 when she started working for the Citizens Committee for Equal Opportunity as a research assistant. She has provided additional benefit to the people of this great State by diligently laboring at the Michigan Department of Civil Rights, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company and finally at Oakland University. Her tenure at OU proved to be a valuable asset. She worked to acquire funding for the development of the Academic Skills Center, initiated and completed the renovation of the Oakland Center service areas, and began planning for a new student recreation center. On a human level, she demonstrated a high level of commitment to student advocacy and to the development of student leadership skills.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow Members of the 103d Congress to join me in honoring Wilma Ray-Bledsoe. She has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for all people. She has touched the lives of countless numbers of young students. Not only has she enhanced their education, she has inspired them to strive toward the highest level of achievement. Her leadership has provided them with the nurture and the support to realize their dreams.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to illness I missed two votes this week. I was unable to return to Washington from the district.

**JEFFREY J. GOMES ATTAINS
RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT**

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jeffrey J. Gomes of Troop 28 in Pawtucket, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

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

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

For his Eagle Scout project, Jeffrey organized a group of Christmas carolers to sing to and from the homes of area shut-ins. This spirited project included planning out the routes and having a caroling finale at St. Cecelia's Church, where they started.

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

It is my sincere belief that Jeffrey J. Gomes will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

**REFLECTING ON THE FALLEN
COMRADES OF THE 82D AIRBORNE**

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. FOLEY. I have included in the RECORD the moving remarks delivered by the Reverend Dr. George B. Wood to the members of the 82d Airborne Division Association at their 1994 national convention. Chaplain Wood's words were brought to my attention by my

long-time friend and constituent James P. McNally of Lone, WA. His reflections were not only an inspiration to Mr. McNally and the other members of the division, but will be to everyone reading his hauntingly poignant message. His address has been reproduced from a recent issue of the division's magazine, Paraglide.

[From the Paraglide magazine]

CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

(By Rev. Dr. George B. Wood)

As a little boy I used to walk the beaches of Maine with my father. Now and then a schooner would show up on the horizon with its tourists, the major freight in those days. On occasion I would ask my Dad where the ship was going. He would point to where sky and ocean came together and say: "Over there." We would wave until they had disappeared.

As with the departed, we did not know where they were going, but we did know that the schooners had not disappeared from this earth. As they had disappeared from our sight, they had sailed into someone else's sight. I am certain they are being welcomed on the other side.

We are celebrating the 50th anniversary of those who sacrificed their lives in combat action on the island of Sicily. We were scattered for a hundred miles along the southern coast. It was the first time we fought as a divisional unit. It was the first time I buried men of the Division. The 82nd Airborne Division proved itself to be an effective fighting force in spite of the fact that the Air Corps had yet to learn that the Drop Zone was a specific place.

Our comrades in death were the first to give their lives in combat. But they are not to be forgotten. I want you to remember them in life. I want you to hark back to the combat experience, which you shared with them. I want you to close your eyes. I want you to go back in the memory of time. I want you to remember that you are here today, because someone else is not here. For each of us it will be a different memory. But the reality of life is that you can remember. Now, with me, close your eyes and remember.

I remember Lt. John D. Sprinkle, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Executive Officer of "D" Co., of 505, who was killed in Sicily by crossfire when he attempted to take an enemy blockhouse single-handed.

In the 2nd Battalion's battle for Arnone north of Naples, Lt. David L. Packard, an "E" Co. platoon leader, was killed in the action to seize the railroad yard along the Volturne River.

In contact with the 16th Regiment, Col. Gorham was killed after he knocked out a tank and was after another with a bazooka, for which he received the Distinguished Service Cross.

In the area of Avola, popular Mike Scambelluri of "C" Co. was captured, and shot point blank, execution style. He died on a sinking hospital ship.

The night of July 11th, most of the 505 was witness to the well-known and ill-fated jump of the 504, during which 23 transport planes were shot down by the friendly fire of the U.S. Army.

Sgt. Howard R. Krueger was killed in the action at Trois Ponts in the Ardennes, having written the poem "Death and I" in a fox-hole on Hill 131 at the end of the Normandy Campaign. Listen to his poem!

Death and I

Gaunt, stark, naked death
What an ugly loathsomeness thou do possess.
You creeping, crawling, cancerous thing.
In every worldly place is found your sting.
Oh, spare me not, I'm not afraid.
You'll find me easily—all arrayed
In splendid attire to attend my grave.
Seek ye some other ripened fruit
Surprise and wrest them, gather your loot
Your sickle, your scythe, mower of life
I fear you not, my armor is Christ.

As General Yarborough, an airborne pioneer, said in words descriptive of our departed comrades—they prove to themselves that they possessed certain inner strengths that set them apart from their fellow human beings. To these troopers we pay our respects, just as we respect each other. To them we offer in gratitude each day God gives us.

Sgt. Krueger expresses well the troopers' disdain for death. After all, death is a nothing. Just as birth brought us into this world, so death brings us a continuing life. So our comrades speak to us from this continuing existence. If you have a timeless memory, you can hear them speaking to you even now:

"Call me by my old familiar name. Do not put on a long face. Laugh as we have always laughed. Life means we are joined in brotherhood. Everything is the same. There is an unbroken continuity between us. I am just around the corner of life. All is well! Life goes on."

Ladies and gentlemen, arise to honor our dead.

**TRIBUTE TO THE OTTAWA HILLS
LADY BEARS**

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate the Ottawa Hills Lady Bears for winning the 1993 Field Hockey Championship in the state of Ohio.

After winning the state championship in 1992, the pressure was on the Lady Bears of Ottawa Hills to defend their title in 1993. These dedicated athletes practiced countless hours to keep the title of State Field Hockey Champions in their community. Their hard work paid off. They are the only athletic team in Ottawa Hills history to win back-to-back state championships.

Members of the championship team that worked so hard this season include: Coach Jo Cooley, captains Paula Wagoner, Meredith Ciralsky and Mallory Blank, and team members Heidi Bohl, Emily Casey, Maria Danziger, Betsy Davies, Tiffany DeBoer, Summer Hardman, Julie Huber, Meredith Hufford, Brooke McCaffery, Erika Newcomer, Wendy Roberts, Johanna Ross, Shannon Scheuer, Caroline Thomas, and Elisabeth Webb.

Our entire community is proud of what these young women have accomplished. We wish them the best of luck during the 1994 field hockey season in their quest to win yet another state championship.

**HELEN O'CONNOR HONORED FOR
CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute today to Mrs. Helen O'Connor as she ends a lifetime of service to the people of Luzerne County, PA. On January 23, 1994, the community will gather to honor Mrs. O'Connor as she retires from a 32-year career as Register of Wills.

Widowed at age 40 in 1958, Helen found herself the single parent of 10 children in an era when women rarely ventured into the workplace; let alone into the male-dominated world of politics. However, her life with her active Democratic husband, attorney Patrick O'Connor, helped her prepare for what would become her life's work. Mrs. O'Connor was appointed by then-Gov. David Lawrence to the vacant post of Luzerne County Register of Wills. She made history by being the first woman to ever hold that position. In 1961, local Democratic leaders urged Helen to seek election to a 4-year term. Eight consecutive terms later, Helen is gracefully stepping down from her career in public service.

As though raising 10 children alone while pursuing a career in public service were not accomplishment enough for Helen, she donates her time and energy to a long list of organizations. While her public accomplishments are well documented, Helen would probably say that her greatest source of pride is that all of her children are college-educated professionals with successful careers and happy lives. Helen boasts proudly of her 41 grandchildren and plans on spending much of her retirement with them. The pro-life is also on Helen's retirement agenda and is a cause close to her heart.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate Mrs. Helen O'Connor on an outstanding and unprecedented career in public service. Her personal and professional accomplishments merit the high praise and appreciation which her colleagues, friends and community bestow upon her today.

**LIGHTHOUSE EMPLOYEE OF THE
MONTH**

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Gail Bennett on winning the Blind Employee of the Year Award from the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind.

This award recognizes the agency's vision impaired employee who during the past year, has demonstrated outstanding job performance and work practices. Ms. Bennett has shown exemplary skill as a vinyl press operator at the Dallas Lighthouse.

She exemplifies the kind of employee who will prosper in the 1990's, one who is eager to grow and learn new skills to stay competitive

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

in today's job market. In addition to her responsibilities in the vinyl binder department, she is also the agency's relief receptionist.

Like other employees with vision impairments, she is building work accomplishments in the ever-increasing service industry environment.

Because of this award, Gail Bennett is also a nominee for the Peter J. Salmon National Blind Employee of the Year, selected by National Industries for the Blind, the central non-profit agency for industrial centers employing people with vision impairments under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act of 1938.

I commend Ms. Bennett for her determination to succeed, learn, and grow in the workplace—all of which have contributed to her achievements this year.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR W. JICHA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest of regrets that we report the death of our dear friend of a quarter of a century, Arthur W. Jicha of Palatine in the Eighth Illinois Congressional District.

Art played an important role in each of my election victories, going back to my first one in 1969. With his help, I obtained the endorsement of the Palatine Township Regular Republican Organization in that first election—the only township endorsement I received in a primary crowded with 11 candidates.

He supported me in every reelection bid since 1969, and was sharing his great political knowledge and persuasive powers to assist us in our current race.

A veteran of the war in Korea, he fought the good fight in the political trenches for 35 years as a Republican precinct captain, even as he battled on the gridiron for the Northwestern University football team as he helped to take a Wildcat eleven to the 1949 Rose Bowl.

Art was serving as Palatine Township Assessor—a post he had held since 1987—at the time of his death this week. He was also President of the 30-member Cook County Township Assessor Association.

Art delighted in sharing his political knowledge. He served as campaign chairman for two Illinois State senators, was a delegate to Cook County and Illinois State conventions, and was a deputy committeeman for the Palatine Township Regular Republican Organization.

We want to express our sympathy to Art's lovely wife, Glenna, and to his children, Elizabeth and Andrew.

Art Jicha was more than our political ally. He was our dear friend and he will be missed.

IN HONOR OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in recognizing and honoring the Greater New York Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews [NCCJ] for its outstanding efforts in bringing together diverse groups of people from the New York metropolitan area in a sense of true cooperation and brotherhood.

Founded in 1927, the NCCJ has been a leading force in the New York area in fostering intergroup relations and understandings. Under the far-reaching and effective leadership of Margaret Gillmore, executive director of the New York region and Murray Harris, regional chairman, the NCCJ continues to provide leadership in cultural and ethnic diversity to thousands of the New York area's high school students. In addition, the organization helps develop a true feeling of intergroup understanding and appreciation of individual and group feelings through its elementary school-oriented program, "How To Get Along With Others."

The NCCJ has long been active on the college and adult level by focusing on racial and cultural diversity under the program entitled, "Sharing Our Similarities, Celebrating Our Differences." The organization has during its long and successful history, focused its efforts on interreligious dialogue bringing Christians, Jews, and Muslims together to share issues of mutual concern, both theological and secular, and to work together on community problems. Such emphasis as community understanding and harmony can be best viewed in the many intergroup programs NCCJ conducts among police officers as well as neighborhood organizations.

Mr. Speaker, as the Greater New York Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews celebrates its 66th year of working for human understanding and betterment, I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring the officers and members of the NCCJ for all they have achieved and extend our best wishes to them in all their future undertakings.

IN HONOR OF RALPH AND SUSAN SHERMAN, JULIE HAFT, AND HERBERT HOFFER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the constituents of the Fifth Congressional District and the members of Young Israel of Hillcrest as they meet at their Annual Journal Dinner in honoring their most distinguished and dedicated members, Ralph and Susan Sherman, Julie Haft, and Herbert Hoffer.

For more than a dozen years, Ralph and Susan Sherman have served the Young Israel

of Hillcrest as well as the surrounding community. Serving as head of the house and dinner committees, recording secretary, vice president, and president of Young Israel of Hillcrest, Ralph has been a source of leadership and stability to our community. Both Ralph and Susan have dedicated themselves to serving the unique needs of our neighborhood and have assumed leadership positions with

the Working Organization for Retarded Children and Adults.

Julie Haft is an active member of the synagogue's Sisterhood, a founder of the Simcha Fund, and the Frieda and Fred Goldstein Library. In addition, Mrs. Haft has dedicated her time and resource to not only our local program, but to many worldwide youth activities as well.

Herbert Hoffer, another of this year's honorees, is being honored for his dedication

to the congregation. Mr. Hoffer, a pillar of Young Israel, is one of the synagogue's original founders. He has chaired innumerable committees and has served as financial secretary for 18 years.

Mr. Speaker, in a time in which we look for stability, service, and dedication, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these truly unique community leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the names of the honorees for this year's award. The honorees are: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph and Susan Hillcrest; Mrs. Julie Haft; and Mr. Herbert Hoffer. I would like to thank the members of the congregation for their support and participation in this program. It is a privilege to honor these individuals who have made such a significant contribution to our community.

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THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER: The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announced to the House his approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER: The question is whether the House will concur in the report of the Committee on the part of the Journal. The question was asked, and the Speaker announced that the House concurred in the report of the Committee.

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