

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mrs. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the importance of ensuring that information technology is included in any solution that results from the national debate on health care reform.

Information technology is a vitally important industry to the constituents of my district, to all northern Virginia, and to our Nation. Recently, I had the pleasure and opportunity to host a roundtable discussion with key information technology executives and Vice President AL GORE to share common concerns and issues relating to the future of this strategic industry.

Out of this discussion came many helpful suggestions and recommendations. We learned that the future success of reforming our Nation's health care problems may be closely tied to using available information technology.

One participant prepared a concept paper on his vision of why our Nation needs to initiate a national health care information and telecommunications testbed now. I would like to share this concept paper with all my colleagues in the House and encourage them to consider the possibilities that already exist to both expand accessible and quality health care by using resources already developed, tested, and approved by the Federal Government.

## WHY OUR NATION NEEDS A NATIONAL HEALTH CARE INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TESTBED

(By Dr. John Warner, Jr.)

President Clinton and Vice President Gore have proposed three major national initiatives which are interdependent in the health care information and telecommunications technology areas. The three initiatives are the Health Security Act of 1993, the National Information Infrastructure (NII) and the National Performance Review (NPR). The establishment of a national health care information and telecommunications testbed using the Department of Defense (DoD) health care system would address all three simultaneously and do so with DoD's strength in these key technologies. This national testbed represents a unique opportunity for DoD to be an important and visible contributor to these executive initiatives through efforts on improving health care information and telecommunications, efforts similar to what DoD has ongoing already and which must be continued anyway in order to improve health care quality and cost control in the large DoD health care system.

The Health Security Act of 1993 depends on the use of health care information and telecommunications technologies to achieve a number of its important objectives. It includes efforts with increased focus on clinical

systems and on establishing practice guidelines, computerized patient records, outcomes management, managed care, regionalization, smart cards, patient information security and privacy, as well as on many other areas which depend on these technologies. It also has efforts which will require a reduction in administrative paperwork with standardized forms and systems, as well as electronic transfer of information. At present, the Department of Defense leads the nation in many of these areas, particularly in the clinical information area as a result of the ongoing full deployment of the Composite Health Care System (CHCS) and other initiatives. The GAO agrees and many members of Congress see the tremendous benefits of these initiatives.

It is important to note that many of the alternative health reform proposals under consideration also have recognized the importance of better utilization of information and telecommunications technologies to achieve increased access, improved quality and improved control of health care costs. As a result, though the health care reform debates and eventual compromises will evolve, a national health care information and telecommunications testbed using the DoD health care system would have general applicability. Additionally, health reform would not be delayed by the existence of a testbed. Other issues dominate this reform. The testbed addresses key health care information and telecommunications technologies and provides a means for structured tests, feedback and continuous improvement in these important areas to provide both short term and long term benefits to our nation.

A key to improved health care is to get accurate and timely clinical information on the patient to the health care providers at the time of key decisions both to improve the effectiveness of health care provider teams and to help control the growth in costs. DoD has programs to do this now for their own health care system. This system continues to consume an increasing share of the DoD budget (approximately 5.5% in FY 1994) because health care costs are increasing as the DoD budget is decreasing. There is the opportunity for DoD to continue these programs while playing a much larger role in supporting national health reform initiatives with a national health care information and telecommunications testbed. This can be done with a relatively small additional investment. Also, if started now, and if based on current DoD programs, initial results could become available within a year. Simultaneously, a longer term program could be established. The testbed also would have obvious benefits to DoD personnel because its implementation would have greatest benefit to the active and retired military personnel and their dependents. It would improve DoD health care. Furthermore, large testbeds have been very useful in DoD in the past to explore very complex problems and health reform certainly is a complex problem.

A DoD national health care information and telecommunications testbed offers many advantages because: (1) DoD has the second largest medical system in the U.S. with

about 9 million beneficiaries, (2) DoD controls the facilities, the providers and many of the beneficiaries, (3) DoD beneficiary demographics are close to the national demographics, (4) DoD is well along in key information and telecommunications technologies already and is implementing CHCS as a standard, centrally controlled, fully integrated medical information system which applies across all services, (5) DoD has many computer literate health care professionals who can contribute to the testbed in a very positive fashion, (6) DoD has the management experience to make such a testbed a success, (7) the DoD health care system has many similarities to a civilian staff model HMO and (8) DoD must invest in these areas anyway.

Obviously, various parts of the DoD health care system could be used in a testbed fashion for various objectives. However, with CHCS currently in the full deployment phase, over 140 DoD hospitals and their associated clinics will have CHCS by the end of the current fiscal year, and these hospitals provide care to about 7 million beneficiaries. CHCS is also presently used at the White House Physician's Office. Therefore, with comprehensive, standard format data being collected on various health care problems for such a large population, there is the opportunity for significant directed efforts within CHCS such as in the areas of computerized patient records, outcomes management, regionalization and management care.

The increased electronic networking capabilities associated with a national testbed has one other important advantage to the DoD. As the DoD base closure process continues, electronic networking in health care will have increasing importance for providing care to beneficiaries in areas where health care facilities are closed. This applies not only to direct care but also through managed care support contracts. Areas with prototype, regional networks would benefit in this manner if some facility closures were to occur in these areas.

Eventually, once the testbed was expanded with automated health care information available in very large regions, there would be an opportunity to aggregate the results applicable not only for the nation but also for specific states with high DoD beneficiary populations. For example, nine states have DoD beneficiary populations of about 200,000 or greater. These states are California (1,144,000), Colorado (196,000), Florida (635,000), Georgia (349,000), Maryland (279,000), North Carolina (387,000), South Carolina (239,000), Texas (690,000) and Virginia (622,000). Furthermore, although having smaller DoD beneficiary populations, some states have significant percentages of their state populations as DoD beneficiaries. These include Alaska (14.9%), Hawaii (14.3%), Washington (6.1%), New Mexico (5.5%), Nevada (5.5%) and North Dakota (5.3%). As a result there is the potential for testbed evolution to very cooperative, beneficial testbed efforts in all of these states.

This type of testbed effort also supports the NII initiative. Although much of NII is focused on efforts for industrial initiatives, it still is a technology driven effort. Health

● 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.

care is a key concern. Efforts on the part of DoD, through a national health care information and telecommunications testbed, could be very beneficial to the NII, particularly if they include the areas of electronic transfer of medical records, telemedicine (e.g. image transfer such as X-rays, color videos of patients and patient problems, etc.) and patient information security and privacy. Efforts on the part of DoD in these areas could play a strong role in NII initiatives while demonstrating technology key to the national health reform for areas such as rural health care. For example, telemedicine (e.g., teleradiology, teleconsulting for diagnosis and surgery, telepathology, etc.) will be critical to improve health care in rural and disadvantaged urban areas because of the difficulty in providing a sufficient number of health care professionals in these areas. Telemedicine also is an important future capability for DoD, not only for the regional type of networks discussed previously, but also for medical consultation with deployed air, land and sea forces. There are some initial DoD prototypes already ongoing in this latter area (e.g., Walter Reed with Somalia and Macedonia, Tripler with the Pacific area). Prototype, regional networks could include such capabilities to prove important concepts in telemedicine within regions and extending to deployed forces.

Finally, there is the National Performance Review initiative. One NPR initiative subset is NPR Code DoD 09 which is to maximize the efficiency of DoD health care operations. This initiative proposes the use of emerging technologies to upgrade care at DoD health care facilities. It includes efforts to maximize automation and telecommunications, to optimize administrative support and to move to paperless records. Therefore, testbed efforts to support improvement in DoD health care simultaneously supports national health care reform, the NII and the NPR.

A national information and telecommunications testbed based on the DoD health care system also would be beneficial to other Federal Departments, such as Veterans' Affairs (VA) and Health and Human Services (HHS). For example, prototype, regional networks might be expanded to include VA medical facilities. CHCS started with modifications to the VA hospital information system. This facilitates increased VA/DoD information sharing because with the recent advent of gateways, the two systems can be allowed to transfer data relatively easily. There are obvious potential benefits from increased VA/DoD information sharing in the medical area. The Indian Health Service (IHS) in HHS is slated for expanded roles in the Health Security Act of 1993 and can benefit from DoD information and telecommunications technologies. IHS utilizes versions of the VA hospital information system. HHS also will need to develop practice guidelines, outcomes management concepts and information standards. Such efforts could receive valuable support from a national health care information and telecommunications testbed. There also is the potential for some very productive interactions between Federal Departments to support health reform initiatives with DoD playing a strong role.

The above presents the reasons why the nation has an opportunity to leverage what the Department of Defense must do anyway for its own benefit and simultaneously become a stronger contributor for key aspects of the President's health care reform initiative, the NII, the NPR and other health reform initiatives. This would be accomplished with a na-

tional health care information and telecommunications testbed utilizing the DoD health care system. Furthermore, DoD's efforts would also support other Federal Departments, as well as the more important broader national and specific state interests as the information obtained from a national health care information and telecommunications testbed is collected, analyzed and distributed.

Now is the time to seize the initiative and establish a National Health Care Information and Telecommunications Testbed. Our nation demands no less.

#### RUSSIAN-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FUND

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the innovative assistance mechanisms that the United States has developed in its programs for Eastern and Central Europe is the enterprise fund. Under this mechanism, the U.S. Government provides grant funds to a privately incorporated entity, with a board of directors approved by the executive branch, to fund private sector investment projects and related technical assistance for the purpose of energizing the private sector in a formerly statist economy. While intended to support only financially viable enterprises and to make a profit itself, an enterprise fund is able to make investments at an early stage in the transformation process before most private investors would take an equivalent risk, thereby serving as a demonstration and to encourage those few investors willing to risk their time and money.

This experience from Eastern Europe is now being transferred to Russia in the form of the Russian-American Enterprise Fund. The fund is just beginning to operate. The president of the fund, Bob Towbin, recently made a speech outlining the purposes and operating procedures of the fund. In order to inform members of the operations of this important component of United States assistance to Russia, Mr. Towbin's speech is reprinted below.

REMARKS BY A. ROBERT TOWBIN, PRESIDENT & CEO, RUSSIAN-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FUND

Thank you for inviting me to participate in this program today. I want to say something about the goals and objectives of the Russian-American Enterprise Fund, tell you a little about the present stage of our activities, and describe briefly the programs that we are implementing to fulfill our mandate.

#### PHILOSOPHY AND ORIGINS

As part of the US government's efforts to assist Russia in its transition to a market economy, President Clinton announced the intention to create the Fund last spring. Modeled on similar Funds that were established in Eastern Europe, the Russian-American Enterprise Fund was intended to assist in the development of the private sector in the Russian Federation by committing capital and mobilizing other investors and technical assistance to support private firms and entrepreneurs.

There is, of course, no blueprint for how the private sector will develop in Russia. A

transition of this type in a country of this scale would, in itself, be difficult enough to conceive, but is an even more formidable task to execute. The Fund brings one important element to the process—external investment capital for small and medium sized private sector businesses. Foreign investment was central to the development of our own economy, and still is today, and we expect it will play an important role in the Russian transformation as well. Ultimately, however, the key to success in Russia will be the energy and resourcefulness of the Russian people, complemented by working with individuals and companies from abroad that are willing to invest in the future prosperity of Russia and its people.

Through the Fund, in other words, the United States is committed to a long term process to assist Russian businessmen and women from European Russia and Siberia to the northern Pacific Rim—the Far East Republics—in the reorientation of their activities from a planned economy to one in which market factors and individual initiative play a key role.

How can public sector funding help create private sector institutions? The structure of the Fund reflects both elements. By its funding, the Fund is the child of the US Government. With \$340 million of funds appropriated by Congress—\$40 million of which is to be devoted to projects in the Russian Far East, your neighboring region—the Fund is currently the largest pool of US investment capital available for projects in Russia. By its legal structure, the Fund is a private entity—a not-for-profit corporation. The corporation is required under its by-laws to make investments and loans to companies on sound economic principles—that is, the investments must be made in companies that have a reasonable chance of succeeding as private companies in the new Russia. The investments are not grants, gifts or any form of governmental subsidy—if the Fund were to view its activities in that way, it would fail to meet the very specific mandate under which it was created, but more importantly would fail to impart the business fundamentals essential to long term success.

At the same time, it is clear that the Fund is operating in an environment in Russia that does not fit standard Western investment criteria, and the criteria for investment decisions must reflect the extremely difficult conditions under which the Russian managers, investors and owners are operating. The well-known list of issues facing investors in Russia today—lack of a clear legal and regulatory environment, lack of the full range of banking capabilities, limited enforceability of contracts—is precisely the reason why the Enterprise Fund can play a constructive role in this period. The Russian-American Enterprise Fund exists to take a level of risk that typically would not be acceptable by Western norms and, through the demonstration effect of these investments, encourage the development of a stronger and healthier private sector.

It is our intention that the Fund be an example to other private investment pools of capital that are considering investing in the Russian Federation. Some of the experiences of the Fund's management can be passed on to these potential investors as an aid to their initial forays into this immense country and her economy. In order to do this, however, we recognize that we must do two things: first, we must approach our investments with a long-term view of the prospects of potential investments and of the private sector more generally. Second, we must take

care to develop standards and criteria that are appropriate to the unique Russian environment, and not attempt to impose what we are accustomed to in the West for its own sake. Only if we approach our task in this spirit will we succeed in making worthwhile investments that will stand the test of time and serve as a constructive example to other investors, both Russian and foreign.

#### STARTUP

Before getting into some of the details of where we stand now, I want to just briefly review what has been accomplished over the past nine months in getting the Fund underway. The startup process has been complex, and often frustrating. Nevertheless, I believe that we have come a very long way in a short time.

Since September, when the Fund was incorporated, we have concentrated on a number of key organizational and start-up tasks to lay the groundwork for the Fund's investment activities. This work took place in three distinct phases. First, the basic scope of activity and legal structure were agreed with the U.S. government. A wide range of contacts were initiated with relevant Russian government entities to clear the way for the Fund to initiate operations there. The Board began the process of sketching out how the Fund would pursue its goals and the attributes and responsibilities of key staff, and the search for a president and other senior staff got underway.

In early January, after I was named as president, the focus shifted to creating the personnel and administrative infrastructure for the Fund and beginning to build the networks and conduct the outreach that we would need to identify and assess investment possibilities. Temporary offices were opened in both Moscow and New York and permanent office space was located. Staff was hired for both locations such that the Fund now employs about 35 individuals of which more than half are Russian nationals, nearly all are Russian speaking, and most are based in Russia. A series of visits to cities all over Russia were undertaken by Fund staff to meet local businessmen and officials and familiarize ourselves with the issues we would confront in undertaking investments.

Beginning in March, within six months of incorporation, and with staff and basic administrative support in place, we were able to begin the process of reviewing proposals and identifying concrete business opportunities consistent with the Fund's mandate and philosophy. Many inquiries and proposals from US and Russian companies had already been received; these were responded to where appropriate with requests for further information. Basic procedures for submitting investment proposals to the Fund—emphasizing accessibility and flexibility—were put into place. As of today, the process of reviewing proposals and examining and structuring transactions is fully underway.

As mentioned below, we intend to complement our financing efforts with technical assistance. In addition, we want to leverage our own resources with co-financing by other investors—Russian, Western, official and private. We will also cooperate with the sister funds involved in Russia—the Fund for Large Enterprises in Russia, and the Demilitarization Enterprise Fund. While these funds are separately managed, and each of us has a separate focus, we are cooperating wherever possible to economize.

#### PROGRAM ORIENTATION

The Fund is committed to working with businesses and entrepreneurs representing

the entire range of small and medium sized businesses, from the smallest start-ups to larger firms being modernized or restructured.

At the smaller end, one of the Fund's first initiatives will be a small business lending program for firms with no more than a few dozen employees and often less than that. Such loans could be as small as a few thousand dollars to as much as \$100,000. Maturities will be six to 24 months for purchases of equipment or key inputs. Typical loans might be to a small food processor or business services enterprise to improve productivity or quality by upgrading equipment; the loan would be paid back from the proceeds of the business. For the most part, loans of the sort contemplated by this program are not now available to small firms for these purposes through Russian banks. Under this program, we will work with Russian banks as partners and provide the great bulk of the funding to support this lending.

Aside from the direct and immediate benefits to small businesses, a key objective of the program will be providing training and experience to Russian bankers, which will enhance the capabilities of the participating Russian banks to locate small business clients and develop products to meet their needs.

The small business lending program will begin within the next two weeks on a trial basis with two banks. Within a month we expect to get a \$2 million pilot program underway with an additional 4-5 banks in 2-3 cities. By year end we think it is certainly within the realm of possibility that the program could grow to include several more cities, another dozen banks and \$10 million or more in loanable funds. If we think in terms of an average loan size of \$40-50 thousand, this implies a revolving fund supporting more than 200 loans at any one time. Depending on the success of the program, it is conceivable its scope could be enlarged even further. Eventually, we hope, the program will induce an ongoing commitment to similar types of lending by Russian banks on a much larger scale.

A second major focus of our activities is direct loans and investments in emerging small and medium sized companies. In this case, the Fund is actively seeking out business opportunities requiring investments that might range from a few hundred thousand dollars up to several million. While we will be flexible, we expect the typical enterprise receiving support with this facility will have several hundred workers, although some will be larger.

We are open to and are actively exploring a wide range of financial structures, including loans, loans with equity and equity investments. In at least several cases, we are actively looking for co-financing partners. We are looking at investments in a wide range of sectors, all over the Russian Federation. The process is, as you can imagine, a painstaking one in an environment where there are few of the traditional guideposts for investment decision-making. Indeed, while we recognized this process would be labor intensive, if anything we underestimated the extent to which this is proving to be true.

As of today we have developed a solid inventory of proposals, 6-8 of which we are very actively pursuing as I speak. These projects and others under consideration cover sectors such as furniture manufacturing, apparel manufacturing, chemical processing equipment, timber processing, retailing, electronic components, food processing,

data processing, and telecommunications. They are located throughout the country, including Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Yekaterinburg, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Chuvashia, Tula, Khabarovsk and Nahodka.

Without being repetitive, what I want to emphasize about the Fund's activities to date are their breadth; we are looking at proposals in many sectors, cities and of very different sizes and structures. There is no limit to how small a company in which we will invest either directly or through our small loan program can be. The only real requirement is that projects be sensible, well documented and have a reasonable prospect for viability over time. It goes without saying that to the extent that they are viable, they will be profitable and will provide returns to the Fund, returns which I want to strongly emphasize, will be reinvested to broaden the scope and reach of the Fund's activities over time. And if a project proves profitable to the Fund, it should also be profitable for its Russian partners as well as other partners, like you.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

So far, I have addressed mostly the financial side of the Fund's investments. However, in all the Fund's investments, ranging from small lending to larger equity or debt investments, the Fund's goal is to combine financial support with critical investments in human capital, training, management systems and, where necessary, technology. In many cases we expect that the human capital or technical assistance component of the package will prove more critical to the success of an investment than the financial capital.

This technical assistance can take many forms. Help with Western financial formats used worldwide is one important need; aid in building to international design standards and creating products that are acceptable to both the Russian and the world consumer is another. In conversations with potential joint venture partners it has become apparent that these companies want to have feasibility studies made to convince them of the viability of proceeding with major activities in Russia. We intend to help in this area as well.

A final example involves marketing of products produced in Russia. The challenge of bringing products to a market in an efficient, customer-driven manner was non-existent in the past; consequently technical assistance in this very important area, focusing on both the domestic as well as the international market, is paramount to the Fund's strategy.

#### JOINT VENTURES

A word about joint ventures might be appropriate. As representatives of American companies you may desire to take advantage of the Russian market and its ability to manufacture products at a lower cost with pride in quality workmanship, and we at the Fund can help to share your risk in investing there. I can visualize any number of specific formulations or structures that have promise or potential and that we are open to consider. For example, a Russian company might supply the plant, equipment and people, the American company might supply technical assistance sent as production and design talent along with financial support, and the Fund would provide a larger share of capital and expertise in appraising and structuring the transaction. This new, jointly owned business could be a brand new company offering a fresh approach to the market

for our Russian partner. We have been looking at several projects like this and we are encouraged with what we have seen.

#### ACTIVITIES IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

With respect specifically to the Russian Far East, the Fund is actively seeking investment opportunities in the region. We have visited Khabarovsk on the Chinese border several times, and Fund staff was there again just last week. We have established excellent relations with the local business community, bankers, officials and various Western groups, including the Peace Corps, and the International Executive Service Corps. We visit both Vladivostok and Khabarovsk again next week and will open our Far East office shortly. We will also be interviewing candidates for key personnel in those cities.

The Russian Far East is dominated by trading, fishing, extractive industries and timber. It is an immensely rich area with enormous natural resources and natural beauty, much of which is underdeveloped. It obviously presents enormous investment opportunities. The future of areas like the Russian Far East will become increasingly important to the success of the overall Russian economy. With these facts in mind, I feel confident that the Fund will more than achieve its goal of investing \$40 million in this region.

Obviously, some of the people in this room have experience working in the Russian Far East. We at the Fund look forward to working with you closely as we move ahead with investments in this region.

#### A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM E. LEONARD

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the fine work and outstanding public service of William E. Leonard of San Bernardino, CA. Bill, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the businesses and organizations in his community, will be honored on August 11, 1994, by the California Inland Empire Council, Boy Scouts of America with "The Distinguished Citizens Award."

Bill graduated from my alma mater San Bernardino High School in 1940. While earning a Bachelor of Science Degree from University of California at Berkeley, Bill served his country overseas in the Philippines and Japan as a first lieutenant in the Army from 1943 to 1946. Following this he returned to the San Bernardino area, and he and his wife, Barbara, had three children.

In 1946 Bill began his life long career and business by establishing the Leonard Realty & Building Co. Through the years as a businessman he has been involved in the development of San Bernardino and its community. His distinguished career is further highlighted by his active involvement in numerous organizations in the community. In addition to serving as a member and one of the past directors on the San Bernardino Valley Board of Realtors, Bill has served as the president of the National Orange Show Board of Directors, the founder and president of Inland Action, Inc., a trustee

on the St. Bernardine's Hospital Foundation, and an elder for the First Presbyterian Church of San Bernardino.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bill's family, and his community in honoring this unique individual for outstanding citizenship as a member of the San Bernardino community. Throughout his life he has shown a commitment to the people in his community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

#### GI BILL 50TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Commonly known as the GI bill, it, and the GI bills that succeeded it, have been stalwarts of the transition between service in our Armed Forces and civilian life.

The lives and exploits of those who answered the call to serve their country in the armed services have long challenged our imaginations. These last few weeks, during the 50th anniversary of D-day, we have been reminded of their courage and valor, and how wars and those who fight them can change the world.

Even so, most of us cannot begin to fathom how difficult it is for warriors to come home. In the service of their country, they missed educational opportunities, delayed careers, and may have suffered disabling injuries that prevented them from pursuing jobs for which they were trained. In the earlier chapters of our Nation's history, when soldiers returned from battle they were just expected to somehow re-incorporate themselves into society. Many simply could not. The GI bill was the first major legislative attempt to begin to repay our soldiers for their sacrifice.

The GI bill is responsible for helping veterans reenter society in a great many ways. When we speak of the GI bill, we generally think only of the continuing education aspects of the bill. However, the GI bill has also made possible the purchase of over 14 million homes. Each home bought, each skill taught, and each college degree earned, is a piece of the American dream richly deserved by those who risked life and limb in the defense of freedom and democracy.

Perhaps the most important, and the most overlooked, contribution of the GI bill is the part it played in the creation of the American middle class. Without the jobs it created, without the skills it enhanced, and without the educational base created by the GI bill, America would be a far different place today.

Today, my colleagues, as we remember the valor displayed on D-day and every conflict since, from the Korean conflict through the Vietnam war to the Persian Gulf war, let us remember once again our obligation to those who served.

#### FOREVER YOUNG

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding young man in the 17th Congressional District of Ohio, Joseph S. Norha, Jr. Mr. Norha received the 1993 Associated Press Northeast Ohio, Inland District, Division V High School Football Coach of the Year. Under Joe's tutelage, Lowellville High School achieved its most successful season in 8 years. These accomplishments, in our Nation's most competitive region for high school football northeast Ohio, asserts highly of Joe's talents.

Joe instilled in his players dedication, hard work, and ethics, qualities that a young person carries much further than the football gridiron. Joe's leadership is a shining example of the positive influence adults must impose on our young students. These accolades, for the most part, are bestowed upon veteran coaches, but the fact of the matter is Joe Norha is 22 years old, the youngest coach in the State of Ohio. May Joe be blessed with continued success, and may his model be one that will be followed by both young and old.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ANDREW HENSHEL, MAKING A DIFFERENCE WITH VOTERS

#### HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to Andrew Henshel, president of the Pennsylvania Young Democrats and vice president for programs of the Young Democrats of America.

In a day and age when the concepts of community service and activism are becoming a scarce commodity, Andrew has been and continues to be a dedicated citizen for both causes. During President Clinton's 1993 campaign, Andrew earned the name "Mr. Voter Registration" because of his volunteer efforts. Andrew is personally responsible for registering more than 25,000 new voters over the past few years. He has also been nationally recognized as an advocate and campaigner for the motor-voter national voter registration law.

Donna J. Campbell, Esq., chairwoman of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Young Democrats states, and I would agree that our Nation is fortunate to have citizens of Andrew Henshel's caliber who are willing to share their time, talents, and knowledge to assist others. Andrew has truly set a standard of excellence in community service and involvement in the affairs of government for others to know and strive to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to Andrew Henshel. I would also like to extend my deepest appreciation to Mr. Henshel for

mobilizing a vital part of our society; the youth. May God continue to bless and smile on this truly dedicated man, enabling him to continue to encourage political participation and involvement among the youth of today and tomorrow.

CHURCHVILLE JUNIOR HIGH  
SCHOOL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding junior high schools in Illinois, Churchville, is located in Elmhurst, a fine community in my district.

On May 27 of this year, I had the pleasure of addressing their eighth grade students. Their teacher, Robert Caldwell, chairman of the social studies department, asked the students to compose an essay describing why they would like to attend a luncheon with their Congressman.

I have read these essays, and they are remarkably creative. Last week, I provided three of them for my colleagues to read. Today I will provide three more. I commend them to your attention.

WHY I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE LUNCH WITH  
REPRESENTATIVE HYDE

(By Joe Pajak)

I would like to have lunch with Representative Hyde because I would like to find out more about the type of work he does and to get to know my representative on a more personal basis. These two things would help me better understand what government is like and how he represents us.

I would like to find out his opinions on the issues of building a third airport in the Chicago land area and having river boat gambling on Lake Michigan because of the affects of these issues on our community. I would like to ask about his life in Washington and the things he does there. I would also like to ask about what type of bills and laws he would sponsor, promote, and vote for or against.

I think I should be picked to go because I am interested in politics and law. I am also planning on entering these fields and this would help teach me how to become involved in government and help our great country.

WHY I WOULD LIKE TO MEET REPRESENTATIVE  
HYDE

(By Ajay Rod)

I think that meeting with Representative Henry J. Hyde will be an honor. Not too many people get to see or meet with their Representative. I think that I will be a good choice to have lunch with him. Since I highly respect any political person this would interest me. This would be a great experience.

I would like to meet our Representative because I'm thinking of going in to politics. This would be a great learning experience for me. Talking to a respectful person would be a good chance to learn how things work. He would tell me about the inside of politics. I would like to know how everybody works together to make this a great country. Our Representative does very well in representing his congressional district.

Bringing up many current issues would be very important in our conversation. The gun

issue is one I would like to discuss. Since I'm against guns it interests me what his opinion is. I would also want to know what he can do to help our economy. Many other issues would also be talked about.

On my part many questions will come up. Do you like your job would be one and how did you decide to go into politics? I will also ask, have you met any Presidents yet? I will also ask questions about the topics I will bring up.

A good pick for meeting Representative Hyde would be me. Since I would bring up many issues, ask many questions, and learn more about politics. Meeting this man would be one of the greatest things. I feel I'm very patriotic. I think you should pick me.

WHY I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE LUNCH WITH  
HENRY HYDE

(By Dawn Redden)

I have many things to talk about with Henry Hyde. I'm very interested in what he does. I would like to know more about him though. Does he like his job? Is it hard? Does he do a lot of traveling? I've always wondered what his family thinks of his job. Does he like to travel a lot? I have many questions to ask but no one with answers. I would like to know about his good terms and his bad terms. What are the hardest things to do in your title?

I would imagine it would be hard to be our representative. I wouldn't want to be away from home or my family. I would think that that would be hard for him. Don't people ever get mad at you for any decisions you make? You have been (Henry Hyde) a great representative and people know that now because you have represented us for a long time but how did you get your name known in the first place. The first time you ran for office?

I think I should be chosen to go to lunch with Henry Hyde because I have many questions and can start conversations easily. I will represent our school in a positive way. I'm very interested in what he does and would like to find out more about him. All I really know is he goes to my church all the time and is a good representative.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIAN M. GANTT,  
DRUNK DRIVER VICTIM

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened to speak to you today about one of my constituents, Mr. Christian M. Gantt, who was killed by a drunk driver on Thursday, June 9, in my district. Christian was 24 years young. He was to have graduated in December with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering which he was to have used in the U.S. Navy. Christian enlisted in the Navy after high school and then joined the Reserve Officer Training Corps at Pennsylvania State University.

The senselessness of this crime is incomprehensible and must come to an end. Over the years I have pressed for legislation to combat drunk driving. The 100th Congress passed legislation which declared drunk driving to be a national crisis, prompting Surgeon General Koop to convene a national workshop

on drunk driving. Recently, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 108, which encourages States to enact comprehensive laws prohibiting an individual under 21 years of age from obtaining alcohol.

Nothing can be done to bring Christian back. However, his death must not go unnoticed. Drunk drivers can kill at any time, in any place. When a young man whose whole life was ahead of him, who was intelligent and giving, and who faithfully served to defend his country is taken away from us because of a drunk driver, we must refocus our energy into making our streets safe for our children.

I want to express my most sincere condolences to Christian's family. I urge my colleagues to support legislation to end this crisis. The memories of victims of drunk drivers must not be forgotten.

RECOGNIZING LISA SZYMCAK OF  
COLLEGE STATION, TX

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to salute a resident of Texas' 8th Congressional District: Lisa Szymczak, a May 1994 graduate from Texas A&M University, who is a recent winner of a prestigious James Madison Fellowship.

Miss Szymczak is one of just 61 individuals nationwide to receive James Madison Fellowships this year. The fellowships, presented by the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation in Washington, DC, allow outstanding college graduates who wish to become history, government or social studies teachers in our Nation's secondary schools to continue their educations in American history. Experienced secondary school teachers in those same subjects may also compete for James Madison Fellowships.

Miss Szymczak was born in Houston and raised in Spring, TX. A former engineering student who switched her major to education, at A&M she was inducted into the Kappa Delta Pi education honor society. She made the dean's list, received a distinguished student certificate and was the recipient of a Polish National Alliance academic scholarship from 1988 to 1994.

While at A&M, Miss Szymczak served as a committee leader at the Memorial Student Center, working on subjects as diverse as world hunger, Native American Week, and adult literacy. She also served as a world history tutor at a local high school.

In her fellowship application, Miss Szymczak stated that she wishes to enter the field of teaching because of the influence of one of her high school history teachers. She stated that she desires to introduce her future students to a subject she loves, to make them think about history, to make them remember it and to help them enjoy it.

Named after James Madison—the United States' fourth President and the "Father of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights"—each fellowship is valued at \$24,000, allowing recipients to pursue master's degrees. Their course

of study must emphasize the history and principles of the United States Constitution.

Applicants from each of the 50 States competed for fellowships, which are funded by income from a trust fund in the Treasury of the United States and from additional private gifts, corporate contributions and foundation grants. In exchange for a fellowship, each winner promises to teach American history or social studies in a secondary school for at least 1 year for each year of fellowship support. The award is intended to recognize promising and distinguished teachers, to strengthen their knowledge of the origins and development of American constitutional government, and thus expose the Nation's secondary school students to accurate knowledge of the Nation's constitutional heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I have every confidence that Lisa Szymczak will make an outstanding history teacher, and an outstanding addition to one of our Nation's public schools. Her enthusiasm, together with the new perspectives that her James Madison Fellowship will allow her to obtain as she pursues her master's degree, will contribute to an improved and revitalized public school system. Her love of history will, I believe, inspire her future students to do their very best in that and other subjects, and will instill in them both a love of history and a better understanding of how past events shape our lives even today.

I hope you will join with me, Mr. Speaker, in saluting this remarkable young woman and wishing her the very best in the years ahead.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO WISCONSIN DAIRY FARM FAMILIES

##### HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Martin and Elaine Mueller, Tom and Lorene Mueller and Scott and Kathy Trimner families of Athens, WI for their selection as the Central Region winners for the 1994 Dairy Farm Family of the Year Award.

The past 10 years have not been easy for dairy farmers, especially small family sized dairy operations typical of Wisconsin and the upper Midwest. Federal dairy price supports have been cut dramatically and assessments have been levied on dairy farmers to bring down the cost of the dairy program, consumer health concerns have mandated profound changes in the sale and marketing of dairy products, and innovations in technology have required farmers to become much more adaptable to a rapidly changing environment.

The Mueller and Trimner families, residents of the largest dairying county in Wisconsin, have shown what it takes to stay in the business of dairy farming and still turn a profit. They are being recognized for their farm and business-management skills as well as their leadership in the dairy industry, as members of Manitowoc Milk Producers, and their local community.

Miltrim Farms, which is jointly operated by the Muellers and Trimners, is a 890-acre farm

with 210 cows. Installation of a new free-stall barn ensures excellent herd health and good management has helped Miltrim Farms produce milk at the lowest possible cost while improving production with new facilities and additional cows. Newly installed bunker silos have improved both economic and labor efficiencies.

The Muellers and Trimners are among six winning regional families who will be honored at a recognition banquet in Madison, WI on July 7. To all those families, and especially to the Muellers and Trimners I want to extend my congratulations.

#### HONORING TWO HEROS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

##### HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two men who have provided the town of Thomaston, CT, in my district, a combined total of 123 years of volunteer service. Charles Glennon and Wilfred Gillman have served 63 and 60 years respectively in the Thomaston Fire Department protecting the lives of Thomaston's citizens from fires and other emergencies.

Charles Glennon joined the department on April 6, 1931, became a 2d lieutenant on January 3, 1934, and moved his way up the ladder, eventually becoming chief on January 1, 1969. Wilfred Gillman joined the force on November 5, 1934 and was promoted up the ladder to captain on January 9, 1950.

As an all-volunteer force founded in 1884, the Thomaston Fire Department should be commended for its proud heritage of community service. That Mr. Glennon and Mr. Gillman served over half of the department's history, selflessly protecting the community for over six decades, serves as a model for all of us in public service.

I am very pleased to recognize their outstanding achievement as they receive commendations from the Thomaston Fire Department for their distinguished careers this Saturday, June 25, 1994.

#### ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

##### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 22, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Hoosiers are increasingly concerned about the effects of illegal immigration on our country. I hear frequently from people who fear that our country is being besieged by a wave of illegal immigrants who come here to take jobs from American citizens, commit crimes, or exploit government programs. Their view is that the federal government is not adequately securing our borders.

#### WHO IS AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT?

Aliens who violate immigration law are illegal immigrants. Most illegal immigrants bypass inspection points when entering the country. Some enter the country legally—for example, to seek political asylum or study—but then violate the terms of their stay. The Constitution grants citizenship to children born to illegal immigrants.

#### HOW MANY ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS ARE THERE?

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) estimates the number of illegal immigrants in the U.S. at 3.8 million, and estimates that the illegal immigrant population increases by about 300,000 per year. In 1993, the INS apprehended 1.3 million illegal immigrants. About 1.2 million of these were Mexicans. The INS estimates that 86% of all illegal immigrants reside in seven states: California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and Arizona. On the other hand, 29 states were estimated to have fewer than 10,000 illegal aliens. In 1992, the INS estimated that between 3,000 and 5,500 illegal immigrants lived in Indiana.

#### HOW DO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS ENTER THE COUNTRY?

Most illegal immigrants enter over land borders by bypassing inspection points. Others enter through inspection points by using fraudulent documents, or are guided into the country by extensive worldwide smuggling rings.

#### CAN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE?

Illegal immigrants are prohibited by law from receiving aid through the major public assistance programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC, commonly known as welfare), food stamps, public housing, and Medicaid (except in emergencies). The law passed by Congress to provide assistance to those affected by the Los Angeles earthquake earlier this year, also restricted disaster relief for illegal immigrants. Illegal immigrants may participate in the Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC) supplemental nutrition program, Head Start, and the school lunch program. U.S.-born children of illegal immigrants may be eligible for AFDC and Medicaid. In 1992, about 10 percent of all AFDC benefits—\$479 million—went to citizen children of illegal aliens. A Supreme Court ruling requires public schools to educate children regardless of their immigration status.

#### CAN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS HOLD A JOB?

No. Employers who hire illegal immigrants are subject to mandatory penalties. But these sanctions have been difficult to enforce and largely ineffective. Critics believe that the employer sanctions have led to employment discrimination, particularly against Hispanic Americans. Of course, illegal immigrants may also be punished for holding a job.

#### WHAT IS THE COST OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION TO THE ECONOMY?

Some say that illegal immigrants benefit our economy by taking low-wage jobs that no one else will accept, creating new jobs by spending their wages, and increasing tax revenues by paying sales and payroll taxes. Others argue that they cost the country much more by taking jobs from Americans and burdening the public health, education, and criminal justice systems. Local, state, and federal governments spend an estimated \$7 billion on illegal immigrants. At least two-thirds of this amount goes toward education and emergency medical care. Several states recently sued the federal government for reimbursement for the costs of illegal immigration they incur.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO CURB ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION?

With 6,000 miles of relatively open borders, and a force of under 5,000 Border Patrol agents, keeping the illegals out is extremely difficult. Funding for the Border Patrol has increased by more than 100% since 1986.

President Clinton has requested a \$327 million increase in funding for the INS in 1995. These funds would be focused on strengthening border control, particularly in the Southwest, and increasing enforcement of sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens. The President's goal is to add more than 1,000 new Border Patrol agents by the end of 1995. In addition, the plan calls for 200 new Immigration Inspectors to staff inspection points. The proposal also calls for tightening employment sanctions by making work authorization documents harder to counterfeit, focusing investigations on industries which have historically employed illegal labor, and providing better information to employers on their legal obligations.

The INS has proposed regulations to tighten the asylum process. The crime bills passed by the House and Senate increase the penalties for crimes involving immigration documents. The State Department is currently in the process of improving access to visa eligibility information for its consular offices around the world, so that decisions on whether to admit or deny admission to the U.S. can be made based on the most comprehensive and up-to-date information. In addition, the INS has initiated a program in some foreign airports to screen U.S.-bound passengers to prevent unqualified aliens from travelling by air to this country. In addition, construction is now proceeding on fences in certain key locations along the U.S.-Mexico border. In San Diego, 14 of the 15 miles of open border between the Pacific Ocean and nearby mountains have been fenced. Where the fence has been completed, illegal entries and other crimes have dropped sharply.

Other suggestions include prosecuting smugglers more vigorously, using U.S. military forces to assist in border enforcement efforts, charging a border toll for everyone entering the U.S., or requiring all U.S. citizens to carry an identification card. Another proposal would amend the Constitution so that children born to illegal immigrants would not automatically receive citizenship.

OUTLOOK.

It is clear that border security is currently inadequate, and that improvements must be made. The long-term solution to the problem of illegal immigration, though, lies in the answer to the question, "Why do illegal immigrants come here?" We can improve border enforcement, strictly limit financial assistance, and punish employers who hire illegal aliens. But there is broad agreement that in the long run the solution to our illegal immigration problems depends on expanding economic opportunities in the countries from which immigrants come.

A TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA LARSEN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding citizenship of Patricia "Corky" Larsen

of Riverside County, CA. Corky, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to her family, career, and community throughout the years, will be honored on August 11, 1994, by the California Inland Empire Council, Boy Scouts of America, with the Distinguished Citizens Award.

Corky graduated from my alma mater, the University of California at Los Angeles, with a bachelor of science degree in 1949. Over the years she has been committed to her six children, and in recent years she attended the Citrus Belt Law School in Riverside, CA. In 1990 Corky earned her juris doctorate and was admitted to the California Bar.

The field of education has been the focus of Corky's efforts in her community, and throughout the years she has been committed to serving the schools of Riverside County. Corky has demonstrated outstanding leadership by serving as a former president of the Palm Springs Board of Education, and the Riverside County School Board Association. Following this she was elected as the fourth district supervisor for the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, and she is currently serving as the board chairman.

Corky's dedication to her community goes far beyond her career. She is currently serving as a member of many organizations including the Executive Committee of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, the Riverside County Housing Authority, and the Riverside County Transportation Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Corky's family, and her community by honoring this special woman for her extensive and dedicated service. Corky has served and she continues to serve the people of her community and it is only fitting that the House recognize her today.

WATER AND THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I introduce a bill today to correct a long-standing problem involving the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the city of Corpus Christi.

In 1976, the city of Corpus Christi and the Nueces River Authority contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of the Choke Canyon Reservoir—Nueces River Project—on the Frio River near Three Rivers, TX. The primary purpose of the project was to provide additional water supply for the city of Corpus Christi through the year 2040. Since project completion in 1982, however, subsequent studies have determined that the current supply to the city from the project is less than contracted for and additional water supplies may be required by the year 2003. The local sponsors are proposing that the repayment agreements be recalculated to reflect the diminished water supply derived from the project and the unanticipated expenses that the local sponsors are incurring to acquire additional water supplies to compensate for the projected shortfall in the Choke Canyon/Lake

Corpus Christi system. After reallocating project costs and/or negotiating a fair settlement of project repayment obligations, the local sponsors are prepared to initiate a project buy-out and transfer of title utilizing a discounted prepayment of their fair share of project costs.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about this situation and ask support for this legislation because, not only is the city not receiving the water it contracted for, they are facing very real water needs for the citizens of the Corpus Christi area. It is now expected that regional water demand for our area will exceed the supply within the next 10 years and will amount to a 100,000 acre-feet per year shortfall by the year 2050. While already preparing to implement additional water conservation and system operating measures aimed at extending the life of its existing water supplies, the city is aggressively seeking to identify and develop additional water supplies to make up for this projected shortfall. As part of these efforts, the city is currently participating in a regional water supply planning study, the "Trans-Texas Water Program," which will identify economically and environmentally sound options for meeting the region's long-term water needs. Whatever option is decided on, the Bureau of Reclamation needs to help by adjusting the Choke Canyon project so that the city is paying only for what it receives. Key to the city's ability to afford these new water supplies will be a fair resolution of project repayment liabilities for the Choke Canyon Reservoir.

Of the original \$81.3 million in estimated project costs, the local sponsors provided \$24.5 million in advance payments over the period of project construction. However, the city still owes the bureau approximately \$72 million, based on estimated current total project costs of \$133 million, which are 64 percent greater than the original contract amount. The city has requested the Bureau to complete its final accounting on the Nueces River Project, making every attempt to reallocate project benefits from M&I to recreation and fish and wildlife on the basis of the diminished yield for M&I use.

The issue becomes one of making it affordable for the city to acquire new water supplies to offset the anticipated shortfall in system yield. The city has already made attempts to minimize the effects of the original repayment schedule on water rates. By setting up a special Choke Canyon Debt Reserve Fund, the city began setting aside moneys each year while some of the interest on the project debt had been deferred, intending to eventually have the sinking fund help stabilize the amount of annual payments funded by utility revenues. This fund currently has approximately \$22 million in reserves. If the local sponsors' share of project costs could be revised to reflect the diminished system yield, this reserve fund could be used to facilitate a local sponsor buy out of the project through a discounted prepayment of the debt obligation. One method of approaching the calculation of a fair repayment obligation on the project for buyout purposes is to reduce the original local sponsor costs to reflect the actual amount of incremental yield realized by the construction of Choke Canyon Reservoir, and then applying a discount factor to that amount. Again,

Mr. Speaker, the city of Corpus Christi is taking a very responsible position on this problem. The numbers and figures in this bill were calculated by the city engineers and represent what I understand from the city to be as accurate an assessment of the water supply shortfall as can be obtained at this time.

In addition, the city's position can have real economic and environmental benefits for the citizens of our area. First, if the city uses the \$22 million in its reserve fund to pay off the Choke Canyon debt in advance, it can provide economic benefits at the local, regional, and Federal level. A cash payment to the Bureau to retire the debt would allow the Federal Government to transfer title to the local sponsors, therefore removing any long term liability, both in terms of the debt and tort claims. By reducing the amount the city owes on Choke Canyon Reservoir, the city can afford to finance the critical projects to import new water and to undertake other water resource management projects that both assure the long-term water supply for the region and protect the health of the Nueces Estuary. While no new reservoirs are expected to be built to provide additional water supplies, the construction of conveyance facilities to transport water from existing sources will require major capital investments and create hundreds of new jobs. Perhaps most importantly, the assurance of a long-term water supply for municipal and industrial demands will also encourage economic development in the region.

Second, the release of freshwater from the reservoir system is designed to protect the ecological health of the Nueces Estuary by controlling salinities and providing nutrients and sediments. Currently, some 60,000 acre-feet per year of wastewater return flows are credited toward the 151,000 acre-feet per year release requirements. These return flows are primarily discharged into areas that are outside Nueces Bay, and it is felt that they have less benefit than freshwater inflows that enter Nueces Bay and the prime nursery areas provided by the marshes of the Nueces River Delta.

One of the alternatives that the city has been studying is the diversion of treated wastewater effluent discharges to the Nueces Delta to provide maximum benefit of the freshwater and nutrients in enhancing estuarine productivity. The city is preparing to construct a project to demonstrate the feasibility of diverting wastewater return flows into the Nueces Delta. This \$1 million dollar demonstration, if it proves successful, could lead to the city's routing a significant portion of the existing effluent discharges into the Nueces Delta so as to achieve the maximum environmental benefit of freshwater withdrawn from the reservoir system. This project complements the Bureau's own Rincon Bayou—Nueces Marsh Wetlands Restoration and Enhancement Project which is designed to provide more frequent freshwater inundations of areas within the Nueces Delta.

As a part of these two demonstration projects, the city and the Bureau have been looking at the possibility of acquiring ownership of most of the properties in the Nueces Delta, some 8,000–10,000 acres of land. The concept has received the support of State and Federal resource agencies and local environ-

mental interests who are concerned about the overall protection of fish and wildlife habitat within the Delta and the rest of the estuary. It is anticipated that a partnership of local, State, and Federal entities, along with environmental groups, could coordinate efforts to acquire and manage the properties in the delta for these various projects and purposes. This property acquisition could also help to resolve the long-standing dispute over the Bureau's failure to acquire the approximately 8,000 acres of upland brush habitat that were stipulated as mitigation for the inundation of comparable habitat in the Choke Canyon Reservoir area.

Mr. Speaker, the basis of this legislation is a proposal based on the compelling need to develop additional water supplies and to make the acquisition of those supplies affordable to the ratepayers in the Choke Canyon/Lake Corpus Christi service area. The city of Corpus Christi and the Nueces River Authority propose that the Bureau of Reclamation act promptly to restructure the local sponsors' debt obligations on Choke Canyon to reflect the actual yield of the project, and to transfer title of the project to the local sponsors in return for a discounted prepayment of the remaining debt.

Without additional supplies, this region is facing potential water shortages within the next 10 years. In water supply planning timeframes, that is essentially tomorrow. The additional supplies available from Lake Texan need to be on line within that period. Without the economic savings that can be realized from restructuring the city's debt obligations on Choke Canyon Reservoir, it is going to be extremely difficult for the city to proceed with options for water supply.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives to support this measure and to allow the city of Corpus Christi to move forward on their water supply plans for the region.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARINE CORPS JUNIOR ROTC IN LISBON, OH

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps [ROTC] at Beaver Local High School in Lisbon, OH, of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. I want to recognize the JROTC for their service to the Lisbon community at large and for the duties they have performed in past years in Columbiana County.

This past Memorial Day, the Moving Wall tribute to our heroes from the Vietnam war came to Columbiana County, and the cadets represented the American Legion Post 736. Many in attendance at Memorial Day parade felt that the students performed just as well as the active duty military personnel. Yet, the cadets of the JROTC do more than march in parades. Under the direction of 1st. Sgt. S.S. Boorse III and M. Sgt. Robert Mack, the cadets at Beaver Local High School have many important duties that they perform with skill and honor.

Aside from their duties representing American Legion 736, the cadets are responsible for all flags in the Beaver local school district. The cadets are responsible for pregame activities in conjunction with the Beaver local high school band. As I noted before, the proud young men and women of the JROTC perform in all local parades and ceremonies. I know I speak for my entire district when I commend these fine young Americans for the poise and precision while performing at these events.

Mr. Speaker, being in the JROTC is also about community service. I am proud to say these fine students also actively participate in the Toys for Tots program. In the past few years, the cadets have collected over 9,000 toys for underprivileged children. Recently, they were awarded a letter of appreciation from the commanding general of the 4th Marine Division. The cadets also collect food stuffs for needy families in my district with the Salvation Army. And finally, the cadets conducted the Marine Corp Ball ceremonies for the Marine Corps League and conducted the annual Marine Corps Ball for parents of cadets and the general public.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on about the high caliber of these students, and how their leadership in the school community sets them apart as role models to other students and youngsters, but I know I don't need to remind the students or their proud parents of these facts. I would like to enter the names of the following cadets who have participated in all Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps activities and thank them for all the hard work they have done for the community: Rebecca Allison, Dusty Anderson, Bessie Arter, Melanie Bailey, Melissa Bailey, Loretta Banicki, Robert Beabout, Robyn Beabout, Jason Beaver, Melissa Boorse, Richard Cable, Nicole Campbell, Aaron Colkett, Randy Culler, Randy Doughty, Scott Doughty, Michael Giamboni, Jack Giratico, Jessica Goins, Michelle Hoon, Josh Hunt, Heather Kerns, Genine Knapkiewicz, Christopher Lake, Denver Mays, Josh Morris, David Moore, Fred Moore, Robert Moore, Rebecca Nicholson, Peggy Nolder, Stacy Rhodes, Jarrod Richter, Jeremy Rizer, Jason Rizer, Alexis Rogers, Jarrod Rogers, Kellie, Salmons, Daniel Shafer, Ian Wade, Mary Williams, Judy Wynn.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE WASHINGTON CENTER FOR INTERNSHIP AND ACADEMIC SEMINARS

**HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of The Washington Center for Internship and Academic Seminars' [TWC] efforts to build a partnership with The National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials [NBC-LEO] for the purpose of facilitating an exchange program with the Embassy of South Africa.

The Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars, a not-for-profit corporation with offices in the District of Columbia, is an educational organization that was founded

in 1975. It has served over 750 colleges and universities across the country, representing over 20,000 students, many of whom are now in leadership positions in Washington, DC. Its mission is to utilize the resources of the Nation's Capital to provide participatory learning experiences in order to enhance the academic, civic, and professional development of the students who are fortunate enough to gain acceptance into the program. In this way, the Washington Center seeks to promote future leadership for the public, private, and nonprofit sectors of our society.

Mr. Speaker, because of its clear record of success with past endeavors and internship programs, I wholeheartedly offer my support for its vision to establish the NBC-LEO/Washington Center Cultural Exchange Program.

In 1993, imposed sanctions against South Africa were lifted, creating many opportunities for South Africans. With the advent of reinvestment in South Africa, it is important to spawn intercultural understanding, utilizing academia as a form of change. The program will provide opportunities for education and cultural exchanges, diverse perspectives, opinions and experiences—erasing barriers constructed by apartheid and United Nation's economic, cultural, and political sanctions. In light of the Washington Center's commitment to experiential education, participants are challenged to lend practice to theory by thinking, living, and working in a foreign environment.

For these and other reasons, I strongly offer my support for The NBC-LEO/Washington Center Exchange Program and would urge my colleagues to support this notable and truly historic endeavor.

#### EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS OF 1994

### HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to introduce, along with my colleagues on the Agriculture Committee, Representatives JILL LONG from Indiana, EARL HILLIARD from Alabama, and JACK KINGSTON from Georgia, the Egg Products Inspection Act Technical Amendments of 1994. This bill would correct a few oversights with the original drafting of the shell egg temperature and handling amendments to the Egg Products Inspection Act. These minor flaws have created an unintentional obstacle to enforcing the amendments. Without the technical corrections that I am proposing, it will be impossible for USDA to enforce the amendments as originally intended.

The temperature and handling amendments to the Egg Products Inspection Act were originally passed in 1991. These amendments were requested by the egg industry to assure that shell eggs are properly stored and shipped under refrigeration. Since the amendments passed, however, the Department of Agriculture has found that it does not have the statutory discretion to enforce these new provisions on a workable basis.

By way of example, one problem which would be addressed by my legislation is the

45-degree cooling requirement for vehicles. Egg producers and handlers are required to cool their transportation vehicles to 45 degrees Fahrenheit while transporting eggs. The industry is in general compliance with this requirement. A problem arises, however, when a vehicle is opened and closed to deliver eggs. When this happens on a warm day, the temperature typically rises above 45 degrees. As the amendments are currently written, USDA's hands are tied and the Department has no discretion while enforcing this problem. Either the temperature is 45 degrees when the reading is taken or the act has been violated.

My bill would make a technical change necessary to allow USDA to enforce the amendments as it was originally intended. This change would keep the 45-degree standard, but base enforcement on the vehicle's ability to refrigerate to that temperature.

The second change my bill proposes is to exempt small vehicles from the 45 degree requirement. I want to assure my colleagues that this exemption would not weaken the act's safety standards. This exemption is intended to assist in the short haul delivery of eggs directly to the market. Vehicles of 1 ton or less are particularly suitable for short, local delivery runs. It is unrealistic to require mostly small producers to buy and maintain a refrigerated truck for local deliveries.

The final change my bill would make is to clarify that the 45-degree requirement is an average requirement. The temperature of air circulating in coolers often varies from one spot to another. These variations are not significant, and this change would assure that coolers which maintain an average temperature of 45 degrees would be in compliance with the amended act.

The egg industry initiated the 1991 amendments to the Egg Products Inspection Act, and it still strongly supports the act's requirements. My bill would simply allow practical implementation of the act, while maintaining high standards for the egg industry. I look forward to working with the cosponsors of my bill, our colleagues on the Agriculture Committee, and our distinguished chairman to assure its swift passage.

The text of the bill follows:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be referred to as "The Egg Products Inspection Act Technical Amendments of 1994".

#### SEC. 101. INSPECTION.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Section 5(e)(1) of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1034(e)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), the Secretary shall make such inspections as the Secretary considers appropriate of a facility or an egg handler to determine if shell eggs packed into containers destined for the ultimate consumer—

"(A) are being stored under refrigeration at an average ambient temperature no greater than 45 degrees Fahrenheit;

"(B) are being loaded or held in transport vehicles equipped with refrigeration units delivering air at a temperature no greater than 45 degrees Fahrenheit and capable of cooling such vehicles to a temperature less than or equal to 45 degrees Fahrenheit; and

"(C) contain labeling that indicates that refrigeration is required."

(b) EXEMPTION.—Section 5(e)(4) of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1034(e)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) The following shall be exempt from inspection under paragraph (1):

"(A) All egg producers with poultry flocks of not more than 3,000 layers.

"(B) All transport vehicles of one ton or less in size."

#### SEC. 102. PROHIBITED ACTS.

Section 8(c) of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1037(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "stored and transported" and inserting "(1) stored";

(2) by striking "ambient" and inserting "average ambient"; and

(3) by striking "as prescribed by rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary" and inserting "(2) transported in accordance with section 5(e)(1)(B), and (3) labeled to indicate that refrigeration is required."

#### SEC. 103. IMPORTS.

Section 17(a)(3) of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1046(a)(3)) is amended by striking "under refrigeration at an ambient temperature of not greater than 45 degrees Fahrenheit, as required by" and inserting "in accordance with the requirements of".

#### DIETARY SUPPLEMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION ACT OF 1993

### HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 1709, the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1993. I commend Representative BILL RICHARDSON and Senator ORRIN HATCH on their diligent efforts to ensure that vitamins and nutritional supplements remain widely available to consumers throughout our Nation.

I also wish to commend Chairman DINGELL and Chairman WAXMAN, Senators KASSEBAUM and KENNEDY, and Representatives CARDESS COLLINS and ELTON GALLEGLY for their thoughtful efforts over the past year to forge a legislative consensus which would allow soundly manufactured dietary supplements to stay on store shelves while providing consumers with useful, accurate labeling information on those products. I applaud their commitment to ensuring that effective public health protections are contained in any bill passed by Congress.

Unfortunately, it appears that we have reached an impasse in our collective attempt to pass balanced, sensible legislation. The FDA's final regulations are scheduled to go into effect on July 15, but Congress has yet to reach a consensus on how best to safeguard the freedom of our constituents to choose alternative forms of medicine.

Guaranteeing uninterrupted access to a wide range of vitamins and supplement has long been by goal as I have worked with Representative RICHARDSON and Senator KASSEBAUM and other leaders on this issue to achieve that goal. Today, I am adding my name to the list of cosponsors because I believe that it is time for us to end the speculation and confusion over the regulation of dietary supplements by passing legislation. At the same time, we must make sure that the labeling information accompanying these products is accurate, and that there are sufficient provisions in the legislation to crack down on the

few manufacturers who may engage in fraudulent or unsafe practices.

Make no mistake, H.R. 1709 is not a perfect bill. Many supporters and sponsors have publicly conceded that the bill's language does not currently go far enough to address public health concerns that have been raised. Even Senator HATCH, the sponsor of H.R. 1709's companion bill in the Senate, S. 784, and of the substitute bill passed by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, recognized these safety issues and added provisions that give the FDA some authority to go after unsafe products. Additionally, the committee approved an amendment setting up a commission to create a process for expediting approvals for supplement claims.

Over the past year, I have heard from many constituents who, like me, use vitamins and supplements and want them to remain widely available. The citizens of the 5th District have worked long and hard to make sure that this issue remains on Congress' front burner. I want to commend them for keeping me informed of developments on this issue over the past year. I have received a great deal of input from my constituents, and I appreciate their commitment to sharing with me their diverse views on H.R. 1709. In an attempt to move this issue forward, I have decided to co-sponsor H.R. 1709 and make clear my belief that the supplements continue to be widely accessible.

It is my sincere hope that we can revive House debate on this important bill and enact dietary supplement legislation which ensures availability and accommodates legitimate public health concerns. I will continue to work to speed efforts to reach a consensus and pass legislation that accomplishes these goals.

**THE CONGRESS MUST SUPPORT  
THE RETENTION AND EXPAN-  
SION OF THE U.S. LABOR ATTA-  
CHE CORPS**

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by several of my distinguished colleagues today in sponsoring an overdue concurrent resolution to recognize and applaud the tremendous contributions that the U.S. Labor Attache Corps has made since its establishment in 1943. Furthermore, we firmly believe that the corps is needed now more than ever given the accelerating integration of the global economy.

Certainly the NAFTA and GATT debates most recently have brought into focus that issues affecting the needs and aspirations of working people at home and abroad are converging as issues of capital mobility, technology transfer, and property rights transcend national borders and regulation.

A revitalized U.S. Labor Attache Corps with a newly revised mandate will provide great insights and practical guidance in the post-cold-war era to government, business, and labor leaders everywhere on how to better manage global economic integration to the benefit of

working people as well as financiers and corporate managers. But this new struggle first must be joined with a salute to what the corps' past achievements as well as a strong showing of congressional support for its current assignments and newly defined future missions in the 1990's and beyond.

I hope my colleagues will read this concurrent resolution carefully in order that we may refresh our institutional memory of the origins of the corps and its historic achievements. At the same time, this legislation also seeks to enhance understanding of the corps' unique niche in policymaking and the very important contributions it can make in the post-cold-war era.

**GI BILL 50TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. PETER HOAGLAND**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, I rise today in honor of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the GI bill. Because of the GI bill, more than 20 million veterans have been educated and more than 14 million homes have been purchased.

U.S. society has been transformed, for the better, because of the GI bill and the efforts of the American Legion. The American Legion was instrumental in mobilizing support for the GI bill. Originally, the GI bill was intended to ease the return of demobilizing veterans to their hometowns. After five decades of success, the GI bill has made it possible for investment of billions of dollars in education, training, and housing opportunities for millions of veterans.

After coming home from World War II, the GI bill offered hope and a start at a new civilian life for these veterans. The GI bill has been there not only for the World War II veterans, but for all veterans.

The purpose of the GI bill was the prevention of any serious problems of unemployment, unrest, and dissatisfaction among veterans, and restoration of human resources lost or retarded by the war. I think we can all be proud that the purpose of the GI bill has sustained for these last 50 years. We must insure its continued success into the 21st century.

**IN HONOR OF RICHARD P. MESA**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Richard Pete Mesa's distinguished career of service to the schools and community of Oakland, CA.

Appointed in 1990, Pete Mesa immediately began to implement solutions to the troubled Oakland Unified School District's numerous problems. In the last 4½ years, Mr. Mesa has overcome severe State budget cuts to balance the district's budget without resorting to district

budget cuts, layoffs, or program cuts. He has established partnerships within the community to provide support for the school system, involving parents, government agencies, churches, businesses, and community organizations. Mr. Mesa established a general education plan, with the consensus of hundreds of staff, students, parents, and community activities. He has allowed for the expansion of Oakland's nationally recognized School-to-Work Academy Programs, which were recently honored by the President.

Mr. Mesa is an active leader in the community, having increased the district's participation in local organizations and collaborating with those groups toward educational goals. He designed and instituted a core curriculum, increased classroom resources, and implemented a 5-year plan. His relationship with labor has been exemplary, having avoided any large layoffs or strikes while maintaining peaceful communication.

Mr. Mesa will be leaving the Oakland Unified School District this summer to move to Washington to lead a Federal program to improve science education in the Nation's largest cities. On June 23, 1994, Mr. Mesa's colleagues and friends will be holding a farewell reception to honor his commitment and accomplishments as OUSD superintendent. I would like to join with those who have recognized him for his excellent achievements.

Richard Mesa will be sorely missed by the district and the entire community of Oakland. I wish him much happiness and success in all of his future endeavors.

**AWARD-WINNING COAL COMPANY**

**HON. HAROLD ROGERS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to rise today and honor a successful small coal mining business. W.H. Bowlin Coal Co. in Saxton, KY, in Whitley County was nationally recognized by the Federal Office of Surface Mining Director Robert J. Uram at last week's National Coal Association Convention in Colorado Springs.

W.H. Bowlin received the 1993 Excellence in Surface Mining Reclamation Award given to companies who produce innovative and creative accomplishments in restoring coal-mined land to its natural state.

The Whitley County Coal Co. was honored specifically for its outstanding reclamation by a small mine operator. Before mining, this operation along the superhighway I-75 was covered with old spoil pits and ridges left from a mid-1940's operation. Bowlin's reclamation revegetated the whole site, making it capable and ready to produce hay.

Bowlin belongs in "the best of the best" according to Uram because of its "achievement of excellent land reclamation. It takes love for the land, solid technical know-how, a strong sense of pride, a respect for the land, and a sincere willingness to work closely with State regulatory agencies to achieve such excellent reclamation."

"Bowlin's efforts deserve commendation from all who care about protection and conservation of our natural resources heritage."

U.S. Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt also praised the 1993 award winner, saying "W.H. Bowlin has demonstrated they can extract a valuable mineral resource without causing permanent environmental damage, restoring the landscape as they go. I congratulate them for their achievements in preserving the natural environment for future generations of Americans."

I share the excitement and congratulations of Secretary Babbitt and OSM Director Uram about the fine work W.H. Bowlin has done and continues to do. They are a proud example of southern and eastern Kentucky mine operators and a model for all mine operators in America.

#### TRIBUTE TO HENRY MANCINI

### HON. RON KLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. KLING. Mr. Speaker, there is a saying that people who grow up in western Pennsylvania never leave. The people of western Pennsylvania have heart. They are loyal, loving, and know the significance of family.

Henry Mancini was a typical man from western Pennsylvania. I say typical because he never got away from his roots in West Alliquippa. Growing up in an area that was not well-off, one would think that this successful composer would run toward the glamour of Hollywood and never look back, but Mr. Mancini never let fame get to his head. That was probably what made him so special, even more so than his music. He succeeded against the odds, and remained humble.

Working from the bottom up, Mr. Mancini composed for B-movies before being discovered and launched into stardom with the memorable hit theme music for "Peter Gunn." His love for his work made the whole struggle worth it. Henry Mancini never gave up hope, never lost his dream. He is a wonderful example of a local boy making good.

Henry Mancini traveled all over the world but always considered western Pennsylvania his home. We were all his neighbors; he was a part of all of our lives. Our dear neighbor gave back to his community simply by doing what he did best, make music.

I feel that I must comment on his music, although it's difficult to find anyone who has never heard his masterpieces, Henry Mancini wrote for movies and television, even a cartoon. People from every age group can count themselves among his fans. Henry Mancini will be greatly missed, as a composer, as a musician, and as a friend. He was a man who loved his hometown as much as him hometown loved him. We will always remember him.

#### THE LOIS POPE INSTITUTE HONORED

### HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Lois Pope and the outstanding achievements of the Lois Pope Institute for Teaching Commitment at Florida Atlantic University [FAU].

Ms. Pope's work demonstrates to us that with time, effort, and dedication, students who have been disaffected and discouraged can become gifted teachers and role models.

Ms. Pope proposed and funded the Lois Pope Institute for Teaching Commitment at Florida Atlantic University with the idea of bringing high school dropouts back to school and training them to become teachers. It is believed that these former dropouts will have the insight and understanding to prevent at-risk students from making the mistake of dropping out in the first place, and therefore, begin to make a difference in lowering the dropout rate.

Recruiting nationally, the young men and women selected as scholarship recipients are awarded an all expenses paid, 4 year college education at FAU. In return, they must agree to teach for at least 4 years after graduation. In essence, they are agreeing to become role models for others who are at risk of dropping out of school.

Currently FAU has ten Pope Scholars enrolled in the program, all of whom dropped out of school somewhere between the 9th and 12th grade. Careful monitoring of academic and personal performance for each student helps instill a high probability of success. The primary concerns are helping these students learn social skills and making needed attitudinal and behavioral changes, as well as teaching them the necessary academic skills.

The first Pope Scholars will begin teaching in fall 1995 in fields ranging from elementary education, special education, and math to foreign languages, history, and science.

Ms. Pope has provided the opportunity for students who otherwise would be receivers of assistance, but instead will be leaders and role models themselves.

I know all the Members of this body join me in applauding Ms. Pope, the institute, and her scholars for their outstanding efforts.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF COL. CHARLES A. YOUNG

### HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, today I submit for the RECORD a speech delivered at Arlington National Cemetery on June 17, 1994 by Maj. Gen. Alvin Bryant, commander of the 310th Theater Army Area Command, in commemoration of the life of Col. Charles A. Young of Ohio.

I urge all members to read the text of this speech in order to better understand the trials faced by the Buffalo soldiers who fought bravely to defend our Nation and who's place in history must never be forgotten.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF COLONEL CHARLES A. YOUNG  
(By Major Gen. Alvin Bryant)

Thank you General Gorden, Congressman Hobson of Ohio, Major North, Buffalo soldiers, friends and honored guests. Welcome to Virginia.

It is my honor today to be here with you to pay tribute to Colonel Charles Young, a man whose nickname "Follow Me" epitomizes leadership, a man whose life exemplifies the Spirit of America.

He was a man who faced adversity with determination; who faced death with courage; and who faced life with a burning desire to serve his Nation and his people.

By now we all know the story well. Born of former slaves in a rural Kentucky log cabin during the heat of the Civil War, Charles Young was the third black American to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the all-black 10th Cavalry Regiment, a Buffalo soldier, he became a professor of military science, French and mathematics.

A veteran of numerous campaigns throughout the world, he charged up San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, and served with General John J. Pershing in the hunt for Pancho Villa.

Retired by the Army to quiet racial disharmony in a mixed-race unit, he was restored to active service after completing his 500-mile sojourn from Ohio to Washington, D.C.

Sent to Liberia to reorganize that nation's Army, he was to die in service to his country on an expedition to Nigeria.

Buried first on foreign soil, far from the Nation he loved, he was brought home to assume his rightful place in our Nation's history—to be given a hero's burial here at Arlington National Cemetery where we lay to rest the sons and daughters of America who have vigilantly served in the cause of freedom and liberty. A fitting tribute to a man who overcame many barriers, who accomplished so much, and who gave freely of himself in service to our great Nation.

This is the chronology of events in the life of Colonel Charles Young. And it would be only fitting for us to be here today honoring any man—or woman—who has made such extraordinary contributions to our Nation.

But Charles Young is not just "any man." He is a metaphor for American leadership.

So rather than simply looking at his accomplishments, I want to spend the next few minutes examining the character of the man we pay tribute to today.

What kind of man graduates with honors from high school and receives the second highest score on a West Point candidate's exam? A man of great intelligence.

What kind of man spends an extra year at West Point because of a deficiency in mathematical skills, only later to become a professor of mathematics? A man of uncommon determination.

What kind of man overcomes shunning from his fellow cadets, using his gift for foreign languages to establish friendships with West Point's immigrant janitors? A man of fortitude and humanity.

What kind of man is appointed a professor of tactics, military science, French and mathematics? A renaissance man.

What kind of man volunteers for active duty service during the Spanish American War? A patriotic man.

What kind of man regularly faces personal and institutional racism, yet maintains an abiding loyalty to the Nation and the principles for which it stands? A man of principle, pride, and conviction. A man grounded in the principles on which this country was founded.

What kind of man spends two years tutoring a senior NCO in geography, surveying and drill regulations to prepare him to become an officer in the U.S. Army, and later to become the Nation's first black general? A man who could see the worth in another human, who was willing to work to bring it to its fullest potential.

What kind of man serves as an officer in the Buffalo soldiers and earns the nickname "Follow Me" during dangerous anti-guerrilla operations in the Philippines? A man who is a born leader.

What kind of man can write a biography of Haiti's liberator, a handbook on Creole French as spoken in Haiti, and prepare maps of both Haiti and the Dominican Republic? A scholarly man who strived to learn about his world.

What kind of man can serve as a military attache to Liberia, lead a 100-man expedition to save an American officer from hostile native tribesmen, suffer a bullet wound in the process, then negotiate the groundwork for improved relations between the tribesmen and the government of Liberia? A man of courage and diplomacy.

What kind of man could earn the respect of American Military Icon, General Blackjack Pershing, who promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel? A world-class soldier, both technically and tactically proficient.

What kind of man would challenge a spurious medical discharge from the Army with a 500-mile march from Ohio to Washington, earning the respect and support of white and black Americans alike? A man of tenacity.

And what kind of man would die an ocean away from home, working to help the government of Liberia, a nation of former American slaves? A man who, in his own words, "was willing to aid in any work for the good of the country in general and our race in particular, whether the race be found in Africa or the United States."

Soldier, scholar, teacher, author, cartographer, diplomat, Colonel Charles Young was a man of extraordinary talent.

A born leader, filled with courage, fortitude and conviction. Patriotic, principled and proud. Intelligent and scholarly. Determined and diplomatic. Caring and humane. A tenacious, tactically and technically proficient soldier, with an abiding love for his nation and his people. Colonel Charles Young was a man of extraordinary character.

No tombstone can hold the weight of these accomplishments, no tomb can hold his soaring spirit.

In a day in which we strive to find role models for our children, Colonel Charles Young is an example that should be trumpeted throughout the land. A man who embodies the American ideals.

Sir Isaac Newton, the great English scientist, was often complimented for his great scientific accomplishments and discoveries. One day he responded to his admirers "If I have seen further than other men, it is because I have stood upon the shoulders of giants."

I stand here before you today—a black American—a surgeon—a major general in the Army of the United States.

If I have gone further than other black officers who preceded me in the USAR, it is because I too have stood upon the shoulders of

giants. Giants like Crispus Attucks who stood with other colonists one cold morning in Boston, challenging the British soldiers as foreign occupiers. Before the day was over, shots rang out and Crispus Attucks lay dead, the first to lay down his life in the struggle for American independence.

Giants like Peter Salem, a black patriot who fought in our Nation's War for Independence in historic battles such as Lexington, Concord and at Bunker Hill where he slew the commander of British forces.

And those whose names we do not know—silent, anonymous giants—like the hundreds of brave black men of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry who gave their lives on behalf of the Union in the attack upon the Confederacy's Fort Wagner, settling once and for all the question "Would the black man fight?"

And of course, giants like Colonel Charles Young, who blazed a trail of freedom, democracy and opportunity for all Americans.

Upon his retirement, another great soldier, General Douglas MacArthur said, "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away."

If this is true, then it is fitting that Colonel Charles Young never became an old soldier, dying instead in service to his country at the age of 56. For a man like Colonel Charles Young was determined to never just "fade away," and today we do him justice by not letting him fade away into the history book—just another American pioneer entombed in the dusty pages of some forgotten tomb. It is good that we bring new life to his memory.

Thank you, Colonel Young. Yours is a legacy from which all Americans can draw inspiration. Those of us who now hold the batons of leadership in our hands must continue the struggle for equality, justice and freedom and say, "Follow me."

At his funeral, Navy Secretary Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. said of Colonel Young: "No man ever more truly deserved the high repute in which he was held, for by sheer force of character, he overcame prejudice which would have discouraged a lesser man."

Truer words were never spoken. "Follow me" was his nickname. Follow him we have; follow him we shall. Thank you and God bless.

#### FORT CARSON

#### HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, America's premier army maneuver base. Fort Carson is located just south of Colorado Springs in my district. All the members of the Colorado congressional delegation recently sent a letter to the Secretary of the Army, Togo West. I would ask that the letter to Secretary West appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 1994.

Hon. TOGO D. WEST,  
Secretary of the Army,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY WEST: Even as our nation implements a military strategy to confront a new and challenging international environment, certain requirements of national defense remain unchanged. America's national security demands a well trained, rapidly

deployable force composed of heavy, light, special operations and support units. Now and in the days ahead, there will be no substitute for the ability to put well-trained troops into combat.

The key element in meeting this requirement are installations that can accommodate demanding and realistic training; installations that permit the firing of all modern weapons systems' and installations that have adequate space for brigade level maneuver training. In these respects, Fort Carson is the Army's premier post. Carson's assets include: A 92,000 acre mechanized maneuver area on Fort Carson; A 236,000 acre maneuver area at the Pinon Canyon Training Area; 21,740 acres of live-fire impact area; Ranges with the ability to accommodate all of the Army's modern weapons systems; A bombing range which can be used by F-111, F-16, A-7, and A-10 aircraft.

With more than 300,000 usable acres available for maneuver and vast areas for ordnance drop zones, bombing ranges, and state-of-the-art tank gunnery ranges, it is no exaggeration to say that Carson is a valuable national asset. The comprehensive, integrated training environment cannot be duplicated at any price, at any installation, anywhere in the world.

Fort Carson's unrivaled training areas are complimented by superb deployment capability. In fact, Carson's deployment capability exceeds available airlift and seallift capacity. Fort Carson has extraordinary contingency airlift capability at Peterson Air Force Base; it is located only six miles from the post and is easily accessible by rail and by road. If the adjacent Colorado Springs Airport runway is used along with Peterson, 48 C-5A and 84 C-141 sorties per day can be flown any day of the year.

Carson's rail deployment capability is equally impressive. The installation has its own rail facility on post and load 230 rail cars simultaneously. And it has direct rail access to the ports of Oakland, Beaumont and Seattle.

With the continuing drawdown in active duty forces, the ability to mobilize troops rapidly assumes ever greater importance. The facilities that make Fort Carson an outstanding divisional post also make it a superlative mobilization base for Reserve and National Guard units. Equally important Carson is one of only two major Army mobilization posts in the western U.S.

In addition to its deployment and training capacity, Fort Carson has outstanding on-post facilities with ample room and infrastructure for growth. Fort Carson has more than 2300 buildings with a value of nearly \$600 million; five aviation and 33 vehicle maintenance facilities are located on the post and there are an additional 3100 acres with the infrastructure already in place making expansion cost-effective.

Moreover, the quality of life at Fort Carson is a powerful attraction to service members and their families. Fort Carson ranks first among all requests for assignment by Army officers and ranks third among posts requested by enlisted men. What makes Fort Carson such a desirable post? The answers are obvious: a location unrivaled in natural beauty and a moderate climate; an abundance of outdoor recreational activities; excellent schools, a low crime rate; and community support second to none. At a time when recruitment and retention issues are of the utmost importance, the attractions of Fort Carson contribute substantially to the ability of the Army to fulfill its missions.

In sum, Fort Carson is the Army's largest division based training area in the United

States, it is an effective base for mobilization and power projection around the world and it does so with remarkable cost efficiency. It is, in a word, irreplaceable.

Sincerely,

HANK BROWN,  
U.S. Senator.  
WAYNE ALLARD,  
Member of Congress.  
SCOTT MCINNIS,  
Member of Congress.  
PAT SCHROEDER,  
Member of Congress.  
BEN NIGHTHORSE  
CAMPBELL,  
U.S. Senator.  
JOEL HEFLEY,  
Member of Congress.  
DAN SCHAEFER,  
Member of Congress.  
DAVID SKAGGS,  
Member of Congress.

#### SPACE STATION

### HON. JIM BACCHUS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. BACCHUS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the House prepares to vote yet again on whether to move forward with the space station program, I want to share with my colleagues the following statement by the Hon. Tom Mariani, mayor of the city of Titusville, FL:

STATEMENT OF TOM MARIANI, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TITUSVILLE, FLORIDA

Titusville is known as "Space City, USA." It is located at the entrance of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida. Since the inception of the Space Program, the citizens of Titusville have witnessed "first hand" the manned and unmanned launches of our country's space missiles starting with the Mercury/Atlas series. For this reason and many more, the continued funding of the space station is a top priority for the vast majority of Titusville's space oriented citizens.

My comments are directed to those members of Congress who have turned their backs on, or who intend to turn their backs on, the dreams of many young students interested in space exploration, the aerospace workers throughout the country and the space research scientists.

Much has been said and much more has been written in the long debate to justify continuation of the Space Station Program. I would like to quote from the final report of the Advisory Committee on the "Future of the U.S. Space Program," dated December 1990.

"The question thus becomes one of what can and should the U.S. afford for its civil space endeavors in a time of unarguable great demands right here on earth, ranging from reducing the deficit to curing disease and from improving education to eliminating poverty. The answer to this question is made all the more difficult because the Space Program touches so many aspects of our lives and contributes to the accomplishment of goals ranging from improving education to enhancing our standard of living and from assuring national security to strengthening communications among the people of the world."

I believe this statement, in a nutshell, defines the issue of whether the space station

should be supported. The question is clear, does Congress believe the future of our country's Space Program depends upon continuation of the Space Station? Consider this analogy, a basketball team depends upon five players working together to achieve success on the court. Experience has shown that if a team has at least one outstanding player they will be a winner and many times will be in the hunt for a national championship. When considering NASA's overall Space Program, the outstanding project is the Space Station. It is at the heart of the entire program around which the future of space exploration is dependent. The Station will provide the focus, the baseline, and a catalyst to achieve our Nation's space exploration goals and objectives. Congress has a decision to make. Do they want to be in the hunt for a national championship. We need a star player. The Space Station will provide that player on the NASA team. Cut the Space Station and NASA will be one of many of the fine teams playing the game, but not a champion. The ball is in the Congressional court. Support the Space Station and give our country a national champion.

#### NO WAY TO WIN

### HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, I recently received a poem written by a life-long friend and neighbor of mine from Liberty, TX. The message in this poem is timeless, but perhaps also timely, considering the problems we face today in Washington.

I request that my friend Pastor Eldon L. Reed's letter, and the poem by our mutual friend Dr. E. Winston Cochran, be entered into the RECORD.

WILDWOOD-VILLAGE MILLS  
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH,  
Wildwood, TX, May 11, 1994.

HON. CHARLES WILSON,  
Lufkin, TX.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WILSON: Some years ago Dr. E. Winston Cochran, while on a deer hunt, came upon a spectacular scene in the woods near Lufkin. It was the skeletons of two big bucks whose horns had become interlocked in a fight and had died.

Dr. Cochran is widely known and very popular throughout the Southeast Texas areas, having been in the practice of Psychiatry for nearly forty (40) years.

He began writing poetry when he was a battalion surgeon with the Marines in World War II. He has had several books published.

Back to the finding of the skeletal remains of two bucks. He wrote a poem entitled "No Way to Win", which is a plea for reason and peace in human affairs. I am sending you a copy in the hope you can have it inserted into the Congressional Record and then have a much wider readership. Maybe thousands could benefit from the message.

Sincerely yours,

ELDON L. REED,  
Pastor.

#### NO WAY TO WIN

I've always loved God's great outdoors,  
So many things to see,  
So much to learn about our world  
That changes constantly,  
And truths of life are all around

Awaiting our comprehension  
If we will linger long enough  
To give them our close attention.

Not long ago on one of my  
Excursions through the wood  
I shuddered that a tragic scene  
Had transpired where I stood.  
There on the bloodstained ground before me  
Laid the last remains  
Of two great bucks who died in conflict  
Over their domains.

With antlers locked in deadly combat  
Over who was boss,

The victims of their own aggression,  
Both had suffered loss.

To death they struggled, on and on,  
And neither could shake free,  
'Til weak from hunger, thirst, fatigue,  
They could no longer flee.

The predators could then close in  
And deal the fatal blow.

Just what went on those final hours  
We will never know.

Their skeletons laid end to end  
With antlers still locked tight,

Mute evidence of what had been  
A long and futile fight.

A fight for what? Who was the best?

Or who should rule the realm?

Or who should win the lady fair?

Or who should take the helm?

Whatever cause they sought to serve  
They could not compromise.

Their inability to reason  
Hastened their demise.

Aggression brought them to the brink,  
The point of no return,

And how to extricate themselves  
Became their prime concern,

But now defenseless, these great bucks  
Became an easy prey

For creatures they would not have feared  
On any other day.

We humans should have better sense,  
But I'm not sure we do.

We conjure up all sorts of means  
Of self destruction too.

We stockpile weapons in the fear  
That others might attack,

Until one day we, too, might find  
No way of turning back.

But surely our capacity  
To reason should prevail.

Considering alternatives  
We can't afford to fail.

Instead of piling up more weapons  
We should all begin

To recognize on such a course  
There is no way to win!

E. WINSTON COCHRAN

#### WESTSIDE LIGHT RAIL

### HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an article which appeared in this month's Transit Connections magazine. Mr. William Middleton authored an article which appeared regarding the Westside Light Rail project in my district.

Ensuring that Westside Light Rail becomes a reality has been one of my top priorities here in Congress. I am proud that the legislation passed by the House last week, H.R. 4556, includes record funding for the Westside

project. I am equally proud that H.R. 4556 marks the second straight year of record funding in the House for the Westside Light Rail project. These funding increases are critical at this time because the project is at its most expensive phase of construction.

The article, entitled "Portland: Light Rail Helps Shape Urban Growth," clearly states why the Westside project is key to my region's future, and is an outstanding review of the success we have had in Oregon with light rail. I commend it to my colleagues' attention:

**PORTLAND: LIGHT RAIL HELPS SHAPE URBAN GROWTH**

(By William D. Middleton)

Opened for service in September 1986, the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon's MAX (Metropolitan Area eXpress) light rail line at Portland quickly established itself as another success story for modern light rail transit. Rail/bus coordination is a key element of that story.

Located in the Banfield Corridor on Portland's Eastside, the 15-mile line links downtown Portland with suburban Gresham. MAX ridership, now at a daily average of just over 24,000, has consistently exceeded Tri-Met's original projections, and has proved to be a key tool in helping to shape the kind of urban growth and development that Portland wants.

The solid success of the city's new rail line has made light rail the preferred mode for a network of regional transit corridors that could eventually bring MAX LRVs to virtually every part of the Portland metropolitan area. Construction began last year for the initial section of an 18-mile, \$994 million Westside MAX project that should have trains operating to S.W. 185th Avenue by September 1997, and all the way to suburban Hillsboro by 1998. To be linked with the initial Eastside line, the Westside project will create a 33-mile, 43-station route.

Work began late in 1992 on a South/North Transit Corridor study that is considering light rail transit for a corridor of as many as 35 miles extending from Clackamas County, south of Portland, through downtown Portland and across the Columbia River to Vancouver, Wash. Now at the alternatives analysis stage, the study could lead to a construction start-up as early as 1999, with a service startup around 2005. Looking beyond this extensive development, the regional Metro agency has identified still more light rail development.

**FOR BUSES, A BIG SUPPORTING ROLE**

Much of MAX's success is owed to an extensive restructuring to Tri-Met's Eastside bus services that has made light rail a "trunk line" route fed by a network of connecting bus routes. Bus transfers are available at a number of light rail stations, and major timed transfer points are established at five light rail/bus transit centers. At the Gateway Transit Center, for example, MAX trains connect with a dozen bus line. In downtown Portland, the rail line intersects the city's highly successful transit mall, where connections are available with Tri-Met routes serving all parts of the region.

Portland's first LRT was only one part of a transit development strategy designed to help reinvigorate downtown Portland and to encourage development along transit corridors (see sidebar below). Tri-Met's bus system was rebuilt into one of the best in the nation, and in 1977 the city completed its hugely successful 11-block downtown transit mall. Such strategies as zoning restrictions on downtown parking development, and the

establishment of a 300-block downtown "Fareless Square," within which unlimited free transit service was provided, helped to more than triple Portland transit ridership over little more than two decades.

In the eight years since it opened, light rail has proved to be a major force in advancing the city's development objectives. Since the decision to build light rail was made, some seven million square feet of development valued at over \$9 million has been completed or is under development along the MAX route, and plans for some \$440 million more have been announced. Almost \$400 million of the development completed thus far along the light rail line has been in the downtown area. Portland's new convention center, completed in 1990, is located in the Lloyd Center area east of downtown, adjacent to a new MAX station, and a new 20,000-seat downtown Oregon Arena for the NBA's Portland Trailblazers will open next year on an adjacent site.

**THE TRI-MET ARTICULATED LRV**

Tri-Met operates with a fleet of 26 articulated vehicles built by Canada's Bombardier, and outfitted with propulsion equipment supplied by BBC-North America, a Brown-Boveri Corp. subsidiary (now part of ABB). These are 87-foot vehicles capable of accommodating a total of 211 passengers (76 seated and 135 standing). Given the line's ridership success, some extraordinarily heavy demands have been placed on this vehicle fleet. In 1993, for example, the 26-vehicle fleet operated a total of 1.56 million revenue vehicle-miles, a monthly per-vehicle average of 4,650 miles that was more than double the industry average for light rail vehicles. Despite this intensive utilization, Tri-Met reports an availability rate for the Bombardier vehicles that has ranged from 96% to 100% since the line opened in 1986.

**THE NEW WESTSIDE LINE**

With its first light rail route up and running well, Tri-Met turned its attention to the development of a second major route in what was perceived as a regional light rail system that could help to maintain mobility in a Portland metropolitan area expected to grow by half a million over the next two decades. The Sunset Corridor extending west from downtown Portland was a natural for rail development.

Here, an extensive and fast-growing area of decentralized commercial and suburban residential development in Washington County was linked to downtown Portland by only one major route, the severely congested Sunset Highway (U.S. 26) through the West Hills, just west of downtown. The area that would be served by the new rail route was also one with significant potential for further development. This gave the region an unparalleled opportunity to develop coordinated and mutually supportive land use and transit planning for the corridor.

The Portland metropolitan area governments chose light rail for the corridor as early as 1983, but the project did not move ahead until after the initial Eastside light rail project was completed. Initially, the project comprised a 12-mile line from downtown Portland to S.W. 185th Avenue, but has since been expanded to add a six-mile extension to suburban Hillsboro. The \$688 million budget for this project includes \$516 million in 75% federal matching funds, with the balance coming from a combination of Oregon lottery, Metro-area bond measure, and local government funds. Another \$256 million is budgeted for the Hillsboro extension.

The most challenging feature of the new line will be a three-mile twin bore tunnel

that will carry trains through the West Hills, together with an underground station that will link the tunnel with Washington Park.

In downtown Portland, trackage in Jefferson and 18th streets will link the tunnel's east portal with the Morrison and Yamhill streets couplet used by the Eastside line to form a light rail "cross mall" to the downtown transit mall used by Tri-Met buses. Tri-Met plans to through-route the two rail lines.

West of the tunnel, the Westside line will follow the Sunset Highway to a new Sunset Transit Center in Cedar Hills, and then will parallel Oregon Highway 217 southward to Beaverton, where it will follow a new alignment to reach the existing Beaverton Transit Center and a new Beaverton Central station. The initial section of the line to S.W. 185th will have 13 stations, while the Hillsboro extension will add another eight.

Much like the earlier Banfield corridor project, the new Westside MAX line is being built in tandem with major improvements to the parallel highway system. Sunset Highway interchanges will be reconstructed, a section of the highway through the West Hills will get an extended westbound climbing lane, and major segments of both the Sunset Highway and Highway 217 will be widened to six lanes.

Initial construction activity for the Westside line began in mid-1993, while major work on the West Hills tunnel, which is on the project critical path, began early this year. The line's Washington Park station, located 260 feet below ground on the tunnel section, will represent the deepest transit station in North America. Four 30-passenger high-speed elevators will be capable of getting passengers between ground and platform level in only 35 seconds.

A 200-foot platform and trackway for each tunnel will be placed on a mined cavern with an internal radius of 16 feet. Short passageways at 45 degree angles will provide access to elevator lobbies at either end of each platform. In order to minimize excavation costs, most of the station head house facilities will be placed at ground level, where the architects, Portland's Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, have designed a station that will be integrated with a plaza and outdoor amphitheater, and with entrances to the Washington Park Zoo and other major visitor facilities in the park.

Planning for the six-mile Hillsboro extension is now at the final environmental impact study stage, with approval anticipated shortly. As soon as an anticipated \$75 million of federal Section 3 funding is obtained, and an FTA letter of no prejudice issued, Tri-Met expects to "fold in" the project to the original contract with FTA. Construction should start in 1995, and the extension should open late in 1998.

Parsons Brinckerhoff has been the principal consultant for Portland light rail development since 1980, when the firm was selected to develop an alternatives analysis and draft environmental impact statement for the original Banfield Corridor project. Most recently, PB has been the final design consultant and construction manager for the Westside project, with Minneapolis-based BRW, Inc., and the Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, a Portland architectural firm, as principal subconsultants.

**THE SOUTH/NORTH LINE**

Next on Portland's light rail agenda will be a South/North line that will link suburban Clackamas County, south of Portland, through downtown Portland, with the urbanized area of Clark County, Washington,

north of the Columbia River. Depending upon the specific alignment chosen, this line could be anywhere from 25 to 35 miles in length. Initial studies begun several years ago considered this and an alternate corridor that would have followed the north-south Interstate 205 corridor east of downtown Portland, with a link to Portland International Airports.

In April 1993, Oregon's Metro Council, together with Washington's C-Tran Board, selected the South/North line as the region's next high capacity transit corridor, and adopted the single broad corridor through downtown Portland for study.

Several alternate alignments, as well as alternate terminals at both ends of the route, will be studied. Oregon City, Clackamas Town Center, and Milwaukie are all candidates for the southern terminal, while the northern terminal could be located in downtown Vancouver, Wash., or any one of three alternate sites in suburban Clark County.

"We are taking advantage of the Westside construction period," says Metro Service District (the regional planning agency) Planning Director Andrew C. Cotugno, "to advance the south/north project through the alternatives analysis, preliminary engineering, and environmental studies work, and to put the funding together. When the full Westside line opens in 1998, we hope to be in a position to start the South/North line."

An alternatives analysis for the South/North corridor started in 1993 should be complete by late 1995, with the completion of preliminary engineering and development of a final environmental impact statement to follow two years later. The region hopes to have a funding contract in place by 1998, with construction to start the following year. Start up of Portland's third light rail route would come by about 2005.

#### EXPANSION PLANNING CONTINUES

Looking beyond completion of a south/north light rail line, Portland area planners have identified additional high capacity corridors that are likely candidates for light rail. A north-south line in the Interstate 205 corridor would link the Portland airport with the Eastside line at the Gateway Transit Center, and with the South/North line in Clackamas County.

A second north-south line in the Highway 217 corridor west of downtown Portland would link the Westside line and Beaverton with the fast growing suburban communities of Tigard and Tualatin, while two projected radial routes from downtown Portland would also reach the latter communities. Still other projected light rail additions would extend the current Eastside line beyond Gresham to Troutdale, while the new Westside line would be extended another seven miles westward from Hillsboro to Forest Grove.

#### TRIBUTE TO EVELYN STRODE

### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an outstanding program called Beat the Odds, which is sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund and Project Kids, Inc., to the U.S. Congress.

Beat the Odds celebrations strike a chord with community leaders and citizens who want to help children struggling to achieve their

academic desires. Corporations donate prizes for nominees, educators work to nominate the exceptional students, and the media embrace the Beat the Odds concept with wide-ranging coverage. Beat the Odds has fostered successes in many, hard-working, outstanding students.

This Friday, June 24, 1994, I will have the opportunity to host the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds ceremonies at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, MO. Evelyn Strode is one of five distinguished students from East St. Louis, IL, that I will be honoring at this great celebration.

Evelyn, like many young adults, has set a goal for the next 4 years of her life. In these 4 years, Evelyn will be working toward her degree requirements for her bachelor's degree in journalism. While this may sound like the normal goal for a recent high school graduate, Evelyn has had to overcome extreme odds through her dedication and hard work to reach this point in her life. Unlike other students, Evelyn has had to overcome the everyday reality of alcohol and drug abuse that plagued her family and community.

Having recently graduated from East St. Louis High School with a 3.6 grade point average, Evelyn has certainly proved her strong will and determination for post-graduate study. Evelyn should be proud of her wonderful contributions to her family, school, and her surrounding community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that today I be given this opportunity to commend Evelyn for her outstanding academic achievements in this great body. I am certainly honored, and looking forward, to present Evelyn with a scholarship at the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds awards celebration.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GI BILL IN AMERICA

### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the impact of one of the truly great acts of Congress. The servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the GI bill celebrates its 50th anniversary today. We in the United States should take this opportunity to credit Congress with having the vision and courage to pass this legislation.

The GI bill was first intended to lessen the impact of the veterans coming back to the United States after World War II. Many Americans, including the soldiers and sailors who had fought in World War II, feared that with the end of that conflict a recession was inevitable. As we know now history told a different tale.

The GI bill supplied money for low-interest loans that could be obtained with little or no money down. This money, in large part, was provided in an effort to try to maintain a level of economic prosperity for the citizens of the United States. With the opportunity to buy homes with low-interest loans, many young men were for the first time able to afford the American dream of owning a home.

However, of greater importance was the money supplied for education to interested members of the military in return for their heroic efforts on our behalf. This money paid dividends by making Americans the most educated people in the world, and fueled our economy for 50 years of spectacular economic growth. Peter Drucker points out in a 1992 edition of the Harvard Business Journal, "The veteran's enthusiastic response to the bill signals a shift by the world from an industrial society to a knowledge society."

Although the GI bill met with some resistance in the beginning, it is in my opinion one of the greatest acts of Congress. The GI bill was a tool that anchored the middle class into the fabric of American society. As George Bush stated,

The GI bill changed the lives of millions by replacing old roadblocks with paths of opportunity. And, in doing so, it boosted America's work force, it boosted America's economy, and really, it changed the life of our Nation.

#### THE GI BILL

### HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, our Nation was in a state of transition the likes of which we had never seen before—and will likely not see again. Collectively, we had survived the Great Depression; we had sent the sons of our country across the globe to fight and win, with our allies, the second "War to end all Wars." Fifty years ago, in June 1944, our country first saw light at the end of the tunnel. A generation of troubled times and the horror of war were about to end.

We were very fortunate to have leaders in this body, in the other body, and in the White House, who had the vision to know that the light ahead in the tunnel was not an end. It was a beginning—a beginning of a new era for our country and for the world—a new beginning which would define our place and our success for the rest of this century.

Within months, millions of our boys would be coming home from war, ready for a fresh start and motivated to make their world a better place. The leaders of this Nation were faced with a challenge to harness the energy and the drive this generation would bring home and to make this a truly new beginning for our Nation.

Today, we celebrate the 50th anniversary of legislation that was the foundation for that new beginning. On June 22, 1944, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the GI bill of rights. This bill was meant to serve as a reward to the millions of American soldiers who had selflessly served their country and the cause of freedom in Europe, Africa, and the Pacific. But, the bill had a much broader, far-reaching impact than a simple gratification. It became the vehicle for an economic and intellectual stimulus that drove this country back to prosperity in the fifties, into the space age of the sixties, and on to the information age of today.

At the end of World War II, more than 8 million American servicemen chose to make use of the educational benefits offered by the GI bill. The vast majority of these young men would have had no other opportunity to advance their education. Before the war, a college education was, in effect, a luxury afforded only to the rich and the few students bright enough to win a scholarship.

The GI bill meant that 2 million young soldiers would go to college. Another 6 million would choose other types of education and training. This influx of students gave new life to our Nation's institutions of higher learning. And it gave a generation of working men the skills to move this country forward. And, since it's beginning some 50 years ago, over 20 million American servicemen and women have received their college education from the GI bill.

The GI bill had another, more immediate effect. It was a key element in one of history's fastest and largest economic expansions. The bill provided billions of dollars to millions of GI's to buy homes on their return to America. With the GI bill, for the first time in history a majority of Americans would become homeowners, instead of renters. The housing construction industry boomed. Sales of durable goods such as cars, washing machines, and other major appliances, put the Nation back to work like never before. The GI bill helped provide the education and the economic stimulus, and the economic stimulus provided the jobs, which further strengthened and improved our Nation's economy.

Mr. Speaker, despite the best rhetoric of legislative debate today, it is rare that we in Congress have the opportunity to craft truly landmark legislation. Rarer still do we pass legislation that has the scope of positive impact that the GI bill and its successors have had on our people and our economy. I am proud that this country's leaders had the vision to provide for our returning servicemen a half-century ago. It is truly appropriate that we recognize this monumental legislation on its anniversary today, and as a part of a year in which we honor those who fought and died to preserve freedom and democracy.

TRIBUTE TO MYKO SEQUAUA  
HAMMOND

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an outstanding program called Beat the Odds, which is sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund and Project Kids, Inc., to the U.S. Congress.

Beat the Odds celebrations strike a chord with community leaders and citizens who want to help children struggling to achieve their academic desires. Corporations donate prizes for nominees, educators work to nominate the exceptional students, and the media embrace the Beat the Odds concept with wide-ranging coverage. Beat the Odds has fostered successes in many, hard-working, outstanding students.

This Friday, June 24, 1994, I will have the opportunity to host the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds ceremonies at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, MO. Myko Sequaia Hammond is 1 of 5 distinguished students from East St. Louis, IL, that I will be honoring at this great celebration.

Myko has weathered the hardships of a broken home throughout much of her life. At a young age, Myko had to endure life with her father who abused drugs and alcohol and which later lead to Myko's family having to rely on local shelters for adequate living quarters.

Although Myko has had to face much diversity, she recently graduated from East St. Louis High School with a 3.3 grade point average. Additionally, Myko is a member of the Principal's Scholars Program, Honor's Seminar, French Club and Math Society. Myko plans to attend Western Illinois University this coming fall, where she plans to pursue the necessary degree requirements to become an educator.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that today I be given this opportunity to commend Myko for her outstanding achievements in this great body. I am certainly honored, and looking forward to presenting Myko with a scholarship at the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds awards celebration.

INSURANCE BROKER FOREIGN  
SOURCE INCOME CLARIFICATION  
ACT OF 1994

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Insurance Broker Foreign Source Income Clarification Act of 1994. This bill is intended to clarify the treatment of changes in the international area included as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 as relates to their effect on U.S.-owned multinational insurance brokers and agents. The legislation is intended to treat U.S.-owned multinational insurance brokers and agents in a manner similar to that currently afforded to other similar financial services entities.

The 1993 act that passed the Congress last year contained changes in the international area that inadvertently could negatively impact U.S.-owned global insurance brokers. The changes could cause a broker's foreign subsidiaries to erroneously be treated predominantly as passive rather than active businesses.

These changes could cause two negative results: first, U.S.-owned foreign insurance brokers could be subject generally for the first time to the pre-1993 act law Passive Foreign Investment Company rules; and second, U.S.-owned foreign insurance brokers may be subject to the new rules of the 1993 act applicable to earnings invested in excess passive assets of U.S.-owned foreign subsidiaries, section 956A. As a result, the unrepatriated active earnings of U.S.-owned foreign insurance brokers, directly or indirectly, may be subject to current taxation.

Congress has never intended to tax financial services entities as PFIC's even though

they may hold large client deposits. However, Congress has not always been careful and consistent in defining such financial services entities.

Banks and insurance companies had a specific provision under pre-1993 act law, which continues under the 1993 act, providing that their income is treated as active under the PFIC provisions and new section 956A.

In the case of securities brokers and dealers, the 1993 act adopts specific rules which provides for active treatment under both the PFIC provisions and new section 956A.

Insurance brokers, like securities brokers, were not specifically treated as earning active income under the pre-1993 act law PFIC provisions, but generally were not subject to PFIC status. This occurred generally by satisfying the active income and asset tests, substantially due to the fact that goodwill and other active intangible assets were valued based on their fair market values under pre-1993 act law.

The 1993 act substituted tax cost for fair market value in applying the PFIC asset test, thus eliminating the salutary impact of appreciated goodwill and other active intangibles, and potentially causing insurance brokers to be treated as PFIC's. A similar problem may arise under section 956A.

Insurance brokers should continue to be treated like other financial services entities. The legislation I am introducing today would accomplish that result by recognizing the active nature of insurance brokerage and agency income. The effect of my legislation will be twofold:

First, it will recognize the active nature of the insurance brokerage and agency business.

Second, it will treat insurance agents and brokers in a manner comparable to their counterparts in the global financial industry; e.g., banks, insurance companies, and securities brokers and dealers.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE INSURANCE BROKERAGE  
BUSINESS

Insurance brokers act as intermediaries between clients seeking insurance coverage and insurance companies who underwrite insurance policies. Insurance brokers advise clients on their needs and find the proper "fit" between the client and an insurance company or companies, for which services brokers charge a commission. Insurance brokers also deliver claims adjustment services and provide risk management and insurance company management services. In short, insurance brokers are engaged in a financial services business. As a consequence, they typically do not maintain large investments in fixed tangible assets.

Insurance brokers provide many services that are similar to those provided by insurance companies and securities brokers and dealers. Indeed, insurance brokers are recognized as within the same "financial services" network as banks, insurance companies and securities brokers. Thus, the foreign tax credit regulations assign income from insurance brokerage or agency services to the financial services income foreign tax credit limitation "basket."

As a regular business practice, insurance brokers temporarily hold insurance premiums that are in transit from clients to the insurers. They also may hold claim payments and return premiums that are in transit from the insurance companies to the insurers. These funds are held in a custodial

capacity. Such "fiduciary funds" typically are subject to regulation, however, the nature of the regulation depends upon the country in which the insurance broker is based. For example, in the United Kingdom, the Insurance Broker Registration Council rules govern the treatment of fiduciary funds, designating the manner in which such funds may be held and restricting the use of such funds. These regulatory provisions, and the obvious practical limitation that the funds are held only on a short-term basis prior to being paid over, prevent any repatriation of such funds to a U.S. shareholder.

Additionally, insurance brokers often conduct directly, or indirectly through an affiliate, related services, including investment and financial advisory services, employee benefits services, securities brokerage and dealer services, and other financial-related services. These activities overlap extensively with the brokers' counterparts in the financial services industry, particularly with the activities of insurance companies and securities brokers. Moreover, these business activities (as is true for the brokerage business) do not require maintaining significant tangible fixed assets, although these businesses do require certain levels of working capital.

#### B. PRE-1993 ACT LAW REGARDING PFICs

Any foreign corporation, including a controlled foreign corporation, was treated as a PFIC under pre-1993 Act law if it met either one of two tests which target foreign corporations used as passive investment vehicles. Thus, a foreign corporation was treated as a PFIC if either: seventy-five percent or more of its gross income is passive income (the "income test"); or its passive assets equal or exceed fifty percent of its total assets (the "asset test"). Section 1296(a).

For purposes of the PFIC asset test, a passive asset was any asset that produced (or was held for the production of) "passive income." The asset test generally was based upon asset fair market values.

If a foreign corporation met either of those tests, any U.S. person owning its stock was subject to rules that accelerated income recognition or charged a deferred interest "penalty." Unless the U.S. person owning PFIC stock elected to be taxed currently, the shareholder generally was subject to ordinary income treatment upon receiving distributions from the PFIC or upon disposition of the PFIC stock, and was subject to an interest charge based upon the value of the tax deferral. Section 1291.

Congress recognized that active financial services businesses inadvertently may be drawn within the PFIC rules. Accordingly, Congress statutorily provided that corporations in the banking and insurance business were generally not subject to PFIC classification. This was effectively accomplished through the definition of "passive income," e.g., for purposes of the income test and the asset test, "passive income" did not include any income derived in the active conduct of a banking or insurance business. Section 1296(b)(2). The fact that this statutory provision under pre-1993 Act law was limited to banks and insurance companies did not impact U.S.-owned insurance brokerage companies that did business outside the United States because of the substantial goodwill and other active intangible assets taken into account at fair market value in the PFIC asset test. Accordingly, foreign insurance brokers under pre-1993 Act generally were not treated as PFICs.

In addition, it had been generally assumed that funds held by insurance brokers to pay premiums, return premiums, and claim pay-

ments did not count as assets of the insurance broker for purposes of the PFIC asset test because they were being held for customers of the broker either to be paid over to the insurance companies or to be paid to the customer. While this is not an issue on which the I.R.S. provided guidance, its resolution generally was not viewed as determinative of PFIC status due to the ability to value goodwill and other active intangibles at fair market value.

#### C. CHANGES UNDER THE 1993 ACT

The 1993 Act contained two specific proposals that may adversely affect the tax treatment of U.S.-owned foreign corporations in the insurance brokerage business.

First, the 1993 Act provides that, in the case of a controlled foreign corporation (or any other foreign corporation if the corporation were to so elect), the PFIC asset test is based upon adjusted tax basis of the assets (as determined for purposes of computing earnings and profits); i.e., fair market value no longer may be used in the asset test. The use of adjusted tax basis of assets rather than fair market value substantially eliminates goodwill and other active intangible assets from the asset test and may convert active insurance brokers into PFICs.

The second provision of the 1993 Act that may adversely affect the insurance brokerage industry is new section 956A. This provision requires a U.S. shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation to currently include in income its share of the corporation's accumulated earnings invested in "excess passive assets," defined as the extent to which passive assets exceed twenty-five percent of total assets. The determination of whether an entity has excess passive assets is made by reference to the PFIC asset test, as that test was amended by the above-referenced changes to use the adjusted tax basis of assets rather than their fair market value. This change, coupled with the uncertainty as to the treatment of fiduciary funds, may cause insurance brokers to be subject to section 956A notwithstanding their clearly active nature.

#### D. SECURITIES BROKERS' AND DEALERS' ACTIVITIES ARE SPECIFICALLY TREATED AS ACTIVE UNDER THE 1993 ACT

The Committee on Ways and Means (the "Committee") observed during its consideration of the 1993 Act that when the PFIC rules initially were enacted, Congress believed that foreign corporations conducting active businesses as dealers in stocks, securities and derivative financial products would be excluded under both the asset and income PFIC tests. However, the Committee indicated it had become aware that foreign securities dealers did not always earn sufficient gross income in the form of commissions to avoid the income test and did not maintain sufficient levels of nonpassive assets for the PFIC asset test. The Committee recognized the considerable overlap between activities conducted by foreign securities dealers and those conducted by banks.

Accordingly, the 1993 Act included a provision to treat foreign securities brokers and dealers under the PFIC rules in the same manner as banking and insurance companies by specifically providing that income earned in the active conduct of the securities business is not passive income. In this manner, securities brokers and dealers also are not subjected to the new deferred earnings rules of section 956A.

The securities brokers and dealers provision is based on the policy that the PFIC rules and the deferred earnings rules of new

section 956A are not intended to apply to corporations that actively engage in the business of providing financial services to unrelated parties. See Ways and Means Committee Print (May 19, 1993) at 266. In that regard, the Committee recognized the significant and broad activities of an active securities business, which include purchasing and selling inventory securities, servicing mortgages, investment banking, and providing financial and investment advisory services, investment management services, fiduciary services, trust services, and custodial services.

#### E. U.S. OWNED FOREIGN BROKERAGE BUSINESSES SHOULD BE TREATED IN THE SAME MANNER AS SECURITIES BROKERS AND DEALERS

The active nature of taxpayers engaged in the insurance brokerage and agency business obviously demonstrates that these are not the type of businesses which should be subject to either the PFIC provisions or the excess passive asset provisions of section 956A. The Congress has already recognized that comparable financial services entities also should not be subject to these provisions through rules, under pre-1993 Act law or under the 1993 Act provisions, applicable to banks, insurance companies, and securities brokers and dealers. A similar clarification should be provided for taxpayers engaged in the insurance brokerage and agency business.

My bill would accomplish this result by providing that the term "passive income" would not include any income derived from insurance brokerage or agency services, for purposes of section 956A and the PFIC provisions. The legislation would also provide that income earned on fiduciary funds held by an insurance agent or broker would not be passive income and that such funds would be treated as having a tax basis equal to their original purchase price.

This change would provide insurance brokers with treatment comparable to that provided for securities brokers or insurance companies. Moreover, this change ensures that the practical effect of the tax rules comports with congressional intent. It would establish that any income derived from insurance brokerage activities would be treated as active income under both the PFIC rules and the deferred earnings provisions of new section 956A. Moreover, it would clarify that cash and cash equivalents amounts representing premium payments held by insurance brokers for their customer on a temporary basis to be paid over to insurance companies—and return premiums and claims payments held to be paid over to their customers—are active assets for purposes of the PFIC provisions and the new section 956A rules, with a tax basis equal to their purchase price. This result correctly recognizes the active nature of these assets and the fact that they obviously are not available for repatriation to the United States.

In the global marketplace, the activities of bankers, insurance companies, securities brokers, and insurance brokers comprise a single financial services network. Many times, the lines between these industries become blurred and, as a result, these businesses often compete directly with each other. By treating these businesses in comparable fashion, competitive advantages and disadvantages will be avoided.

I urge Members to support prompt enactment of this legislation.

VETERANS CELEBRATE ANOTHER  
MILESTONE

**HON. BOB STUMP**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, this month has been one of great nostalgia for our country's veterans. On June 6, we observed the 50th anniversary of the Normandy invasion, and everyday since June 7 has been the 50th anniversary of the battle that continued just inland from the Normandy beaches—battles ongoing in the Italy campaign, as well as battles raging in the South Pacific.

Today, I rise to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the GI bill. On June 22, 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This landmark piece of legislation was aimed at easing the transition from wartime active duty to civilian life. The bill provided home loan guarantees without a down-payment and a very generous education benefits package that included tuition, board, and a monthly annuity.

It is worth noting the key role an Arizonan played in the formation of the GI bill. As a junior Member, Senator Ernest W. "Mac" McFarland introduced a bill that also provided home loan benefits and educational assistance to returning World War II veterans. Although his own bill did not succeed, Senator McFarland helped garner support for the GI bill that finally passed in the Senate.

During the past five decades, follow-on bills have been modified or updated to benefit subsequent generations of veterans. The World War II GI bill, which helped me attend Arizona State University, ended on July 25, 1956. The Korean conflict GI bill was approved by President Truman on July 16, 1952 and ended in January, 1955. President Johnson signed the Vietnam Era GI bill in March, 1966. During the years of that program, 1966-89, 6 million Vietnam era veterans, 1.4 million post Korean veterans, and 751,000 service members trained under the Vietnam Era GI bill, a total of 8.2 million.

Those who entered the Armed Forces after 1976 were eligible for the Post Vietnam Era Veterans Education Assistance Program. For the first time, the service member was required to contribute a portion of his paycheck each month to the program, with the Government matching the contribution. This program did not see the numbers of participants that the Vietnam era GI bill did; it was not as successful as past education programs.

The current education plan, the Montgomery GI bill—so named for our distinguished colleague, House Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY—replaced the Veterans Education Assistance Program. The program continues the service member contribution plan, but with improved benefits including for the first time, eligibility for military reservists. Since July, 1985, approximately 1.6 million service members have enrolled in this highly successful program.

The return on the Government's investment has been ten fold. The GI bill is credited with shaping and creating the American middle

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

class. Veterans have been given the opportunity to achieve the American dream after national service—a good education, a rising standard of living, and a home of their own.

On this historical anniversary, I'd like to again thank our Nation's veterans for their commitment to our country.

GI BILL 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the GI bill.

Originally termed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the GI bill was a gamble which paid off for our Nation by providing education and opportunities to millions of young veterans. Before the passage of the GI bill, only about 10 percent of high school graduates attended college. Since then, about 50 percent of high school graduates attended college. Since then, about 50 percent have gone on to higher education, including 20 million Americans whose educations were paid for by the GI bill. Never before in its history has the Federal Government made as dramatic and sweeping an investment in itself and its people.

I was one of millions of World War II veterans whose lives were changed dramatically by this revolutionary program. At its establishment, the GI bill provided \$500 per year for educational expenses which was sufficient to ensure that I never received a bill for tuition. I could not have gone to college, much less law school, without the Government supported program which allowed me to become the first person in my family to receive a college degree.

When this groundbreaking legislation was being considered, many in Congress expressed serious concern that it would prove too expensive and would lower standards in education. These same arguments are heard today in opposition to other education initiatives. The GI bill has succeeded in providing a stimulus to learning which has impacted the prosperity and productivity of our Nation and its citizens. Studies have shown that for every dollar which the Government spent on education under the GI bill, the Nation has received at least \$5 worth of benefits in return—an astounding dividend on its investment. None of these benefits would have been possible, however, if Congress had not been able to overcome its misgivings and pass the legislation unanimously in both the House and the Senate. By taking a risk, our Nation was able to establish an initiative which has done more to empower and educate our citizens than any other program.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to request permission to include in the RECORD the text of an editorial which appeared in today's New York Times commemorating the anniversary of this historic program.

[From the New York Times, June 22, 1994]

THE G.I. BILL, 50 YEARS ON

Not all the great victories in World War II took place on the battlefield. What proved a

landmark triumph for America and its fighting forces had its start in the White House 50 years ago today when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the G.I. Bill of Rights. Few laws have done so much for so many, yet the anniversary of this political and social counterpart of D-Day has been all but forgotten.

Formally known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, this innovative bill was ambitious in design and laudable in purpose: to help 10 million veterans, and their country, adapt to peacetime. The measure offered guaranteed loans to buy a home, farm or business; 52 weeks of unemployment insurance of \$20 per week, plus job placement services; and most enduringly important, up to four years of Federal aid for learning or training at any level, from grade to graduate school.

And so Americans who never dared dream of attending college joined a flood that crested in 1946-1947, when 2.5 million veterans qualified for \$500 or more in annual tuition, plus monthly allowances of \$65 for single students, \$90 for married. Almost overnight on U.S. campuses, Quonset huts and prefab houses bloomed to accommodate this influx. In a stroke, the legislation kept a demobilizing army from engulfing the labor force, threw open cloistered academic doors and offered energizing plasma to schools of every kind, public or private.

The special genius of the law was that it bypassed old arguments over states' rights and tax aid to religious institutions by extending its benefits to individual citizens, who had wide freedom of choice. This notable home-front victory was chiefly the work of President Roosevelt. As early as November 1942, he had asked a panel of educators to design a comprehensive program for ex-servicemen and women. In summer 1943, in a message to Congress and in a radio fireside chat he urged approval of the panel's core recommendations, and got vital support from the otherwise staunchly conservative American Legion.

Even so, the school provisions were assailed by John Rankin, the race-baiting Mississippi Democrat who headed the House Veterans Committee; he protested that blacks were incapable of benefiting from college. Less predictably, President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago gloomily warned that "colleges and universities will find themselves converted into intellectual hobo jungles. And veterans unable to get work and equally unable to resist putting pressures on colleges and universities will find themselves educational hoboes."

Such prophecies were wildly off the mark. So popular and successful was the law that many of its benefits were extended to Korea and Vietnam veterans, and are now available to those who serve in peacetime. As a Federal stimulus to learning and opportunity, the G.I. Bill ranks with the Land Grant College Act of 1862, which promoted the growth of the state universities.

It is useful to be reminded periodically that Federal spending is not always wasteful, and that taxes, to paraphrase Mr. Justice Holmes, can be the agent of civilization.

TRIBUTE TO LATONYA GRIFFIN

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an outstanding program called Beat

the Odds, which is sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund and Project Kids, Inc., to the U.S. Congress.

Beat the Odds celebrations strike a chord with community leaders and citizens who want to help children struggling to achieve their academic desires. Corporations donate prizes for nominees, educators work to nominate the exceptional students, and the media embrace the Beat the Odds concept with wide-ranging coverage. Beat the Odds has fostered successes in many, hard-working, outstanding students.

This Friday, June 24, 1994, I will have the opportunity to host the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds ceremonies at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, MO. LaTonya Griffin is 1 of 5 distinguished students from East St. Louis, IL, that I will be honoring at this great celebration.

For 17 years of her life, LaTonya has been in foster care. She has resided in 10 different homes and attended 9 different schools. During high school, LaTonya has had to work to provide herself with the basic necessities of life. Working as many as 40 hours a week at two part-time jobs, LaTonya's graduation from East St. Louis High School can certainly be seen as a great achievement.

LaTonya plans to attend the Missouri School for Doctors and Medical Assistants in the fall of this year, as her long-term goal is to enter the health care profession. LaTonya should certainly be proud of her accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that today I be given this opportunity to commend LaTonya for her outstanding achievements in this great body. I am certainly honored, and looking forward, to present LaTonya with a scholarship at the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds awards celebration.

#### PATENT PROTECTIONS

##### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, once again our thoughtful friend from Huntington Beach, Mr. ROHRBACHER, has offered some incisive thoughts on U.S. patent protections. I commend it to our colleagues.

[From the Journal of Commerce and Commercial, June 21, 1994]

KEEPING U.S. PATENT PROTECTIONS  
(By Dana Rohrabacher)

America's greatest asset is not found in its vast natural resources, or even its great universities. The mainspring of our progress is due to our people's creative genius and entrepreneurial spirit, and their willingness to invent, innovate and change.

America has led the world in revolutionary inventions such as the airplane, transistor and microprocessor. These, in turn, have created jobs, brought tremendous increases in our national output and lifted our standard of living. In large part, these results are due to America's recognition and protection of intellectual property.

Now there is a proposal that puts that protection in jeopardy. In the name of harmoni-

zation, foreign governments are pressuring our government to fundamentally change the patent rules that have served us so well.

The legislation, S. 1854, contains some of the worst aspects of Japanese and European patent law. It would, in essence, get the legal protection of our most innovative citizens, disenfranchising them from the benefits of their own creativity. It is a rip-off of American rights that should be opposed.

The American patent system is different from the European and Japanese patent systems, and we should not try to be more like them.

American patents are valid for 17 years after issue. They are kept confidential during the application process and cannot be contested until after issuance.

By contrast, European and Japanese patents have a life of 20 years after filing, are not confidential throughout the application procedure and can be challenged throughout that process.

One of the most frightening elements of this debate is that the White House is on the wrong side. According to Rufus Yerxa, deputy U.S. trade representative, the Clinton administration advocates changing the term of patent protection from 17 years after grant to 20 years after filing an application.

In Europe and Japan—and in the United States, if S. 1854 passes—the clock starts immediately at filing, and the patent application is published shortly afterwards. So what? So competitors are encouraged to copy and to oppose patents.

Patent applications on major innovations in Japan are often vigorously challenged by large companies, which can afford a battery of attorneys to pour over documents looking for weakness. The onus is on the creator to defend his invention.

Under the American system, the invention is kept confidential until the patent is issued. After that, the burden of proof is on the challengers to prove their case.

Similarly, when a Japanese inventor files a patent application on a major invention, it is not uncommon to witness a flood of patent applications on small-improvement "inventions" that essentially make minor changes in the breakthrough technology.

Through this whittling-away process, the financial rewards enjoyed by the original patent holder are substantially reduced. The deflated incentives for the Japanese to invent and patent revolutionary new products have ensured that Japan's industrial system is oriented to mere incremental developments.

By contrast, the American system is conscientious about protecting innovators by prohibiting the patenting of obvious variations in newly developed technology.

An American patent has an assured life of 17 years. It can be challenged, but only after it has issued and become enforceable and, as stated, the burden of proof is then on the challenger. As a result, Americans have had the incentive to forge ahead and develop the many revolutionary inventions that have made America a technology leader.

The hope that a revolutionary patent will recoup a large return to the inventor provides our nation with a ready source of capital for research and development of totally new products and technologies. A strong patent policy thus accomplishes more good than all the government sponsored jobs, technology transfer programs and other industrial policy schemes could ever hope to do. The American system works, and we are better for it.

Our people's well-being has been tied to new inventions since the days of the cotton

gin, the reaper and the electric light. At the end of World War II, for example, there was tremendous concern about our economy's ability to create enough jobs for returning veterans. However, the invention of the transistor in 1948 made possible the aerospace, consumer electronics and computer industries, which in turn employed tens of millions of workers.

Today, as in yesteryear, America cannot take prosperity and progress for granted. We should absolutely not degrade our people's patent rights in the name of harmonization with other lands.

The protection of our inventors afforded by our intellectual property laws had enabled the genius of the U.S. inventor to develop bold new ideas and technology, which have provided our workers with jobs, kept our country competitive, and maintained our high standard of living.

Benjamin Franklin, an inventor and champion of American liberty, once lamented, "I have sometimes almost wished it had been my destiny to be born two or three centuries hence. For invention and improvement are prolific, and beget more of their kind. Many of great importance, now unthought of, will before that period be produced; and then I might not only enjoy their advantage, but have my curiosity gratified in knowing what they are to be." This reflects the faith Americans have had in a better future. It is part of our character.

America is and should continue to be the land of individual freedom. This emphasis, starting with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson (also an inventor), has served us well, both in the political and economic arenas.

Changing that emphasis now to harmonize with societies like Japan, which stress conformity and distrust individualism, would be a fundamental mistake. We should be strengthening, not weakening, our protection of the rights of creators and innovators as we enter the new technological age. That's what will ensure a better tomorrow.

#### COMMENDING JACQUELINE TRAPP AND HER MOCK LEGISLATIVE SESSION

##### HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I commend Ms. Jacqueline Trapp, director of the American Government program at Brown Deer High School in Brown Deer, WI, for her work to communicate the workings of our democracy to her students. In 1991, Ms. Trapp developed a mock legislative session as a means of generating interest among her students in Congress and the legislative process.

Her program, the result of many hours of hard work each year for herself and her students, has a truly unique ability to motivate students. Participants in Ms. Trapp's legislative simulation assume the roles of legislators, lobbyists, and the media. They elect officers, examine complex social issues and draft, debate, and vote on related legislation in committees and on the floor of their legislature.

I have visited Ms. Trapp's mock legislative session several times and have developed a high regard for her work. I am very confident

that this uniquely stimulating learning tool develops in participating students a genuine interest in and understanding of the legislative process and makes them better citizens. As the students themselves have said, Ms. Trapp's program makes the government real.

This program presents quite a challenge to participating students, who are asked to review a considerable amount of complicated material in preparation for the legislative session. These students also deserve our commendation for their genuine interest in civic affairs and the process of policy formation.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's educational system is often criticized for its perceived failure to motivate students. Critics and reformers would do well to visit Ms. Trapp's mock legislative session. There, they would witness students captivated by the subject matter and eager to participate to the fullest. Who could ask for more?

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### GROW OHIO FUND

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#### HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, Ohio Department of Development Deputy Director John Damschroder has devised a new, imaginative proposal to spur economic expansion and job creation in our State. The following article from the May 9 edition of *Forbes Magazine* describes his proposed "Grow Ohio Fund."

#### MUTUAL AID

John Damschroder, deputy director of the Ohio Department of Development, has an idea that may well become standard fare around the country. He wants the Buckeye State to create a mutual fund dedicated to buying equities in companies that have a significant presence—100 or more employees—in Ohio. The Grow—Ohio Fund would be made available to investors around the state from financial institutions licensed to sell mutual funds. Equities in the fund would be traded on the New York or American stock exchange or Nasdaq.

The fund would be managed by an Ohio-based money management firm for a maximum fee of three-fourths of 1 percent of the funds under management, the State would get one-fourth of 1 percent. This revenue would be used to pay interest on bonds sold to finance infrastructure projects tied to economic development. "The idea is to give Ohioans a way to vote with their money for our own companies, thus strengthening our state economy." Damschroder sees the fund "as a barometer on the Ohio economy."

A little over a year ago Ohio broke development ground by luring companies with the promise of refunding them a portion of their new employees' state income tax liability. The State has attracted \$1.2 billion of new investment and over 13,000 new jobs that it otherwise would not have had. Impressed, other States are following suit with similar programs.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### TRIBUTE TO LA TOSHA MAGGARD

#### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an outstanding program called "Beat the Odds," which is sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund and Project Kids, Inc., to the U.S. Congress.

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This Friday, June 24, 1994, I will have the opportunity to host the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds ceremonies at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, MO. La Tosha Maggard is one of five distinguished students from East St. Louis, IL, that I will be honoring at this great celebration.

Having been plagued by alcohol abuse and financial difficulties, it was an extreme achievement for La Tosha to have been one of the many recent graduates of East St. Louis High School this past spring. During her senior year, La Tosha was president of the Math Society and tutored junior high students in mathematics. Upon graduation La Tosha's achievements included: Maintaining a 3.8 grade point average, membership in the principal's Scholars Program and membership in the Honors Seminar.

La Tosha plans to attend Western Illinois University in the fall where she plans to major in either nursing or education. As a volunteer at a local nursing home, La Tosha says that she would like to help the unfortunate much in the same way as others have helped her.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that today I be given this opportunity to commend La Tosha for her outstanding achievements in this great body. I am certainly honored, and looking forward, to present La Tosha with a scholarship at the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds awards celebration.

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### PAKISTAN SUPPORTS TERRORIST REBELS IN KASHMIR

#### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House a very important matter. The role of Pakistan in aiding and abetting terrorism in Kashmir is well documented, so much so that the administration almost placed the Pakistani regime on the 1993 list of state sponsors of terrorism. However, the administration did not take such action because it was assured by Pakistan that Islamabad was taking credible steps to disassociate itself from the militants in Kashmir.

Recent reports however, suggest that Pakistan never stopped its aid to the terrorists in Kashmir. A report in the *Washington Post* dated, May 16, 1994, titled, "Pakistan Aiding Rebels in Kashmir: Muslims Reportedly Armed and Trained," by John Word Anderson, datelined Muzaffarabad, gives a first-hand account of such assistance by Pakistan to terrorists in Kashmir.

The State Department has also confirmed this fact in its annual report titled, "Patterns of Global Terrorism" I quote, " \* \* \* there were credible reports in 1993 of official Pakistani support to Kashmiri militants \* \* \* "

This fact is further confirmed from a study conducted by The Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare titled, "The Kashmir Connection," which I would like to place in the RECORD, immediately following these remarks which details the extent of Pakistani involvement in aiding the terrorists in Kashmir.

This House should take cognizance of this serious issue particularly as those of those who have indicted in the bombing of the World Trade Center had also received training in Pakistan.

#### THE KASHMIR CONNECTION

(By Yossef Bodansky and Vaughn S. Forrest)

Chief of staff's note: The following paper was prepared in light of the publication in the Monday, May 16 issue of *The Washington Post* of an article discussing Pakistan's extensive involvement in rendering support to terrorist elements in Kashmir. That piece revealed the fact of Pakistani involvement, but not the extent. In this paper, and in future papers, the Task Force will seek to explore in-depth Pakistan's role in international terrorism and its profound ramifications for the Central Asian region in general, and India in particular.

As the rivalry between India and Pakistan has intensified, perhaps no other region has taken on the significance of Kashmir. That province is unique among all the crisis points along the Indo-Pakistani border in that it is not just an area of strategic and economic importance, it is also the object of the ideological passions of the various states in the region. Thus, the following paper will briefly summarize the ongoing rivalry in Kashmir, focusing on Pakistan, Iran, the various Islamist movements, and the military/terrorist dimension of the conflict.

For Islamabad, the liberation of Kashmir is a sacred mission, the only task unfulfilled since the days of Pakistan's founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. However, Kashmir is equally important in that it serves the domestic interests of the Pakistani Government in three crucial respects. First, tension over Kashmir creates a diversion from frustrations at home. Second, the Kashmir cause allows Islamabad to rally the support of Pakistan's Islamist parties and their loyalists in the military and the ISI, and third, it serves the regime as an important access point to the markets of Central Asia.

Similarly, Iran considers an escalation of the Jihad for the liberation of Kashmir a key to the assertion of its own strategic prominence, particularly under the auspices of its Islamic Bloc. Indeed, Iran sees Kashmir, because it is the land of the Ayatollah Khomeynia's roots, as sacred ground and is using that fact to instill ideological zeal in the various nationals who make up Tehran's terrorist infrastructure. Not surprisingly, having taken the proverbial tiger by the tail and invested such prestige in the

"Islamization" of Kashmir, Tehran now finds itself committed to fighting for it.

Additionally, beyond Iran and Pakistan, the Armed Islamic Movement, as well as several Saudi, Gulf Arab, and other supporters of Islamist causes, put Kashmir high on their list of jihads to be fought. This is not only because of Kashmir's aforementioned material and "spiritual" importance, but also because it is seen as a relatively easy target. Being geographically isolated and choked full of weapons and terrorists cells, many Islamist groups believe that the wresting of Kashmir from India would be a great prize acquired at minimal cost and would inspire their followers and further the cause.

Whatever the validity of such an assumption, all of the states and organizations engaged in Kashmir have large, highly trained and well equipped forces, and most have not yet been committed to the Kashmiri jihad. Thus, there exists an environment in which ideological zeal and strategic and political considerations have coalesced. Specifically, as already noted, Pakistan needs Kashmir as a distraction from its domestic problems, various terrorist "Afghan" groups are chomping at the bit to move, awaiting only a wink and a nod from the ISI, and Iran and various Arab states stand willing to finance the effort.

Thus, it is safe to assume that the fighting in Kashmir will escalate significantly, with numerous additional highly trained and well equipped mujahideen many of them professional special forces and terrorists, joining the fight and expanding the struggle into the rest of India. Indeed, there are already in place extensive stockpiles of weapons as well as large sums of money to sustain and support such a conflict.

Consequently, apparently reassured about the steadfastness of its Islamist support, Islamabad has acknowledged openly the futility of its negotiations with India over the Kashmir issue. At the same time, Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has begun to accede to demands from her military leaders for further increases in the Pakistani defense budget.

#### THE TERRORIST DIMENSION

In fact, the rising militancy of Pakistani officials is far from empty rhetoric, for Islamabad has used the increasing tension in Kashmir as pretext for expanding its terrorist training and support system for operations in Central Asia and elsewhere in the world.

To that end, the ISI has established the Markaz-Dawar, a center for world wide Islamist activities. Mulavi Zaki, the center's spiritual leader, has told the trainees that their destiny is to fight and liberate "the land of Allah from infidels" wherever they might be. The commanders and instructors at Markaz-Dawar are AIM members, primarily Ikhwan from Algeria, Sudan and Egypt, and most of them have more than a decade of combat experience in Afghanistan.

In early 1992, some of these 'Afghans' were transferred to Azzad Kashmir where new camps were being built for them by the Pakistani Army. By early 1993, there were over 1,000 'Afghan' mujahideen in the Markaz-Dawar alone. Following the completion of their advanced training, the 'Afghans' were sent to Kashmir, Algeria and Egypt. Furthermore, Islamabad's claims to the contrary notwithstanding, the main offices of the Islamist terrorist organizations have remained functioning in Peshawar.

In addition to the transfers noted above, a series of "raids" by police since October 1992 resulted in the shifting of some 200 terrorist

operatives, including some wanted by Western police officials, to facilities near Jalalabad, just across the Afghan border. Indeed, in the fall of 1993, an Arab 'Afghan' with first hand knowledge of the situation confirmed that Pakistan had "pushed them out of the door only to open a window for them to return and they come and go as they wish in Peshawar."

In the meantime, in the summer of 1993, the ISI had in the Markaz-Dawar another force of some 200 Afghans—mainly Jallaluddin Haqqani's people from the Khowst area—operating under its direct command and earmarked for special operations in Kashmir. According to Muhammad Fazal al-Hajj, a PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] terrorist captured in southern Kashmir in the summer of 1993, additional 'Afghans' and Afghan nationals were being prepared by the ISI for a forthcoming escalation in Kashmir. At least 400 'Afghans' and Afghan nationals were known to have been organized in one camp, where they were trained by the ISI to augment and provide a leadership core for the Kashmiri Hizb-ul-Mujahideen. There was also a corresponding expansion of the preparation of Islamist terrorists for operations in forward bases in Kashmir, with some 600 terrorists, about half of them veteran 'Afghans' and Afghans, already at the final phase of their training.

Indeed, many Arab volunteers continue to arrive in Peshawar almost every day. The preferred port of entry is the Karachi airport. There, a special department run by a Major Amir—an ISI Major with Afghan experience "turned" director of Immigration at the airport—oversees the volunteer's "proper" entry into Pakistan and quick dispatch to Peshawar. The main Ikhwan facility is the Maktaba-i-Khidmat [Services Offices], which was originally established by the late Shaykh Abd Allah Azzam and is now run by his successor, Shaykh Muhammad Yussaf Abbas. The Maktaba-i-Khidmat still processes volunteers for AIM, but at present many of the volunteers are dispatched to the numerous training camps run by Arab 'Afghan' militants inside Afghanistan. The ISI continues to provide the weapons and expertise necessary to support this operation.

Meanwhile, the Government of Afghanistan has also increased its support for terrorist training and preparation. This growing direct involvement is important because the main operating bases for the ISI's activities in Central Asia are in northern Afghanistan. The origins of this arrangement run back to the aftermath of the fall of Kabul. At that time, many Arab 'Afghans' returned to Peshawar where they were organized by the Pakistani government to support various Islamist causes in concert with Iran and Sudan. Many of these fighters later returned to Afghanistan as quality forces or to serve in personal guard details.

Subsequently, in early December 1993, during a state visit to Pakistan, the Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Maulana Arsalan Rahmani, elaborated on Kabul's perception of the Islamist struggles worldwide, and especially in south and central Asia. He hailed Afghanistan's active support for Islamist armed causes and stressed that "we don't consider this support as intervention in any country's internal affairs." Maulana Arsalan Rahmani also admitted that Afghanistan was providing military assistance to various insurgencies because, "we cannot remain aloof from what is happening to the Muslims in occupied Kashmir, Tajikistan, Bosnia, Somalia, Burma, Palestine and elsewhere. . . . We are not terrorists but

Mujahideen fighting for restoring peace and preserving honor."

Rahmani acknowledged that Afghanistan has also played a major role in a recent development among the Islamist organizations fighting in Indian Kashmir, namely, the merger of the Harakat ul-Jihad Islami and Harakat ul-Mujahideen into the potent Harakat ul-Ansar group. This support for the unification of the two movements, according to Rahmani, was but part of the active support given by Afghanistan to the Islamist fighters in Kashmir, Tajikistan, and Bosnia. "There are about 8,000 members of Harakat ul-Ansar who are supporting the Kashmiri struggle against Indian occupation," Rahmani stated.

#### OF MEN AND ARMS

The ISI also provides these and other terrorists with new weapons. For example, in the summer of 1993, the Kashmiri mujahideen were provided with powerful long range missiles—called "chemical missiles" by the Sikhs who had learned about them while in training in Pakistan. At that time, the Kashmiri and ISI crews were being trained in the use of these missiles in Pakistani Kashmir. In fact, these are *Sagr* missiles which were developed in the 1980s with help from the United States for use by the mujahideen in Afghanistan.

Subsequently, there has been a significant expansion in the smuggling of quality weapons from Pakistan into Kashmir and as of late 1993 there has been a corresponding change in the tactics used by terrorists, including the use of hit and run strikes by highly trained and well equipped detachments. Among the new weapons now used in Kashmir are 107mm rockets, 60mm mortars, 40mm automatic grenade launchers (Soviet and Chinese models), a modification of the 57mm helicopter rocket pods with solar-powered timing devices for the delayed firing of rockets and a LAW-type tube-launched ATMs (Soviet and Chinese models).

In addition, the Kashmiri terrorists have also begun using sophisticated communications systems including small radios (systems with frequency hopping, selective broadcast, digital burst communications, etc.) and collapsible solar-panels for reload systems, as well as frequency scanning devices for detecting and homing in on military-type broadcasts. All the communication systems are of NATO/US origin, with some components made in Japan. All of these systems have been used by the Mujahideen in Afghanistan, having been provided via the ISI.

On top of all of this, there has been a large increase in the quantities of small arms provided to the Kashmiris, including Type 56 ARs (PRC AK-47s), several types of machine-guns, long-range sniper rifles, pistols and RPGs, all of Soviet and Chinese manufacture. Also, some of the Kashmiri terrorists have begun receiving highly specialized weapons for assassination projects.

Given this obviously high level of sophistication, it would seem safe to assume that the situation in Kashmir will become increasingly ominous. As Pakistan and India eye each other with rising suspicion, and as other powers come into play, the danger or outright war becomes ever more real. In future reports, the Task Force will examine the full extent of this danger and will explain its ramifications.

CONGRATULATING ANNELIESE  
FORBES

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and thank Anneliese Forbes as she retires after 30 years of excellence as a teacher in the Cincinnati Public School system.

Frau Forbes, as she is known at Fairview Elementary German Bilingual School, has been the epitome of teaching excellence. She is recognized as a demanding teacher with a disciplined classroom atmosphere, but who tempers this with a loving heart.

Anneliese has conscientiously worked to determine exactly where each of her students needed help and what methods fostered the best results. She also regularly communicated with parents regarding their child's progress and was always accessible to discuss their concerns or answer questions. I can attest to the veracity of these reports, having had one of my children in her class. Anneliese's dedication and caring were of immeasurable help to me, my wife, Betsy, and our son, Marshall.

Frau Forbes' interest in her students extended beyond the classroom. She was a teacher representative on the school PTA; she was the leader of the Edelweiss Dancers—a student German folk dancing group—and chaperoned several trips to Germany with her students.

Frau Forbes' experience, dedication, and caring will be sorely missed at Fairview German Bilingual School. I join all of her friends, family, and former students in wishing her the very best as she retires.

TRIBUTE TO DONTRELL  
ANDERSON

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an outstanding program called Beat the Odds, which is sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund and Project Kids, Inc., to the U.S. Congress.

Beat the Odds celebrations strike a chord with community leaders and citizens who want to help children struggling to achieve their academic desires. Corporations donate prizes for nominees, educators work to nominate the exceptional students, and the media embrace the Beat the Odds concept with wide-ranging coverage. Beat the Odds has fostered successes in many, hard-working, outstanding students.

This Friday, June 24, 1994, I will have the opportunity to host the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds ceremonies at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, MO. Dontrell Anderson is 1 of 5 distinguished students from East St. Louis, IL, that I will be honoring at this great celebration.

Dontrell has had to overcome great diversity throughout much of his life. Coming from a

broken family, later being entirely displaced from his family, and battling a horrible drug addiction that plagued his family, Dontrell should certainly be proud of his recent graduation from East St. Louis High School. Additionally, Dontrell is fast making plans for his future achievements, as he has recently been accepted for enrollment at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, IL.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that today I be given this opportunity to commend Dontrell for his outstanding achievements in this great body. I am certainly honored, and looking forward, to present Dontrell with a scholarship at the first East St. Louis Beat the Odds awards celebration.

CONGRATULATIONS BUTCH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of the exceptional dedication to our community exhibited by Dorias "Butch" Helgren during his 25 years of service to the Saginaw community. As such, Lieutenant Helgren has developed the unique reputation as someone committed to his family, colleagues, and his profession. I would like to join his friends and family in honoring his retirement at the Candlelight Banquet Hall on June 23, 1994.

Butch worked for the Michigan State Police Fire Marshal Division in code enforcement and fire investigations until 1990, when he then became the Third District Saginaw unit supervisor. Lieutenant Halgren has represented the department and division on committees and legislative hearings, police and fire association meetings, kept the division and district commanders apprised of local current events, and trained subordinates in all areas of responsibility. He is to be commended for his tireless efforts and commitment to the Fire Marshal Division.

Lieutenant Helgren is a member of the Bay County, Genesee County, and Saginaw County Fire Fighters Associations and Fire Chiefs Associations. He is also involved with the IAAI, and the Michigan Fire Inspectors Society. His dedication to the Fire Marshal Division is above and beyond the call of duty. He has also received numerous awards for his loyalty. The Professional Excellence Award and Michigan Fire Inspector of the Year Award are only a few. He served on the Governor's Task Force on Fire Safety and on Housing, and has written numerous articles for the Fire Service News publication. Butch has been actively involved in developing education programs on wood stoves and AFC's Fire Dampers. Butch has a long list of accomplishments for his service to the division.

I know I speak for my friends in Saginaw and Michigan when I thank Lieutenant Helgren for his efforts to ensure our safety and protection. I urge all my colleagues to wish him, his lovely wife Rae, his three daughters, and his grandchild our very best.

EULOGY FOR EDITH BERGTRAUM

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Edith Bergtraum, a teacher, school board member, and social leader in Flushing, Queens, who passed away in May. Below is the eulogy which I delivered at Mrs. Bergtraum's funeral. Edith Bergtraum served her community in many ways, and in her absence we now fondly remember the contributions which she made:

Edith Bergtraum wasn't just a hero. You see, a hero is an ordinary person who, for one brief instant of their life, rises above it all and, with tremendous courage, does something positive and extraordinary, causing us all to gasp and say something like, "Gee, I wish I could have done that."

Edith Bergtraum wasn't just a hero, she was a community giant. Her extraordinary acts were so constant and nonchalant, never giving us pause to think of how remarkable a person she was. She wanted it that way.

It was her love for children, her caring, her self-sacrificing, her lack of self-aggrandizing, her sincerity and warmth, that made us hardly notice how much of an impact she made.

I must confess I didn't always know her as the Edith Bergtraum she proved to be.

To us kids growing up in the neighborhood, she was a regular mom to people we called "Howie and the twins." That's Judy and Marcia.

Only Edith knew then that they were lawyers and doctors.

She was always so proud of them, as she was later of Susan and Dan—Dr. Dan.

If one is to be judged by their children, Edith hit a home run.

She was so proud—but never bragged. (Now her grandchildren—that was something else.)

To hundreds of other kids, she was Mrs. B, the creative and innovative teacher, in a career that spanned three decades.

To others, she was the PTA president, the community activist, the Hadassa leader.

She was a wonderful sister to Pearly, Janice and Adele, sister-in-law to Max and Nat, Stanley and Bernice. And she was just Aunt Edie to so many others.

And then, of course, we knew her as Mrs. Murry Bergtraum—wife and No. 1 supporter of a larger than life figure in our city.

So major was his contribution to our town that a high school bears his name, joining the ranks of Jefferson, Adams, Jackson, Dewey, Edison, and Cardozo.

Throughout those years, Edith Bergtraum played a superb, but supporting role to a powerful public figure.

I remember my first run for office—it was the school board. I lost. But it was close enough to try to get a recount.

For that I was told I had to serve papers on the President of the Board of Education by midnight. Serve papers on Murry Bergtraum? I was petrified. How do you serve papers on Murry Bergtraum?

The Board of Ed was closed. It was 7 p.m. I went over to the Bergtraum's house. The twins were teenagers then. They were sitting in front of the house. (I'm not sure where Howard was—probably trying to arrange a merger between North and South Carolina).

Judy said, "People sue him all the time." But I was a new teacher. "He'll be furious

with me." Edith was in the house listening. She casually walked outside, took the papers out of my hand and said, "I'll serve him. He'll get over it quicker."

Nobody would have blamed Edith if when Murry passed away she did the ordinary thing. If she retired. If she took life easy. If she became a full-time grandmother to Jordan, Matthew, Andrea, Rellie and Mark, each of whom she cherished dearly.

But grandmother did the unexpected. She picked up the ball and ran. Literally. She was elected to the school board. (I don't know how she did that so easily.) She ran and won, over and over and over again. She set some kind of record for the number of votes and number of wins over such a large number of years.

And it had nothing to do with politics. It had to do with children. For the last twenty years she did exactly that!

She was one of those rare individuals who believed society has a collective responsibility to our schools and children. She dedicated her life to that proposition.

Not that she couldn't have run for another office. As a matter of fact, the entire political establishment breathed a collective sigh of relief when Edith announced each time that it was the school board she was running for.

To her it was a calling, and she answered the call. She was respected not just in our community but throughout the city. Mayors, political figures and chancellors sought her advice.

Integrity—you can't think of Edith without the word "integrity."

You see, she never needed or wanted anything for herself. Not even ego gratification. She didn't need the spotlight. She had headlights.

She always knew where she was going and only wanted to give.

So high were her standards, yet she was down to earth. So haimish.

And in the end she suffered. She had so much yet to give, yet wouldn't go along with the medical predictions. How many times did they say she couldn't last the week, the month, the day, another month?

She endured the pain; she had work to do, fights to fight.

At one of those times a few months ago, when told again she couldn't last the week, the family had again gathered to say their goodbyes, to hear Edith's last instructions. (Don't mourn too long for me. I've had a great and happy life." Indeed she did; she was education's happy warrior.)

A few moments later she opened her eyes. "I've got to make a phone call. I don't want them to put the Special Ed kids in the basement of P.S. 165."

She wanted so much to keep on going. To keep on giving. She had so much more to give.

What do you call a person who every day, every day, every day was a hero?

In Edith Bergtraum's case you call her "TEACHER." Goodbye dear friend, our hero. Thanks for the lesson plans you gave us.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees

to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 23, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### JUNE 24

9:00 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the future challenges facing the biotechnology and medical device industries. SD-628

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the implementation of the Special 301 (section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974) trade remedy law, focusing on the prospects for the law after the creation of the World Trade Organization by the Uruguay Round agreement. SD-215

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on pending nominations. SD-419

10:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Phyllis Nichamoff Segal, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. SD-342

##### JUNE 27

2:30 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To hear and consider the nomination of Lt. Gen. Buster C. Glosson, USAF, to retire in grade. SR-222

##### JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2104, to establish within the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy a national Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship Program. SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on S. 1834, authorizing funds for programs of the Comprehensive Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund). SD-406

Finance  
To hold hearings on the Administration's proposed welfare reform legislation. SD-215

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Treaty Doc. 103-24). SD-419

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to delinquent criminal debt. SD-342

2:00 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine United States policy toward Haiti. SD-419

#### JUNE 29

9:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Brian J. Donnelly, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, and George Charles Bruno, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to Belize. S-116, Capitol

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings on pending pesticide legislation, including S. 985, to revise the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act with respect to minor uses of pesticides, S. 1478, to revise the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to ensure that pesticide tolerances adequately safeguard the health of infants and children, and S. 2050, to revise the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. SR-332

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 29, to fully apply the rights and protections of Federal law to employment by Congress, S. 103, to fully apply the rights and protections of Federal civil rights and labor laws to employment by Congress, S. 579, to require Congress to comply with the laws it imposes on others, and S. 2071, to provide for the application of certain employment protection and information laws to the Congress. SD-342

Rules and Administration  
Business meeting, to consider the nominations of Lee Ann Elliott, of Virginia, and Danny Lee McDonald, of Oklahoma, each to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission. SR-301

1:00 p.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Guido Calabresi, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, and John R. Schmidt, of Illinois, to be Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice. SD-226

2:30 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2120, to authorize appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal years 1997 through 1999. SR-253

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Zoe Bush, Rhonda Reid Winston, and

Judith Bartnoff, each to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SD-342

## Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reform the Davis-Bacon Act.

SD-430

JUNE 30

9:30 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of John A. Koskinen, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

## Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on foreign policy issues.

SD-419

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine current tourism policy activities.

SR-253

JULY 14

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to examine the scientific and technological basis for radon policy.

SD-366

## POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 23

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