

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE ISSUE OF THE TAKINGS
CLAUSE

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, in a landmark decision last Friday, the Supreme Court bolstered and strengthened longstanding constitutional principles designed to protect private property owners by elevating the importance of the takings clause found in the fifth amendment to the Constitution. This clause prohibits Government takings of private property without paying a just compensation for it.

In the majority opinion, written by Chief Justice William Rehnquist, the Court sees "no reason why the takings clause of the fifth amendment, as much a part of the Bill of Rights as the first amendment or fourth amendment, should be relegated to the status of a poor relation." Mr. Speaker, this decision was long overdue.

Under the guise of environmental protection, the Government has been misusing regulatory measures to strip away the constitutionally protected rights of landowners. This unchecked activity has deprived citizens not only of their rights, but often of their livelihood as well.

Mr. Speaker, we must follow the lead of the Supreme Court on this issue. As Members of Congress, it is our duty to uphold—without exception—the integrity of the Constitution. We can do so by supporting measures that protect and enforce our fifth amendment right to life, liberty, and property. These rights form the core of our political tradition. They must never be compromised.

ENACT TRUE LINE-ITEM VETO

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Rules Committee reported a modified closed rule for the consideration of H.R. 4600, the Expedited Rescissions Act of 1994. The rule makes in order an expedited rescissions substitute by Representative STENHOLM, and my substitute to it that would put in place a true line-item veto for the President over rescissions and special tax breaks.

The bill is now scheduled to come to the floor after the July 4 recess. I urge my colleagues to vote for the true line-item veto substitute at that time. At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include my testimony before the Rules Committee yesterday and a summary of my substitute. I am placing the text of my substitute in the amendments portion of today's RECORD.

TESTIMONY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you today to request that you make in order my amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4600 and waive appropriate points of order against it as you did last year.

I don't want to belabor the points I made last week at our markup as to why I don't think we should even be taking-up a bill identical to one we passed last year. But, as long as we are, then we should provide for a reasonable and fair amendment process. My amendment is nearly identical to the one this committee made in order to H.R. 1578 last year with two exceptions.

First, my substitute last year provided for only a two-year experiment with this enhanced rescission, line-item veto authority. This substitute would make that permanent.

Second, my substitute last year did not include targeted tax provisions, though this Committee did allow our Republican Leader to offer that provision to my substitute, but denied his request to offer it to the base bill as well. The substitute before you today includes the Michel tax veto provisions.

For your information, the Michel amendment to my substitute last year was adopted on a vote of 257 to 157, but my substitute as amended by Michel was then rejected, 198 to 219.

But I think you can see from those votes that there is very strong support for giving the President a real line-item veto as opposed to just a souped-up version of the current rescission process.

What is the main difference between the expedited rescission process of H.R. 4600 and the Michel-Solomon enhanced rescission approach? Make no mistake about it, it is a very fundamental and profound difference. The Spratt bills says that both Houses must approve a president's rescission to stop the spending.

The Michel-Solomon approach says that the spending and tax breaks unless both Houses, by majority vote, disapprove the President's recommendations by legislative enactment. Since the President is likely to veto any disapproval bill under our approach, it would then take two-thirds of both Houses under the Constitution to override that veto to force the money to be spent or the special interest tax break to take effect. Put another way, the Spratt bill allows for a majority of either House to block the President's spending cuts; Michel-Solomon ultimately requires two-thirds of both Houses to block the President's spending cuts and tax break vetoes.

That is why we call this a true, legislative line-item veto. It is similar to what the governors of some 43 States now have—the ability to cut wasteful spending subject to override only by a super-majority of the legislature.

Without that super-majority requirement under the Constitution, the legislature would likely engage in the same old log-rolling it does when it first enacts an appropriations measure—"you support my project and I'll support yours."

We can't go on with that business-as-usual approach with the tide of red ink that is en-

gulfing us and our children and grandchildren. We need a tough, real line-item veto with teeth for the President's spending-cut proposals to stick.

That's what Candidate Clinton said he would ask Congress for back in 1992. I only regret that since he became President Mr. Clinton has reneged on his campaign promise and now supports instead this watered down rescission proposal that won't change much from what it is today.

Mr. Chairman, let me close by addressing two concerns raised in a letter to you on June 23rd from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Gibbons.

First, he objects to our substitute on grounds that it infringes on his committee's jurisdiction. He's dead wrong on that! Mr. Michel's bill, H.R. 493, which is identical to our substitute, and which gives the President veto authority over special interest tax breaks, was only referred to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

It was not referred to Ways and Means because this does not affect the tax code. It affects Title X of the Budget Act instead because it provides an alternative to the current impoundment process.

Secondly, Mr. Gibbons suggests that the substitute is unconstitutional because under the Constitution only the House can originate revenue measures. He's correct about the Constitution but wrong about our substitute.

This does not give the President authority to originate a revenue measure; it only gives him the right to selectively veto certain special interest tax breaks in bills originated by the House and passed by Congress.

This is really no different from existing trade provisions authored by Mr. Gibbons' Committee which delegate to the President authority to alter the tariff treatment of certain countries, subject to disapproval by legislative enactment.

For instance, after the July recess the House will take up my joint resolution to disapprove most favored nation status for China. That is considered under our rules and precedents as well as established law as affecting revenues. And yet, we have delegated to the President our authority in that area, subject to congressional disapproval by legislative enactment.

I do not hear Mr. Gibbons suggesting that the Trade Act is unconstitutional. And yet, this is nearly identical to that disapproval process of certain presidential actions affecting revenues.

It is consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in 1982 in *INS v. Chadha* which said you can't have one- or two-House vetoes of Executive actions where we have delegated our powers. You can only withdraw that delegation by a new law that is presented to the President.

So, for instance, if my MFN resolution passes both the House and Senate, and is then vetoed by the President, two-thirds of both Houses are required to override that veto, according to the Constitution, in order to block special tariff status for China.

That is the same situation posed by the Michel-Solomon resolution for rescissions and targeted tax vetoes in this substitute.

● 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.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I urge this Committee to make our substitute in order once again.

I think there is growing support in the Congress and the country for enacting this kind of real line-item veto that will enable the President and Congress to get a better handle on wasteful spending. This is the way to do it.

SUMMARY

The President may submit to Congress a special message for each appropriation bill or revenue bill within 20 days of their enactment, proposing to rescind all or part of any budget authority or veto any targeted tax benefit (defined as a benefit for the differential treatment to a particular taxpayer or limited class of taxpayers).

The budget authority shall be rescinded or the tax benefit vetoed unless a bill of disapproval is passed by Congress within 20 days of session and enacted into law. The President would have the constitutional 10 days to sign or veto a disapproval bill and Congress would have 5 days of session to override a veto.

If the last session of Congress adjourns sine die before the expiration of the 20 day period, the rescission or tax veto will not take effect but will be considered to be automatically retransmitted on the first day of the next Congress.

Each rescission or tax veto message shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House and Senate.

Any disapproval bill introduced shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House and Senate.

Disapproval bills in the Senate would be limited to not more than 10 hours of debate equally divided between the majority and minority leaders.

It would not be in order in either House to consider a disapproval bill that relates to any matter other than the President's message; nor shall it be in order in either House to consider an amendment to a disapproval bill; and these requirements may not be waived or suspended in the Senate except by a vote of three-fifths of the duly sworn Members of that body.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A DESIGN COUNCIL

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Mr. VALENTINE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. MCHALE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, in introducing legislation to establish a Design Council in the Department of Commerce. The purpose of the Council is to promote awareness of the importance of design to the successful commercialization of technologies and to improving U.S. competitiveness.

In recent years, the design of products has been increasingly recognized as an economic tool for gaining the competitive edge in today's global market. When introduced early in the production process, design can reduce manufacturing costs, improve quality, and save the consumer and manufacturer money while reducing waste caused by poorly designed products. By defining design as a practice or con-

tinuous process involving an entire organization rather than as a separate component, this concept becomes accepted as a link in a chain of factors required for success.

Many of our international competitors have long recognized that design can be an essential element to improving economic prosperity. Today there are more than 100 design councils in countries around the world, including Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Canada, France, Britain, Italy, Germany, Spain, Denmark, and Finland. Virtually all are funded either in whole or in part by their respective governments. Currently there is no comprehensive and coordinated approach to design in the public or private sectors in the United States, although there are some scattered activities ongoing which promote design.

The bill I am introducing today would establish a U.S. Design Council as an advisory committee within the Department of Commerce to be composed of seventeen members from the business, design, engineering, information technology, labor, and government sectors. The Council would provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce on matters related to excellence in design, including the establishment of voluntary standards in the design of U.S. products and systems; the provision of information to U.S. businesses on the use of design in promoting their competitiveness; and the education of the general public regarding the relevance of design to their quality of life.

HONORING BARNEY QUILTER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. State Representative and Speaker Pro Tempore Barney Quilter is retiring after 28 years of service to the people of Ohio.

I had the privilege of serving in the Ohio State senate for much of the time Barney has served in the house. Although we belong to opposite political parties and often saw issues differently, we worked together for years to help northwest Ohio. I can tell you Barney has been a strong advocate and outstanding friend of our area. Barney Quilter's aggressive leadership was crucial in securing funding for the jewel of the State park system, Maumee Bay State Park located outside Toledo.

Currently serving his 14th consecutive term, this former staff sergeant during World War II and lifetime Toledoan, was first elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1967. Throughout his distinguished tenure with the Ohio House, Barney has demonstrated his deep faith in, and dedication to upholding the principles of American democracy. He has been a strong advocate for children and is recognized for his efforts on behalf of the environment, education, senior citizens, and Alzheimer's research.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish con-

tributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of effort given by Representative Quilter during these past 28 years. While Barney may be leaving his official capacity as the State representative from Toledo, I know he will continue to be actively involved in those causes dear to him.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to my friend, Representative Barney Quilter's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him, his wife Mary, and their children and grandchildren all the best in the years ahead.

RECOGNITION OF SEAN CHAFFIN FOR ESSAY IN SUPPORT OF SPACE STATION

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Sean David Chaffin of Crandall, TX, for his second-place winning entry in the Earle North Parker Essay Contest sponsored by the Northeast Texas Air Force Association. The topic of this year's contest was whether the space station should be used to support the national security of the United States and the free world.

Mr. Chaffin, a senior at Crandall High School, was recognized for his effort at the Northeast Texas Air Force Association Banquet held in Commerce, TX, on February 11. He is the son of David and Joann Chaffin of Crandall.

Mr. Chaffin writes in part:

The space station could be used to locate and destroy nuclear missiles that might be launched towards democratic nations. The space station might also be used to detect military mobilization, such as air raids or weapons movements. . . . Defense would become a global concern, with democratic countries protecting the interests of each other.

Mr. Chaffin argues that the space station should be funded among democratic countries, which could share ideas on technology and research. He envisions an increase in global commerce and improvement in international relations as a result of this cooperative effort.

"It is only common sense to use the space station as a means of defense for the world," he concludes.

Not only would it protect the freedom of many nations, but it would introduce new technology, increase trade among nations, and provide a common link among the free nations of the world. The space station is very important to the future of today's democratic world.

I believe that Mr. Chaffin's position has merit, and I commend him for taking the time to reflect on this important and timely issue. I also would like to commend Neil Houser, Dennis Mathis, and Day Davis of the Northeast Texas Air Force Association for their promotion of this contest.

PORTER AMENDMENT H.R. 4606

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House adopted my amendment on the Labor-HHS-Ed appropriations bill to transfer funding from departmental management accounts to community health centers and rural health outreach grants. The amendment will provide access to health care for an additional 1 million Americans next year by supporting an additional 125 community health care centers.

Today, the Democratic leadership is attempting to induce 14 Members to switch their votes so that when we re vote the amendment, it will be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House expressed its desire to cut bureaucracy and expand access to health care. Today we will see whether the administration can change enough votes to turn the tables and increase funding for bureaucracy by taking away access to basic health care for 1 million Americans.

We have been waiting 2 years for progress on health care reform. But the House is still unable to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, the vote is a clear choice. Those who want to do something today to expand access to health care will vote for the Porter amendment.

TOBACCO PETITION BY YVONNA MATTHIS**HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform you of a remarkable effort by a private citizen. Yvonna Matthis, a resident of Greenville, NC, recently sent me the names of over 1,000 women and men who are strongly opposed to any increase in Federal excise taxes on tobacco products.

As one of the only two Members of Congress who grew up on a tobacco farm, I am also gravely concerned about the recent attacks on tobacco. I am certain that many of the signers of Yvonna Matthis' petition are tobacco farmers or relatives, neighbors, and friends of them. Like many of us who have grown up in tobacco-growing regions, they know the damage a tobacco tax increase would cause to farmers, agribusiness owners, workers, and manufacturers.

Mr. Speaker, it would be next to impossible for many of these families to survive if tobacco revenues were lost. For example, the farmers of the Third District of North Carolina are among the most diversified of all farmers. They produce a variety of field crops, such as peppers, wheat, corn, cucumbers, cotton, and sweet potatoes. However, 1 acre of any of these crops brings in less than one-third of the profit generated by an acre of tobacco.

For Americans engaged in the production of tobacco and tobacco products, a 45-cent in-

crease in the cigarette excise tax and the proportional increase in the tax on some smokeless tobacco products would cause the displacement of more than 170,500 workers. Workers in cigarette manufacturing plants are the highest paid industrial workers in America, all living in the South. Sixty percent of this work force are women and 25 percent are African-Americans.

The impact of these statistics, Mr. Speaker, is overwhelmingly more poignant when I consider the thoughts and feelings of the more than 1,000 individuals who signed Yvonna Matthis' petition. And this dramatic show of opposition is just the effort of one American. I am positive that there are scores of other women and men who, like Yvonna Matthis and me, realize how unfairly an increase in the tobacco tax affects tobacco producers and consumers. It is as if we would associate these law-abiding citizens with the likes of the Colombian drug cartels.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Yvonna Matthis on a tremendous accomplishment, and to extend my thanks for this outstanding effort.

CONGRESS WISHES HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY TO FORMER SAILOR WILLIAM URBAETIS**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, some of the proudest ships in the U.S. Navy are named after the various States of the Union. And some of the proudest sailors are those who have served on those ships.

This July 19, one of those sailors, William Urbaetis of Mechanicville, NY, will celebrate his 100th birthday, making him the oldest living crew member of the U.S.S. *New York*.

Mr. Urbaetis was born on July 19, 1894. The U.S.S. *New York* (BB34) was commissioned in 1915. He joined the Navy on July 26, 1917 and served on the U.S. *Rondo* and U.S.S. *Madawaska* before being assigned to the U.S.S. *New York* in 1918. There he remained until his discharge on September 6, 1919.

After his Navy service Mr. Urbaetis worked for the West Virginia Paper and Pulp Mill for 45 years until his retirement. He and his wife, the former Freda Kokosky, raised a daughter and five sons, all of whom are still alive. He is a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion. He is an avid stamp collector, and until recently was an avid beekeeper.

Mr. Speaker, veterans like Mr. Urbaetis have made enormous sacrifices to preserve our freedoms. And the overwhelming majority of them, like Mr. Urbaetis, have gone on to lead full, productive lives. Let us all wish a very happy 100th birthday to a good sailor and great American, William Urbaetis of Mechanicville, NY.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GLENDALE CIVIC OBSERVATION PATROL AND THE KIWANIS CLUB OF GLENDALE**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of two organizations in my district, the Glendale Civic Observation Patrol and the Kiwanis Club of Glendale.

Members of GCOP and the Kiwanis Club, along with Detective Keith Casey of the 104th precinct, have been working to ensure that their 5-year joint graffiti committee removes virtually all the graffiti in the neighborhood.

We all know graffiti is not just vandalism; it symbolizes a loss of control over the very streets we work and live on. By targeting and successfully removing graffiti wherever it appears, these dedicated citizens are protecting the property of our residents, keeping our neighborhood beautiful, and they are sending an important message to all would-be violators: Crime will not be tolerated on any level.

GCOP and the Kiwanis Club have reminded us of the duty of every citizen to make their neighborhood a better and safer place. For their work on graffiti removal and their service to the community, I salute the Glendale Civic Observation Patrol and the Kiwanis Club of Glendale.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CLAYTON KARRER FOR ESSAY IN DEFENSE OF SPACE STATION**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to Clayton Tolle Karrer of Paris, TX, whose third-place winning essay in the Earle North Parker Essay Contest focused on the space station as a means of promoting the economic security, and thus national security, of the United States and the free world. The contest was sponsored for the 4th year by the Northeast Texas Air Force Association.

Mr. Karrer cites the developments in robotics, communications, construction, and medicine derived from the space program and develops an economic argument in support of the space station. He writes, "The new or improved products plus the international alliances that can be gained through our space station would be very powerful weapons in our continuing trade wars, weapons that would be far more advantageous than any armament of missiles in space could ever be."

"The new and improved partnerships and products Space Station Freedom could create for our nation would definitely help our country change the type of economy under which it operates, and that successful change would be the greatest support of our national security and the security of other nations that could be achieved," he continues.

"In fact," Mr. Karrer concludes, "that kind of support would allow our nation to win what might be its most important battle: the battle to make our economy number one in the world."

As a supporter of the space station, I commend Mr. Karrer for his interest in this timely issue. I also would like to pay tribute to his Paris High School English teacher, Sandra Gifford, for encouraging students to participate in this essay contest, and to Neil Houser, Dennis Mathis, and Day Davis of the Northeast Texas Air Force Association for promoting this event.

Mr. Karrer was recognized at the Northeast Texas Air Force Association Banquet on February 11 in Commerce, TX. A Paris High School senior, he is the son of Ray and Carolyn Karrer of Paris.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION
AUTHORIZATION ACT, H.R. 4246

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4246, the Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act for fiscal year 1995.

Mr. Speaker, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported this bill unanimously on May 11 of this year. The bill is non-controversial and deserving of the support of the House.

The Panama Canal Commission is an independent agency which relies on revenues generated by the canal's users, not by taxpayer funds. The Commission is required to run on a break-even basis and once again has presented a budget which will ensure that it does so.

H.R. 4246 makes two minor changes which will help the Commission retain its valuable workers. The first will allow employees to use their educational assistance funding outside of Panama should the Department of Defense close its doors in Panama.

The second change will allow certain eligible employees to start processing their immigration paperwork before their actual retirement date. This provision has been cleared by the Judiciary Committee and by the minority.

Mr. Speaker, the Panama Canal Commission should be commended for continuing to submit budgets which require no U.S. taxpayer funding. In addition, I would like to recognize the tireless efforts of the chairman of the Commission, Robert McMillan. Bob has done an outstanding job in ensuring that the Commission operate as well as it does. I am particularly proud of his accomplishments as he is a resident of my congressional district.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4246.

TRIBUTE TO D.C. COMMISSIONER
JOHN DUNCAN

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to quote from the June

22, 1994, Washington Post obituary honoring Mr. John Duncan.

John B. Duncan, 84, who as a member of Washington's last three-member board of commissioners helped broaden the ranks of African-Americans in the District government, died of kidney failure June 21 at his home in Alexandria.

He had been D.C. recorder of deeds for nine years and a city worker for 28 years when he was tapped by President Kennedy in 1961 to join the board governing the city's affairs. He was the District's first black commissioner and served until 1967, when, after a century, the single mayor-commissioner was reinstated and Walter E. Washington was appointed.

When Mr. Duncan became commissioner, many in the largely black city were pressing for self-rule, and Congress was resisting. The District's politics had been caught up in the growing militancy of African-Americans who were younger and less patient than the civil rights leaders of Mr. Duncan's generation.

Dismissing criticism from black-power advocates that he had not moved fast enough, Mr. Duncan observed in 1967: "Every generation finds that it is able to be more vocal than its fathers were. This is another generation. It strikes. It marches. It boycotts. Each generation gets closer to what we're all after."

Mr. Duncan made it his mission to expand the opportunities of black Washingtonians. The city bureaucracy he helped oversee had only four African-American board and council members when he took office. When he left, there were 143.

The appointments of corporation counsel, director of corrections and industrial safety director went to African-Americans, as did many clerical jobs previously held by whites. Mr. Duncan and board president Walter N. Tobiriner worked to enact open occupancy and fair employment ordinances that lowered barriers in the city.

As the commissioner with primary responsibility for the city's health, licensing, insurance and social welfare programs, Mr. Duncan pressed for fair housing in the face of "congressional threat and abuse." The Washington Post noted at the end of his first term.

But he also had gone to great lengths to avoid controversy, the newspaper said in an editorial. With his reputation for quiet and responsible conservatism now established, it said, "Mr. Duncan will perhaps be able to respond more actively to the city's aching need for leadership, particularly in the social services."

By the time Mr. Duncan left office, the city still had done little to dovetail its fragmented social services or to coordinate the efforts of the health and welfare departments. He had, however, helped persuade Congress to accept a compromise that gave the city a form of aid to children of the unemployed, getting those children on the welfare rolls for the first time.

Mr. Duncan and his fellow commissioners also lobbied Congress to replace them with a single executive and a nine-member council. The result in 1967 was the appointment by President Johnson of Washington as the city's first black mayor. Washington was elected mayor in 1974, along with the first district council.

John Bonner Duncan, one of seven siblings in a family of educators, was born in Springfield, Ky., was born in Salisbury, N.C. As a young man growing up in the repression of the South, the far-distant District of Columbia seemed like "the promised land," he re-

called last year. But after arriving in Washington in 1930 to attend Howard University, he found that "this so-called dreamland had separate schools and signs segregating blacks from whites," and that "cafes permitted Negroes to handle food, to sell food, but they could not buy food."

Mr. Duncan graduated from Howard University and from Terrel Law School. He was an Interior Department messenger before becoming a lawyer with the federal government. He worked for the Bituminous Coal Commission, the Office of Price Administration and federal housing agencies.

During the 1940s, he held leadership roles in the Benning Heights Civic Association, the D.C. Federation of Civil Associations, the NAACP, the Washington Urban League and the Washington Federation of Churches. Duncan also served on the boards of such groups as the Community Chest, the Federal City Council, the United Negro College Fund and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

After he left office, Mr. Duncan was assistant for urban relations to the Secretary of the Interior until 1969 and then worked two more decades as a consultant in housing development, public relations and equal opportunity.

He also headed organizations that included the Washington Home Rule Committee and the Voice of Informed Community Expression, a group formed after the 1968 riots. He served on a congressional commission that studied the efficiency of the city government.

Mr. Duncan was a trustee of John Wesley AME Zion Church in Washington and president of DePreist Fifteen, a men's organization.

His wife, Edith West Duncan, died in 1966. Survivors include his wife of 24 years, Dolores Duncan of Alexandria; two children from his first marriage, Dr. Joan West Duncan of Norwalk, Conn., and John B. Duncan Jr. of Casitas Springs, Calif.; a son from his second marriage, Jay Berry Duncan of Alexandria; and eight grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN ANN ALLEN

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Lillian Ann Allen, a relative and lifetime resident of the great State of New York. Mrs. Allen will celebrate her 100th birthday in a few weeks.

Born Elizabeth Ann Schopp on July 12, 1894 in New York City, to Elizabeth and Julius Schopp, she was the third youngest in a family of 10. A frail child, Elizabeth's father often compared her complexion to that of a Lily. Gradually, Lily became her nickname until finally Elizabeth Ann became known as Lillian Ann.

Lillian's father passed away at an unfortunately young age. The family survived many difficult years thereafter. Lillian's most embarrassing moment occurred when she was in second grade. She was quite a giggler and her teacher, Miss Beasley, reprimanded her for interrupting the class by giggling in the middle of a lesson. Her punishment was to sit on Miss Beasley's lap for 1 hour. Lillian graduated from P.S. 96 on Manhattan's Upper

East Side. She was a switchboard operator in New York City and thoroughly enjoyed her responsibilities and contacts with people.

While on a boat trip on the Hudson River, Lillian met another New Yorker, Harry G. Allen. After a brief courtship they married on July 10, 1920. They were together for 67 happy years. Two children were born of this marriage—Andrew Kenneth and Doris Lillian. Both married, Ken to Marlex and Doris to Jim Craighens. Lillian and Harry had four grandchildren, David, Steven, Lynda, and Richard, and six great grandchildren, Scott, Wendee, Roger, Will, Kate, and Taylor. Their offspring have brought much joy to the family.

Lillian and Harry resided in New Rochelle, NY, for 36 years and then in Wantagh, NY for 30 years before Harry's passing.

Mrs. Allen still possesses a keen sense of humor and witty mind. She enjoys watching sports, traveling, and cooking shows on television at the Birchwood Nursing Home in Huntington, NY, where she has resided for 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to wish this lovely, spirited lady who is also the fraternal great aunt of my wife, Carol Ann, a most happy and healthy 100th birthday. My very best wishes to her entire family on this momentous occasion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently missed rollcall 306 because I was in a meeting with constituents and arrived in the Chamber just after the vote ended. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

RECOGNIZING DOROTHY CHRISTIANSEN FOR HER YEARS OF SERVICE TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Dorothy Christiansen's distinguished career of service to California workers. For more than 20 years, she has strengthened the foundation of labor-management relations in the bay area.

In 1969, Ms. Christiansen began her career as a clerical worker in Richmond, CA, where her fellow workers quickly elected her chapter president. Soon afterward, she became the deputy executive secretary of SEIU Local 390, where she served until 1977. From 1971 to 1977, she was also selected as a member of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County Executive Committee. As deputy executive secretary for SEIU, Ms. Christiansen served as a negotiator for the first union contracts

with Bay Area Rapid Transit, and with the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, Fremont, Union City, and El Cerrito.

In 1977, Ms. Christiansen left her union position to become a labor commissioner and was then quickly appointed to the Federal mediation and Conciliation Service where she has served ever since. As a Federal mediator, she was instrumental in settling such difficult labor disputes as the 1986 Kaiser Hospital strike and the 1992 Summit Hospital strike. She is also responsible for avoiding numerous other potential labor disputes with her keen negotiating skills. Ms. Christiansen has always dealt with unions and management with one eye on fairness and the other on the welfare and dignity of the workers.

Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to recognize Dorothy Christiansen for her commitment in advancing and protecting a person's right to workplace fairness. I hope you and my colleagues will join me in congratulating this labor leader and mediator for all her accomplishments and tenacious spirit and wish her well in all her future endeavors.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR AKZO CHEMICALS OF CHICAGO, IL

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation on behalf of a company in my congressional district, Akzo Chemicals of Chicago, IL, that seeks to provide Federal relief to them for their past overpayments of U.S. Customs import duties.

The Federal Government had mistakenly collected excess import duties and Akzo has now exhausted all administrative remedies to recover money that rightfully is theirs. I believe the U.S. Customs Service would agree with Akzo that the imported goods in question should have carried with them a lower duty rate, but at this point in time it seems that Customs' hands are tied, so to speak, in that the Service cannot refund the overpayments absent legislation requiring them to do so.

The bill I am introducing today provides for the reliquidation of relevant Customs entries, which would ensure that Akzo will have paid only the duties required by law and will receive compensation only for the excess import duties mistakenly charged them.

I am hopeful that this legislation will finally rectify this unfortunate situation.

TRIBUTE TO STACIE DAVIS FOR HER WINNING ESSAY SUPPORTING SPACE STATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSES

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, at a time when Congress is deliberating the fate of the

space station, I am pleased to recognize Stacie Blaine Davis, winner of the Earle North Parker Essay Contest sponsored by the Northeast Texas Air Force Association. The topic of this year's contest was "Should the Space Station be used to support the national security of the United States and the free world?"

Stacie Davis is a senior at Paris High School. She is the daughter of Henry and Margie Davis of Powderly, TX. Her English teacher, who promoted the contest, is Sandra Gifford.

Her essay reads in part:

Should the United States press for space leadership? Other countries are continually advancing in space technology. The discoveries they make in space could surpass our knowledge. Japan, China, Russia, and India all are capable of launching satellites. Each country has political, military, economic, social, and scientific interest in space. No one needs to rely on the United States for space technology. Space stations seem like the next step.

"A need for a space station could take a role in national security in such areas as surveillance and communications," she states. "National security so advanced may save the world from a third world war. * * * It would be wise to insure our country's future with a space station."

As a long-time supporter of the space station, Mr. Speaker, I support Ms. Davis' position and commend her for her interest in this important topic. I also wish to commend Ms. Gifford for encouraging her students to participate in this writing contest and the efforts of Northeast Texas Air Force Representatives Neil Houser, Dennis Mathis, and Day Davis for their promotion of this 4-year-old event.

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND MARKET EXPANSION ACT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, today a number of my colleagues and I are introducing legislation, H.R. 4675, the Agricultural Investment and Market Expansion Act [AIME], to maintain export and food assistance programs as allowed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. The bill is budget neutral and merely shifts funding reductions required under GATT to important GATT-legal programs. This legislation is needed if the United States is to maintain a competitive edge against foreign competitors.

Agriculture tariff revenue losses are expected to account for \$819 million or 7 percent of the total cost of GATT. The latest figure for the cost of GATT has been estimated to be \$11.5 billion. However, the administration is asking agriculture to fund over 14 percent of the costs associated with financing GATT. Not only is this unfair treatment, but it is imperative that the money saved from export subsidy programs be redirected into the green-box programs to maintain a competitive edge for U.S. agriculture.

I ask my colleagues to consider cosponsoring this legislation.

CHANGES WITH RESPECT TO GPO

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last night a joint House-Senate conference committee considering H.R. 4454, the Legislative Appropriations Act, agreed to dramatic changes with regard to the role of the Government Printing Office [GPO]. As it now stands, this bill would rewrite section 207 of Public Law 102-392 to give GPO expansive new powers that would affect virtually every executive branch agency.

Historically, GPO has been charged with traditional printing and binding. H.R. 4454 would now require nearly all duplicating by Federal agencies be procured by or through the GPO. Re-writing section 207 in this manner would expand GPO's jurisdiction to a far wider range of operations, including laser printing and photocopying. As it is, GPO is often unable to meet current agency requirements in a timely and cost efficient manner. Expanding its authority as proposed would not serve Congress or the taxpayers well.

Mr. Speaker, contrary to GPO's claims, this legislation will not result in any cost savings. In fact, altering section 207 as the Senate bill would do will create a management and budgetary nightmare. According to Leon Panetta, the former Director of the Office of Management and Budget and now White House Chief of Staff, "by establishing an unnecessary procurement bottleneck, the provision would adversely affect the efficient use of laser printers and copiers by executive branch agencies in the furtherance of their missions, and would increase costs ultimately born by the taxpayers."

In this era of leaner budgets can we really afford such an experiment? As this matter is debated again in the House, I urge my colleagues to keep these facts in mind and reject the conference report on H.R. 4454.

CREDIT BUREAU REPORTING OF COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am releasing this GAO report to emphasize the importance of parental responsibility when it comes to child support. All children are created by two people, and both of them must accept personal and financial responsibility.

I have been a longtime supporter of the Child Support Enforcement Program, first enacted into law in 1975, and expanded by the Child-Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984. In 1988, I worked actively on the Family Support Act, which, among other things, significantly strengthened efforts to expand and enforce the payment of court-ordered child support, including: Establishing mandatory wage withholding, requiring States to use

State-developed guidelines to set child support awards, and requiring States to collect social security numbers from both parents at the time of a child's birth in the hospital, in order to establish paternity.

Because of these past improvements, we are collecting increasing amounts of court-ordered child support. For every dollar we invest, we now collect \$3.99 on average. But, despite this real success, large gaps remain.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services publication, "Child Support Enforcement: Seventeenth Annual Report to Congress," of nearly \$35 billion in cumulative court-ordered child support owed through 1992, \$27 billion remained uncollected. In 1992, more than 5½ million absentee parents made no child support payments at all.

We have improved, Mr. Speaker, but we have to do better.

Today, I am introducing legislation to require all States to participate in a simplified, nationally uniform child-support credit-bureau reporting system. Credit bureaus, and through them, individual lenders, will know on a monthly basis whether parents owe court-ordered child support and whether or not they are fulfilling this most basic obligation.

At my request, the GAO looked in depth at this weapon against negligent parents and, I am pleased to report, found it promising. Most States have tried or are now considering some form of credit bureau reporting. However, at this time, there is no nationally uniform reporting system in place.

It is time, Mr. Speaker, to put our money where our mouth is. If we support family values, then surely this is a sensible and necessary step. Government, by itself, cannot combat delinquent parents—parents who willfully fail to support their children. Private sector banks, credit card agencies, merchants, and businesses should put court-ordered child support on the scale when weighing the decision to make a loan.

If we are to revisit the larger issue of welfare reform, we must also crack down on those parents who fail to make court-ordered child support payments. Unpaid child support—\$5 billion in 1992 alone—directly contributes to the impoverishment of children and rising welfare costs.

A year ago, I received a letter from a constituent of mine in Warren, MI. This mother of two ran away from her husband, moved into a shelter for abused women and wrote, "I have been working as a secretary for almost 8 years now, and it still seems that there is never enough money. My ex-husband doesn't even pay the ordered \$55 per week, an amount so small it won't even buy them both new shoes or new coats. It won't pay for Little League registration * * * and if I saved every penny, it wouldn't put them even half way through college. Why does he do this?" she asks. "Because he feels he can get away with it and I'd say he's right," she adds.

Unfortunately, this woman from Warren is not alone. In this case, the father does have the means to pay. If credit bureau reporting were mandatory, this parent's credit history would have reflected his child support delinquencies and may have put a dent in his ability to purchase the new cars and expensive home improvements his former wife says he now enjoys.

Mr. Speaker, we need to send a clear, moral signal to parents: You must assume personal responsibility. There is a price to pay if you neglect your children.

Government is doing what it can by intercepting tax refunds, garnishing wages, and putting liens on the property of those who consistently fail to support their children. But we also need the help of the private sector. I strongly believe that payment of child support is at least as important as other liabilities that lenders evaluate before extending credit. Like credit card balances, mortgages, auto loans and student loans, child support obligations must be noted. And failure to pay court-ordered support should carry the gravest consequences.

This GAO report looks at 16 States, 11 of which do some form of reporting of delinquent child support payments to credit bureaus.

The GAO finds that credit bureau reporting appears to have a positive effect on increasing collections and that startup and operational costs are nominal.

In 1992-93, Washington State officials noted modest increases in child support collections within 2 to 4 months after the State notified parents that their child support delinquencies would be reported to credit bureaus.

In 1989, California officials attributed a 12-percent increase in voluntary child collections in Fresno County to credit bureau reporting.

In 1989, officials in Marion County, IN evaluated credit bureau reporting and found their child support collections increased by 16 percent.

It appears the main benefits of credit bureau reporting will show up over time as potential lenders deny credit to delinquent noncustodial parents. Greater public awareness should also stimulate an increase in collections.

Mr. Speaker, we must send the message that both parents are responsible for supporting their children and that child support is a debt parents cannot afford to ignore.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of the bill be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. MONTHLY REPORTING TO CERTAIN CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES OF CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 466(a)(7) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 666(a)(7)) is amended to read as follows:

"(7)(A)(i) Procedures which require the State agency to provide to each qualified consumer reporting agency, on a monthly basis, such information (and in such form and in such manner) as the Secretary shall require by regulation with respect to any child support obligation owed by an absent parent to any person being provided services under the State plan approved under this part, except that information with respect to overdue support payable shall be made available under such procedures only after—

"(I) the State agency has transmitted to the absent parent notice that the information is to be so provided;

"(II) the absent parent has been given a reasonable opportunity to contest the accuracy of the information; and

"(III) full compliance with all procedural process requirements of the State.

"(ii) Clause (i) shall not be construed to require the provision of more than 1 notice to

an absent parent with respect to child support payable by the absent parent pursuant to a child support order.

"(B) As used in subparagraph (A), the term 'qualified consumer reporting agency' means—

"(i) each consumer reporting agency (as defined in section 603(f) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act) that is a major reporting agency (as determined by the Secretary in regulations); and

"(ii) at the option of the State, any other consumer reporting agency (as so defined)."

(b) REGULATIONS.—Within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS J.
SHORENSTEIN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Phyllis J. ShoreNSTEIN—patron of the arts, civic leader, and loving wife and mother—who passed away earlier this month in San Francisco. Having been friends with Phyllis and her husband, Walter, for many years, I know she will be sorely missed. But I also know that her contributions to the San Francisco community will endure for generations to come.

From the moment Phyllis met Walter at Travis Air Force Base during World War II, they formed a close partnership in both their personal and public lives.

Together, they raised three exceptional children and were blessed with six grandchildren. When their daughter, Joan, died in 1986, Phyllis and Walter ShoreNSTEIN honored her memory as a distinguished reporter and producer for the CBS Evening News by establishing the Joan ShoreNSTEIN Barone Center on the Press, Politics, and Public Policy at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

Phyllis ShoreNSTEIN's leadership to improve the Bay Area's cultural life is legendary. She was known around the world as the founder of the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco in Golden Gate Park. Having served as a commissioner of the museum for several terms, she was largely responsible for this magnificent facility acquiring a large part of its collection. She played a key role in obtaining the Avery Brundage collection for the museum in 1960 and spent the past two decades with her family donating works to it from throughout Asia. Her contributions were recognized in May 1994 when the museum opened a special exhibition and named a gallery in honor of Phyllis ShoreNSTEIN and her family.

Phyllis ShoreNSTEIN was a major supporter of the United Way, the Catholic Youth Organization, and the University of California/San Francisco and Stanford University Medical Centers. She did this because she had an unwavering commitment to the betterment of her community and humanity.

Those who were fortunate enough to know Phyllis ShoreNSTEIN remember her as a gracious and generous woman. She was a celebrated hostess who opened her home to heads of state, local dignitaries, family members, and scores of friends, inspiring one and all with her vibrant spirit and dedication to causes she held dear.

Mr. Speaker, Phyllis ShoreNSTEIN was one of the most remarkable individuals I have ever had the privilege to know and her passing is a great loss for her family, her community, and our Nation. I ask my colleagues to join me at this time in paying tribute to her, the life of purpose she led, and extend our deepest sympathies to her husband Walter and the family she loved so much.

COL. TOM PARKER'S 85TH
BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Americans everywhere in congratulating Col. Tom Parker today on his 85th birthday.

An individual remembered as the manager for Elvis Presley, Colonel Parker has long been associated with the music industry. Prior to his association with Elvis, Colonel Parker promoted many country acts and managed the careers of such distinguished artists as Eddy Arnold and Hank Snow.

During one of Hank Snow's tours, Colonel Parker booked an unknown who would one day thrill the world: Elvis Presley. From that day forward, Colonel Parker and Elvis had a friendship and professional relationship that would see both scale the heights of musical celebrity.

An interesting personal note is that while Colonel Parker is a West Virginia native, his honorary title comes through his membership in the Tennessee militia. It was my father, Frank G. Clement, Governor of Tennessee, who bestowed that honor in 1954. And Harlan Mathews, one of our State's U.S. Senators, was then a young assistant on my father's staff. And best of all, I remember when both Colonel Parker and Elvis visited my family at the Governor's residence. Few, I would dare say, have had the thrill that my brothers, a few neighborhood friends, and I had that night of having Elvis perform for such a small audience.

This week, grand celebrations will take place in Las Vegas commemorating Colonel Parker and honoring him for his contribution to American music. I am proud to join in those festivities by extending heartfelt birthday wishes to Colonel Parker.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
WILLIAM MINARDO

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Rep-

resentatives to pay tribute to an outstanding individual from my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. William Minardo.

Bill Minardo will be honored with an 85th birthday party on July 11, 1994. This event will also celebrate the 60th anniversary of community education. Bill is being honored for his outstanding achievements in the field of community education in Flint, MI. Bill, along with Mr. Frank Manley and C.S. Mott, formulated the concept of community education in Flint, MI. The first community education program was launched in Flint on November 10, 1935, when 500 students, after finishing their school day, returned to Lowell Junior High School in the evening. The response to that first offering of community education was overwhelming. From there the program expanded to the point where it gained national recognition and is now a part of practically every school district in the United States. Bill Minardo has the distinct honor of being the world's first community school director.

Bill was born in Flint and is a product of the Flint school system. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1932. He began his career in Flint as a teacher at Lowell Junior High School. He worked as a volunteer the first year, doing whatever was needed. He also acted as a liaison between the parochial schools in Flint and the Flint Board of Education. He taught physical education and science while at Lowell. Bill was a tireless worker, beginning his teaching day at 7 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. He went home and returned back to the school by 7 p.m. for the community education program, which often lasted until 10 or 11 p.m.

In 1951 Bill became the community school director at Freeman Elementary School. It was in the 1950's and 1960's that community education flourished in Flint. This was as a result of the involvement of visionaries such as Frank Manley, C.S. Mott, and Bill Minardo. Throughout the infancy of community education and as it grew, Bill Minardo was at the forefront. His dedication and leadership were essential to the program's success in Flint. Bill retired from the Flint schools in 1973. Since then, he has been active in the Northern High School Alumni Association, the Greater Flint Sports Hall of Fame and numerous other community activities.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to have this opportunity to recognize the achievements of this outstanding humanitarian, William Minardo. He has been a pioneer in the field of community education and a great role model for thousands of students in Flint, MI. I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in thanking Bill Minardo for his years of selfless dedication to the field of community education.

PRESIDENT YELTSIN'S ANTICRIME
DECREE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Russian President Boris Yeltsin recently called his country a

"superpower of crime." On June 14, he moved to combat this growing menace, by issuing a decree that, among other things, authorizes 30-day police detentions, empowers the police to enter premises and seize documents, and permits the introduction of special control in regions particularly ravaged by criminals.

The urgency of the measure is understandable. Statistics from the Ministry of Internal Affairs about crime in Russia, especially street crime and the upsurge of brazen murders, make chilling reading. Even more alarming, however, are reports about organized crime taking over control of the economy, monopolizing the benefits of privatization, demanding protection money from entrepreneurs, and, through its close ties with corrupt government officials, beginning in some respects actually to displace the state. Yeltsin has described crime and corruption as the gravest threat to Russian statehood. Considering the scope of the danger and the relative weakness of the law enforcement apparatus, it would seem that extraordinary methods are in order.

But these types of measures, imposed by decree, are more typical of a police state, rather than a society premised on rule of law. Virtually all of Russia's political parties—even Russia's Choice, which is most supportive of Yeltsin—strongly oppose the initiative, claiming that it violates the constitution, threatens human rights and foreshadows a future crackdown on political pluralism and hard-won liberties in the name of battling an omnipresent criminal enemy. Last week, the Russian Duma voted by a huge margin for a resolution urging Yeltsin to suspend his decree, which, ominously, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, chairman of the ludicrously misnamed "Liberal Democratic Party," backs fully.

Everyone acknowledges that Russia's authorities must act against crime, but it is preferable to govern by law than by presidential decree. Russia's parliamentarians, rather than merely objecting to Yeltsin's measures, should quickly craft anticrime legislation that attacks the problem while safeguarding basic human rights. Crime in Russia threatens all branches of government; this should be one area where the executive and legislative branches, and a frightened society, can cooperate instead of seeking advantage.

Russia lacks laws like RICOH, which have proved so useful in this country. The U.S. legislative experience, which has had success against organized crime in recent years, could be helpful in this respect, and we should offer our assistance. But nothing will work if Russia's law enforcement apparatus remains underpaid, susceptible to bribes or threats from criminals, poorly trained and armed, and sees no civic value or personal benefit in protecting society from hoodlums. Unless a sense of order can be restored in Russia—in a legal manner—Russia's experiment with democracy could well fail, with consequences that would be disastrous not only for Russia.

REMEMBERING THE WAR IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, last week, I took the floor to express concern about the administration's lack of response to the Delegate from Guam's efforts to have the sacrifices of the Marianas Campaign of World War II properly honored on their 50th anniversary.

I urged that there be top representation at the commemoration he organized at Arlington National Cemetery and high-level participation in the ceremonies remembering the battles for Guam, the Northern Marianas, and Palau.

I am now pleased to report that the efforts to obtain the administration's attention at a fitting level paid off. The Secretaries of the Navy and the Interior spoke at the services at Arlington which Congressman UNDERWOOD was joined in arranging by Resident Representative Babauta of the Northern Mariana Islands. The Commandant of the Marine Corps will go to the battle sites for the observances there.

I feel strongly about remembering the suffering that the people of Guam endured during the occupation of their island by the enemy because it was so great, because they so defiantly maintained their loyalty to the United States throughout their oppression, and because issues relating to that history still have not been fully resolved.

These issues have included the military's continued control of much more of the island than it needs to and the lack of recognition of the heroism and the heartbreak of Guamanians while captives of the enemy.

Our new colleague from Guam is having notable success in addressing this situation.

We have passed a bill to require that title to thousands of acres of land be transferred to the territory.

He is conducting a series of conferences on the Federal control of land issue that have found the military willing to give up thousands of acres more.

Guam's united leaders persuaded the Base Closure Commission that facilities on the island should not be consolidated, freeing up valuable property needed for development by the airport named for Guam's great first Delegate, A.B. Won Pat, who began many of these efforts.

A monument paying tribute to all who sacrificed on Guam during the war is being constructed at the war in the Pacific National Park.

Finally, I also want to note the reasons to also acknowledge what the peoples of the Northern Marianas and Palau went through during World War II.

Their islands were controlled by Japan before the war * * * but not by their choice. Their islands were also the site of some of the bloodiest battles of the war * * * and they were caught in the middle. And the war also resulted in a relationship with our Nation which led them to choose to unite with our country in the case of the Northern Marianas and to more freely associate with us in the case of

Palau, relationships which are to the benefit of both them and us.

LOW-KEY U.S. COMMEMORATION OF ANOTHER "D-DAY"

ARLINGTON, VA.—Pacific landing that hastened the Japanese surrender in World War II were recalled Saturday at a subdued ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Navy Secretary John H. Dalton, and Gen. John Shalikashvili, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a crowd of nearly 400, mostly veterans and relatives, attended the National Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Liberation of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Veterans and Guam's congressional delegate has complained about the lack of official attention to the Pacific. News stories from Saipan contrasted the quiet commemoration in mid-June of United States Marine "D-day" landings there 50 years ago with the 50th anniversary of D-day in Normandy, France, earlier in June.

Normandy drew President Clinton and other top allied leaders while the highest government presence reported at Saipan was U.S. military officers based on Guam.

"I am at a loss to explain to the people of Guam * * * to the veterans of the war in the Pacific why their battles do not deserve national recognition equal to the attention heaped on those who fought in Europe," ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, Guam's nonvoting member of the House, said in a June 16 floor speech.

The same day, UNDERWOOD wrote Clinton he was disappointed neither the president nor other senior officials would attend Saturday's ceremony, and there would be no official observance of the actual 50th anniversary of the July 21 liberation of Guam, the only inhabited U.S. territory occupied in World War II.

The participation of Babbitt, Dalton, and Shalikashvili in the Arlington ceremony was announced almost a week later.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GIFT WINNERS

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, from June 28 to July 1, the Growth Initiatives for Teachers [GIFT] Program will be holding a seminar for 120 winners nationwide. Each winning team received a \$12,000 grant to use to support innovative teaching methods in mathematics and science.

The GIFT program was established by GTE Corp. in 1983 with a pilot effort in North Carolina. By 1994, the program was offered in 32 States and the District of Columbia. Since 1983, over 1,100 mathematics and science teachers have been awarded more than \$6.6 million in GIFT grants.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate this year's 120 GIFT winners. We are so fortunate to have such dedicated and professional educators helping shape the lives of our young people. I am particularly proud of the two teachers from Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District, Belinda Battista and Carol Matuszewski of Chalk Hill Middle School in Monroe, who are among the grant recipients.

It gives me great pleasure to salute the GTE Foundation, located in Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District, for recognizing and supporting excellence in teaching secondary mathematics and science.

MARKETS WILL CONTROL HEALTH CARE COSTS

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, too often, Washington policymakers attack a problem with complex and convoluted approaches instead of correcting the errors that caused the problem in the first place. Sometimes solving a problem isn't in devising intricate strategies, but in stopping what you keep doing wrong.

That's where we are on the issue of containing health care costs. Skyrocketing costs are the root cause of 32 million uninsured Americans and why nearly a quarter of our annual spending goes to health care. Obviously, ending this cost growth is essential to reform.

The problem is how do you bring those costs down? Our current debate divides into two camps: Those who think Washington should set rigid price controls, and those who think Government should create an environment that allows the consumer to control the cost.

Simply put, either the citizenry or the Government will have the primary responsibility for controlling costs. Despite the Government's abysmal history in saving taxpayers' money and an even worse record in managing finances, President Clinton has resisted making a choice between the two. Instead, he's tried stirring them together—although his recipe calls for more Government in the mix—and has created a concoction with little chance of success.

Nothing better illustrates this than the premium caps—a form of price controls on insurance premiums—to be implemented under the President's health plan. According to White House calculations, premiums would have to fall by 2 percent in 1 year for the plan to work. Unfortunately, markets just do not work that way. General inflation, which has steadily declined over the last decade, has never fallen in such a sudden manner. At least not without harsh economic consequences.

If markets don't succeed in achieving this accelerated goal, then the only option would be to turn to the Government. But as history has taught us, Government cost ceilings quickly become the goal—not the inhibitor—of price increases. For example, if the Government dictates that neither you, nor your competitors, can charge more than a dollar for a service, what incentive is there for you to charge 80 cents?—Hint: none.

So once we start down this path, the only logical response to any bumps in the road will be more burdensome Government regulations. Say a health plan under the premium caps is operating at a loss.

They'd have to reduce key services to stay afloat, right? But the sure outcry of customers

losing benefits would cause the Government to regulate how the plans deliver care. We're right back to the kind of Government micro-management that the President says he wants to avoid.

A better way is for the Government to give consumers the tools and incentives they need to get better value for their health care dollar. That means an alternative to premium caps: a tax cap. Right now, the Government provides an unlimited subsidy to the health care industry by giving tax deductions to businesses for whatever the cost of their health plans—no matter how expensive those plans are. The direct cost of this subsidy is \$40 billion each year. The indirect cost is billions more since the subsidy insulates individuals and businesses from the true cost of health care.

Even worse, the current tax structure for health care costs is shamefully regressive. The health care tax expenditure is five times greater for the top 20 percent of richest families in this country than for the poorest 20 percent.

The best way to achieve the goals of cost containment and tax equity would be to first cap the deduction to the price of the most cost effective—and, therefore, least expensive—plan in a region. This approach would give a great advantage to any health plan that could provide the same benefits package, but beat its competitor's price. Consumers wishing to spend more for a health care plan they would be free to do so—but with their own money. They would still get a deduction up to the cost of the benchmark plan.

Second, if we're going to make health plans more competitive, we should give individuals a greater stake in the responsibilities and benefits of this new market. More exactly, we should shift the deductibility of health care premiums from businesses to individual citizens—including the self-employed. Today, the Tax Code limits that deduction only to amounts over 7.5 percent of adjusted gross income. This expansion of the tax deduction up to the cost of the benchmark plan will greatly increase the incentive to have health care coverage. This "carrot" approach has a much better chance of success than the "stick" of both an employer and individual mandates, and points us directly to the goal of universal coverage.

To be sure they are getting the best value for their dollar, consumers need a way to decide which plan provides the best care at the best price. They can get this information through health plan report cards that will provide outcomes data, comparative price structures, etc. on plan available to them, with the promise that the least expensive plan meets quality standards. I am convinced that the best decisions for controlling health care spending are made at the kitchen tables of a million American homes, not at a committee table in Washington.

So why shouldn't President Clinton adopt a tax cap when it embodies so many of the principles—that is, individual responsibility and empowerment, progressivity, and less Government regulation—he espoused while running for election? Perhaps part of the problem comes from flawed data the White House relied upon to chose a premium cap over a tax cap. Figures supplied by the Congressional

Budget Office [CBO], have presented an unfavorable view of market-based reforms because they use an econometric model built on current market conditions to estimate cost savings. But those models won't be accurate, since a managed competition approach so fundamentally changes the market that the old conditions no longer apply.

Such duplicity by CBO has raised serious questions in Washington. It seems the CBO will credit significant savings only to those health proposals that use Government price controls. But they cannot score the political potential for delaying budget deadlines for which the administration and Congress are well known. Outside the Washington beltway, health professionals know to look skeptically at such pronouncements of savings. If price controls were put in place, hospital closings and downsizings would be inevitable. Right now, one-third of this Nation's hospital beds lie empty every day. What Member of Congress would not become an advocate against the price controls when hospitals in his or her district start closing?

No empirical evidence exists to prove that price controls will work. Similarly, a recent analysis by Mathematica, a well-respected New York research firm, shows that a wide range of results are possible from minimal savings to substantial savings. We shouldn't count our medical savings before we have them.

However, the conflict between the economic and political theories does preclude at least the possibility of common ground. So, while the President's Task Force on Health Reform lacks a consistent policy on cost control, he has laid some ground where the seeds of a compromise could sprout.

Let us be realistic. There is little likelihood that a system designed on the principles of managed competition will work perfectly. Not only does it require active management by the Government, consumers, and health care industry leaders, but radically overhauling the health care system is so large a proposition that there could be unpredictable results. So we would make contingencies for controlling health care cost—like more drastic Government intervention—if aspects of the plan are unsuccessful.

Congress always has the option of instituting premium caps if the initial results are worse than we expected. Yet, if we get the philosophy right, then whatever adjustments we make later on will give us the best chance of sustaining reform.

But why build a system of managed competition, if you don't take it for a test drive? The President's own elaborate system of alliances, a national health board, and a new rules for the marketplace do not make sense unless competition takes place.

The question is if we drive our own, or squeeze onto the bus. I am hopeful that President Clinton, and my congressional colleagues, will see the logic of this argument.

**POLYPHASER WINS NEVADA
EXPORT AWARD**

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, a high-technology manufacturing firm in my congressional district in Nevada, has recently won the 1994 Export Award from our Governor. The PolyPhaser Corp. of Minden, NV, designs, tests, and manufactures hundreds of electronic surge suppression products that protect much of our growing technology society from the effects of lightning, electromagnetic pulse, and other forms of electronic surges. The PolyPhaser Corp. produces an array of surge suppression devices ranging from simple coaxial line protectors for video equipment and local area computer networks to complex milspec surge protection devices for advanced U.S. military equipment. Their new range of lightning strike counters and sophisticated grounding components for radio towers, power lines, and telephone lines have provided the communications industry with a new appreciation for the expanding needs of our Nation's power generation and communications systems.

The PolyPhaser Corp. came to Nevada in 1984 from Florida. The company has grown steadily over the years and now employs over 100 Nevadans. The company recently expanded its manufacturing facility in Minden's Meridian Business Park from 18,000 square feet to over 53,000 square feet. It is now the largest manufacturing facility under one roof in all of Douglas County.

We are certainly proud of Gayle and Roger Block's entrepreneurial spirit in Nevada. I would like to acknowledge their outstanding success in marketing Nevada-based exports to the rest of the world and also Gayle Block's dedicated service on the board of directors of the Nevada Manufacturers Association. At this time I wish to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the recognition letter from the Nevada District Export Council. It is signed by executive secretary James K. Hellwig, who is the U.S. Department of Commerce/International Trade Administration's office director in Reno. My congratulations go to all of the hard-working folks at the PolyPhaser Corp.

NEVADA DISTRICT
EXPORT COUNCIL,
Reno, NV, May 20, 1994.

ROGER R. BLOCK,
President, PolyPhaser Corp., Minden, NV.

GREETINGS MR. BLOCK: It is my pleasure to officially notify you that the PolyPhaser Corporation is the northern Nevada recipient of the 1994 Governor's Export Award.

Through your firm's dedicated efforts in expanding export sales, PolyPhaser is making significant and lasting contributions to the state's, and the nation's, economic development. It is precisely for the purpose of exemplifying firms such as yours, as models for other companies to emulate, that the Export Awards were created.

The award will be presented during the "Governor's Export Award Luncheon" on May 26. There will be headtable seating for the award recipients, key-note speaker, trade promotion officials, and the Governor.

By now, you have received the flier on the lunch that I faxed to J.J. Johnson. I would recommend coming early to the lunch so that we may finalize any remaining matters, and so that you may orient yourselves to the facilities.

Enclosed you will find a rough draft of the luncheon agenda. We hope that whomever receives the award on behalf of PolyPhaser will make a few remarks on the importance of exporting to the company.

I will call next week to gather additional information for my part of the agenda—providing the background information on the recipient companies, and to see if there is anything left to be said or done before the award luncheon. In the meantime, should you need anything, don't hesitate to call me at 702-784-5203.

Again, my warmest congratulations on receiving the award.

Sincerely,

JAMES K. HELLWIG,
Executive Secretary.

WASHINGTON REPORT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994,

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 29, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

U.S. agriculture continues its strong performance. Net cash income is expected to match last year's record level of \$59 billion. The value of exports in 1994 is forecast to equal last year's level of \$42.5 billion. Although the value of exports has remained stagnant, there has been a rise in high value exports, particularly dairy, meat and poultry.

FY 1995 BUDGET

On June 17, the House approved a bill providing \$68 billion for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for next year. Roughly \$55 billion will support mandatory spending such as food stamps and price and income supports and the remainder will support discretionary USDA programs such as farm credit, crop insurance, research, and extension. In recent years, agriculture has averaged about 1/3 of USDA's budget with most of the balance funding food, nutrition, and consumer programs. Congress will continue its work on the FY 1995 budget to assure that farmers receive full benefit for each dollar spent.

TRADE

Opening export markets is critical for U.S. farmers. One out of every three acres of cropland already goes for export each year, and U.S. productivity continues to rise. Because the US economy cannot consume all the output from the steady rise in farm productivity, expanding global export markets must be a primary policy goal. The growth in the markets for value-added farm products—like corn oil and soybean meal—will also help absorb the added production.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) became effective in January, and will phase out barriers in US, Mexican, and Canadian agricultural trade over 15

years. Once fully implemented, US agricultural exports are expected to be \$2.6 billion higher annually than without the agreement. Although still early, the initial indicators are favorable. The value of US exports to Mexico in the first three months of this year was \$1.44 billion, or about 12% higher than during the same period in 1993. Congress is working on implementing legislation to the Uruguay Round of the GATT, which would cover agriculture for the first time. If adopted by the member countries, those countries would be required to make significant cuts in the value and volume of agricultural export subsidies. Discussion continues on how to pay for the loss of revenue that will result from the agreement's tariff reductions. I have discussed this matter with the administration, and have made it clear that I will oppose funding proposals that unfairly place the burden of paying for the loss of revenue on the backs of farmers. The administration is also seeking new trade negotiating authority that would permit Chile and other Latin American countries to join the free trade agreement between the US, Mexico and Canada. I know of no single step that would help farmers more to expand US agricultural exports. New global markets provide the American farmer with exciting opportunities.

NEW USES

The Clean Air Act of 1990 expanded the role of cleaner fuels, such as ethanol, in fighting air pollution. The administration proposed a rule that would carve out a specific niche for corn-based fuel additives in the reformulated gasoline market. The rule, which will be finalized this month, will help corn growers. I believe that developing industrial uses of crops and producing new crops for new uses are promising ways to increase markets for agricultural products.

USDA REORGANIZATION

Earlier this month the House Agriculture Committee approved a bill that would strengthen the Agriculture Secretary's authority to reorganize the agency. The centerpiece of the bill is a new Farm Services Agency that would carry out price and income support, crop insurance, and farm credit programs. Conservation programs would be placed in a new Natural Resources Conservation Service. The bill would require the administration to meet certain cost saving goals and to merge, consolidate or close a number of its field offices. However, the bill would require that job reductions in Washington, DC be larger on a percentage basis than those in the field offices. I agree with the priority placed on making the largest cuts from USDA headquarters. My goal is to reduce the bureaucracy and save money, while providing improved service to farmers. The full House may debate the reorganization bill this week. The Senate approved its own version of a reorganization bill in April.

CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The 1985 farm act established several programs to provide incentives to encourage soil conservation, and the 1990 farm act established additional programs to address mainly water quality issues. The upcoming reauthorization of the Clean Water Act will again focus attention on agriculture's role in non-point pollution and wetlands conversion; laws governing pesticide sale and use will also be reviewed. I want Congress to look at these proposals with great care. I will support farmer friendly approaches to legislation. I do not want to penalize farmers.

1995 FARM ACT

Enhancing farmers' competitiveness will be a high priority in the 1995 farm act debate. Congress is expected to take steps beyond the 1985 and 1990 farm acts to achieve greater market orientation. More than in the past, agricultural policy will likely be linked to national priorities, including job creation in rural America. Environmental policies will also be reviewed. For instance, debate has begun concerning what will happen to the 36 million acres of highly erodible cropland enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program when CRP contracts begin expiring in 1995. Discussion on these and other issues is just getting started and will likely culminate in the 1995 farm act.

OUTLOOK

Strong economic growth and low interest and inflation rates will continue to help US farmers. They will also benefit from the lowest debt-to-asset ratio—a key indicator of farm financial health—in 25 years. There will be challenges for US agriculture, including declining price and income supports, increased competition from abroad, lower sales to the former Soviet Union, and reduced US export subsidies under GATT. My view is that overall US agriculture is in a strong competitive position to succeed over the decade. As Congress prepares for the renewal of the farm act next year, my hope is that greater economic growth at home and abroad and stable production expenses will help US farmers strengthen their position as the world's leading producers.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF
WALLED LAKE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, the city of Walled Lake turns 40 years old this year. Founded back in 1954, the residents have a great deal to be proud of, moving forward into the 21st century while still maintaining their strong sense of community and tradition.

Since its earliest settlers in the early 1830's, Walled Lake has been a crossroads in the region. Back then, as it is today, it was an economy based on quality service and an honest day's labor.

Incorporated in 1954, the city had just over 3,200 residents. Today, however, they number more than twice as many. And they did it by maintaining a sound mix of residential and industrial development.

Through the efforts of the mayor, the city council, and the downtown development authority a number of farsighted infrastructure projects have been completed or are underway.

Walled Lake, unlike a number of other cities, planned for its future early-on by constructing a city-wide water system in the late 1960's.

Again in the early 1970's, by constructing a city-wide sewer system, serviced by the Walled Lake-Novu Sewage Treatment Plant. And Walled Lake's leaders followed this up by paving their city streets.

Currently, the city is working on a number of similar infrastructure projects: the extension of

Maple Road to reduce traffic congestion; and the widening of Pontiac Trail and Maple Road for public safety and landscape enhancements.

And in the not so distant future, the city of Walled Lake is considering such economic boons as: an industrial park and a 110,000 square foot shopping center.

Combined, these are quite exciting times in this proud little city.

It is this sense of sustained community improvement and pride that has helped build Walled Lake into the type of place that draws visitors and residents-to-be from around the State and the entire region.

The city's leaders and citizenry have a great deal to look back on with pride, and even more prosperity can be seen in their future. This is especially appropriate considering Walled Lake's motto: "Pride in our past—Faith in our future."

I can only imagine what type of prosperity the next 40 years will bring to this fine city.

THE COMMUNICATIONS
OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1994

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my distinguished colleagues, Mr. RICHARDSON and Mrs. SCHROEDER, in introducing the Communications Opportunity Act of 1994. This legislation represents an important step in guaranteeing increased marketplace penetration by small businesses, women, minority-owned and rural firms, or so-called designated entities, in emerging telecommunications technologies.

Today the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] formally announced its final rules for designated entity participation in auctions of broadband radio spectrum for a new generation of wireless technologies known as personal communications services or PCS. These technologies will allow a type of two-way, location independent communication among individuals that was viewed as mere fantasy as little as a few decades ago.

I, along with my colleagues, have been thoroughly engaged in efforts to ensure that the preferences given designated entities in these auctions will be effective and we are heartened by the FCC's actions today. It remains imperative that women, minorities, and small businesses become PCS license holders rather than mere auction participants.

The 1993 budget act gave the FCC a congressional mandate to disseminate licenses for spectrum-based telecommunications services among broad segments of the population which historically have faced barriers to market entry. While the FCC has formulated workable licensing preferences for designated entities, we intend to keep the pressure on the Commission to substantively carry out the responsibilities with which it has been charged both now and into the future through our legislation.

Underrepresentation of women and minorities in the telecommunications field is well

documented. A perfect example can be found in the cellular telephone industry, which generates in excess of \$10 billion a year, yet a comprehensive 1991 study by the U.S. Minority Business Development Agency found that only 11 minority firms were offering services in this market. Even more distressing, this same study clearly indicated that less than 1 percent of all telecommunications companies were minority-owned.

For women-owned firms, the statistics are similar. As reported in 1993, the Census Bureau's survey of women-owned businesses found that only 1.9 percent of these firms were involved in the communications field. Given estimates stating the possibility of PCS becoming a \$100 billion-a-year industry, it is absolutely imperative that we seize the moment to ensure that designated entities are players in this vital arena.

The Communications Opportunity Act of 1994 will strengthen the mandate given the FCC in the 1993 budget act and codify specific ways, such as targeted set-asides, in which the Commission could guarantee licenses to designated entities. Our aim in drafting this legislation has been to ensure that designated entities are not simply bystanders on the shoulder of the superhighway on-ramp but rather drivers in its express lanes.

It is widely recognized that emerging telecommunications technologies are key to both the present and future stability and strength of the U.S. economy. Today's evolving industries will provide thousands of jobs for our citizens and bolster American competitiveness.

Because of this fact, we cannot allow those individuals, institutions, and business interests that are now on the fringe or are traditionally the last to benefit from technological changes to be left behind, given the enormous opportunities these technological changes present. The inclusion or exclusion of designated entities in emerging technologies will dictate the fate of women, minorities, and small businesses owners and the communities in which they live and work as we head into the 21st century.

The Communications Opportunity Act of 1994 will ensure effective inclusion of designated entities in cutting-edge telecommunications industries. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting and moving this vital legislation forward.

TRIBUTE TO MARY ANNE MANG

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to alert our fellow citizens to outstanding individuals in our Nation. I rise today to recognize such an individual, Mary Anne Mang, who is retiring after 33 years of successful service to Disneyland. I repeat: 33 years of loyal service.

Mary Anne began her long and distinguished career at Disneyland in 1960 as the manager of their newly established sales promotion department. A year later she moved to

Disneyland's group sales department and for the last 8 years has served as their public relations manager. One of her notable and personally fulfilling accomplishments has been the Disneyland Creativity Challenge Program, which she helped found more than 6 years ago. This program recognizes junior and senior high school students who are interested in the creative and fine arts disciplines.

In addition to her responsibilities at Disneyland, Mary Anne has been dedicated to serving her community in other capacities as well. She currently sits on the board of directors of several Orange County civic organizations, including the American Red Cross, American Heart Association, Boys & Girls Club of Anaheim, and the Volunteer Center of Greater Orange County. She is also a member of a number of local councils and committees, including the Anaheim Arts Council, Anaheim Chamber of Commerce Women's Division, Anaheim Memorial Hospital Medical Center Governing Board, and Susan Komen Foundation.

On a more personal note, it was during her time at Disneyland that Mary Anne developed a professional relationship with a fine gentleman of law enforcement, Norbert Mang, who at the time was serving as the captain of the Anaheim Police. They fell in love and married 18 years ago. He has been a loving and supportive husband to Mary Anne through all of her time-consuming endeavors. I guess behind every successful woman there's a great peace officer. Well, almost every great woman.

Throughout her entire career, Mary Anne Mang has exhibited extraordinary leadership, skill, and professionalism. She has been a wonderful role model for her coworkers and an exemplary inspiration and role model to us all. I sincerely hope that her influence will linger at Disney and in her community and that her future holds as many joyful and fulfilling days as her past.

May God bless you always, Mary Anne. What's your next challenge?

TRIBUTE TO ADOLFO G. ALAYON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished leader in our community, Mr. Adolfo G. Alayon. Mr. Alayon was born in Santurce, PR on March 12, 1940. He graduated from Eastern District High School in Brooklyn and received his bachelor's degree from Queens College.

Mr. Alayon served as a member of the President's Consumer Advisory Council under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald Ford from 1973 to 1976. He also was a member of former New York Mayor Abraham Beame's Consumer Advisory Council. Since 1969, Mr. Alayon has been the executive director and president of the Consumer Action Program of Bedford Stuyvesant, Inc. [CABS].

During his tenure as president of CABS, Mr. Alayon has been responsible for the development and operation of several institutions

which provide Central Brooklyn with important services. The CABS organization provides hundreds of Brooklyn residents with employment.

Under his direction and development, the CABS Business Development Office was responsible for the preparation of over \$20 million in small business loans and \$30 million in procurement contracts with the U.S. Department of Commerce. More than 1,000 elderly and disabled individuals are cared for through the CABS Home Attendants Service, Inc. A 66 unit multifamily housing project and a 111 unit elderly housing project have been developed to provide the Brooklyn community with much needed service. In addition, the CABS Nursing Home Co. provides a 160 bed nursing staff and facility.

The residents of Central Brooklyn respect Mr. Alayon's efforts and success. His talent and expertise in the business community have earned him respect and admiration at the national level. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Mr. Adolfo G. Alayon for his outstanding and beneficial achievements.

AMERICA'S B-2: THAT'S THE "SPIRIT"

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, the question regarding defense spending is not whether we should or should not downsize our Armed Forces. The real question is where further cuts can be made without risking the capability of the United States to defend its interests around the world. We must not invite aggression by weakening our present and future defense capabilities.

Despite recent conflicts in Panama and the Middle East, and potential new conflicts in Bosnia, Haiti, and North Korea, some today continue to ask, "Do we still really need the Armed Forces of the United States?" Notwithstanding the end of the cold war, the threats to U.S. interests around the world continue to grow.

If Plato is correct that "Only the dead have seen the end of war," our country may well find itself involved in resolving another regional conflict in the very near future. As the only remaining world superpower, we will continue to be challenged and tested by aggressors seeking to alter a regional balance of power to their favor.

Meanwhile, with the current demise of Soviet (now Russian) world military power, including the nuclear threat, many of our forces have been withdrawn from their forward deployed bases. Rather than focusing on former Soviet Union military threat, our new national military strategy calls for a force structure capable of prevailing in two major regional conflicts [MRCs].

Because of such a drastically changed strategic environment, the U.S. desperately needs forces capable of quickly projecting conventional combat power to the far reaches of the globe. As the recently completed Bottom Up

Review [BUR] concluded, the Air Force and its heavy bombers are the key power projection force for this new strategy.

A new, modern bomber force is vital to this strategy because a major regional conflict will not be solved with a single limited raid such as that conducted against Libya in April, 1986. Instead, such a conflict will likely require large scale attacks against airfields, command centers, and even destroying invading armor formations. Only the manned bomber has the range, payload, and hit-the-target precision necessary to achieve success in such missions especially during the first few critical days of a conflict. Secretary of Defense William Perry stated during his confirmation hearing that the B-2 "Spirit" stealth bomber would be his platform of choice for delivering precision weapons in a regional defense strategy.

The rapid proliferation of advanced weapons technology means that it is highly likely that our forces will encounter very capable enemies in the future. Since the B-2 bomber represents a vast technological improvement over other Air Force bombers and all other military aircraft worldwide, the "Spirit" removes the risk we would face with less capable, non-stealthy aircraft.

Secretary Perry also indicated that the current planned inventory of just 20 B-2 bombers is too thin to meet regional defense mission requirements. I strongly agree. A larger force of B-2 aircraft would not only be able to effectively deal with two MRCs, but could also shorten the duration of these conflicts by delaying advancing enemy forces until additional American or allied forces were deployed into the combat area. Such capability could have conceivably stopped Iraqi armor forces from overrunning Kuwait.

Mr. Speaker, our country needs the B-2 "Spirit" bomber with its unmatched technological superiority in order to deter war and, if necessary, end any conflict quickly and decisively. As a Member of the California congressional delegation and long time champion of airpower, I am extremely proud of the B-2 and the people who conceived it, designed it, built it and maintained it. And, of course, I'm proud of and envious of those who have the honor to fly this national treasure.

IMPORTANT PENDING LEGISLATION

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, crime legislation in some respects may be helpful to our country and, therefore, it is on the verge of being passed.

Clean water legislation in practically every respect is good for our country and it should be moved along.

THE PHOENIX SENIOR SUMMER
CORPS' "SUMMER OF SAFETY"

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to my colleagues' attention the "Summer of Safety" project of the city of Phoenix.

Since 1974, Phoenix has sponsored the very successful Senior Companion Program. This important and caring effort arranges for senior companions to assist each other in remaining independent, in their homes, exactly where most seniors want to live.

This summer, as part of the President's National Service Initiative, the Corporation for National and Community Service has stated a new initiative for seniors called the "Summer of Safety." Organized by the City's Senior Companion Program, a group of senior volunteers called the Senior Summer Corps has formed to address many public safety needs of local communities throughout the summer.

According to recent surveys, nearly two-thirds of seniors who live in Maricopa County fear walking alone at night. The Phoenix Senior Summer Corps will address two public safety needs identified by the Phoenix Police Department: teaching seniors how to make their homes safer, and educating them on what kinds of activities they should report to the police. Seniors also learn about potential criminal activities in their community and about ways neighbors can help prevent crime by developing a neighborhood senior block-watch program.

The "Summer of Safety" program recognizes what Americans have always known; that neighbors, working together, are the best resources for improving the safety and quality of life in our communities. I urge my colleagues to join me in applauding and supporting the work of the Phoenix Police Department and the Senior Summer Corps.

COMMUNICATIONS OPPORTUNITY
ACT OF 1994 INTRODUCED

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswomen CARLISS COLLINS and PATRICIA SCHROEDER joined me in introducing the Communications Opportunity Act of 1994, to ensure that small businesses, rural telephone companies, and businesses owned by minority groups and women—designated entities—are able to successfully participate in the provision of wireless services.

Later this year the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] will undertake the unprecedented step of auctioning off publicly held frequency spectrum to private entities. The auction process will allow for the creation of a host of new telecommunications services. Under the FCC auction, new wireless services will proliferate, new industries will emerge, thousands of jobs will be created, and Ameri-

cans will have entirely new ways to communicate. It is imperative that all constituencies, whether they are rural, women, minorities, or small businesses, have a real opportunity to offer wireless services.

Our legislation will codify the use of license set-asides for designated entities in conducting spectrum auctions. While the FCC adopted progressive rules regarding designated entities in today's personal communications services rulemaking, these steps do not go far enough. The FCC took too long in coming to its decision today and over the last month I have had to spend too much time and energy on an issue that should not even be questioned. This legislation will ensure that designated entity participation is not taken for granted in future auction rulemakings. The Communications Opportunity Act will also maintain the flexibility that Congress intended when it originally ordered the auctions in the 1993 Budget Reconciliation Act. Minorities, women, and small and rural businesses have been left out of the provision of telecommunication services for too long and we want to ensure that, as we auction spectrum to commercial interests, the public interest in having designated entities offer telecommunications services is upheld.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

HOUSE MEMBERS COMMENDED

HON. ERIC FINGERHUT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on transportation for their excellent work in passing the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies appropriations bill of 1995.

I especially wish to thank Chairman Carr for the inclusion of \$1 million for the Tower City Intermodal Hub Study. The proposed intermodal hub would integrate Cleveland's existing bus, rapid transit, and inter-city rail services, as well as future commuter rail and high-speed rail services. Significant opportunities for transit linkages within the Cleveland-Akron-Columbus-Cincinnati corridor as well as points west to Toledo-Detroit and east through my district to Buffalo would be created.

This funding will provide the development of a preliminary engineering study of three potential sites to assist in the critical decision of site selection. The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority would be the recipient of the funding, and is presently committed to provide local matching funds.

I would like to thank the committee once again for the attention they have given this important request.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE A. JACKSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, my esteemed colleagues in the House, today I rise to recog-

nize an exceptional and truly outstanding leader in the community, Mr. Bruce A. Jackson. Mr. Jackson is a resident of Manhattan and the senior partner of Jackson & Consumano Law Firm. He received his BA degree from the University of Connecticut and his Juris Doctor Degree from St. John's University School of Law in New York.

Mr. Jackson has held several associate attorney positions with various law firms, including Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom and Bower & Gardner. He has also been a partner in Pegalis & Wachsmann and in the firm of Kanterman, Taub, Breitner, Jackson, Rosenbloom & Hofflich. From 1977 to 1980, Mr. Jackson served as an Assistant District Attorney in New York County under Robert M. Morgenthau.

Mr. Jackson is a member of several bar associations and organizations; among them, the State of New York Bar Association, Metropolitan Black Bar Association of New York, American Trial Lawyers Association, International Academy of Law and Mental Health, American Bar Association and the Puerto Rican Bar Association of New York. He has also been admitted to the U.S. District Court of Connecticut and the U.S. District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. In 1993, Governor Mario M. Cuomo appointed Mr. Jackson to serve on the Special Legislative Advisory Panel on Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield of New York. He has also recently been appointed to the Special Committee to Implement Merit Selection of Judges of the New York State Bar Association.

As founding partner of his own law firm, Mr. Jackson has actively participated in increasing minority representation in the field of law. He has been in support of many progressive political and civic causes. In 1988, the Institute of Jewish Humanities of New York presented him with the Shalom (peace) Award for his effort in promoting the ideals of interfaith and interracial peace. The Brooklyn Democrats have presented Mr. Jackson with an award for his outstanding legal contributions to the New York community. In 1993, Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden and Assemblyman Darryl Towns recognized him for civic leadership and service. The Black, Asian and Latino Law Alumni Association of St. John's University Law School has honored him for his outstanding record of service as past president of the organization.

Mr. Bruce Jackson is a highly accomplished member of our society. My colleagues, it is with great respect and admiration that I rise before you today to recognize this distinguished citizen.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE—
WILL WE EVER LEARN THE LESSONS
OF HISTORY?

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago on June 13, 1944, six civilians were killed in London when they were hit by the first German V-1, the "Buzz Bomb." Hitler's vengeance weapon was the forefather of today's

cruise missiles, just as his V-2 1,000 lb. war-head missile was the forerunner of all ballistic missiles.

Today, fifty years later, another ruthless dictator, Kim Il-sung, threatens peace throughout the Pacific with new, more terrible vengeance weapons including—in the very near future—nuclear armed ballistic missiles. Despite threats of embargo and diplomatic peace offerings, North Korea continues to develop missiles capable of hitting all of South Korea, much of Japan, and eventually even the west coast of the United States.

But, as a June 10, 1994, Wall Street Journal editorial pointed out, there is a better way to deal with such threats. We can, and we must, continue the vision of President Ronald Reagan and immediately develop ballistic missile defense systems. For a modest investment today in existing Aegis cruisers and destroyers, we can provide our allies and our forward deployed forces with a near-term, low-cost defense against such attacks. The time for U.S. ballistic missile defense is now. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD my Dear Colleague from June 14 with its excellent Wall Street Journal article.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 14, 1994.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: I highly recommend the following Wall Street Journal editorial from June 10, 1994, about the real issue in North Korea, proliferation of ballistic missiles.

We continue to ignore this worldwide threat and underfund even the most modest missile defense proposals such as sea-based systems using existing missiles and ships.

As the editorial clearly points out, the time for missile defense is now.

Best regards,

ROBERT K. DORNAN,
U.S. Congressman.

NORTH KOREA, THE TIME FOR U.S. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE IS NOW—THE KOREAN SEMINAR

The Clinton foreign policy has turned into a continuing seminar in What Not to Do.

You don't enact a free-trade agreement such as Nafta, then expect the world to understand why you're following on with threats of a trade war against Japan. If, as with MFN and China, you culminate a loudly wrong policy with the right decision, you'll only get credit for a flip-flop. Haiti shows the dangers of signing up for a pass-fail foreign policy that you'd rather not attend at all. And in Bosnia, the Clinton dons have taught us what happens when you feed a Serbian an endless supply of carrots; in reaction, a bipartisan House vote yesterday of 244-178 resoundingly rejected the Clinton policy of temporizing on letting Bosnia's Muslims defend themselves a related article appears nearby).

Finally, we have the administration's fascinating Lirean Seminar. The administration is now threatening economic sanctions against nuclear blackmailer Kim Il Sung if he doesn't open North Korea to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Yesterday, Japan's U.N. ambassador had to knock down stories that some in his government lacked enthusiasm for sanctions.

Some in Japan have professed concern at trouble from their own Korean population, which remits some \$1 billion annually to relatives in the North via bank accounts in Hong Kong, Switzerland and other unstoppable pipelines. We suspect, though, that Japan (itself the recent object of Clinton trade threats) notices that U.S. foreign

policy already has sanctions programs up and running against Haiti, Serbia and Iraq. All leak badly. Now the U.S. wants to juggle a fourth such project against North Korea.

A common problem with the administration's policies is that they seem designed to escape facing the core realities of the problems in front of them. It is at least refreshing to see Secretary of Defense William Perry getting the import of the Korean issue squarely on the table when he asserted: "What is at stake here is the whole proliferation issue."

In other words, the real long-term issue is not merely whether we'll have to bomb North Korea or its Yongbyon reactor; most likely Kim has one or more such facilities underground, elaborate tunneling being one of his few real skills. No, the larger issue is: How do we live and survive in a world in which controls over weapons-grade plutonium in places like Russia is eroding, while the market of potential buyers inexorably expands?

Our answer when we last addressed the subject ("North Korea's Threat," March 22) was: Build Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Pursue the technologies that were being developed to track and destroy incoming missiles from an unfriendly party. Instead, we noted, the Clinton budget eviscerated the SDI program, as Democrats long had demanded.

The Clinton policy around the North Korean nuclear issue essentially represents the Democratic establishment's longstanding theology on this subject: Negotiate indefinitely, with the ultimate goal of bringing the other party inside some sort of arms control framework. Under Ronald Reagan, the Republicans broke out of this negotiate-to-agree strategy. It proposed building missile defenses.

That was during the Cold War, and liberal Democrats mocked the notion of trying to thwart a Soviet ICBM barrage. Today we've agreed that such a numerical threat is essentially gone. The Kim-like nuclear threat now is from a relative handful of incoming missiles, a technological challenge of greatly reduced magnitude. But we also seem to have agreed that a North Korea-sized threat is serious.

So: Do we negotiate, or do we start building missile defenses?

Wednesday, North Korea said it would let in the inspectors if the U.S. resumes negotiations. The Clinton teams' endless offering of carrots to Kim to gain access for the IAEA's inspectors has been derided, but it deserves some attention. Let's assume the IAEA went into Yongbyon and elsewhere and announced that North Korea clearly can make bombs, and may have them. Then what?

While Secretary Perry worries that the whole proliferation issue is at stake, Democratic arms-controllers have never offered a persuasive answer to what they'd do after verifying the existence of a threat. Presumably they'd negotiate harder. But the Clinton foreign policy, here and elsewhere, forces one toward a conclusion about Democratic strategy: It's a bluff. And if a Kim Il Sung calls our bluff, bombing Seoul or Tokyo, then what? Massive war? Our own bomb? Or nothing?

Ronald Reagan's missile-defense proposal was an attempt to escape from choosing merely between the negotiator's bluff and war. In power, President Reagan and his representatives bore a heavy burden to prove his case. Now the burden—and responsibility—is on the Democrats to defend negotiation and disprove missile defense. Under the

circumstances, building a defense against missiles is looking better and better to us.

TRIBUTE TO TOM KELLEY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to Tom Kelley, who is leaving the staff of my subcommittee after 9 years. During this period of time, Tom has provided excellent staffwork for 2 subcommittees—first, for the Subcommittee on Human Resources where he became well known for his knowledge and expertise in such areas as programs for the elderly and energy assistance for the poor and then, through the present, for the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education where his name has become closely associated with matters such as vocational education, technology, and school-to-work transition. I can say, without reservation, that his many contributions have been critical to the very productive work of my subcommittees.

Tom is leaving to take a position in the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Legislation and, while I am sorry to see him depart, I am pleased that he is remaining in public service. I have often said that the purpose of government is to promote, protect, defend, and enhance human dignity and Tom has always carried out his responsibilities in a manner that exemplifies that principle.

I first met Tom 10 years ago in our home town of Flint, MI and was immediately impressed with his warmth, intelligence, insight, and good humor. It was obvious that this young man would do well, and he has. And knowing Tom as I do, there is no doubt that success will always follow him, wherever he may go.

TRIBUTE TO DECOSTA HEADLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my esteemed colleagues the distinguished community service record of Mr. DeCosta Headley. Mr. Headley received his B.A. degree from Shaw University. He was raised in the east New York section of Brooklyn, where he now resides.

Mr. Headley is the founder of the Rosetta Gaston United Democratic Club. He is the first vice chairman of the Kings County Democratic Party and the male district leader for the 40th assembly district.

As first vice chairman and district leader, Mr. Headley has been involved in many successful election campaigns, supporting candidates at the municipal, State, and national level. Through the Rosetta Gaston United Democratic Club, Mr. Headley has raised

funds for youth scholarships. He also has assisted members of his community by finding employment opportunities for them. For the elderly and disabled, Mr. Headley helps to provide daily meal services, health care, and transportation services.

DeCosta Headley has been honored with numerous awards throughout his lifetime of community service. Among them are: the Manhattan Jaycee's Award for Distinguished Service, College of Human Services Award, the Mayor's Award for Community Services, Social Action Institute Citation in Recognition of Public Service, Brooklyn Borough President's Proclamation, Congressman Towns Men's Caucus Award, the Pace University Community Leadership Award, and a citation from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Foundation.

These awards are a testament to DeCosta's commitment to public service. His efforts in the areas of education, social justice, and economic improvement have changed the lives of many people for the better in Brooklyn. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. DeCosta Headley for his outstanding record effecting positive social change.

**CREDIT UNIONS SERVE
PENNSYLVANIA**

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, there are more credit unions in Pennsylvania than in any other State of the Union. Almost 2.7 million Pennsylvanians are served by 979 credit unions.

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Credit Union Act, which established Federal charters and allowed credit unions to spread nationwide. Five of the 50 oldest Federal credit unions are from Pennsylvania, the oldest of which, Lehigh Valley Postal Federal Credit Union, also celebrates its 60th anniversary this year.

Over the years, credit unions have become a vital component of our financial system, providing millions of Americans with the availability of sound financial services, investment opportunities, and credit at low rates.

That is an important accomplishment in itself. But what makes it all the more impressive is the key role of volunteers who are involved in every phase of operations, including serving as the board of directors. Credit unions are a superb example of the good that can be accomplished when individuals are willing to give of themselves to help one another.

Credit unions are uniquely democratic economic organizations, founded on the principle that persons of good character and modest means, joining together in cooperative spirit and action, can promote thrift, create a source of credit for productive purposes, and build a better standard of living for themselves. Because credit unions exemplify the traditional American values of thrift, self-help, and voluntarism, they have carved a special place for themselves among the Nation's financial institutions.

I salute credit unions and their members on the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Fed-

eral Credit Union Act. I look forward to working with them and with such organizations as the National Association of Federal Credit Unions and the Pennsylvania Credit Union League in the future.

**TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. RUDOLF
F. PEKSENS**

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American, Brig. Gen. Rudolf F. Peksens, who served an exceptional 2 years at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base. After the closing of the K.I. Sawyer Base in 1995, the General will be transferred to the South Com Air Force Base in South America. I want to express my gratitude on behalf of the residents of northern Michigan for all his service and extend our best wishes for the future.

General Peksens entered the Air Force in 1966 as a graduate of the Tufts University Reserve Officer Training Corps program. He is the only Air Force officer to have flown fighter, bomber, and reconnaissance aircraft in combat. General Peksens served as a B-52 copilot on the first 410th Bombardment Wing aircrew selected to conduct Arc Light bombing missions over southeast Asia in 1968. He also flew combat missions in 1970 over Southeast Asia in the RF-4C Phantom. During operations Desert Storm and Provide Comfort, he served as vice commander and then commander of the 7440th Combat Wing and flew combat missions over Iraq in the F-4C Phantom II Advanced Wild Weasel.

Beginning in June 1986, General Peksens started a 5-year series of three command positions in Germany. He first served as commander of the joint U.S. Air Forces in Europe/U.S. Army in Europe Warrior Preparation Center, the largest computer war gaming facility in the world. From July 1988 to July 1989, he commanded the 26th Reconnaissance Wing, Zweibrücken Air Base, during which time the wing won the annual worldwide reconnaissance competition. From July 1989 to July 1991, he commanded the 52d Fighter Wing "Wild Weasels" at Spangdahlem Air Base. During that period, the 52d Fighter Wing deployed early and contributed significantly and measurably to successful combat operations in the gulf war.

The general is an experienced commander and combat aviator. He is rated a command pilot with more than 3,600 hours, including more than 600 combat hours in B-52, RF-4, and F4-G aircraft. He is the recipient of the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters. The general so far has received seven promotions, and I know that he will be promoted again in the future.

General Peksens' military achievements are well established. As significant to me, though, are General Peksens' unique personal qualities that have endeared him to his troops and the Marquette community. "General Rudy," as

some refer to him, possesses a special approachability and knack for candor. These qualities have allowed him to be both a highly competent representative of the Air Force and trusted ally of the community as Sawyer transitions to civilian use. Anyone familiar with the history of base closures in our country understands the necessity of trust between the military and the affected community for successful conversion efforts. We have avoided at Sawyer the adversarial relationships that have often plagued other communities in their conversion attempts. Our early successes are a tribute to General Peksens' leadership.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to rise today to extend my gratitude to Brig. Gen. Rudolf F. Peksens. The major awards and decorations he has received symbolize the strength of his character and serve as an inspiration to all his peers. I urge all my colleagues to join me in saluting Brig. Gen. Rudolf F. Peksens.

**TRIBUTE TO N. ANTHONY
CLOUDEN**

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has made a positive difference in his community, Mr. N. Anthony Clouden. Mr. Clouden is a graduate of Baruch College, with a bachelor's degree in business administration, and post-graduate in business and finance at New York University. In his professional life, Mr. Clouden is the president of the Golden Construction and Management Corp. He is also in the real estate business in Brooklyn. Mr. Clouden is the founder and chief executive officer of the Caribbean-American Media Council. The Council is a non-profit organization which promotes the cultural diversity of the Caribbean and African-American communities.

Over the years, Mr. Clouden has served his community of Crown Heights with distinction. Former Mayor David N. Dinkins appointed Mr. Clouden to serve on the Minority Advisory Council, dealing with issues concerning minority businesses.

Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden appointed Anthony Clouden chairman and coordinator of the Kings County Democratic Committee Affirmative Action Program. He was also appointed Commissioner of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn.

Mr. Clouden works with members of the black, Jewish, Hispanic, and Asian-American community to help include them in the electoral process and to strengthen the relationship between the political leadership and the residents of these communities. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my distinguished colleagues to recognize Mr. N. Anthony Clouden for his outstanding example of community service.

FAA EMPLOYEE OBJECTS TO GAY-PRIDE VOICE MAIL

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, are we going to hell in a hand basket? Or is this just the pagan irreligious left pushing sodomy and the worship of Baal. Read this latest dispatch on the evil seeping through the Clinton appointments.

[From the Washington Times]

FAA EMPLOYEE OBJECTS TO GAY-PRIDE VOICE MAIL

(By Ruth Larson)

Anthony R. Vanchieri got a surprise when he checked his voice mail one morning in May—a message inviting him to “celebrate with us the diversity of the gay and lesbian community.”

The operations researcher got another surprise when he complained to his superiors at the Federal Aviation Administration—his voice-mail system was deactivated.

The message—broadcast to all 4,100 voice-mail users at the Department of Transportation, the FAA’s parent agency—announced a series of events to mark June as “Gay Pride Month.” It was sponsored by the 150-member DOT chapter of Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual Employees (GLOBE).

“I was appalled,” Mr. Vanchieri wrote in a computer message later that day to FAA Administrator David Hinson. “I am upset, I am angry, and I feel that I have been specifically identified for ridicule because of your VMX [voice mail] message.”

Mr. Vanchieri is not alone in his frustrations. At least 36 DOT and FAA employees have reportedly complained about the “Gay Pride Month” messages.

In response to Mr. Vanchieri’s complaint, the FAA’s Office of Civil Rights said, “The Department of Transportation has officially recognized the organization [GLOBE]. . . . The FAA complies with this recognition of an employee association which contributes to employee welfare and morale, and assists in fostering a climate of diversity and inclusion.”

The civil rights office suggested Mr. Vanchieri could fast-forward through such messages or delete them. It also said he could cancel his participation in the system-wide broadcasts by notifying the agency’s telecommunications branch.

Mr. Vanchieri asked that he be taken off the list of subscribers who receive system-wide broadcasts on their voice mail. But instead, the FAA deleted him from the voice-mail system on June 14.

According to Mr. Vanchieri, FAA officials told him “VMX is government property, and anyone who doesn’t like what they hear on the system doesn’t deserve the privilege of using the VMX.”

GLOBE Chairman Thomas A. Sachs said: “I’m sorry he was offended. Maybe he should have come to some of our events, so he could see who we are, and that he shouldn’t have been offended. We just did what every other employee organization is doing.” Other organizations, such as those for women, blacks or Hispanics, are allowed to broadcast similar announcements, he said.

He added: “I’m very sorry he lost his voice mail. I would not have gone that far—I would have sent him to sensitivity training.”

Late yesterday, a DOT spokesman said Mr. Vanchieri’s voice mail had been turned off by mistake and had just been restored. The agency only recently learned of the problem. Rep Robert K. Dornan, California Republican, said: “This is just another sign that this administration is utterly corrupt—to promote bisexuality using government equipment. This will be brought before the full House.”

In a letter to Rep. James L. Oberstar, Minnesota Democrat and chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee’s aviation subcommittee, Mr. Vanchieri said he had been warned that his FAA career could be ruined by going public with his complaint but he defended his decision to take the risk.

“I believe the DOT/FAA went too far and [voice mail] changed from an information tool to a tool of humiliation and intimidation,” Mr. Vanchieri wrote.

Mr. Oberstar’s office declined to comment on the matter.

“The people who were so upset are not bigots, or intolerant, or ‘homophobes,’” Mr. Vanchieri wrote. “Rather they are honest, hard-working men and women appalled by the cavalier attitude shown by the DOT/FAA in cheerily inviting all to celebrate the homosexual lifestyle when the appropriateness of that lifestyle is, at this very moment, not yet decided in the public domain.”

NATIONAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION ACT OF 1994 INTRODUCED

HON. BLANCHE M. LAMBERT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will promote a growing domestic industry and help to create jobs in rural America. My bill will assist one of the fastest growing segments of American agriculture—aquaculture farming.

As our country continues to play a leading role in the expanding global economy we must continue to first identify new markets and then secure an adequate market share for our commodities. This bill will help to accomplish both of those goals. Although this industry continues to grow in the United States we are far behind our global competitors—countries such as China, Japan, India, Norway, and Thailand all enjoy a larger percentage of the global market. Currently the United States imports approximately 60 percent of its fish and shellfish; a situation that results in an approximately \$3.3 billion annual trade deficit in seafood products. Clearly there is room for improvement.

There can be no doubt that the United States has the technology and production capacity to make such improvements, all we need now is a national strategy implemented through the Department of Agriculture. Traditional production agriculture has enjoyed the support of the American people for decades and the results have been no less than staggering: Our country produces the most abundant, safest and least expensive food supply in the world, supplying food and fiber not only for our country but also for the rest of the world. All of this is accomplished in spite of

the fact that agriculture-related programs account for less than 1 percent of the Federal budget and have sustained massive cuts over the past several years. Yet agriculture is the only sector of our economy that enjoys a trade surplus.

Mr. Speaker, over 30 States raise approximately two dozen species commercially. In my home State of Arkansas, aquaculture production, including catfish, baitfish and carp, has a total value of almost \$100 million, with almost 50,000 acres in production.

This bill, although modest in scope and in cost, will provide the Secretary of Agriculture with a framework to pursue a national policy for private aquaculture. Specifically the bill will provide the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce, with the authority to develop an aquaculture program for private aquaculture within 1 year of enactment. The bill also authorizes the Secretary to establish an educational program for high school and vocational education students in order to increase the understanding of basic aquaculture farming principles and methods. In addition the bill would make aquaculture farmers eligible for farm credit loans and provide disaster assistance to aquaculture farmers who suffer losses due to damaging weather or a related condition. I should note that this bill does not provide a subsidy program for aquaculture, but merely gives aquaculture farmers access to some of the non-subsidy programs that are available to traditional agriculture.

This bill is similar to legislation introduced in the Senate last year by Senator AKAKA of Hawaii and now enjoys the support of 31 cosponsors ranging from California to Maine. It is my hope that the House will move quickly to hold hearings on this bill and implement its provisions which will ultimately benefit rural America as well as the U.S. position in the global marketplace.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROY W. STREETE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding and accomplished resident of New York, Dr. Roy W. Streete. Dr. Streete is currently practicing dentistry in the Bronx, New York. He is a co-founder and President of the Organization for International Development [OID]. The OID works to ameliorate health conditions of the needy and poverty stricken throughout the world. The organization consists of dedicated volunteers who frequently travel to Jamaica to provide health care and educational services to adults and children who would otherwise remain inaccessible.

Dr. Streete is the last of six sons born to the late Llewellyn and Lola Streete in the District of Donalva, Parish of Hanover, Jamaica, West Indies. He received his early education at the Mt. Hannah Primary School and the Ruseau High School. After migrating to the United States, Dr. Streete received a BA degree from Lehman College. He went on to receive a

DDS degree from Howard University, and an MPH in International Health from New York Medical College.

Dr. Streete is a great but modest person who embodies the philosophy that he is his "brother's keeper". His humanitarian efforts directed at helping the disadvantaged, have brought a higher level of health welfare for many people. The efforts of Dr. Streete and the OID reflect the admirable quality of unselfishness. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Roy Streete for his outstanding and worthwhile contribution.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY AND REUNION OF GLADSTONE AREA SCHOOLS

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an anniversary of great significance not only to the residents of my district, but to me as well: The centennial anniversary and reunion of the Gladstone area schools. I myself was a graduate of Gladstone High in 1970, and on this occasion of the 100th graduating class it seems most fitting to pay tribute to a community of students, educators, and residents who have always excelled in providing a quality education to the people of my district.

Gladstone being my alma mater, I feel strongly about the difficulties that often face rural education. With only 7,500 graduates since the first class of seniors received their diplomas in 1894, Gladstone has learned to hurdle the challenges that often face smaller schools. By keeping students motivated and enthusiastic about their studies, extra-curricular activities, and their community, Gladstone area schools have certainly more than compensated for any discrepancy that may exist between their program and that of a school with a larger student body. The Gladstone program is a testimony to the fact that the key ingredients for successful education are motivated teachers, interested students, and, above all, a committed community lending its support.

I offer my most sincere thanks to those who have made Gladstone area schools a success both during my high school career and in the times before and after. It is my hope that our community understands what a wonderful asset a quality school represents, and I wish the Gladstone "Braves" all the best in their next century.

TRIBUTE TO MS. MARIA DEL CARMEN REYES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the achievements of Ms. Maria del

Carmen Reyes whose service to her community of North Brooklyn is invaluable. It is time that she, as one of the unsung heroes of the neighborhood, finally receive recognition.

She is currently a senior administrator of Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center serving as director of community and public affairs for the past 5 years. In this position, she is the hospital spokesperson and liaison to area elected officials and community organizations. Her extensive community service background gives her keen insight into the needs of the North Brooklyn area.

She honed her administrative skills as the youngest program director of federally funded youth programs. She served 11 years in this capacity and was responsible for the management of over \$5 million.

Ms. Reyes was born on October 11, 1955, and is a life-long resident of Williamsburg, Brooklyn. She is very proud of her Puerto Rican heritage and pursues interests in the study of natural medicine indigenous to the Caribbean and the maintenance of Puerto Rican oral tradition by the telling of folktales.

Highly involved in her community as a volunteer, Ms. Reyes has served for over 10 years on Community Board No. 1 in various positions, including chairperson of the Youth Services and Social Services Committee. Other community activities have included membership on the Borinquen Senior Citizens Advisory Board, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the Woodhull Advisory Board, the Eastern District YMCA Board of Managers, and most recently as chairperson of the 11th Congressional District Commission on Hispanic Affairs.

I am proud to recognize the outstanding achievement, and the commitment shown by Ms. Maria del Carmen Reyes. I congratulate her for being a positive force in her community.

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 30, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 1

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide national comprehensive health care.
SD-215

JULY 12

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on proposals to reform current policies on floodplain management and flood control.
SD-406

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

Rules and Administration
To hold oversight hearings on the operations of the Library of Congress.
SR-301

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to Native American cultural protection and free exercise of religion.
SD-G50

JULY 19

2:00 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2230, to revise the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.
SD-G50

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on issues relating to international fisheries.
SR-253

JULY 25

2:00 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 2230, to revise the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.
SD-106