

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton and the liberal leadership are launching an invasion on our medical schools. An army of new Government bureaucrats will decide the course of study for thousands of medical students.

Presently there are 72,347 medical students enrolled at America's 141 medical schools. These bright, young energetic students will lose their right to choose a career path.

Instead, under the Clinton-Gephardt health care reform scheme, a national commission will ration the number of medical students per school and decide what kind of medicine these students will study. The fate of thousands of medical students will rest in the hands of Government bureaucrats.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton-Gephardt attack does not stop at the medical school door. Health care consumers will also feel the consequences of this new rationing system. We only need to look over our northern border to see the results.

Every day thousands of Canadians seek care in the United States because they are denied access to specialists. In essence, they are refugees of the Canadian health care system. Socialized medicine sabotages a patient's right to quality care.

If the Clinton-Gephardt bill is enacted, Americans will join the ranks of the socialized medicine refugees. What border will we have to cross to get the kind of health care we need?

As a dentist, I am aware of the vast opportunities the medical profession offers. The Clinton-Gephardt bill takes away that opportunity. The Government did not infringe upon my career choice. Do not let bureaucracy smother the aspirations and dreams of future medical students.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to consider the Michel and Dole health care bills. We must protect the rights of our future health care providers. Do not let Government limit the choices and career paths of future medical students.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to commemorate the 10th anni-

versary of the Illinois and Michigan Canal national heritage corridor.

Designated by Congress on August 24, 1984, the Illinois and Michigan Canal national heritage corridor extends from Navy Pier and Calumet Harbor in Chicago 120 miles to La Salle-Peru. Illinois, the sixth most populous State in the Nation, had no national park until the corridor's designation, which was seen as an innovative model for preserving the natural heritage of an urban area. The Illinois and Michigan Canal national heritage corridor was the first partnership park of its kind and is now a model for such parks throughout the Nation.

While significant strides have been made in preserving the corridor, much work remains to be done. Presently, the Illinois and Michigan Canal itself, a national historic landmark, is included on the Federal Government's list of endangered landmarks. Local funding efforts have been instrumental in enhancing the historical, natural, and recreational resources of the corridor. However, Federal investment for capital improvements remains an important objective. Federal funding would address some of the capital projects along the corridor and tie the region as a great urban cultural park.

I have introduced two bills designed to enhance and preserve the corridor. H.R. 1828 would provide Federal funding for capital improvements, define the eastern boundaries of the corridor and extend the National Heritage Corridor Commission for another 10 years. Another bill, H.R. 3999 simply defines the eastern boundaries of the corridor and extends the life of the commission.

In the last 10 years, we have seen significant progress being made along the corridor. The corridor's rich heritage and recreational opportunities attract countless visitors to the area and enhance the pride of local residents. The Illinois and Michigan Canal national heritage corridor is of great historical significance to the State of Illinois, as well as the Nation. We must continue to work to preserve this unique treasure for future generations.

RSVP PROGRAM IS SUCCESS IN ESSEX COUNTY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of Federal programs that are inefficient, or just plain don't work. But let me say a few words today about one of the good programs, one which performs a vital service for an important segment of the population.

It is the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP] in Essex County, which is funded by the National Community and Service Corp., and locally by Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Ogdensburg.

RSVP makes use of retired persons after 55 or older who still have enormous talents and energies to offer. These volunteers assist public and nonprofit agencies and licensed health care facilities in meeting urgent social needs. Their efforts are directed to older Americans who are frail, ailing, and homebound, and deal with such areas as nutrition, health, independence. They assist hospitals, nursing homes, schools, libraries, and a variety of other human service agencies.

Have they been successful? You bet! RSVP-Essex County has 530 enrolled volunteers, who have logged 68,500 hours annually. They serve at 74 agencies and organizations throughout the county. It's one of 38 such programs in the State of New York, with a total of 45,000 volunteers.

In Essex County, over 1,556 volunteers have joined this program since 1974, and contributed 788,860 hours of service.

Mr. Speaker, this is America at its best. It is an example of neighbor helping neighbor. The staff and all volunteers deserve our Highest praise.

RSVP-Essex County will be celebrating its 20th anniversary on September 15, and I would ask this House to join me in congratulating RSVP-Essex County for its 20 years of outstanding service.

BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring attention to the extraordinary efforts of three young people who have selflessly donated the last few days of their summer vacation to the U.S. House of Representatives. I am referring to Caroline Andrews, Sarah Raimo, and Dan Malin.

As you may be aware, Mr. Speaker, the second session for our summer pages ended on Friday, August 12. Caroline and Sarah have gone above and beyond the call of duty, and volunteered to continue their dedicated service in the Democratic Cloakroom. As the only pages left in the House, they have also taken on a number of additional duties. They should be commended for their loyalty and spirit.

Finally, I would be remiss if I failed to mention the fine job Dan has done as a volunteer intern. He is a student at the Nichols School in Buffalo, NY, and his arrival here could not have been more timely. On behalf of my colleagues in the House, I would like to thank each of you for your help.

● 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.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS.
CARMEL DOYLE SLEVIN

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, the 20th century is rapidly drawing to a close. It has been a period of astounding change—an era that has seen more progress in more fields of human endeavor than all previous years of man's existence on Earth. And, if there is any one country that has shaped and molded the 20th century in its own image, it is the United States of America. Clearly, this has been an American century.

In just a few days—on August 23, 1994, a California woman who has lived in every decade of this American century will celebrate her 90th birthday. To truly understand the reasons for America's greatness, we must understand lives such as hers, because she personifies the American spirit and the American dream.

Mrs. Carmel Margaret Doyle Slevin was born in her mother's home in San Francisco in 1904. Teddy Roosevelt was President and most vehicles were described by the number of horses rather than the amount of horsepower.

At the age of 19, Miss Doyle took her first job as a schoolteacher. She had to commute by horseback to a rural school outside of San Francisco in the hills of San Mateo County. It was a one-room schoolhouse with children of all different ages.

But, Carmel was a city girl at heart and returned the next year to take a job teaching in her hometown. She passed the San Francisco city teacher's exam and taught from 1925-43, resigning to give birth to her second child.

During the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's, Carmel and her husband, Edward M. Slevin, lived the American dream. They worked hard, raised a family and participated actively in their church and community. And, they made sure that their children, Edward J. Slevin and Patricia Carmel Slevin Mantoani, would have even greater opportunities than they had.

After her children were grown, Mrs. Slevin returned to teaching school, once again, sharing her knowledge and experience with a new generation of Americans. She continued teaching until required to retire at age 55.

Since the death of her husband in 1973, Carmel has kept active with the two most important things in her life—her family and her religion. She has eight grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren.

Mrs. Carmel Margaret Doyle Slevin has witnessed more change than most of us will have the opportunity to see. She rode on horseback to her first job and now watches space flights on television. She read about the horror of World War I, saw newsreels about World War II, and watched as the Vietnam war was fought in living color on her television.

But, we congratulate Mrs. Slevin on her 90th birthday, not because she has witnessed almost the entire American century, but because she has contributed so much of her talent and spirit to making the 21st century the next American century.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TULARE
COUNTY DAIRY INDUSTRY: NO. 1
IN THE NATION

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the dairy farmers of Tulare County, CA, for realizing a significant accomplishment. Tulare County dairy farmers, through a blend of hard work, perseverance, and the use of modern technology, have become the Nation's leading milk-producing region. Making Tulare County's achievement even more significant is the instrumental role this accomplishment had in helping the State of California overtake Wisconsin as America's dairy land.

The reasons for Tulare County's rise to the top read like a typical American success story. Building upon an already strong base of 230 dairies in 1970, Tulare County now has 286 dairies. And using strong management practices, economies of scale, the most-advanced technologies, and taking advantage of favorable weather and local resources, the dairy farmers of Tulare County made the decisions and took the risks that led to the increase in their production. And what a record they have achieved. Tulare County dairy farmers have annual gross receipts of \$455 million or about 15 percent of the State's total receipts of \$3 billion.

But the good news does not end here. Based on the strength of the dairy industry, several new large scale-milk processors have opened facilities in the county including the California Milk Processors, the State's largest milk cooperative and Kraft, which will soon complete a bulk cheese facility.

However, Tulare's accomplishment had not been made without the need to overcome several challenges including a statewide recession to roller-coaster prices for milk. But drawing on the strengths of the county, family-owned dairies and tight-knit communities, Tulare County's dairy farmers were able to pool their resources during the tough times and ultimately persevere. The result is what we know today. Tulare County is the No. 1 milk-producing region in the county—no small achievement—because I know well the pride in which the Wisconsin delegation held that distinction. And if I know them, they will work hard to rebound. It is a challenge that I and the dairy farmers of Tulare County and the entire State of California look forward to meeting.

TRIBUTE TO WEBER BAKERY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my hearty congratulations to the Weber Bakery on the occasion of their 64th anniversary.

Weber's, founded in 1930 near 45th and Kedzie by German immigrant, Erich H. Weber,

moved to 63d and St. Louis in 1937 and was a venerable member of the Chicago lawn business community until 1980. Erich H. Weber retired in the mid-1960's turning the business over to his son, current business president, Erich R. Weber. The senior Mr. Weber, 86, is living in retirement in Florida.

I first met Erich R. Weber in 1960, when I was a physical education instructor at Marquette Park. They sold the best hot dog buns in the world, and I would purchase them for the 350 youngsters in the Marquette Park day camp.

In 1979, the family decided to start a full-service branch in the thriving Garfield Ridge area and opened up at Archer and Nottingham. The Garfield Ridge Bakery located in the 23d ward of the city of Chicago, where I served as Alderman from 1975 to 1982. The Weber Bakery is also located in the Third Congressional District of Illinois, the district I have served since 1982.

After the Weber's closed their Chicago lawn shop, they poured all their energy into the Archer location, expanding, remodeling, and improving their property. In their years in the 23d ward and Third Congressional district, under the leadership of Erich R. Weber, the Webers have sponsored countless patriotic, cultural, and athletic events for the youth of the area. They have also contributed to senior citizens picnics, bingos, and awards programs. They have truly been outstanding citizens of the community. Their community involvement has helped the southwest side of Chicago become the garden spot.

Today, Weber's is managed by two of Eric R. Weber's sons, Michael and David. Like their father before them they literally grew up in the business, working weekends and summers learning the art of baking.

"We're very proud of our operation here, and we're proud that over the years we have expanded our offerings to meet the tastes of our many customers," states Michael Weber. "Our German specialties, as well as our Polish, Italian, and Mexican items, have proven quite popular with a wide audience."

On a personal note, I would like to add that the many conversations I have had with Erich and Michael Weber have been excellent informational experience for me. Those conversations have kept me informed on what was going on in the community, what the people were thinking and how government was affecting small business.

Once again, let me thank the Weber's for their total contributions to our community and congratulations on your 64th year in business.

TRIBUTE TO COMMEMORATE THE
THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF
UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the third anniversary of Ukrainian independence. To celebrate, members of the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, MI, are hosting a commemorative and cultural program this Sunday evening, August 21.

Much has been achieved in the 3 years since the Parliament of Ukraine declared independence. Barely 3 months after the proclamation, over 90 percent of the population ratified the proclamation in a referendum. In the past year, parliamentary and presidential elections have been held. The people of Ukraine face many challenges; however, they are in the process of building a free and democratic society.

I believe the United States must reach out to the people of Ukraine. Americans can and should assist Ukrainians in their quest to build a prosperous free-market society. As a Member of the House of Representatives, I have worked to see that Ukraine receives a fair portion of the aid designated for the New Independent States. On a more personal level, I have worked with individual Ukrainians who have come to America to learn about our system of government and to acquire entrepreneurial skills. Ukrainian citizens have worked in my Washington and Mount Clemens offices studying the American political system. I have been fortunate to have the opportunity to provide assistance with the exchange program between the Lvov Institute of Management and Wayne State University. Currently, I am making arrangements for Ukrainian students participating in this M.B.A. program to spend time with small business owners in Michigan. I encourage all Americans committed to Ukraine's future to participate in these types of one-on-one experiences. These efforts will undoubtedly make an important impact on Ukraine.

On the third anniversary of Ukrainian independence, Ukrainian-Americans share in the joy of a free Ukraine. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council for their vigilance through the many difficult years, and for organizing and hosting this commemorative cultural program.

SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM IS GREENE COUNTY SUCCESS STORY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of Federal programs that are inefficient or just plain do not work. But let me say a few words today about one of the good programs, one which performs a vital service for an important segment of the population at a reasonable cost.

I'm speaking about the Senior Companion Program, which has brightened the lives of both the volunteers and those whom they have served in Greene County in upstate New York since 1989.

The Senior Companion Program consists entirely of volunteers aged 60 or over. They provide a variety of services that professional, full-time health-related agencies would be hard-pressed to offer. For example, many volunteers simply provide companionship, keeping an eye on home-bound older Americans, many of whom no longer have living relatives.

These volunteers often become advocates and advisors for their charges, informing them about available services and helping them enroll in other programs. Or, volunteers might give family members responsible for an ailing relative a few hours of relief. Some even do some light housekeeping chores, or help with managing household budgets.

Invariably, solid friendships are often formed between volunteers and the beneficiaries of this program. Many even spend holidays with them.

The volunteers get a great deal of satisfaction, Mr. Speaker, from their participation in this program, and so does the entire community. Imagine how far this program goes in cutting down the cost of home health aids and other expenses, which can be prohibitive.

Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, I can think of few things more all-American than this program, which features neighbor helping neighbor.

The Senior Companion Program of Greene County will be holding its annual recognition luncheon on September 6, and I'm looking forward to being there.

Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, I would like this House to commend Terry La Sala, program director, whose enthusiasm and dedication are such important factors in the program's success, and everyone else affiliated with this effort. Thanks to such people, the Senior Companion Program has become a success story of which we can all be proud.

HONORING THE LIBERATION OF MAASTRICHT, HOLLAND

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the U.S. Congress a special group and its celebration of a historic event.

This September marks the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Maastricht, Holland, by elements of the 30th Infantry Division of the U.S. Army. The city of Maastricht was the first Dutch community liberated from Nazi occupation, and it would take 9 months to overcome the ferocious counterattack by the enemy. More than 76,000 American troops lost their lives in the Ardennes, in the final and bloodiest Nazi onslaught that became known as the Battle of the Bulge.

During the opening days of this military campaign, a moving relation was formed among the American troops and the Dutch people. Ten years earlier in 1934, a jeweler from the city of Maastricht named Knijff founded an athletic club known as AV34—Athletiekvereniging. This physical fitness program for the area's youth was suspended and disrupted by the advent of Nazi occupation in 1940. When Maastricht was finally liberated 5 years later, AV34 was reborn as an athletic club with an added, noble cause—to pay homage to the soldiers who fought and died to free their homeland.

Over the years, the members of AV34 and the American troops who liberated Holland have participated in a series of special events. The first dedication was a torch designed by

Mr. Knijff that was carried in a relay from Maastricht to the American military cemetery in Margraten, some 6 miles away. That initial run of the Liberation Torch has evolved into a 600-mile relay run from Omaha Beach in Caen, through western France following the battle route of the 30th Infantry Division to Holland. Every 5 years, members of AV34 are joined by veterans and athletes from around the world to run this course.

Members of AV34 have also visited our shores, participating in a commemorative run dubbed Torch 200 during the U.S. bicentennial, and in 1986 for the ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty.

Again this year, American veterans will travel to Europe to mark the liberation of Maastricht. Just as the ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of D-day revived memories and evoked emotions, the ceremonies in Maastricht will highlight five decades of brotherhood and freedom.

At this time, I must commend the efforts of one American veteran who has dedicated his time and energy to continuing the special relationship with AV34. Philip Capotorto, a resident of my home borough of the Bronx, served with distinction in Holland and literally acts as a living tribute to the men who fought there.

To Philip Capotorto and all the members of AV34, I extend my congratulations and best wishes. I am sure my constituents and the American people share this sense of gratitude and admiration. Your efforts are not forgotten, and your courage will live on throughout history.

TRIBUTE TO PEARL MAZE MACLEECH

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to the life of Mrs. Pearl Maze MacLeech, cofounder and secretary of the senior citizens club at Angelus Plaza. With her death on August 12, 1994, Mrs. MacLeech has left a legacy of dedication and commitment to the senior citizen community.

Mrs. Pearl Maze MacLeech was born in New York City on October 5, 1908. She spent her teenage years on her family's ranch in Freehold, NJ. Determined to learn from life's classroom, Pearl left home at 16 and moved to New York City, where she successfully advocated for the American Association of Retarded Children and the Foundation for the Blind. She was a cofounder of the Institute for Handicapped Adolescents and Young Adults.

In 1955, she married Bert MacLeech. The couple moved to southern California where Mr. MacLeech joined the University of Southern California's faculty in 1967. Pearl and Bert's home became a satellite classroom where students shared their intellectual and cultural pursuits.

When Bert retired, they moved to Angelus Plaza in Los Angeles, where they cofounded the senior citizens club. The club is one of the

largest local senior advocacy groups in the Nation.

I wish to extend my sympathy to the MacLeech family and friends. Thanks to the work of Ms. Pearl Maze MacLeech, the lives of the elderly, the physically challenged, and all who knew her have been enriched.

I will always be eternally grateful for having the privilege of knowing her as a constituent, but more importantly, as a friend.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BASEBALL FANS AND COMMUNITIES PROTECTION ACT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad and unfortunate fact that throughout our great Nation this summer baseball fans from Little League to the President are sorely disappointed that for the eighth time in eight negotiations major league players are on strike. While fans are disappointed, many others feel a real economic impact of the strike. Those communities that host major league teams have lost valuable jobs and millions in revenue because their major league stadiums have all been shuttered by the strike.

To make matters worse, in the 2 weeks since the strike began, little progress in resolving the strike has been made and it appears that neither side seems intent on ending the strike any time soon. Frustrated fans sit on the sidelines and watch the remainder of the season dwindle away while the negotiations between players and owners stall.

That is why I join today with Congressmen BUNNING, OWENS, and BILIRAKIS to introduce the Baseball Fans and Communities Protection Act. This legislation will apply the Federal antitrust laws to major league baseball in a manner designed to spur the now stagnant negotiations between the players and owners of major league baseball. This bill is specifically designed to allow the players to get back to the field while all parties to the strike have their rights and bargaining positions protected through the application of the antitrust laws.

The current impasse between owners and players is that owners are committed to imposing a salary cap following the season and players feel the only way to negotiate on the imposition of the salary cap by the owners is to strike now, during the season, when their bargaining leverage is at a maximum. What the Baseball Fans and Communities Protection Act will do is allow the players to retake the field by giving them access to the rights and remedies of the antitrust laws from which major league baseball is currently exempt.

I believe giving the players antitrust remedies will preserve their bargaining positioning during the upcoming negotiations without having to resort to a strike. This will allow all parties, players and owners, to sit down and bargain in good faith until an agreement that is satisfactory to both sides is reached. In the meantime, players can play ball.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation, and I look forward to its

swift consideration by the House Judiciary Committee and the entire Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL INCEST AND SEXUAL ABUSE HEALING DAY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to designate October 1, 1994, as "National Incest and Sexual Abuse Healing Day."

As the crime bill has dominated our attention this week, I think it is important to reflect on why it is so important that anti-crime legislation strongly address the problems of sexual abuse through such measures as strengthening evidentiary rules for the prosecution of child molesters and notifying communities when sexual predators are present.

The statistics on child abuse and sexual abuse of children are grim. In 1992, 2.9 million child cases were reported to child protective service [CPS] agencies. This represents a 50-percent increase in reported child abuse cases between 1985 and 1992. But despite this increase in the reporting of cases, there remain thousands of children whose cries go unheard.

In addition, it is estimated that nearly 1,300 child abuse and neglect-related fatalities in 1992 were confirmed by CPS agencies—an average of over three child deaths a day. Almost 84 percent of these children were under 5 years old at the time of their deaths.

The futures of those who survive these crimes follow two paths. The fortunate ones may be able to overcome child abuse by speaking out, creating an open and honest dialog on the subject. Others, unable to come to terms with what has occurred, may face years of physical and emotional problems. Many will grow up to become the next generation of abusers, perpetuating a vicious cycle of violence.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to join me in bringing attention to these crimes and recognizing the brave survivors of incest and child abuse by commemorating October 1, 1994 as "National Incest and Sexual Abuse Healing Day." And I hope we will join together to pass a crime bill that helps protect our children and prevent such crimes in the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE PREMIUM MARKETING SYSTEMS ON THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Premium Marketing Systems on their 25th anniversary. It is an honor to participate in the celebration of this prosperous business, one that has contributed so much to my community and the State of Illinois.

Mr. Bill Stephansen, the president of Premium Marketing System, and Barbara

Stephansen, secretary-treasurer, began their telemarketing business in 1969 with one small office. In the 25 years since their humble beginning, Premium Marketing Systems has grown to become the fifth largest employer in Cicero. It also has the distinction of being the oldest telemarketer in the world in one location.

Premium specializes in the sale of family magazines such as TV Guide, McCalls, and Good Housekeeping. Their sales and employment have soared since 1991 with the introduction of state-of-the-art computer driven predictive dialing equipment, which automatically calls prospective customers, statistically evaluates data, and enters orders. In fact, verified annual sales totaled \$11 million last year, a dramatic increase from Premium's first year of sales of \$75,000 in 1969.

Premium has become an integral part of the business community of Cicero, providing employment for hundreds of Illinois residents throughout its history. On August 26, 1994, Premium will officially celebrate their anniversary at a barbecue with their current and former employees.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Premium Marketing Systems on their 25th anniversary. Its contributions to the business community, as well as its service and dedication to Cicero, and deserving of recognition. I urge my colleagues to participate in this worthy celebration.

TRIBUTE TO BROOKEVILLE'S BICENTENNIAL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the 200th birthday of Brookeville, MD, a lovingly preserved link with our early American past. Once a Quaker mill town serving the farms of northeast Montgomery County, Brookeville a picture-perfect backdrop in the autumn, for pumpkins and falling leaves. With its fieldstone and clapboard houses, period street lamps, and strict building restrictions, the 45-household, 4-block village invokes the past.

Brookeville played a significant role in the events surrounding the War of 1812. On August 26, 1814, President James Madison fled burning Washington, DC, and was given refuge by Henrietta Bentley, wife of the town's postmaster. With the President came his military attache, General Mason, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and the assets—gold bars—from the National Treasury. For 2 days, our Federal Government was located at the Bentley farm. Later, the Bentley farm was renamed the Madison House in honor of the presidential visit. The town of Brookeville had been laid out in September 1794 by Richard Thomas, who married Deborah Brooke—one of four Brooke sisters, on whose land the town was built. The Maryland State Assembly officially recognized the town of Brookeville in 1808; 5 years later, the town of Brookeville was authorized by the State Assembly to appoint its first constable. By 1890, Brookeville

made clear to all visitors who passed through its boundaries that it had an agricultural identity. Many of the town's laws dealt with the conduct of Brookeville's animals. One regulation stated that "no hogs or hog pen or pens or slaughter house" were allowed within town limits, nor were barking dogs.

The population of the town of Brookeville at the time was 250, making it the third largest town in Montgomery County. The town was incorporated by the State Assembly in 1890. Today, Brookeville has a population of 150, and retains its rural, small-town flavor.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my congratulations to the town of Brookeville and its citizens on its 200th birthday.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE FOR GUATEMALA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, in March 1993, the Agency for International Development proposed to renew a judicial sector reform support project for Guatemala. Included in that proposed project was assistance to the Public Ministry in Guatemala. Given the past record of that institution, I requested that the portion of the proposed project which would provide assistance to the Public Ministry be placed on hold until certain benchmarks were met. My correspondence with AID at that time is included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 3, 1993 [19109].

AID has since that time consulted closely with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on this project. Based on recent developments in Guatemala, I am not prepared to support the release of those funds. I commend Administrator Atwood and his staff for the careful consultation with the committee and commend my most recent correspondence with Administrator Atwood, which follows, to the attention of my colleagues.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, August 15, 1994.

Hon. J. BRIAN ATWOOD,
Administrator, Agency for International Development, Washington, DC.

DEAR BRIAN: Thank you for your letter of August 10 regarding the hold I placed on portions of AID project number 520-0407, the Judicial Sector Reform Support project for Guatemala.

As you know, I have had continuing concerns over several elements of this program, in particular aid to the Public Ministry. I believe that the developments cited in your letter, and the specific steps you have taken to structure such aid, meet my concerns. I am therefore lifting that hold.

I would like to commend you and your staff, Mr. Administrator, for the manner in which you have consulted with this committee on these issues. I commend particularly Mr. Neil Levine, Congressional Liaison Division, for his careful and tireless work in ensuring that these serious concerns were addressed. This kind of consultation helps to strengthen executive-legislative relations.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman.

AUGUST 10, 1994.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to take this opportunity to update you on recent developments in Guatemala and to inform you of the Agency's desire to move forward at this time with \$1.5 million in assistance for the Justice Sector Reform Project.

As you may recall, last year we agreed to withhold assistance to the Guatemalan Public Ministry until we had confidence both in the leadership of the Ministry and that our program would enhance the protection of human rights for Guatemala's citizens. We strongly believe that because of key changes within the Public Ministry, as well as historic developments related to the Guatemalan Peace Process, the time has come to put these funds to work.

Since the time of the original notification in March 1993, important events have transformed the Guatemalan political landscape. The former Human rights Ombudsman, Ramiro De Leon Carpio, emerged from the June 1993 constitutional crisis as the new President of Guatemala. He is determined to make Guatemalan institutions serve the majority of Guatemala's people. He has called for a "depuracion" or cleansing of Guatemala's judicial and legislative branches and worked to ensure that a greater share of Guatemala's national budget goes to those areas of the country in greatest need.

In the justice sector, a new criminal procedures code designed to transform an antiquated, closed and inefficient system of justice into one that is transparent, accountable and more accessible to the traditionally disenfranchised went into effect on July 1 of this year. One of the principal features of the new code is the creation of an empowered Public Ministry able to investigate and prosecute criminal cases with complete autonomy. In May of this year, the Guatemalan Congress also passed a new "organic law" which codifies the changes in the Public Ministry needed to implement the new criminal procedures code. The Government of Guatemala's commitment to judicial reforms has also been expressed through increased budget authority for justice sector institutions.

As part of the package of constitutional reforms negotiated between the executive and legislative branches and then ratified through a popular referendum last January, the Public Ministry has been reorganized, dividing the functions of the old Public Ministry into two separate entities: a new Public Ministry responsible for the investigation and prosecution of all criminal cases, and a Solicitor General's Office charged with representing the State in all civil (non-criminal) matters. This division delinks the functions of the Public Ministry and the Chief Prosecutor who heads it from the functions of counsel to the President and line ministries, thus greatly increasing the autonomy of the new Public Ministry and curtailing the tendency toward political interference in the vigorous prosecution of any and all criminal cases.

The process for selecting a Prosecutor General was also changed by requiring the President to select from a list of nominees established by a blue ribbon commission from the judicial sector. On May 14, President De

Leon appointed Ramses Cuestas Gomez, a respected law professor, as the new Prosecutor General and head of the Public Ministry. One of Cuestas' early decisions was to dismiss the entire investigative unit of the Public Ministry and to institute a new process for the recruitment and selection of qualified candidates based on thorough background checks, thus assuring that new investigators would be technically competent and without any previous affiliation with military intelligence.

Reinforcing our conviction that this is the right time to go forward with the justice sector project is the historic progress made this year in the protracted negotiations between the De Leon government and the URNG, the Guatemalan armed guerrilla movement. Since January, the parties have signed a framework accord setting a calendar aimed at achieving a comprehensive peace settlement by the end of the year, and three substantive agreements on human rights, refugees, and a commission to examine and report on abuses during the armed conflict. The human rights agreement, signed on March 29, calls for the dispatch of a UN mission to Guatemala, charged with monitoring compliance with a detailed human rights agreement, through the strengthening of national institutions.

We see a strong connection between the operations of this mission and the justice sector reform project, and expect to coordinate our work closely with it. The presence of a human rights verification team in-country means that new cases may soon flow into a system that is ill-prepared to carry out its functions. Our assistance is targeted specifically to assist Guatemalan institutions in implementing a new legal code, designed to move to a system of oral proceedings, provide adequate public defense and to improve investigative and prosecution functions. While we have already begun work with the Supreme Court and the San Carlos Law School, without training prosecutors and investigators of the Public Ministry, the project lacks a critical feature for accomplishing its goal. In short, we have a "two-legged stool" which fails to bring us closer to the goal that we share—i.e., advancing respect for human rights by making the justice system function better for all Guatemalan citizens.

State Department and USAID representatives have shared our views on these developments with your staff and with representatives of human rights organizations here and in Guatemala. We felt those meetings were very productive and we want to be as responsive as possible to the concerns raised. We fully agree that all investigators and prosecutors receiving U.S.-financed training must undergo background checks. This will be accomplished by the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala and through consultations with our local counterparts. Should any questions arise concerning the background of an individual, the individual will not receive training. Concerning other employees of the Public Ministry, we are prepared to suspend assistance to the project if, at any time, we believe that any individual in a significant position of responsibility has compromised the integrity of the project. We will make this clear to the Guatemalans as a condition of our collaboration.

In response to concerns raised in your letter, I have asked the State Department to prepare the enclosed paper on the status of the major human rights cases in Guatemala. As you will note, the record is mixed. Release of the suspended project funds now

sends a message of support for the peace process, provides important resources to reform a weak and outdated judicial system, and provides positive reinforcement to the work of the human rights verification mission. Although we continue to push for progress on individual cases, we believe that developments in Guatemala warrant moving forward now to advance institutional change and to help ensure that future cases can be prosecuted and justice delivered.

Mr. Chairman, judicial reform in Guatemala is a long-term process requiring concerted efforts by Guatemalans with the sustained support of the international community. Although the wholesale violence of the early 1980s thankfully has not returned, major and egregious violations continue. More importantly, impunity remains one of Guatemala's most severe problems. Developments under President De Leon, a reform-minded leader who shares our commitment to human rights and democratic governance, and advances in the peace process provide us an opportunity to put U.S. assistance to work. We seek to bring about institutional change to advance democracy and human rights and to hasten the day that the longest civil war in Central America is finally and peacefully brought to an end.

As I pledged to you last year, I want to see USAID's administration of justice activities succeed in furthering respect for human rights, not only in Guatemala, but around the world. I want to renew that pledge and with your agreement, I propose that USAID move forward with the \$1.5 million in assistance for the Justice Sector Reform Project. Sincerely,

J. BRIAN ATWOOD.

The following is an update of the status of the major human rights cases in Guatemala.

AMILCAR MENDEZ

Human rights activist Amilcar Mendez is the leader of the Consejo de Comunidades Ethnicas Runujel Junam (CERJ), a rural-based human rights organization. Over the years, a number of CERJ activists, including Amilcar Mendez, have received threats. Some CERJ activists have been killed. CERJ often has had difficulties with Civil Defense Patrols (PAC's) since it pays close attention to alleged PAC violations.

A number of specific incidents have involved Amilcar Mendez or his extended family over the last two years. In October 1992, he was charged with providing explosives to Guatemalan guerrillas. In November, the Chargé d'Affaires personally accompanied Mendez to a Quiché tribunal to face the charges. The charges were dropped in March 1993, Mendez never having served time in jail. Throughout this period, the U.S. was active in meeting with legal and human rights authorities to seek justice in this case.

CERJ's Guatemala City office was broken into on May 8, 1993 and, later that year, one of Mendez' teenage nieces was kidnapped and raped. The U.S. Embassy was in rapid contact with police authorities following the break-in, as well as with CERJ members manning the office. In the case of the niece, the Ambassador paid a personal call to the girl's family the day after her release and raised this matter with Government officials. The police conducted an investigation, but no arrests were made.

In January of this year, a motorcyclist (with his face covered) apparently tried to run over Mendez' sixteen-year-old daughter. The police investigated the case, but no arrest was made. The Ambassador met with Mendez that same day, who sent his daugh-

ter to the U.S. until June for her own safety. She has not been bothered since her return. Nonetheless, on June 29, Mendez' son called the Embassy to say armed men were outside his home. The Embassy contacted the Presidential Human Rights Commission Office (COPREDEH) and the National Police Chief. This led to the dispatch of a police patrol to the Mendez home. The armed men had left by the time the police arrived.

Amilcar Mendez continues to be active and in the news. Recently, he filed a motion to have the Defense Minister tried for permitting forced recruitment. The U.S. Embassy maintains close and fluid contact with Mendez. Guatemalan authorities have responded to incidents directly affecting him and recognized his right to pursue his human rights work. Guatemalan authorities have also shown a willingness to meet with Mendez.

MYRNA MACK

Myrna Mack, a Guatemalan anthropologist studying displaced persons, was killed in September 1990. Noel de Jesus Beteta Alvarez, then a member of the Presidential Defense Staff ("Estado Mayor Presidencial"), was implicated in the case. He fled to California, but was returned to Guatemala in December 1991.

In February 1993, a trial court convicted Beteta, sentencing him to 25 years for the Mack murder and five years in an unrelated case. Beteta filed an appeal, as did Helen Mack, Myrna's sister. Helen Mack's appeal requested that the case against the alleged intellectual authors remain open. In late 1993, Beteta briefly escaped from prison, but was recaptured within hours.

In February 1994, in two milestone rulings, the Supreme Court confirmed the sentence against Beteta and ruled the investigation into the intellectual authors should remain open. The alleged intellectual authors (retired military officers) have appealed this ruling to the Constitutional Court. The Embassy was in close contact with Helen Mack and Judicial and Executive Branch officials at this time urging a speedy and just decision on these appeals.

Helen Mack has a separate appeal pending with the Constitutional Court concerning the release of Executive Branch documents concerning the case. The Executive Branch maintains that it does not have any files not already released to the courts.

The U.S. Embassy maintains close contact with Helen Mack and has spoken repeatedly to Government authorities over the need for justice in this case.

MICHAEL DEVINE

Michael Devine was an U.S. citizen resident of Poptun, Peten for 18 years prior to his June 8, 1990 abduction and murder. Several persons saw the abduction; none witnessed his murder. Subsequently, the U.S. Embassy became aware that Guatemalan military personnel had killed Devine. Lack of movement in the case and attempted coverup led to the suspension of U.S. military assistance in December 1990.

After persistent Embassy prodding, five enlisted men were tried and convicted for participation in the killing; charges were dismissed against one officer believed involved. This dismissal was appealed.

On appeal, Captain Contreras was convicted in the case and sentenced to 20 years. Immediately after this May 11, 1993 decision, Contreras escaped from custody on a military base. He remains at large. The enlisted men convicted in the Devine murder are appealing their conviction and a decision is not expected for several months.

The Ambassador and other Embassy officials have consistently pressed for justice in this case, including seeking the return of Captain Contreras.

During the last seven months, there have been several violent acts committed against relatives of persons who testified in the court trial leading to the above convictions. Two persons have been killed and another was the target of an attempted shooting. The Embassy is in close touch with Guatemalan officials and human rights organizations over the safety of these persons and is also pursuing the possibility of parole in two cases.

SANTIAGO ATITLAN

In the early morning hours of December 2, 1990, a large group of Santiago Atitlan residents gathered in front of the local army detachment to protest incidents of military harassment and violence against townspeople. The detachment opened fire, killing 12 adults and 2 children.

Following the incident, then-President Cerezo sent a December 6 letter to residents of Santiago Atitlan stating he had ordered the withdrawal of the military from the town. He added that Santiago Atitlan residents could henceforth be responsible for their own security. Two army personnel were arrested and convicted in this case.

Since that time, there have been occasional complaints from residents that the army has entered village limits. The military has publicly stated it is free to pursue the guerrillas if they enter the town, but has been more cautious in practice.

The latest incident occurred in February of this year, when residents complained of army patrols within town limits. A delegation came to the capital and met with the Army Chief, Human Rights Ombudsman and U.S. Embassy, among others. The then-Army Chief provided the group with his phone number in case other incidents arose, though he reiterated the army right to pursue the guerrillas. To the best of our knowledge, no further incidents have occurred.

CRIME BILL

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on August 18, 1994.

HOW ABOUT A BILL THAT REALLY FIGHTS CRIME?

Congress and the White House should be able to draft a realistic crime bill to take the place of the monstrosity that stalled last week in the House of Representatives.

A realistic crime bill would have these features:

Federal subsidies to add police officers where violent crime is the worst.

The improvement of sentencing laws and appeal procedures that currently allow dangerous felons to avoid prison sentences.

A prison-construction program to deal with the chronic shortage of cells in some states.

In our opinion, President Clinton's proposed ban on 19 varieties of assault-style weapons is also a worthy idea. But if including the ban is likely to jeopardize the rest of a realistic crime bill, the ban should be considered at another time.

Above all, a realistic crime bill would be presented honestly. It would contain no hidden bonanzas for the districts of influential congressmen—bonanzas such as the \$10 million crime research center that would go to a college in the Texas district of Jack Brooks, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Neither should the next crime bill pretend to get tougher on drug offenders while allowing them the opportunity to appeal by the thousands for new trials. That's what the House-stalled bill would have done. It would have been a victory for the muddleheaded view that drug users, many of whom are also pushers or thieves, are victims, not criminals.

A realistic crime bill wouldn't be loaded with huge grants disguised as crime-prevention spending. Under the stalled legislation, taxpayer dollars would be used to teach teenagers how to dance. Midnight basketball leagues would be organized, with special preferences for neighborhoods with a higher rate of HIV infection.

There would be self-esteem programs and subsidized jobs, which often amount to no more than getting paid for killing time. Someone slipped funds into the bill to track down Alzheimer's patients who wander away from home. Someone else put in money to retrain spray-paint vandals as muralists.

Skepticism has materialized about the 100,000 police officers. Much of the cost would fall on state and local governments, with federal funds by some accounts covering the equivalent of 20,000 officers. Hubert Williams, a former New Jersey police chief who heads a law-enforcement research organization in Washington, said the police buildup "sounds better than it is." The officers would be spread thinly across the country for political benefit, thereby diluting the impact in high-crime areas.

A realistic crime bill would address that concern. Obviously, the new officers should be placed where crime is worst. If that means a large number of Miami, the Bronx, South Central Los Angeles or the Anacostia area of Washington, D.C., so be it. Omaha's most crime-ridden neighborhoods should get some of these officers, but if the number is less than the number for Houston, per capita, so what?

The White House angled Wednesday for votes to revive the stalled measure. President Clinton's people held out the possibility of reducing the social spending by 5 percent, watering down the gun control provisions and taking out the \$10 million for the Texas college. All to buy support.

But how much better it would be to start over. Begin with a police-buildup provision that puts more officers where they are needed. Add a prison-construction program that actually builds prisons. Require more prison time for repeat felons, tougher penalties for violent offenders, a greater certainty of jail time for those who break the law.

These are not revolutionary concepts. Most have already received majority House and Senate support as part of the original bill. Repackaged without the social spending, which would remain huge even if reduced by Clinton's token 5 percent, they would constitute a crime bill that really fought crime. The World-Herald would be pleased to urge Midlands senators and representatives to support such a bill.

TRIBUTE TO SEBASTIAN MINABERRI

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a Kern County, CA, resident, Mr. Sebastian Minaberrri. Mr. Minaberrri, a French immigrant, has helped tackle a complicated problem by using a little common sense.

As we in California know all too well, fires in the dry forest of the Los Angeles basin are common—and destructive. Solutions to reduce the number and intensity of the fires are difficult to come by. But Mr. Minaberrri is contributing to a solution with a low-cost, low-technology answer that is proving successful. You see, Mr. Minaberrri is a successful sheep farmer. And by simply grazing his sheep on ridge-top firebreaks, Mr. Minaberrri's sheep keep the grasses and brush low, thereby denying fires fuel and thus an opportunity to spread from mountain to mountain.

These firefighting sheep benefit just about everyone, sheep included. They are cheaper than machinery, far better for the environment than herbicides, and they help protect the residents of communities threatened by uncontrolled brush fires. In addition, according to Mr. Minaberrri, the sheep "thrive better in the cooler temperatures of the national forests" than they would in the 100-degree-plus heat of the lower altitudes.

For his contribution to reducing the number of fires in the LA Basin my hat goes off to Mr. Sebastian Minaberrri—an American success story, and a practitioner of one of our greatest arts—common sense.

CONGRATULATING EAGLE SCOUT DAN CURLEY

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize Dan Curley on his accomplishment of earning the rank of Eagle Scout. This is a substantial achievement demonstrating Dan's abilities and perseverance, as only 2 percent of all Scouts ever achieve the Eagle rank.

Dan began his Scouting odyssey as a member of Den 1, Pack 27. In 1980, he joined Troop 27, sponsored by Church of the Assumption, and earned his Tenderfoot 2 short months later. In 1993, he completed his Eagle Scout requirements having organized a major landscaping project at the Winton Woods Golf Course.

While blazing the trail to Eagle Scout, Dan held leadership positions from patrol leader to senior patrol leader. He is also a recognized honor camper as a member of the Order of the Arrow.

Dan Curley is also active outside of scouting. He is a junior at LaSalle High School, where he is student technical director. Dan is

responsible for all of the lighting and special effects for school plays, musicals, and concerts.

I extend my congratulations to Dan who should be justifiably proud of his accomplishments. I also congratulate his parents, Robert and Janet Curley, and his adult Scout leaders whose support and encouragement helped make his goal a reality.

CBO—BEST HUSH PUPPIES AROUND

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there has been some grumpiness at CBO recently because of the logjam over health care analysis.

Prof. Uwe Reinhardt offers a refreshing look at this excellent corps of public servants:

HAIL TO THE GOVERNMENT NUMBER CRUNCHERS

(By Uwe E. Reinhardt, Ph.D.)

Much sport is made these days of the hapless government actuaries who, in 1965, so vastly underestimated the eventual cost of the Medicare program. The error is deemed typical of a government widely believed to be incapable of walking and chewing gum at the same time. We remind ourselves incessantly of that ancient error as we behold the CBO's current cost projections for the new health reform proposals before us.

It is fair to ask, however, whether anyone could have done better, then or now. Do we sincerely believe that the actuaries of, say, the General Motors Corporation (or, for that matter, of any other American corporation) could have predicted with any greater accuracy, in 1965, how many dollars per employee the company would spend on health care in, say, 1994? If you think so, think again!

In its 1991 annual report, GM told its shareholders that the company's year-end networth (the reported value of all assets owned by GM minus all debt it owed) was \$27.4 billion. But only one year later GM told its shareholders that the company's year-end networth was, Oops!, really only \$6.2 billion. In both years, GM's outside auditor certified, for a fee, that the year's figure represented "fairly, in all material respects," the financial position of General Motors. But how could both numbers possibly be true? What could explain this sudden massive meltdown of GM's networth? A massive operating loss? There was a loss; but it amounted to less than \$3 billion "before extraordinary items." It must have been an "extraordinary item."

A clue to that item can be found in the footnotes. Here GM admits to a little error the company had made, year after year, for several decades, when it promised its workers generous post-retirement benefits without ever reporting to shareholders the probable cost of these reckless promises. By 1992 these unreported and unfunded promises had run up a tab amounting to \$33.1 billion. That is the estimated amount of money GM ought to have set aside, by 1992, to guarantee payment for all of the post-retirement health benefits it already had promised current and former workers. Fessing up to this liability in 1992 forced the company to make a sudden after-tax hit of \$21 billion on the \$27 billion net worth it had reported to shareholders only a year earlier.

In fairness, it must be said that GM was by no means alone in fibbing thus. Many other American corporations had made similar promises to their workers, and virtually none had been more forthcoming on the issue than GM. Their shareholders learned about these liabilities (and the corresponding melt-down of their companies' net worth) only in 1992, when the Financial Accounting Standard Board literally forced management to come clean, at long last.

In my accounting classes at Princeton, I regularly ask my students what we are to make of adults who claim to be describing, "fairly, in all material respects," the financial status of the companies they manage, all the while overstating knowingly the firm's net income and net worth, and correspondingly understating its liability. Perhaps these executives, far from being inept, simply found it expedient to lie to their shareholders. Paying workers with promises whose cost could go unreported and that required cash outlays only decades hence allowed management to overstate the earnings on which performance pay tended to be based. Not surprisingly, I have yet to meet an executive willing to plead guilty to that cynical charge. Instead, the excuse invariably is that it was just too difficult to estimate accurately the liability for post-retirement benefits. The CBO's brave number crunchers, of course, would laugh at that feeble excuse.

But if that really be these executives' excuse, then how can they even presume to comment on the quality of the government's number crunchers? Indeed, apparently unbeknownst to many, the decision makes in corporate America and on Wall Street routinely dispose of billions of other people's money on the basis of information whose quality is much below that given by the CBO to the decision makers on the Hill. I am speaking here of the accounting data that drive so many mega deals in the private sector. While the intellectual foundation for the CBO's work rests heavily on highly sophisticated simulation models and equally sophisticated econometric studies, the intellectual foundation for decision makers in the private sector is furnished largely by the so-called Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), a set of relatively simplistic rules written on a rubber sheet that can be stretched in any number of ways. All too frequently, these GAAP allow private executives to march to the motto "Better to be precisely wrong than to be about right."

With appeal to the GAAP, for example, private-sector number crunchers busily add up apples and oranges and then pretend that the sum means something. They do this when they add asset values stated in, say, 1993 dollars to asset values stated in, say, 1975 dollars, without any adjustments for general price inflation or, alternatively, for changes in the market values of these assets. They do likewise when they calculate net income by deducting from revenues expressed in, say, 1993 dollars depreciation expenses and, sometimes, cost-of-goods-sold figures expressed in dollars of distant years past, once again without any adjustment for inflation. Worse still, with appeal to the hallowed GAAP these private sector number crunchers routinely disregard any quantitative effects they cannot measure "objectively"—as GM evidently did when it strung along its shareholders for so many years.

All of which makes one wonder why casting aspersions at the government's number crunchers is such a favorite sport among Americans—particularly among corporate

executives. My own hypothesis is this: Americans in general hold the public sector to much higher standards than they impose upon the private sector. Deep down we know, or should know, that when it comes to structuring data in imaginative and sophisticated ways, the wing-tip booted number crunchers of the business sector could not even tie the shoes of the hush-puppled civil servant at the CBO. Sheer bluster helps them camouflage that inferiority.

FRANK MURPHY: A MODEL AMERICAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the dedication of the Frank Murphy Memorial Museum this Saturday in the city of Harbor Beach, MI. Frank Murphy was best known as an Associate Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court, having been named to the Court by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1940. To the people of Michigan, and Harbor Beach in particular, Frank Murphy is much, much more. He is a model American who continues to serve as a worthy role model for our young people who love our Nation as much as Justice Murphy.

The Harbor Beach birthplace of Frank Murphy at 142 South Huron, has served as a museum since 1960. This building, along with his boyhood home, furnishings, mementos, and surrounding structures will provide an appropriate tribute to a man who rose from a chief assistant U.S. attorney in Detroit, to a potential Vice Presidential candidate with Franklin Roosevelt in 1944. The ceremony this Saturday recognizes the purchase of the Murphy Estate by the State of Michigan and transfer of ownership to the city of Harbor Beach, for the preservation and promotion of the life and times of the most famous native son of Harbor Beach, Frank Murphy.

Frank Murphy had an unerring sense of justice. He prosecuted World War I profiteers who cheated the Federal Government out of \$30 million. He defended minority rights as a recorder's court judge in the 1920's. He served as mayor of Detroit, Governor General of the Philippines, and as the Governor of Michigan before his appointment to the Supreme Court. He died in 1949 at the age of 59.

He is responsible for General Motors having recognized the United Auto Workers as the bargaining agent for workers in 1937, and then within a few years dissented in the historic case that allowed the internment of Americans with Japanese ancestry in camps during World War II.

As a young person, I knew the life story of Frank Murphy, a man who stood up for his beliefs, even when those beliefs might be contrary to popular views. His selfless devotion to his community, his State, and his Nation, played a major role in my personal growth and that of countless other Michiganites. It has been a privilege of my public career to be a supporter of the Murphy Museum. It is a major regret that I cannot personally join his family,

his supporters, the distinguished Michigan Secretary of State Richard Austin, the esteemed Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelly, UAW President Owen Bieber, and Justice Murphy's colleague Judge James Lincoln. The people's business keeps us in session, and I trust that Frank Murphy would once again say that the people's business must come first.

Mr. Speaker, it is rare that we get to celebrate true American heroes. Frank Murphy is one. I urge our colleagues to join in paying him this richly deserved tribute, and encourage them to visit the museum when they visit Michigan.

SUPPORT FOR KASICH-STENHOLM-PENNY AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4906

HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, as further evidence of strong support for prohibiting extraneous measures on emergency supplemental appropriation bills, I submit the following list of groups that have publicly commended the Kasich-Stenholm-Penny amendment to H.R. 4906: The American Business Conference; The Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Citizens Against Government Waste; Citizens for a Sound Economy; Committee for A Responsible Federal Budget; The Concord Coalition; The Financial Executives Institute; The National Home Builders Association of America; The National Taxpayers Union.

The following are some of the letters in support of the amendment:

AMERICAN BUSINESS CONFERENCE,
Washington, DC, August 16, 1994.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KASICH: On behalf of the members of the American Business Conference (ABC) I congratulate you for your leadership in attempting to curtail the ability of members of Congress to insert pork barrel spending into emergency supplemental appropriations.

Your work deserves the unqualified support of all Americans who seek to maintain the integrity of the discretionary spending caps and the budgetary accountability of Congress.

We at ABC will do all we can to urge Congress to pass your proposal in its current form.

Sincerely,

BARRY K. ROGSTAD,
President.

COMMITTEE FOR A RESPONSIBLE FEDERAL BUDGET

Washington, DC, August 10, 1994.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
Ranking Republican, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington DC.

DEAR JOHN: This is to express strong support for your efforts to restrict the use of emergency exemptions to the discretionary spending caps. Including classic pork barrel spending in so-called "emergency supplemental appropriations" makes mockery of the word "emergency" and flaunts the limits the caps are intended to impose.

We would have gone even further than your proposal. We would prefer to see Congress budget for unanticipated contingencies

within the spending caps. But falling that, we would hate to see your proposal weakened in any manner and we encourage the House to pass your proposal.

We understand that hard work on budget process issues often goes unrewarded. We appreciate your efforts. Keep up the good work. Best regards.

CAROL COX, WAIT,
President.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, DC, August 11, 1994.

Hon. JOHN R. KASICH,
House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KASICH: On behalf of the 170,000 member firms of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I offer our strong support for the Kasich-Stenholm-Penny Amendment to the Emergency Spending Control Act, H.R. 4906.

As long-standing advocates of real deficit reduction and meaningful budget reform, I believe that Congress provides a great disservice to the American taxpayer by allowing funding unrelated to the emergency situation addressed in an emergency spending bill to be appended to the measure, thereby avoiding the firm discretionary budget caps in the Budget Act.

Your amendment would correct this situation by requiring the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to include the emergency-designated funding within the budget caps if the legislation contains extraneous items, and also would allow Members to raise a point of order to block consideration of the measure.

NAHB congratulates you for your leadership on this issue and stands ready to offer assistance.

Sincerely,
THOMAS N. THOMPSON,
President.

CITIZENS FOR A SOUND ECONOMY,
Washington, DC, August 10, 1994.

Hon. JOHN R. KASICH,
House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KASICH: On behalf of the 250,000 members of Citizens for a Sound Economy (CSE), I applaud and support your efforts to pass H.R. 4906, the Kasich-Stenholm-Penny amendment to the Emergency Spending Control Act. Our members have worked long and hard to help reduce wasteful spending on pork-barrel projects and see your proposal as another means to halt extraneous spending items from being attached to emergency supplemental appropriations bills.

In fact, our CSE members were instrumental in stopping the so-called "stimulus" spending package last year that would have used the emergency spending rules to deficit spend on numerous pork-barrel projects such as tree planting and bike paths. Therefore, your bill, H.R. 4906 will help in our efforts to stop such unnecessary deficit spending by not allowing emergency legislation to contain funding for items unrelated to the specific emergencies addressed.

We believe your legislation would help keep Congress and the President from simply using emergency bills to launch new, non-emergency spending and pork projects that waste taxpayers hard-earned dollars.

CSE supports your efforts on H.R. 4906 and is happy to work with you on these budget changes to ensure that Congress does not

continue to spend taxpayers' money unwisely.

Sincerely,
PAUL BECKNER
President.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, DC, August 10, 1994.

Members of the House of Representatives:

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Federation of 215,000 businesses, 3,000 state and local chambers of commerce, 1,200 trade and professional associations, and 69 American Chambers of Commerce abroad urges Congress to reform the current process of appropriating "emergency" funds through passage of the Kasich-Stenholm-Penny amendment to the Emergency Spending Control Act. The Kasich-Stenholm-Penny amendment will be offered as an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the watered-down Spratt bill, H.R. 4906, much of which simply restates current law.

The Chamber realizes that unanticipated emergencies arise for which a designated appropriation may exceed the cap without triggering an across-the-board cut in all discretionary programs. However, such a circumstance should not signal an opportunity for proponents of pork-barrel projects to attach extraneous items to an emergency supplemental appropriations bill. The Kasich-Stenholm-Penny amendment would compel Congress and the President to keep emergency spending bills free of pork and other non-emergency spending, and would allow financial assistance to reach disaster victims faster than when legislative conflicts arise over controversial add-ons.

The Chamber strongly supports this amendment as part of a greater effort to regain control of the federal budget. Vote YES for the Kasich-Stenholm-Penny substitute to the Spratt floor vehicle and take a stand in support of meaningful budget reform.

Sincerely,
R. BRUCE JOSTEN.

COUNCIL FOR CITIZENS
AGAINST GOVERNMENT WASTE,
Washington, DC, August 10, 1994.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Tomorrow, votes are expected on essential reforms of the budget process and emergency spending procedures, reforms which in the opinion of our more than 600,000 members are needed to help correct the course of fiscal practice in Congress.

Acknowledging that no "process" is ever a complete substitute for good decisions, the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste (CCAGW) nonetheless is committed to the common-sense principle that "process" can make it easier or more difficult to reach good decisions—decisions which cut wasteful spending and contain budget deficits. The present practices of phony baseline budgeting and non-accountability of pork-barrel spending on emergency supplemental bills make good decisions more difficult, and it's time to change.

It is no secret that the Spratt alternatives on baseline budgeting and emergency spending legislation, as presently constituted, are cosmetic only. Worse, they seek to mislead taxpayers by giving the illusion of real reform where none exists. The battle which is set before you has been engaged by the leadership with a truly hollow army, and this phantom force deserves to be defeated soundly.

As you prepare to vote tomorrow, you can stand with the toy soldier proposals of Rep-

resentative Spratt, or you can join with Representatives Stenholm, Penny and Kasich, who like our Marines are looking for a few good men and women who can get the job done.

The Stenholm-Penny-Kasich alternatives merit your support not because CCAGW intends to count them in our 1994 Congressional Ratings, but because they are the right choices in order to move Congress toward greater spending discipline.

One further note: The expected King-of-the-Hill strategy requires us to notify you that CCAGW will pay special public attention to those who try to have it both ways by first supporting the "SPK" amendments and later undercutting them by voting for Representative Spratt's proposals. Our suggestion: choose a side and have the courage to stay there.

Sincerely,
JOE WINKELMANN,
Director of Government Affairs.

THE OMNIBUS CRIME PACKAGE

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to take strong exception to the rightwing attacks on the crime bill. To those of my colleagues who oppose this bill because of its prevention programs, I say, "Wise up." These programs are not pork, they are prevention, and are essential to an effective anticrime initiative. Prosecution without prevention is a formula for failure, and maybe if you came down from your ivory suburban towers to inner-city areas like my district, you would learn to recognize the difference between pork and prevention.

Groups and individuals closest to the crime problem can tell the difference. The prevention programs are endorsed by every police organization in this country, and are supported by the Republican majors of our two largest cities, Los Angeles and New York.

The critics call them waste. They're wrong. These provisions are an investment, an investment in our youth. Prevention programs are vital to inner-city kids. They provide an alternative to a life of crime, poverty, and drug use—an escape from the harsh realities that too many of our kids face every day of their lives.

Throughout my district we have areas where our youth have little to do; there are few job opportunities, no recreational facilities, and few ball fields. When school is out, these kids are limited to hanging out on street corners where they are seduced by drug dealers by offers of easy money, and by the temptations of the streets.

Just one block away from my home in Brooklyn is a park that last year hosted a summer softball league for teenagers. This program was run by the local police precinct, and it involved over 100 local teenagers. This year, due to budget constraints, the police had to cancel the program. Not surprisingly, there has been an increase in petty street crimes, drug sales, and youth gang activity in the neighborhood this summer. The local police

captain is convinced that the increase is directly related to the elimination of the softball league.

He and his youth officer, on the front lines in the battle against crime, recognize firsthand the need for prevention programs. Parents in my district also recognize the need for prevention programs. They face a daily struggle to offer options to their children.

These programs are cost-effective deterrents, prudent alternatives. Attacks on these programs are nothing more than transparent disguises to hide the true opposition behind the bill: Republican hopes to embarrass the President and to get rid of an assault weapons ban supported by the majority of the voting population.

Mr. Speaker, I had strong reservations about the conference report brought before this body last week. I thought then, and still do now, that a provision on racial justice should have been included for prisoners sentenced to death based on racially biased decisions. Nevertheless, I voted for the rule and was prepared to support the bill because it has struck a balance between prevention and punishment.

I urge the President and the leadership of this House to maintain that delicate balance. I cannot, and will not support a compromise that slashes critical social programs in order to appease the critics on the right. I will not play politics with the future of America's youth. I urge my colleagues and the American people to see through this charade of deception and support this legislation.

To quote Major Rudolph Giuliani, "Crime is not a political issue; it's a public safety issue." We must support prevention today for less prisons tomorrow.

LET'S NEGOTIATE A BETTER CRIME BILL

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, in light of our current effort to pass a crime bill, I would like to bring two items to the attention of my colleagues: First, an editorial from the Marietta Daily Journal, and, second, a letter from the National Association of Assistant U.S. Attorneys. The latter goes right to the heart of the problems with the crime bill conference report in its current form. The former is relevant to our current debate as well as the upcoming debate on health care.

[From the Marietta Daily Journal, Aug. 16, 1994]

CRIME BILL A WARNING

The blocking of a bad crime bill by the House of Representatives on Thursday was a clarifying event. Its most important effect by far is to slow down the Democratic leadership's rush to health reform.

If the majority party could not corral the votes to enact a \$33 billion something-for-everyone crime grab bag at a time when crime is on the voters' minds, it has no chance of passing Majority Leader Richard Gephardt's latest version of Clintoncare. That is good news for the country. An ill-conceived, com-

pulsory, government-heavy, comprehensive overhaul would make our health system worse.

The crime bill—which fell 8 votes short and was opposed by 58 Democrats and 187 Republicans—was a perfect example of undisciplined legislation, driven by polls and posturing and riddled with pork.

"It's hard to argue it's a strong crime bill when it cuts the FBI budget and the Drug Enforcement Agency budget," said Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, R-east Cobb, who led the fight against the bill.

Still, the crime bill's effects on the budget and on average people would have been minute by comparison with those of a permanent universal entitlement to health insurance. The legislators should take the crime bill's fate as a warning on health reform: Don't do it at all if you're not going to do it right.

Specifically, avoid last-minute legislating. Republicans got the final 972-page crime bill less than 24 hours before the key vote. The health debate is only now shaping up. An interesting bipartisan bill was introduced into the House only Thursday, and the Congressional Budget Office still hasn't produced its analysis even of Rep. Gephardt's plan. The push to vote on health this month is unrealistic.

Finally, legislate with good government and sound budgeting in mind. On this score, the crime bill was flawed at its core. Crime is a local issue, and national politicians' desire to ride it does not make it Washington's business. This bill mainly ignored the legitimate federal role in fighting crime—the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and so on—while promising to pay for local cops and neighborhood amenities and state prisons with money the federal government doesn't have.

As Rep. Gingrich put it: "The average American doesn't want to see cuts in the FBI and DEA and \$9 billion worth of social-work spending, including money for 'midnight basketball leagues' and two social workers' for each new police officer. That's not an anti-crime bill they wrote. This so-called crime bill is weak on crime and strong on social work."

Democrats and Republicans can work together to pass essential legislation: They did it on the North American Free Trade Agreement nine months ago. But even—or especially—on important issues like crime and health, gridlock is preferable to irresponsible action.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEYS,
Alexandria, VA, August 17, 1994.

HON. ORRIN HATCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR HATCH: The National Association of Assistant United States Attorneys has as its members front-line litigators. Our members represent the United States in all civil and criminal matters. We are our nation's lawyers. Most of our members are prosecutors who work very closely with federal and local law enforcement agents.

In 1987, Congress the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, which, in part, had stiff but appropriate sentencing provisions, incorporating mandatory minimum sentences for certain drug traffickers. Those mandatory minimums have given our prosecutors the ability to get drug dealers to cooperate by forcing them to work with us in giving up their source(s) of supply or face years of incarceration. When their cooperation is deemed to be "substantial" by a committee of Assist-

ant United States Attorneys (or, in some cases, the United States Attorney), their sentences may be reduced by a federal Judge. In fiscal 1993, almost one-fifth of convicted defendants benefited by having their sentences reduced because they cooperated with law enforcement authorities. The results of that cooperation led to the arrest and conviction of numerous drug suppliers and their sources.

The present Crime Bill contains a provision which not only severely negate the benefits of "mandatory minimums" for a certain class of offenders, but also would permit the filing of 10,000 to 20,000 frivolous law suits which would cause prosecutors to spend their time in needless litigation instead of investigating and prosecuting criminals. The present provision would dilute prosecutors' ability to determine if a drug dealer has "substantially" cooperated. In effect, our leverage to get to the suppliers would be eliminated for certain types of drug traffickers. We cannot stand idly by and allow this very effective tool to be taken from us and the citizens we are sworn to protect.

The bill's present language is intended to address low level drug traffickers who are so minimally involved that they cannot have their sentences reduced because they truly cannot provide information or cooperation which would be deemed to be "substantial". In some instances under mandatory minimums (and the Department of Justice's requirement that prosecutors had to charge the most serious provable crime), some injustices occurred. We believe that should be corrected. However, Attorney General Reno fixed this problem some time ago by no longer requiring Assistant United States Attorneys to charge the most serious readily provable offense if that would result in a miscarriage of justice. In addition, our Association proposed minor revisions to the present bill which would codify the intent to appropriately treat first time low level drug traffickers. We are not opposed to these goals and objectives. We are, however, very much opposed to the way the present bill achieves them.

We believe that prosecutors are in the best position to determine if an individual has cooperated substantially or truly has nothing to offer and therefore meets the other criteria to receive a reduced sentence in accordance with this bill's present language. We have proposed, therefore, that in order to qualify for "safety valve" relief, the current language be amended as follows:

(f)(5) is hereby amended by striking the current language and inserting:

(f)(5) The Government certifies that the defendant has timely and truthfully provided to the Government all information and evidence the defendant has concerning the offense or offenses that were part of the same course of conduct or of a common scheme or plan.

We urge the Committee to make the change we have proposed.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. LEISER, AUSA,
President, NAAUA.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT U.S.
ATTORNEYS POLICY BRIEF
MANDATORY MINIMUMS

The National Association of Assistant United States Attorneys represents frontline federal prosecutors, including criminal narcotics prosecutors and designated Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force prosecutors, charged with enforcing the Federal narcotics laws. We are encouraged that "The

Mandatory Minimum Sentencing Reform Act of 1994", H.R. 3979, as amended, and adopted by the Committee on the Judiciary's Crime Subcommittee, recognizes the importance of limiting relief from provisions of existing mandatory minimum sentences to those defendants who have made every effort to provide assistance to the government.

The proposed amendment to Section 3553 of Title 18, United States Code, to create a relief mechanism from application of mandatory minimum sentences in certain cases, includes the criteria as set forth in paragraph (5) that the defendant has provided to the Government all information the defendant has concerning the offense or other criminal conduct related to the offense.

While we are encouraged by the obvious recognition that any relaxation from mandatory minimum application should be limited to those who provide information to the government, we suggest that the existing language is problematic in its application. The first difficulty arises as to who is in a position to determine whether a defendant has provided the government all information. Only the Government is able to make that determination, by comparing the information provided with other evidence of the case. The current language would conceivably allow the defendant to self-servingly state "that's all I know," without the Government being in a position to test that assertion by debriefings, polygraph results, etc. In order to assist in this process, the defendant should be required to provide any evidence he can, in addition to information.

Similarly, we are concerned that this relief mechanism not be available to a defendant who has provided information which is not truthful, or to a defendant who in providing certain truthful information, nevertheless, also lies about other aspects or details so as to mislead investigators or obstruct the investigation.

It also should be required that the information be timely. Under the current language, a defendant who goes to trial and is convicted, would presumably be able to stand up at sentencing, tell the Government what it has already proved, and avoid the mandatory minimums under this escape provision.

Accordingly, we seek amended language which would require that the defendant must provide timely information, truthful information, other evidence, and that the determination as to whether a defendant has provided all this be by certification by the Government. Otherwise the sentencing court will be inundated by litigation calling upon it to make determinations it is not equipped to make.

This is the natural complement to the existing "substantial assistance" reduction mechanism currently embodied under Section 3553(e) of Title 18, United States Code. This provision has been responsibly applied by federal prosecutors throughout the country.

It reflects the recognition that the Government is in the best position to make such a determination, and provides the incentive to the low-level defendant to work with the Government in working up the ladder to identify and target higher-up drug traffickers. The current amendment properly recognizes that there are simply those who are not able to provide "substantial assistance" but who nevertheless have done everything they can to assist.

Simply put, society has a right to ask that a defendant provide all that he knows. If what he knows constitutes "substantial as-

sistance" he will have already earned relief. (18 U.S.C. 3553(e)) If it does not, and he meets the other requirements of the currently proposed legislation, then justice dictates that he receive a lesser sentence.

The amended language which we have suggested (attached) will assure that defendants continue to have an incentive to cooperate with the United States by providing all truthful information in a timely manner, while allowing those who, through no fault of their own, are simply not in a position to provide "substantial assistance," an opportunity to receive a sentence below current mandatory minimums.

(f)(5) is hereby amended by striking—

"(5) no later than the time of the sentencing hearing, the defendant has provided to the government all information the defendant has concerning the offense or offenses that were part of the same course of conduct or of a common scheme or plan. The fact that the defendant has no relevant or useful other information to provide shall not preclude or require a determination by the court that the defendant has complied with this requirement."

And inserting—

"(5) the government certifies that the defendant has timely and truthfully provided to the government all information, and evidence the defendant has concerning the offense or offenses that were part of the same course of conduct or of a common scheme or plan."

THE TRUTH IS ALWAYS BEST

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, one of our former members, Mr. Lionel Van Deerlin, who served here for 18 years and was defeated by DUNCAN HUNTER in the Reagan Landslide of 1980 was always the quintessential gentleman. He and I were always cordial to one another and when he was unfairly mentioned in the 1982 Capitol Hill cocaine scandal I defended Lionel. As a matter of fact, I defended him in a sworn court deposition. I supported his proper defense of his reputation and he was vindicated.

Then, for a while, he functioned as a lobbyist here in Washington on important legislation, even lobbying me. He had some success I'm told. So, it was with much surprise and annoyance that I read an article in October 1992 by Lionel blaming me a wee bit for President Bush's defeat. Pathetic. Now to be sure, there were several statements about me, his friend, in his hit-piece article. But, the few kind words were lost in a plethora of historical inaccuracies and gross distortions, which I know for a fact were fed to Lionel Van Deerlin by the yuppie assassins at the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. I vowed in those gloomy days of the meltdown of the Bush Presidency that someday hence I would rewrite the Van Deerlin article retaining the good vibes but correcting the very bad history. It's a pretty darn good profile now, and historically accurate. It will be in my press kit, and I'll save it as embryonic research for my autobiography which will be published in 2001 anno Domini. I trust Lionel as a gentleman will take counsel with the truth.

So, Mr. Speaker, here it is. FIGHTER DORNAN'S LATEST BATTLE TOO LATE TO HELP

(By former Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin as corrected for truth by U.S. Congressman Robert K. Dornan (R-CA/46))

Congressman Robert K. Dornan was not a "spin doctor" at the first presidential debate on October 12, 1992, because he was representing President Bush with the oldest of the nine Dornan grandchildren on the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas to commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the first landfall in the New World by Christopher Columbus. But Bush needed Dornan in Richmond, Virginia that October night because there was virtually no other real fighter in the President's reelection team corner except for Mary Matalin.

Dornan is the outspoken congressman from Garden Grove, California, who represents the only democrat seat in Orange County. Dornan's dedication to truth has often catapulted him into the national scene. For example, on October 6, 1992, he led to the White House three congressmen (a Navy ace, an Air Force seven-year POW hero and a former Army paratrooper officer—all Vietnam War decorated combat veterans) to advise body-trailing-the-polls George Bush on a campaign strategy that recommended aggressive public discussion of Bill Clinton's lack of character and his lying about not using drugs and not dodging the selective service draft during wartime three, that's three, times. They also begged the president to go after Clinton for an explanation of a solo trip he made in January 1970 to Moscow, heart of the then communist world. (That month Moscow was 27 degrees below zero and under 10 inches of snow cover.) Bill was then a 23 years-old Rhodes scholar who apparently was also dodging his classes at Oxford. (He never took any of his 1970 exams so was denied an Oxford degree.) Only four of Clinton's class of 32 American students failed as he did to justify the two years of very generous scholarship money advanced to Rhodes students from the United States.

With everything else going badly, Bush should have heeded the counsel of Dornan and the three decorated Vietnam vet congressmen. In retrospect, it is apparent that voters would have been willing to revisit the Vietnam war issue in deciding the November 3 presidential election if they had been given the truth by the media regarding Clinton's disloyal overseas conduct as an organizer of demonstrations against the United States—conduct that blocked him for life from ever even getting a security clearance except by election to federal office. This was and is a valid and crucial national security issue.

One must wonder about Bush's advisers on political matters in general since there seems to have been no solid response to attacks or any fighting strategy in his campaign whatsoever.

Dornan is a man who may wish he had lived in more stirring times—during the medieval Crusades, perhaps, or circa King Arthur's Camelot. He would gladly have been with Davy Crockett at the Alamo, with Clive in India, the 300 Spartans at the Thermopylae pass, scaling Pointe du Hoc cliffs on D-Day, or have flown against Hitler's Luftwaffe with the Eagle Squadrons or against Tojo with the Flying Tigers in China, and certainly Dornan would have been with Horatio at the bridge.

Dornan joined up at age 19 in October 1952 and spent 23½ years as an Air Force enlisted man, cadet and officer, active and reserve. During his active duty years he was a fighter

pilot flying F-86 and F-100 Sabers. Only God sets birth dates, and Bob got his wings too late for service in Sabre jets over the Yalu River in North Korea. After leaving active duty, he worked his way to Vietnam eight times to report for his own "Robert K. Dornan" television show on what he called "the Washington ordained no-victory-non-strategy in Southeast Asia, with the inevitable result—killing fields and boat people." He filmed combat as close as any journalist who ever covered the war, including scrounging combat flights on helicopter gunships and in two-seat jet fighters.

Dornan considers himself blessed that he has never had to fire at other young men misled by aggressors. He prays that all our military forces will be as fortunate under Clinton as he was serving during peacetime under a decisive President Eisenhower.

Dornan could have been one of the most colorful military figures since George Patton had he been born in 1903 or 1913 instead of 1933. Republicans think him their best and toughest debater. Democrats call him irrefutable. Some Democrats view him with intense frustration but not with dislike. The man is lively company. High-spirited and with easy command of the language, Dornan always draws attention on the House floor, and he loves the competitive exchange of ideas and the political give and take.

His flair for a bold and fearless approach to most problems was made apparent shortly after his arrival on the Washington scene; elected from a Santa Monica centered coastal district in L.A. County in 1976. A domestic terrorist band, the Hanafi Muslims, had taken more than 200 hostages at three Washington, D.C., locations, one of them the downtown headquarters of the B'nai B'rith. During a siege lasting days, with several shotgun murders at point blank range, Dornan, following his former investigative reporter instincts, appeared at police lines outside the occupied District Building where a police captain named Callahan described to him a desperate standoff. Several hostages already had been wounded and Dornan could hear them calling out to police, "food" and "water, please." A newsman had been murdered by a shotgun blast to his chest on the fifth floor. Dornan, without hesitation, offered himself in exchange for all the hostages in order to give the terrorists at least one hostage to ensure their safe passage to Dulles airport where they had demanded a waiting, fully fueled 747 jumbo jet. Dornan's offer was under consideration when the terrorists unexpectedly surrendered.

And if we don't yet have the truth about Chappaquiddick, it's not because Bob Dornan hasn't tried to uncover it. He took the well of Congress one day in 1979 to assert that Ted Kennedy had lied and still lies when he claims to have swum that swift channel on that fateful July 18/19, 1969 night.

"Only one member of either the House or Senate has ever made that swim," he announced. "And it is Bob Dornan, not Ted Kennedy!" On July 26, 1969, Dornan had truly traced every step of Kennedy's movements and filmed it all with his own 16 mm Bolex camera, including a channel swim, for an investigative report aired on his Emmy Award winning "Tempo" television show.

The parents of Mary Jo Kopechne, whose only child was left to die at Chappaquiddick at age 29, said Dornan came to their Pennsylvania home on November 6, 1979, seeking their side of the tragic event. For seven hours, the Kopechnes related to Dornan how they had been cruelly manipulated in 1969 by Kennedy lawyers, a labor leader, Rose Ken-

nedy (who had beckoned them to visit her and a Monsignor at the New York City apartment) and even by a Catholic bishop. They all coerced the Kopechnes into silence and extracted a promise from them not to seek an independent investigation. Dornan took their heart-breaking story to the public for the very first time to stop Sen. Kennedy from taking the nomination away from President Carter in the primaries of 1980. That year was also a presidential election where "lack of character" became a battle cry.

Dornan's legislative efforts include a successful move to deny Pentagon-funded abortions for military personnel or their dependents whether overseas or in the U.S., thereby saving diminishing security dollars for the defense of lives instead of for the destruction of innocent unborn lives.

Certainly, because of his stands on moral and social issues, a few liberal reporters take great liberties in conjuring up tales about Dornan that simply never happened. For example, when he referred to Tom Downey (D-NY) as a "draft-dodging wimp" during a March 1985 conservative conference at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., the press wrote and still write that it led to a shoving match the next day on the House floor. It never happened. There were strong words between them, but Dornan never "straightened Downey's tie!" Here's another distortion: during California's 1982 Senate primary, Dornan assailed Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr. for attending a party at the Playboy mansion. True enough. Goldwater admitted that, but liberal press falsely added that Dornan claimed the revelers indulged in bestiality. Wow. Ex-porno performer Linda Lovelace charged that, not Dornan, and she never mentioned Goldwater Jr. Sometimes the liberal press can really lose it!

In 1985, Dornan also successfully fought to have the California GOP deny recognition to "Log Cabin Clubs" formed by homosexual and bisexual activists who register as Republicans for political mischief. Dornan has prevailed to this day in blocking their recognition by the Republican Party.

During Dornan's 1984 comeback, a radical Catholic priest (since gone over the hill) lied that Dornan once "stormed into his church rectory" to denounce a "certain Catholic bishop as communist," and, of course, the liberal press reported the priest's tale without checking with Dornan on the veracity of such a vicious charge. This political priest was a constant traveler to Nicaragua where he schmoozed with the Marxist Sandinistas, hence his animosity toward the pro-Contra Dornan.

When Radio Moscow's communist propagandist Vladimir Posner, who grew up Jewish in the United States, was featured on ABC television for 7 uninterrupted minutes calling President Reagan a liar, Dornan went after him on the House floor exposing him as the liar and betrayer of his own Jewish heritage in the measure. (Posner for years relentlessly lied that there was absolutely no anti-semitism anywhere throughout the Soviet Union, even though he had been kicked out of Moscow University because of his Jewish heritage.) Dornan had just returned from his 8th of 10 trips to the Soviet Union to meet with the terribly abused and oppressed Jewish "refuseniks." Dornan, who created the POW/MIA bracelet, had already resurrected the concept with dozens of names of courageous Soviet Jews engraved on bracelets above the date they had been arrested and imprisoned by the KGB.

Dornan, in September 1992, described 23-year-old "student" Clinton during his Oxford

years and his 1970 USSR/Czechoslovakia trekking as "a nerdy little flower-child peacenik." Dornan, in a series of Sept./Oct. 1992 House speeches, said Clinton was not a traitor, but nevertheless did give "aid and comfort to an enemy locked in very bloody combat with over 500,000 brave American troops." (In 1992, Clinton referred to himself in 1970 as a "23-year-old boy.") The average age of the fighting men in Vietnam was only 19. (When Dornan was 23, he was the father of two with another on the way and flying supersonic F-100 fighters at George Air Force Base in the Mojave desert.)

It's hard to understand why President Bush never used Dornan's fighting strategy to defend himself and the Bush administration. George Bush would probably be serving out his second term if he had heeded only three of Battling Bob's impassioned pleas: first, pick Bob Dole or Colin Powell as Veep; second, capture and bring to justice Saddam Hussein, especially since Bush had called him "an Adolph Hitler"; and, three, most important of all, probably sufficient unto itself to reelect Bush, Dornan begged "Please, Mr. President, don't unread your lips and break your no new taxes pledge." Irish-American Robert K. Dornan obviously has a no-fear approach to life, and in politics he can strategize with the very best.

CHIEF OF ARMY CHAPLAINS, MAJ. GEN. MATTHEW A. ZIMMERMAN, JR., A STEWARD OF SOULS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the retirement of Chaplain, Maj. Gen. Matthew A. Zimmerman, Jr., Chief of Army Chaplains. Major General Zimmerman will retire on August 31, 1994 after 26 years of dedicated service.

There is always a sense of renewal in acknowledging the development, growth and success of men and women who are destined to lead and make changes. Major General Zimmerman has made a difference in many lives and will continue to do so. He has served at virtually every level of the Chaplaincy, from a Battalion Chaplain in Vietnam to Chief of Army Chaplains—the first African-American to become Chief of Chaplains of any service.

When we talk of leading by example, we can speak of no one more stellar or better prepared than Matthew A. Zimmerman, Jr. to "shepherd the flock". Chaplain Zimmerman was born in Rock Hill, SC. He holds a bachelor of science degree in biology and chemistry from Benedict College, a master of divinity degree from Duke University, and a master of science degree in guidance and counseling from Long Island University. Chaplain Zimmerman is ordained by the National Baptist Convention and is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and Kiwanis International. Major General Zimmerman uses his educational, spiritual, and social talents to foster the good in mankind, to protect and nurture those who need comforting, and to challenge those who need a "jump start" in life.

On March 20, 1990, I had the privilege of welcoming then Brig. Gen. Matthew A. Zimmerman, Jr. to the House of Representatives

when he served as a guest chaplain. He offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Creator, as we pause here today in work and fellowship, we acknowledge, appreciate, and applaud the uniqueness of this body's interests, talents, and work. We are grateful that its efforts can be defined in terms of stewardship; stewardship of the well-being of this Nation and its people.

Help each Member, we pray, better to maintain an understanding and profound appreciation of the nature and the implications of their charter. Bless this body and its Members as agents of change and facilitators for excellence in the quality of our citizens'

lives. As stewards of effectiveness and excellence, continue to challenge them with a firm recognition of the dignity and worth of our citizens.

Give to each of them generous portions of Your wisdom, grace, and strength. Enable them to believe strongly in what they do; remain confident in their objectives and abilities, to be aware of and celebrate the humanity of our people, and certainly to maintain a good sense of humor.

In Your name and with your peace we pray. Amen.

These words attest to the type of community and spiritual leader Major General Zimmerman is, indeed a steward of man and his soul. Mr.

Speaker, the apple doesn't fall far from the tree. His father, the Rev. Matthew A. Zimmerman, Sr., pastor of the Greater Abyssinian Baptist Church in my hometown of Newark, NJ, is the same type of leader. Always at the forefront of major issues the senior Reverend Zimmerman has used his vision and stability to prepare his congregation for the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate Chaplain, Maj. Gen. Matthew A. Zimmerman, Jr. on his outstanding career and wish him well in his retirement.