

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE PEOPLE OF PINELLAS COUNTY, FL, HAVE THEIR SAY ON HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, with the schedule announced earlier this month to consider health care reform legislation in August without giving us a chance to go home and discuss the latest proposals with our constituents, I decided to do the next best thing and send a questionnaire to every household in the 10th Congressional District of Florida which I have the honor to represent.

Because of the cost, I rarely send district wide mailings, but this decision is too important to make without giving our constituents some opportunity to express their reaction to the numerous proposals to be considered.

The results of this survey, which was sent out just 2 weeks ago, are very current. Al-

ready I have received more than 30,000 responses and they are still coming in every day in large numbers.

Mr. Speaker, the overriding message I have received from my constituents is go slow on health care reform legislation and do it right, 62 percent of those more than 30,000 say Congress should spend more time listening to the thoughts of the American people rather than rush just to pass any kind of a bill this year.

This is just one of the many responses to my survey.

I will include the questions and answers in total following my remarks. A real attention getter is the lack of confidence people have expressed in any of the health care reform plans now being considered by Congress. Just 12 percent believe their health coverage will improve if any of the proposed plans are enacted; 62 percent believe their coverage will be worse.

Seventy percent are sure of one thing, though, that health care reform legislation will drive up the national debt.

More of the results show that 90 percent of those more than 30,000 who responded already have some form of medical coverage and that three out of every four who have coverage are satisfied with their current plans. This explains why they do not want the Government to undermine the present health plans of the estimated 85 percent of the American people who have health coverage.

Eighty-five percent insist that any health care reform legislation must protect their right to choose between an HMO-type program and/or a plan that allows them to select their own doctors. And two-thirds of those who answered the questionnaire oppose caps on health care expenditures that could lead to a rationing of health care services.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is that our constituents want us to proceed with caution on any sweeping health care legislation and do what is right rather than what might be good politics.

CONGRESSMAN YOUNG'S HEALTH CARE SURVEY

[In percent]

	Yes	No	No Opinion
1. Are you currently covered by Medicare or a private of public health insurance plan?	0.90	0.09	0.01
2. If yes, are you satisfied with your plan?	.74	.15	.11
3. Would you like to see your plan replaced by a universal plan, that would cover everyone, financed and managed by the federal government?	.25	.66	.10
4. Given what you know about the health care reform legislation to be voted on by Congress, do you believe your coverage will:	¹ .12	² .62	³ .26
5. Do you believe you have enough information about the health care reform legislation Congress will be voting on to properly judge it?	.38	.56	.06
6. In order to finance this legislation, would you support:			
a. a 45 cent per pack increase in the tax on cigarettes	.59	.34	.07
b. a 1 percent payroll tax on businesses with 500 or more employees	.47	.41	.12
c. a 2 percent tax on health insurance premiums paid by employers or employees	.25	.59	.15
d. an increase in Medicare premiums	.15	.75	.10
e. a reduction in Medicare payments to hospitals and doctors	.28	.60	.12
f. an increase in the cost of health insurance premiums to be paid by employers and employees	.20	.65	.14
7. Do you believe that reductions in Medicare payments to hospitals and doctors might result in a reduction in the availability and quality of services for older Americans?	.71	.22	.07
8. Would you support an annual cap on federal health care expenditures if it might lead to the reduced availability of medical care?	.22	.66	.12
9. Should a new federal Medicare Part C program be established to subsidize health care premiums for low income families, part time workers, the unemployed, and small business employees?			
10. Should the federal government require that private health plans cover abortions?	.33	.57	.10
11. Should the federal government, which currently pays for abortions only in cases of rape, incest, or where the life of the mother is in danger, pay for abortions in all other cases?			
12. Should the federal government require that private health plans provide coverage for home health and long term care?	.64	.25	.12
13. Should this legislation ensure that every American have the option of choosing between a plan that allows them to select their own doctors or provides coverage through a health maintenance organization (HMO)?			
14. Do you believe the enactment of health care reform legislation will increase the national debt?	.70	.20	.10
15. Do you believe Congress should complete action on health care reform this year rather than spend more time listening to the thoughts of the American people?	.31	.62	.07

¹ Improve.
² Be worse.
³ Be about the same.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Mary's Hospital located in Passaic, NJ, as it celebrates its 100th anniversary.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth opened Passaic's first hospital as temporary quarters in 1895, and then they soon moved into a brick building with a staff of three.

Sister Rose Vincent directed the hospital during the first few decades. In 1927 a 100-bed wing was dedicated and when Sister Ei-

leen Teresa became the hospital administrator in 1946, over 5,000 patients a year were being treated at St. Mary's.

During the past 25 years, St. Mary's has changed dramatically. In 1956 Maria Hall, a building for nurse training and residence was built, and later in 1958, a maternity wing was completed. Other significant additions included the remodeling of the 1895 wing, a new laboratory and pharmacy, and in 1971 a new wing was constructed which brought St. Mary's up to date with most current levels and medical care.

Countless individuals and families have been cared for and aided by St. Mary's Hospital over the past century. Passaic has been served by one of the finest hospitals in north Jersey. For these reasons, it is with great

pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring St. Mary's Hospital on this distinguished occasion.

AMERICAN SERVICE PERSONNEL CAPTURED IN LAOS

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic to account for the last known alive American soldiers and citizens, who were captured alive as prisoners in that country.

● 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.

Although hostilities with Laos have ceased, many unresolved questions remain about American service personnel captured in Southeast Asia. The United States has released all citizens and prisoners held captive during our involvement in Southeast Asia, and I call upon the nations of Southeast Asia to ensure that all missing Americans have been accounted for.

I fully support the policy that all captured prisoners should be released and accounted for by the United States and the Lao people. I thank the Lao people for their cooperation and assistance in this matter and look forward to a full resolution of this issue. Both nations will be well served by a full accounting of all missing personnel. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support efforts to gain a full accounting of all Americans missing in Laos and Southeast Asia.

TRIBUTE TO COL. RAMON CANO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Ramon Cano, the executive support staff officer for the Headquarters, California Air National Guard, on the occasion of his upcoming retirement from the Air National Guard.

I join with Colonel Cano's many friends, family members, and colleagues who will gather today to honor his nearly 40 years of dedicated service to our country.

Born in Cibola, Sonora, Mexico, on November 15, 1937, Colonel Cano grew up in Tucson, Arizona. After completing high school, basic training, and technical school, he was assigned to the Far East Command by the U.S. Air Force. From that assignment, he went on to serve at Minami-Tama, Japan, as a personnel specialist and classified courier Far East. While in Japan, he studied and became fluent in Japanese and was frequently directed to travel to various locations throughout the Orient to deliver important documents to military officials. He returned from overseas to serve as a classification and personnel specialist at Keesler Air Force Base, MS, where he served until honorably discharged from the Air Force in 1958.

In 1959, Colonel Cano enlisted in the Arizona Air National Guard in his hometown of Tucson. He rapidly rose through the ranks, advancing to the grade of master sergeant. Five years later, he transferred to the 146th Airlift Wing of the California Air National Guard, where he served with distinction as the non-commissioned officer in charge of the personnel section. At the age of 27, he was promoted to the grade of senior master sergeant. In 1967 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant, and 1 year later he was elevated to the Headquarters, California Air National Guard, serving with great distinction for over 26 years.

Colonel Cano excelled in several key positions at the Headquarters, California Air National Guard, including personnel officer, personnel staff officer, and director of personnel,

before advancing to the senior management position of Executive Support Staff Officer in 1975. In this capacity, Colonel Cano's institutional knowledge, managerial expertise, and leadership skills were instrumental to the successful establishment and administration of vital policies and programs for the California Air National Guard.

Colonel Cano has long been respected by senior Air National Guard officials at the State and national levels, as well as by unit commanders throughout the California Air National Guard.

Charged with performing a wide range of personnel, recruiting and retention, information management, and training functions, Colonel Cano's staff has followed his lead and maintained a solid reputation for quality service. In 1992, this Headquarters received a Quality Air Force Assessment from the Mobility Command inspector general, during which all functions mentioned were rated outstanding. These high marks are indicative of Colonel Cano's leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Colonel Cano as he ends his long and distinguished career of faithful and dedicated service to our country. We are grateful for his many contributions to the Air National Guard and wish him continued success in all of his future endeavors.

CONSTITUENT SUGGESTIONS FOR TAX BILLS ARE RIGHT ON THE MONEY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce three bills that I believe will vastly improve the fairness of the Tax Code. Most impressive, Mr. Speaker, is that all three come from solid suggestions by Connecticut constituents.

The first bill allows overnight camp expenses to qualify for the dependent care tax credit. Under current law, only traditional day care services are deductible, creating a clear disadvantage for those lucky enough to identify reasonably priced overnight camps for summertime child care. Thus, under my bill, parents who send their children to overnight camp will be eligible to deduct a portion of their expenses, subject to the same terms and restrictions as other day care users.

My second bill, though a bit narrower and more complicated, addresses another fairness issue important to many Americans. This legislation would allow the waiver of survivor annuity benefits assigned before marriage.

When the Retirement Equity Act was passed by Congress in 1984, it did not address the issue of prenuptial agreements. The act requires spousal consent for you to name someone other than your spouse as your beneficiary.

The growth of 401(k) retirement plans and the number of remarriages is likely to result in an increasing number of legal disputes following the death of the plan participant who obtained prenuptial consent from a spouse. After

the participant's death, the new spouse and the participant's children from a prior marriage will fight over who is entitled to the deceased's 401(k) account balance which, thanks to compound interest over a number of years, can be substantial.

For example, assume a single parent joins a 401(k) plan and names his or her children as beneficiaries. If the single parent remarries, the new spouse automatically becomes the primary beneficiary, even though the forms on file name the children as beneficiaries.

Lastly, my bill to allow totally disabled persons the same one-time exclusion of \$125,000 profit from the sale of a principal residence is long overdue. Under current tax law, those over 55 years old may exclude from taxation up to \$125,000 in sales profits.

This tax break helps senior citizens who wish to sell a large family home to move into a smaller home or condominium and avoid huge capital gains taxes on the profits not invested in the new home. Since disabled folks may find themselves in need of smaller or more specialized accommodations, it is only fair that they enjoy this limited tax break as well. Under my bill, those who qualify as fully disabled under Social Security or Veterans' Administration rules, will be eligible for this benefit.

I commend these measures to my colleagues and look forward to their prompt review in the Committee on Ways and Means.

TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT STUDENT LOANS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, last year during the budget reconciliation process, a spirited debate took place on whether to enact a Federal Direct Student Loan [FDSL] program under which student loans would be made directly by the government rather than through the public/private partnership involved in the Federal Family Education Loan [FFEL] Program. Many of us continue to have misgivings regarding the enactment of the FDSL Program which is being tested at 104 institutions during the first year of the program. During this same time period, 95 percent of all student loans will continue to be made under the current FFEL Program. Many institutions of higher education, parents, and students are seeking information regarding the FDSL Program, particularly as to how it compares with the FFEL Program.

In this regard, I was disturbed to see that comments made by President Clinton on July 1 at the White House before a group of Presidential scholar medallion recipients provide a highly misleading picture of the Federal student loan programs. In his remarks, the President claimed that "lower interest rates" and "lower fees" are available to borrowers under the FDSL Program. This is simply not the case. Federal Direct Stafford and PLUS loans are required to have the same terms and conditions as Stafford and PLUS Loans made under the FFEL Program, including interest

rates and fees. Congress explicitly required identical terms and conditions in order to facilitate a comparison of the two programs.

The President also referenced \$4.3 billion in savings for taxpayers, but did not indicate that this number was the budget estimate for a 5-year period. Nor did he note that the saving estimate reflected the scoring procedure under the Credit Reform Act. As has been documented by the Congressional Budget Office, the actual savings, once the full administrative costs associated with direct lending are considered, is less than half this amount. Even this dramatically lower savings estimate assumes that a direct government loan program will operate at least as efficiently as the current FFEL Program. Many of us doubt whether the government can run any program as efficiently as the private sector.

Student access to higher education is simply too important for misleading information to be circulated, particularly by the President of the United States. I urge the President to correct the mistaken impression that may have been created by his comments. Students and parents deserve to know that interest rates and fees are identical for Stafford and PLUS Loans in both programs.

STOP THE KILLING OF CAPTIVE EXOTIC ANIMALS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with fifteen of my colleagues, the Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act of 1994. This bill would prohibit the killing or injuring for entertainment or trophy collection of exotic animals—animals not indigenous to the United States—held in captivity.

This bill is quite simple really, it outlaws the practice of canned hunting. Canned hunts are hunts undertaken with animals purchased from zoos, circuses, and wild animal parks who are placed in cages or other enclosed areas and hunted for a fee. For example, the going rate at some hunting ranches for a Dama Gazelle is \$3,500; for a Cape Buffalo, \$6,000; and for a Red Deer, \$6,000.

Is it a legitimate hunt when these captively-bred animals, who have been raised by humans, fed by them daily, who do not sense danger, and are unlikely to run away are shot while lazing around under a tree?

This bill does not seek to limit hunting practices involving animals in the wild. It is trying to stop a very specific practice that is nothing like a true hunt. Respected leaders in the hunting community have spoken out against these canned hunts as not real hunting. They further argue that this practice tarnishes all hunting.

The Humane Society of the United States [HSUS] has just completed a 3-year investigation of canned hunting. In the United States today, there are over 1,000 canned hunt facilities. The HSUS findings will shock you. Let me cite one case they uncovered to illustrate my point. At one facility a black leopard, captively-bred, who has been declawed and is

virtually defenseless is surrounded by dogs after being released from a cage and is then immediately gunned down. How can anyone consider this shameless slaughter to be hunting?

Two States, California and Wisconsin, have already passed laws to prohibit canned hunting. However, many States have not prohibited these facilities from operating. It is time to do something about this now. Please join the Humane Society of the United States and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and others in supporting this act.

I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor the "Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act of 1994" and work for its swift enactment so that those exotic animals that have been bred for our enjoyment at zoos and circuses are cared for humanely throughout their lives.

NIGERIAN LABOR UNIONS STRIKE TO URGE THE MILITARY TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY TO THEIR COUNTRY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Nigeria is entering its seventh week of strikes as the country's labor unions demand that democratic institutions be established in their country. Nigeria has been convulsed by labor unrest since July 4, when oil workers in this petroleum-rich nation went on strike to protest the imprisonment of Mr. Moshood Abiola, the probable victor in the June 1993 presidential election. The goal of the union strikers is to urge the military leadership to step down.

Last summer, after years of military rule in Nigeria, General Ibrahim Babangida, then head of the military, organized two political parties, wrote the party platforms, funded them, and allowed elections to take place. But Chief Moshood Abiola, a wealthy ethnic Toruba chief from the Southwest, rose as the popular candidate. As a result, Gen. Babangida stopped, and annulled, the elections. A few months ago, General Sani Abacha replaced Gen. Babangida as commander and chief of the country's armed forces and declared himself the president.

Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I have been inspired for years by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the nonviolent Burmese democracy movement leader who currently remains under house arrest. The current faceoff between the United States and Nigeria is similar to that with Burma over Aung San Suu Kyi, and even to that with Haiti over exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. In all three cases, military officers have jailed or expelled leaders who clearly enjoy broad public support. In all three cases, efforts ranging from blocking visas to economic sanctions have failed to make an impact on the ruling military and allowing the fairly elected leader to take office.

The U.S. Department of State reports that extrajudicial killings and excessive use of force by police and security services are common in Nigeria. Human rights groups maintain that

scores of citizens die annually while in police custody and that prisoners are continually denied food and proper medical care. And last week, the police shut down Nigeria's most respected and independent newspaper, the Guardian. Action against the Guardian is apparently the reaction to an article suggesting that top military and civilian officials in the government of Gen. Sani Abacha were divided on how to respond to the current strikes. In recent days, there have been an increasing number of violent incidents believed to be related to the political crisis.

Over the summer, the Nigerian Government has regularly jailed union leaders and democracy advocates. Because of these fundamental violations, the U.S. Congress must press for democracy, human rights, and rule of law in Nigeria. In fiscal year 1993, the United States provided Nigeria \$12.6 million in assistance. This year, the State Department has cut off all of this aid.

I strongly commend the administration for cutting aid, and I call on the United States not to renew any assistance until a democratic government is in place and the basic rights of the Nigerian people are respected. In the post-cold-war era, there is simply no reason the United States should provide any support for nations that continually subvert human freedoms and that do not hold the same basic beliefs in the value of the individual and society as a whole as we do.

I am deeply concerned over the jailing of Mr. Abiola and other democracy advocates. I urge the Nigerian military leaders to restore a civilian democracy and allow Nigerians to enjoy the basic rights entitled to them as citizens of Nigeria.

THE FACES OF FREEDOM

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with our colleagues an article from the August 10, 1994, edition of the Richmond Times-Dispatch written by William C. Mims, a member of the Virginia General Assembly, who was among a group of young American legislators meeting recently with young political leaders from central Europe.

Delegate Mims describes these young leaders, working to build democracies in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Slovenia, as the "faces of freedom" in central Europe and relates how important the support of Western Europe and America is to the future of these emerging democracies. His article follows:

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Aug. 10, 1994]

CENTRAL EUROPE LOOKS WEST, TO FREEDOM

The televised images of 1989 remain vivid in my memory. Five years ago this month, refugees from Communism streaming to sanctuary across the newly opened Hungarian border. German youths, delirious with freedom, tearing down the Berlin Wall with their bare hands. Huge crowds in Bucharest, widely waving Romanian flags with holes where the hated hammer-and-sickle had

been. As the world watched with wonder, the Iron Curtain fell.

The images of 1989 are powerful, but faceless. Crowds rather than individuals. On this fifth anniversary, as the new democracies of Central Europe struggle with growing pains, several of their young political leaders met recently with a group of young American legislators of which I was a member. They have stepped forward from the crowds to begin the tedious task of building democracies. Theirs are the faces of freedom.

The faces of freedom are diverse, ranging from sandy-haired, blue-eyed Czechs to bearded Slovenians with jet-black hair and eyes. Their countries—Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Slovenia—adjoin Western Europe. They share a love for democracy and a determination to say "never again" to Communists tyranny. They look westward, to America and Western Europe, for alliances to protect their fragile democracies. How will we respond?

Krisztina Szilagyi is one of the faces of freedom. Twenty-five years old, she is the spokesperson of the Christian Democratic People's Party in Hungary. Her experiences and those of her family show how far freedom has come.

Krisztina Szilagyi was born in 1969, the year after Soviet tanks crushed a democratic uprising in neighboring Czechoslovakia. She was a student during the democratic revolutions of 1989. Today, democracy has become her job and her passion. In June, Hungarian voters replaced a center-right governing coalition, which included Ms. Szilagyi's conservative Christian Democrats, giving a majority in parliament to a center-left coalition. Undaunted, she already is planning for the next election.

A devout Roman Catholic, Ms. Szilagyi also is studying for an advanced degree in foreign relations to prepare for a diplomatic career. She intends her lifework to be the full assimilation of her beloved Hungary into the community of free nations.

What is most remarkable about her story is how unremarkable it is in 1994. The governing coalition is replaced in an election, and once-dominant parties move peacefully into loyal opposition. People give voice to diverse religious and political beliefs without fear of retribution. Young professionals plan for meaningful careers without surrendering to a stifling orthodoxy of belief demanded by an illegitimate regime. Such experiences have become commonplace, remarkable only when one remembers they were fantasy a generation ago.

The experiences of Krisztina Szilagyi's family since 1989 demonstrate vividly the benefits of capitalism. Ms. Szilagyi's sister graduated from the university that until recently was named for Communism's founder, Karl Marx. No longer limited to government-sponsored jobs, she works in Budapest for a symbol of capitalism, the giant Arthur Andersen accounting firm. Her mother, after working many years for a state-owned manufacturing company, now makes more money and has more responsibility as a manager with a Dutch chemical company. Krisztina Szilagyi's parents recently made a capitalist investment decision familiar to many Americans—they built a small residential building for rental purposes.

Democracy and capitalism have established firm beachheads in Hungary and Central Europe. But the glorious revolutions of 1989 are in a critical phase—the initial euphoria is over and years of recession have tested voters' patience. Pressure is mounting to scale back economic reforms. What will

the future hold for the faces of freedom? Where do they go from here to build a stable and prosperous future?

Krisztina Szilagyi's answer is immediate and forceful: the West. The keys to the future are strong economic and security relations with Western Europe and America.

Central Europe's young leaders distrust and fear Russia. Russia today is self-absorbed, wracked by internal problems, but its former satellites cannot forget its expansionist tendencies.

The most important—and perhaps surprising—fact for Americans to realize about these five Central European democracies is that their political, religious, and cultural traditions historically have much more in common with Western Europe than with Russia. Only in the half-century of Nazi and Soviet domination have they not had vigorous relations with their western neighbors. They look to the West for a stable future. They want to join the European Union and need its favorable trade treatment. They long to join NATO and need our security assistance.

Western Europe and America must not ignore Central Europe. Our national interest dictates strong trade and security relations with these countries that are so strategically located between East and West and that have much in common with us. The 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan is approaching and General Marshall's prescription for "political stability and assured peace" through "normal economic health" remains valid.

As I looked into the hopeful faces of freedom—persons who in 1989 transfixed the world when they, in the words of Emerson, "planted themselves indomitably on their instincts and there did abide"—I realized another compelling reason to reach out to these fragile new democracies. It's the right thing to do.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE NATIONAL CONVENTION

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I submit a speech I gave before the Japanese-American Citizens League at their national convention on August 6.

Mr. Chairman. It has been many years since I spoke on a resolution pending before a National Convention, but I am compelled to do so in this case.

I believe it would be disastrous if this Convention were to repudiate the action of our National Board in this matter.

There are those who have argued that gay rights issues are not Japanese American issues.

I cannot think of any more dangerous precedent for this organization to set than to take a position on an issue of principle based solely on how it directly affects Americans of Japanese ancestry. When we fought our decade-long battle for redress, we won. We could not have done so if we had stood alone in that fight.

Where would we be today if the NAACP, or the National Council of La Raza, or the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, or the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force had taken the position that redress was a Japa-

nese American issue—and had nothing to do with African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jews, or gay and lesbian Americans?

Those organizations, and their members, joined us because they understood and believed in our argument that a threat to the civil rights of one American is a threat to the civil rights of all Americans. They acted based on that principle—and not on a narrow evaluation of how redress affected their own communities. We could not have won without their help. But for all the support we generated outside the Congress, redress did not begin moving in the Congress until 1987.

For years, the Administrative Law Subcommittee in the House of Representatives had been chaired by an enemy of redress. He held hearings, but stacked the witness list against us. And he made sure that the Civil Liberties Act died at the end of each Congress.

Those roadblocks came tumbling down in 1987, when the leadership of that Subcommittee changed—and Congressman Barney Frank became its Chairman.

I remember I mentioned to my staff that I should go and ask Barney if there was any way to get redress moving. I never had the chance to go to him. He came to me in the opening days of the 100th Congress. He told me that his top priority as Chair would be to make the promise of redress a reality—and by the end of the 100th Congress, redress was written into the laws of this country.

A gay Congressman from Massachusetts, with only a tiny Asian Pacific American constituency, makes redress his top civil rights priority. Why? Because he saw our civil rights as an issue of fundamental principle for this country.

Our success came from the willingness of countless Americans of all backgrounds to take the same position. How can we as an organization turn around today and say that the civil rights of other Americans have nothing to do with us? I do not think we can. Our reputation as a national civil rights organization is based, more than anything else, on our dedication to principle and our resolve to stand by our decisions.

During what is right is often controversial. Doing what is just is often unpopular. But if we are to remain a viable voice in the national civil rights movement, we cannot back away from our commitments simply because the issue is difficult.

I urge the National Council to vote "No" on Resolution No 6.

"RIDE FOR FREEDOM" IN BERKS COUNTY, PA

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of the "Ride for Freedom," a very important event which will be taking place in Berks County, PA, on August 28, 1994.

This event, which is organized and sponsored by POW/MIA Forget-Me-Nots along with Rolling Thunder, PA, the Blue Knights IV, Reading, MC, and Vietnam Vets MC, is the local POW/MIA recognition day and ceremony for Berks County. The ceremony will feature a number of distinguished guests, and will include a rollcall of MIA's from Pennsylvania which is intended to symbolize the missing from all of our Nation's wars.

Mr. Speaker, this ceremony serves as an important reminder to our Nation of those missing in action who served in our Armed Forces. Many fine Americans have given their lives and their freedom to make the United States the greatest Nation on Earth. Their sacrifices for our country should not and cannot be forgotten. It is with great pride that I commemorate this occasion and ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the patriotic Americans who will be riding into Reading, PA on Sunday, August 28 to honor our POW/MIA's.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
NUTLEY SUN

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Nutley Sun and publisher, Frank Orechio, by noting the 100th year of the newspaper's printing.

As recently chronicled by Ann A. Troy, a newspaper called the Rising Sun established by G.R. Miller began in 1893 in Nutley. When he sold his paper to William Taylor in 1894, Mr. Taylor changed its name to the Nutley Sun and the paper steadily improved. Later, he sold the paper to J.D. Foy who also changed the name to the Legal Paper of the Town of Nutley. It was under this ownership that the paper developed into a considerable success.

The Nutley Sun was sold in 1938 to Russell Hay, and later in 1947, Ralph E. Heinzen became editor and publisher.

Finally, in April 1959, Frank A. Orechio purchased the Nutley Sun and printing business from Mr. Heinzen and became editor and publisher.

Frank Orechio continues to publish the Nutley Sun along with two other newspapers, the Belleville Times, and the Bloomfield Life. Although the location and equipment have changed to suit its needs, the paper has always been published in Nutley. I know that this paper has kept the citizens of Nutley up-to-date on their local events and concerns, and it is a better town because of its distribution.

It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring Frank Orechio on the 100th year of the publishing of the Nutley Sun.

CAPTIVE EXOTIC ANIMAL
PROTECTION ACT OF 1994

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce with 15 of my colleagues the Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act of 1994. This act is legislation that every Member of Congress should support, especially those who adhere to the sport hunt-

ing principles of a fair chase and a clean kill. Canned hunts, as they are called, are not sport. They are not more than the slaughter of a magnificent animal by a would-be big game hunter who has paid a fee for a guaranteed trophy.

It has been said that a true hunt is "an experience that engages the skills of the hunter and captures the challenges of hunting wild game in wild country." Based upon the descriptions we have read and the television broadcasts we have seen, these canned hunts bear no semblance to that standard.

A black leopard, raised in captivity, is released from a crate in the presence of a paying hunter and is immediately surrounded by a pack of hounds. The cat, virtually defenseless because it has been declawed and greatly outnumbered by the hounds, tries to escape by running under a truck. The hounds follow the cat who then darts from under the truck slightly ahead of the pack. The hunter finally gets his shot, and his trophy.

A hunter approaches a herd of Corsican rams on a game ranch. The guide tells the hunter to set up and then goes to herd the animals toward the hunter. The hunter selects his trophy, takes aim with bow and arrow, and shoots. The ram is hit in the rear but does not go down. Over a period of minutes, four more arrows fly and hit their target, but this is not a quick kill. None of the arrows hit vital areas because the hunter does not want to damage the trophy. The ram is still alive, still standing as the minutes pass. Then a sixth arrow, shot at close range, strikes the animal in the gut. The ram falls but hangs on to life. Exasperated, the hunter borrows a rifle and finishes the job from a distance of four feet. "Nice shooting," the guide says as the hunter admires the new trophy for his den.

A tiger lunges peacefully under a tree on a game ranch and is unconcerned as men approach. Why should he be? He has been raised by human beings and is fed daily by them. The hunter, backed-up by armed game ranch employees in case something goes wrong, takes a shot and the tiger is hit. The tiger runs a short distance away and is shot again. He goes down and the hunter celebrates his trophy.

These are the elements of canned hunting: Animals who have lost their natural fear of human beings and who could not escape if they tried; agonizing and lingering deaths because shots are not delivered to the head or chest in order to preserve the trophy; guaranteed kills and guaranteed trophies of even the most endangered species as long as the high price tag is paid.

That people can participate in such animal cruelty is reprehensible. That magnificent animals who were once in wildlife parks or petting zoos end up as trophies is outrageous. Those who breed exotic animals for public or private enjoyment have a responsibility to provide humane, lifelong care for these animals. Disposing of them with dealers or at animal auctions creates a steady supply of victims for the canned hunt. Exotic animal breeders can no longer claim innocence or lack of responsibility for the fate of these animals.

The travesty of canned hunting must end. I call on the humane community, the zoo community and other breeders, and legitimate

sportsmen and women to support the Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act of 1994 and to work for its enactment.

ASIAN-AMERICAN AND LESBIAN/
GAY COMMUNITIES

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, the Japanese American Citizens League met last week in Salt Lake City and voted to uphold a resolution supporting lesbian and gay rights. This historic meeting marks a milestone in coalition building between the Asian-American community and the lesbian and gay community. The success of the effort is largely due to the work of two of our most esteemed colleagues—Congressman NORMAN MINETA and Congressman BARNEY FRANK.

At the Salt Lake City convention, Congressman MINETA gave a compelling speech in support of the resolution. In that speech he recounted the leadership role played by Congressman FRANK in passing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, the decade-long struggle for redress by Japanese-Americans interned during the Second World War. MINETA recalled that when FRANK became the chairman of the Subcommittee on Administrative Law, after years of futility with trying to move this legislation, he sought out MINETA—MINETA did not seek him out—to tell him that he would make redress his top priority.

By the end of that Congress, the Civil Liberties Act was written into the laws of the country. A gay Member of Congress, with very few Asian-American constituents, made redress his top priority. Now, a few years later, an Asian-American Member of Congress traveled to Salt Lake City to deliver a stirring speech in support of lesbian and gay rights. There should be nothing unusual about this when two champions of civil rights—NORMAN MINETA and BARNEY FRANK—are involved. Both understand that human rights are an indivisible liberty, not subject to race, color, creed, or sexual orientation. And both understand that unity and coalition building amplifies the strength and power of each community's struggle for freedom and justice in America. As a Representative of a city with substantial gay and lesbian and Asian-American populations, I commend their work, their courage, and their commitment to the cause of civil rights for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO SAN YSIDRO HEALTH
CENTER

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th anniversary of the San Ysidro Health Center, in San Ysidro, CA.

The center began operating out of a small house in 1969 as an outreach effort of the

University of California, San Diego School of Medicine. A new clinic was built in 1972, with funding from the Office of Economic Opportunity, and incorporated as a nonprofit organization in 1974. This community health center is governed by a consumer-dominated board of directors representing the ethnically diverse population it serves. With over 300 employees and 3 satellite clinic sites, the center is a major employer in the South Bay area of San Diego County as well as a community service provider.

The San Ysidro Health Center services include: medical, dental health, community nursing, medical social services, nutrition counseling, radiology, and a pharmacy. The center receives special funding for special programs and services such as comprehensive perinatal services, adolescent health, AIDS education and outreach, geriatric care, and binational tuberculosis control.

The San Ysidro Health Center serves an area of approximately 316,000 persons. Last year, this clinic served 36,925 people, 89 percent of whom are people of color, and 75 percent at or below the poverty level.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand before you to honor and recognize the San Ysidro Health Center for their quarter century of commitment to the people of San Ysidro and the South Bay.

THE ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Animal Experimentation Right to Know Act. This bill will require that a comprehensive public report of animal testing in this country be submitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Although the Federal Government currently spends billions of dollars each year on medical experiments that involve the use of animals, there is no comprehensive public report on the nature or results of this testing. The existing reporting requirements are weak and insufficient.

My bill would amend the current Animal Welfare Act by strengthening the annual reporting requirements of research facilities that conduct animal experimentation programs of the Department of Defense. I believe we should be apprised of the progress of these studies, and the risks posed to the animal subjects.

Additionally, my initiative recommends to the President that he appoint an 11-member panel of biomedical experts and animal care experts to examine the ethics and regulation of the animal experiments conducted by the military.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this effort for humane and scientific reasons.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNITED ILLUMINATING ENERGY WEEKEND

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the United Illuminating [UI] Co.'s Seventh Annual Energy Weekend. This event, which will bring together Boy Scouts from across the State of Connecticut, is a wonderful example of corporate leadership and commitment to the community.

On September 9, 10, and 11, UI will host more than 100 scouts on the grounds of its Bridgeport Harbor Station generating plant. Throughout the weekend, the scouts will learn about energy while completing merit badges in the areas of chemistry, electricity, safety, emergency preparedness, and atomic energy.

This annual camporee, reportedly the first of its kind in the Nation when it began in 1988, has been imitated by companies across the country, and UI has received local and national recognition for its efforts.

The Boy Scouts of America have been a leading institution in this country, providing positive opportunities for youths since 1910. I congratulate the youngsters for participating in this program and for making a commitment to scouting.

To make this event possible, more than 30 UI employees volunteer their time as instructors, guides, and supervisors. I am grateful for their dedicated service, without which this event would not be possible.

I want to extend my best wishes for a productive and enjoyable Energy Weekend 1994.

KILDEE SALUTES THE MEXICAN MUTUAL SOCIETY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the Sociedad Mutualista Mexicana [Mexican Mutual Society], which is celebrating its 51st anniversary. On Friday, September 2, 1994, I will join the membership and many others in the greater Pontiac community for a flag raising ceremony at the Phoenix Plaza in downtown Pontiac, officially opening the 19th annual Mexican festival.

September is National Hispanic Heritage Month and the 19th annual Mexican festival kicks off a month-long celebration of Mexican-American culture, ideas, and achievements in Oakland County. Continuing the tradition of the past 19 years, the Mexican community will once again honor individuals who have selflessly committed themselves to making Pontiac and Oakland County a better place in which to live. The festival will also include many exhibitions explaining how Mexican-Americans have enriched the quality of life in the city of Pontiac and throughout the United States of America.

It is a pleasure to know that the leaders of this year's 19th annual Mexican festival have

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continued the outstanding tradition of community service set forth by individuals like Mr. Alberto Medina, who founded the Mexican Mutual Society in 1943. The Mexican-American community of the greater Pontiac area has provided a solid foundation allowing Mexican-American youth to stand proud among their fellow Americans. Through the efforts of the Mexican Mutual Society and the Mexican-American community at large, the Mexican festival has continued to grow every year. I am confident that it will be a great success.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commending the Mexican-Americans of the greater Pontiac area for their outstanding commitment to community service. I wish them and the Mexican Mutual Society the very best of success.

AN INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, many Members have been concerned about improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations. That concern was reflected in section 401 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236). In that law, the Congress withheld significant funds from the U.S. contribution for the United Nations until the U.N. establishes an independent office of inspector general.

On July 25, Chairman ALAN MOLLOHAN and I wrote to Ambassador Madeleine Albright, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, to underscore congressional concerns on this issue. I include our letter, an Ambassador Albright's response, for the RECORD.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

August 1, 1994.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of July 25 concerning the Office of Internal Oversight Services ("OIOS") in the UN. Your letter is particularly timely because the General Assembly, after an enormous diplomatic effort by the United States, formally established this office on July 29. We have pushed this issue vigorously and successfully and believe that the President will be able to certify compliance with Section 401 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, to which your letter refers.

I agree it is important that a qualified individual be selected to head the OIOS. The resolution approved by the General Assembly requires the Secretary-General, after consultations with member states, to appoint an individual who is "an expert in the fields of accounting, auditing, financial analysis and investigations, management, law or public administration." During consultations, I will stress the need to identify a candidate who meets these qualifications, which are identical to those listed in section 401.

Responsibility for the implementing procedures rests with the Secretariat staff, led by Mr. Joseph Connor, the Under Secretary

General for Management. Our Ambassador for UN Management and Reform, David Birenbaum, has met with Mr. Connor to advise him of the language contained in Section 401. We have also provided Mr. Connor with information concerning the operation of Inspector General offices in the United States.

The procedures to be issued by the Secretariat will implement the resolution establishing the OIOS. These procedures will take into account the resolution, the statement of explanation of the Coordinator of the Working Group and an opinion of the Legal Adviser of the UN confirming that the OIOS has jurisdiction over "the entire Organization, including separately administered organs." The State Department has provided your Committee with a copy of the resolution and statement of explanation. I am pleased to enclose a copy of the opinion of the Legal Adviser.

Thank you again for your letter and for your interest in United Nations reform. I will continue to consult with you regularly on matters of mutual interest and hope you will not hesitate to call me at any time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT.

UNITED NATIONS,
July 13, 1994.

Subject: UN Inspector General: Draft resolution of 12 July 1994.

To: Mr. Joseph Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Administration & Management

From: Ralph Zacklin, Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General in charge of the Office of Legal Affairs.

1. This is in response to your request that I confirm that the following language will give the Inspector-General jurisdiction over the United Nations, including all its organs such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, UNHCR, etc.: "[The purpose of the is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization through the exercise of the following functions: . . .]"

2. This formulation will cover the entire Organization, including separately administered organs.

3. As I mentioned to you yesterday, the *travaux préparatoires* of the resolution, i.e. the record of the negotiations and discussions, are an important tool of legal interpretation. Thus, anything that could be done by way of statements for the record, for example, by the Chairperson that would underline that the Inspector-General is to have authority to audit, investigate, inspect, etc., all organs of the United Nations, including all operational funds and programmes such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, UNHCR, etc., would be useful.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, July 25, 1994.

HON. MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT,
Representative to the United Nations, New York, NY

DEAR AMBASSADOR ALBRIGHT: We write concerning implementation of Section 401 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236).

As you know, Section 401 withholds fifty percent of the U.S. contribution for international peacekeeping activities for fiscal year 1994 until the United Nations has established an independent office of inspector gen-

eral that meets the criteria spelled out in that legislation. The need for an independent, credible inspector general at the United Nations has been stressed repeatedly by the Congress.

We understand that the Fifth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has approved by consensus a resolution establishing an Office of Internal Oversight Services, with approval by the full General Assembly expected shortly. We appreciate the progress represented by the approval of the resolution as the first step toward being able to implement Section 401, but it is our view that additional measures need to be taken to meet the requirements of the section. We would like to share our thoughts about the further measures that must be taken to meet the certification requirements of the section.

As we understand it, the Administration intends to meet those requirements by the cumulative effect of the resolution, the Chairman of the Working Group's statement of explanation upon approval of the resolution, and subsequent regulations to be promulgated by the United Nations. Our sense is that it will be very difficult to convince some key Members that this new office represents a change from "business as usual" at the United Nations. We believe it is critical for you to take the following two actions in the period before September 30, the deadline for the President to certify:

First, you must bring the full diplomatic powers of the United States Government to bear to ensure that the appointment of the individual heading the new office is made "on the basis of the appointee's integrity and demonstrated ability" in the areas outlined under the law. The kind of individual chosen will influence heavily Congressional perceptions of the new office's credibility.

Second, we urge you to consult closely with the Congress on the development of the implementing regulations. Because certification cannot occur unless these regulations are adequate, it is essential that Congress be regularly informed on the status of their development.

We would appreciate your assurances that Congress will be consulted fully and regularly before these crucial implementing regulations are promulgated. We look forward to working closely with you on this important issue.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

ALAN B. MOLLOHAN,
Chairman.

RESOLUTION NO. 23 FROM THE AMERICAN LEGION DEPARTMENT

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share with you Resolution No. 23 from the American Legion Department of Ohio, Eighth District, which reaffirms their support for second amendment rights.

Whereas, we Veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States have faithfully served our nation; and

Whereas, we believe that law-abiding citizens of the United States have an inalienable right to keep and bear arms; and

Whereas, we oppose unfair taxation, restrictive laws and other measures designed

to circumvent our Second Amendment rights; Now, Therefore, Be It

Resolved, by The American Legion, Department of Ohio in Convention assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8-10, 1994, that we do hereby reaffirm our support for the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution, and demand current laws be rigorously enforced so as to protect us and our loved ones from the criminal elements of our society, and stand firmly against current efforts to disarm law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to share with you another resolution from the American Legion Department of Ohio, Eighth District. This resolution, Resolution No. 2, is in regard to their sentiment on the preservation of the second amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Whereas, the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees each law abiding American citizen the right to keep and bear arms of his or her choice; and

Whereas, it is estimated that over 60 million individuals, representing over half of the households in America, have chosen to exercise that right with one or more arms; and

Whereas, it is estimated there is over a 200 year supply of guns and that handguns are used over one half million times and firearms over 1 million times each year by law abiding citizens; and

Whereas, the 1934 Act of Congress to require the registration of automatic weapons directed at the "Tommy Gun" has had little or no effect on the purchase and use of Uzi's, AK 47's and similar arms by criminals; and

Whereas, the registration of guns and waiting requirements to purchase guns has had no effect in large urban areas such as New York City, California and Washington D.C. and has not prevented criminals from obtaining weapons and committing crimes; and

Whereas, although the American Legion deplores the use of arms in illegal activities, efforts to control arms is reminiscent of Amendment 18 to the Constitution of the United States of America, when governmental efforts to prevent citizens from the natural pursuit of their freedom required the passage of Amendment 21 repealing this misguided effort; and

Whereas, the restriction of law abiding citizens from the purchase of arms will create an illegal supply of said arms and further governmental costs to enforce any restriction or registration; Now, Therefore Be It

Resolved, by the American Legion, Department of Ohio, in Convention assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8-10, 1994, that The American Legion reaffirms its recognition that the Second Amendment of the Constitution of the United States guarantees each law abiding American citizen the right to keep and bear arms; And, Be It Further

Resolved, that The American Legion recommend the rejection of further restrictive firearms laws that only serve to limit law abiding citizens in the exercise of their Constitutionally guaranteed rights under both the Second and Ninth Amendments, while having no effect on the activities of the criminal elements in our society, and ask our duly reelected members of the Congress of the United States of America to seek out the reason for this illegal activity and provide appropriate legislation to eliminate the cause; And, Be It Further

Resolved, that the membership of The American Legion urge our nation's lawmakers recognize, as part of their oaths of office, the Second Amendment that guarantees a law abiding citizen in the right to

keep and bear the arms of their choice, as do the millions of American veterans who have fought, and continue to fight, to preserve those rights, hereby advise the Congress of the United States and the Executive Department to cease and desist any and all efforts to restrict these rights by any legislation or order.

**INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
CREATING A TALLGRASS PRAIRIE
NATIONAL PRESERVE**

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to introduce legislation creating the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve in Kansas. My colleagues from Kansas, Congressmen SLATTERY and ROBERTS and Congresswoman JAN MEYERS have joined me, as well as Senators KASSEBAUM and DOLE, in cosponsoring this bill which will bring Kansas its first major national park.

In the 1820's, there were 140 million acres of tallgrass prairie stretching from Ohio to Kansas and from Oklahoma to North Dakota. Today less than 1 percent of it remains. No other grassland system anywhere supports the biological diversity of tallgrass prairie. Every other ecosystem has been honored with inclusion in the National Park System—mountains, seashores, desert, marshland, ancient forests—but no tall grass prairie. A tallgrass prairie is one of the only ecosystems missing in the National Park System.

I have worked for many years toward the goal of creating the first national park dedicated to preserving the tallgrass prairie as it existed hundreds of years ago in the State of Kansas.

The bill we are introducing today, creating the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve, allows the National Park Service to purchase a core area of 180 acres in the Flint Hills of Kansas, and protects almost 11,000 acres of rolling hills, tallgrass prairie, and historic buildings over 100 years old, known as the Z-Bar Ranch. It is vitally important that we bring the tallgrass prairie ecosystem into the National Park System.

A feasibility study of the area conducted by the National Park Service in 1990 noted, "When traveling to the Z-Bar Ranch in Chase County, Kansas, a visitor is exposed to some of the most dramatic landscapes of tallgrass prairie that exist anywhere. Seemingly endless miles of rolling grasslands stretch out to surround the visitor from horizon to horizon."

The Park Service, Congress, and countless environmental organizations across the country have shown significant interest in creating a national park or monument in our State. In fact, similar legislation I introduced in the 102d Congress passed the House of Representatives overwhelmingly.

The establishment of a national park would bring considerable benefits to Kansas and it is important for Kansas to become part of the National Park System. Given that the tallgrass prairie is the most distinctively American landform, this could be one of the most important preservation projects in the country.

The Park Service feasibility study concluded that the Z-Bar Ranch exhibits a high degree of national significance. To quote that study, "While the tallgrass prairie is considered of prime significance, this ecosystem is very underrepresented in the National Park System * * * The Z-Bar Ranch depicts the significant historic theme of ranches and the cattlemen's empire, which includes the evolution of the holdings of large cattle companies during the latter half of the 19th century."

Based on the very positive support in Kansas and around the country, I am introducing legislation to establish the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve, to preserve a part of the tallgrass prairie in the Flint Hills of Kansas, to protect the area's unique environmental features, and to interpret the historic, natural, and cultural characteristics of that area, including rural farming and ranching activities.

The Z-Bar Ranch is now owned by a group called the National Park Trust. Under my bill, the Trust will make the property available to the public through affiliation with the National Park Service. Also included in the legislation is the authorization for the National Park Service to purchase a 180-acre core area which includes a 19th-century ranch house, barn, and a one-room schoolhouse, all of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This unique arrangement with the National Park Service is an innovative approach which will give Kansas the expertise of the National Park System for operations, will save scarce Park Service financial resources, will keep the vast majority of the land in private hands, and will allow for the Kansas site to be listed on the National Park System maps.

This park would be of great significance to the entire State. Jobs and business opportunities created or enhanced in the Chase County area would benefit people in the towns and in the countryside as well. Farm and ranch families need additional jobs and economic opportunities to sustain their rural lifestyles.

My overriding goal throughout the past few years of debate over public/private ownership has been to preserve the ranch and keep it open to the public as an educational and historical resource to learn about the native prairie ecosystem and the history of ranching in Kansas. I believe the ranch would be managed best by the National Park Service, which has the resources and experience to do an excellent job, and I am very pleased that the National Park Trust is willing to work hand in hand with the Park Service on this venture. I am also extremely pleased that this legislation has the support of the entire Kansas congressional delegation, both in the House and the Senate.

Kansas was not blessed with beaches or mountains, but we do have something extraordinary to offer the rest of the Nation and the rest of the world: the broad expanse of tallgrass prairie.

The beauty of a national park facility is that it can be utilized and enjoyed by people from all over the United States and all over the world, but we in the State of Kansas still have it to call our own. The beauty and culture of the Flint Hills is a truly sustainable resource and we should take this opportunity to preserve it for generations to come.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
CENTRAL OFFICE
EMPLOYEES HONORED FOR SELF-SERVICE TO OTHERS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues employees in the Department of Veterans Affairs central office who the Secretary has recognized with his Annual Outstanding Volunteer Service Award for 1994. Awards were presented to employees for their off-duty, volunteer, community activities in the District of Columbia and surrounding metropolitan area. While the employees during the day provide various services in support of our Nation's veterans, their off-duty hours are devoted to helping others in their community who are in need. Recipients and highlights of their community work include:

Employees of the Veterans Health Administration [VHA].—Carolyn A. Ford, who volunteers at the House of Ruth, a shelter for women, and participates in the youth ministry for young adult women; and John L. Stitak, for his help with the AMVETS Feed the Homeless Program and his Santa's workshop for VHA.

Employees of the Veterans Benefits Administration.—Yvonne D. Bing, who serves as treasurer of the River Terrace Community Organization in the District of Columbia, and helps in fundraising for the Marshall Heights Community Development Organization; Laura L. O'Shea, who teaches clerical and business skills to disadvantaged students through Soroptomist International and volunteers time at Hannah House, a rehabilitation home for young women; and Carol A. Rose, who volunteers at the Ebenezer A.M.E. Church in Fort Washington, MD, in prison ministry and food for the homeless.

An employee of the National Cemetery System.—Rosetta M. Holloway, who works with youth, including the Girl Scouts, the Partnership-in-Education program, and Sunday School for second graders.

Employees of the General Counsel's Office.—Michael P. Butler, who works with the Columbia Heights Youth Club that serves "at risk" young people; and Tresa M. Schlecht, for her efforts for the Department of Labor Child Development Center and for fundraising work for the George Mason Regional Library.

An employee of Finance and Information Resources Management.—Kenneth L. Little, for his work with Cub Scout Pack 487 and Boy Scout Troop 487 at the Ebenezer A.M.E. Church.

An employee of Acquisition and Materiel Management.—Brian E. Staples, for his efforts as Cub Master for Scout Pack 1350 and his involvement with youth sports in Triangle, VA, including coaching football and baseball teams.

Employees of Policy and Planning.—Calvin S. Beads, for his help at the Metropolitan United Church, including fundraising and providing aid and comfort to sick and needy people; Brodie C. Covington, for serving as a volunteer arbitrator for Maryland's Better Business

Bureau; and Surinder S. Gujral, for his help at the Arlington, VA, public schools as a member of the mathematics advisory committee.

Employees of Human Resources Management.—Russell H. Alper, for his assistance to elderly and sick residents in Washington, DC, ranging from serving food to providing musical entertainment; Trenna M. Carter, for helping the athletic department at Howard D. Woodson Senior High as an assistant with the booster club; Terrance M. Young, for his efforts with parks and recreation, and youth athletic programs in Loudoun County, VA, including the girls' softball league and the soccer league.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN D. FITZGERALD

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Desmond Fitzgerald, Esq., who passed away on May 27, 1994. A prominent trial attorney for nearly half a century, Mr. Fitzgerald was a member of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. He resided for numerous years in Woodside Queens which I have the pleasure of representing in the Seventh District of New York.

John D. Fitzgerald was born on May 17, 1923, to his father Robert W. Fitzgerald and mother, Lillian Shannon Fitzgerald. His grandmother, Hannah Shannon, was the Democratic leader and committee woman and national delegate of the Anoroc Democratic Club. Mr. Fitzgerald attended St. Teresa's Parish School, Newton High School, and St. John's University.

Mr. Speaker, John Fitzgerald served in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1942 until 1946 where he attained the rank of lieutenant. Serving with the U.S. Air Group 27, he was aboard the U.S.S. *Princeton* when it was sunk in the Philippine Sea battle in 1944. He was awarded the Military Order of the Purple Heart and the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross. He also received an Individual Commendation for action in the Mariana Islands Campaign and was awarded the Pacific Theater of War Campaign Medal with five battle stars.

Fitzgerald established, and later taught, the trial preparation and practice course at the University of California's Hastings Law School. He was also an instructor on real estate law at Santa Rosa Junior College, the University of California, and the California State Bar Continuing Education Program.

Mr. Speaker, John Fitzgerald is survived by his wife of 49 years, Evelyn Fitzgerald of Santa Rosa, his children Robert W. Fitzgerald of Santa Rosa, Karin J. Fitzgerald of Walnut Creek, John Fitzgerald of Kings Beach, his sister, Sister Janet Fitzgerald of New York, and five grandchildren. A burial with full military honors took place at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, VA.

Mr. Speaker, John Fitzgerald demonstrated true loyalty to his country through his lifetime of service. He illustrated as well the importance of family and community involvement. I

know my colleagues join me in paying tribute to this fine man, John Fitzgerald.

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR F. HAYDN WILLIAMS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL, SAIPAN, COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues' attention to this excellent speech by Ambassador F. Haydn Williams, the main force behind the creation of the American World War II Memorial in Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. With this memorial, Ambassador Williams has done a noble service to the men who fought and died in the battle for Saipan 50 years ago. Ambassador Williams' eloquent words tell the incredible story of the critical Pacific front of the final surge of the war. I commend Ambassador Williams for his commitment to bringing recognition to the 1944 Marianas campaign and to all those who contributed to its ultimate victory.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II—KEYNOTE ADDRESS: AMBASSADOR F. HAYDN WILLIAMS—DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN WWII MEMORIAL SAIPAN, COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS, JUNE 15, 1994

"ALL GAVE SOME—SOME GAVE ALL"

We are gathered here this morning to pay our respect, to salute and to say a humble thank you to the veterans of the 1944 Marianas Campaign who are with us on this historic occasion. We remember, also, with reverence and sadness, the fallen, those whose names are inscribed on the walls of the above Court of Honor—and—forever in the hearts of a grateful nation.

In the battles for Saipan, Tinian and the accompanying decisive naval and air engagements at sea 50 years ago, all of the American servicemen—the Marines of the 2nd and 4th Divisions, the Soldiers of the 27th Infantry Division, the Sailors of the Fifth Fleet, Carrier Task Force 58, the Amphibious Landing Force, the Coast Guard and the Army Air Corps Seventh Air Force—all contributed and shared in the victories won. Yes, all gave some, and some gave all.

These men, these veterans who are with us today came here in the bright morning of their lives. They came from all over America, from our towns, our cities, our farms, our mountains, our broad valleys and plains. All of them helped the forces of freedom prevail in a life and death struggle, a struggle which changed the course of history.

Bold in concept and execution, Operation Forager in the Pacific, like Operation Overload in Europe, marked a significant turning point in the Second World War. Hitler's Atlantic Wall was first broken in France. Japan's inner home island defense perimeter was first penetrated in the Marianas. Simultaneously, on the beaches of Normandy and Saipan in June of 1944, the United States, in concert with the armed forces of its Allies, began the War's last chapter—the final surge leading to the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers.

The successful storming of the Omaha and Utah beachheads in France, followed by D-

Day on Saipan, were accomplishments of sheer will, and personal bravery of legendary proportions. Taken together, these two massive amphibious operations, oceans apart, were the greatest military effort ever put forth by the United States, or any other nation, at one time, in the annals of military and naval history.

D-Day in the Pacific has been greatly overshadowed by the recent heavy media and other attention given to Normandy. But make no mistake about it, the name Saipan and the sacrifices made here by those who fought foot to foot, from one end of this island to the other, are sacrifices that are forever interwoven in the tapestry of the free world's response to the challenge of the forces of aggression and oppression which threatened the whole world half a century ago.

Let us not forget that the outcome of WWII was not a given. It remained long in doubt. Indeed, the fate of the free world was just as much on the line here in the Marianas, as it was at the cliffs of Pointe du Hoc, St. Lo and Caen in Normandy. Only as a result of the collective valor of the veterans assembled here, and that of their comrades-in-arms elsewhere in the Pacific and Europe, supported by a strong and united home front, do we today breathe the sweet air of freedom.

In the American WWII cemeteries in Nettuno in Italy, in Colleville-sur-mer in Normandy and the War in the Pacific Cemeteries in Hawaii and the Philippines, lie tens and tens of thousands of Americans in marked graves. Others lie row after silent row, with only the inscription, "Here rests in honored glory a comrade in arms known but to God." Did they die in vain? Was the price they paid worth it? The judgment of history, tested by time, is that they saved the world, that the victorious allied forces gave freedom yet another chance to build the means for the maintenance of global peace and security—to allow us the freedom we enjoy today.

President Clinton Normandy mentioned the debt owed to the veterans of the Pacific War as well as those engaged in the European theater. Speaking of his generation, he said, "we are the children of your sacrifice," and that the young people of today should be taught about, "the villainy that started WWII and valor that ended it." He touched, time and again, on the need for Americans to remember their history, stating that too many Americans do not know what the generation of WWII veterans did for their country and the cause of human liberty around the world.

Let us together remember that out of the carnage of WWII emerged the United Nations. Imperfect as it is, reflecting the imperfections of its members, this international body still remains today a ray of hope for a more humane, peaceful and just society of nations.

Let us also not forget that the UN Trusteeship System, under which Micronesia came of age, was also an outgrowth of WWII. It was the result of an American initiative to place the former League of Nations mandates and former colonies under new provisions and principles based on the right of the people of each trusteeship to eventually determine their own political future.

Here in the Northern Marianas, while destruction and devastation still marked the islands landscape, the first glimmerings of modern self-government began to appear under the Naval Administration. Progressively, this process led to greater and greater self rule under the Trust Territory Government, culminating in the status negotiations

and the 1975 plebiscite approving the Commonwealth Covenant. It should not be forgotten that those who fought here 50 years ago opened this path to self-determination and self-government. Freedom was their gift to the people of the Northern Marianas, paid for with their own blood.

With peace, the gradual healing of the wounds of war began. A new U.S.-Japanese relationship emerged based on a liberal occupation policy, a more democratic Japan, and a desire on the part of Tokyo to take its place among those nations of the world dedicated to peace, justice and freedom. Evolving security interests strengthened further the bonds of cooperation and mutual trust between the two war-time enemies. Today, U.S.-Japanese ties form the world's most important bilateral relationship.

Let me turn now to the American Memorial Park. The public use of the 133 acres that comprise these Park grounds stemmed from the desire of the United States to remember those who fell in combat here and in the waters surrounding these islands. The Park also memorializes the indigenous victims of the invasion, those who in innocence, lost their lives in the searing crossfire of the invading and defending forces.

As an integral part of the larger Tanapag Harbor lease, negotiated for contingency military use, the U.S. proposed that the majority of the 197 acres leased and paid for by the Department of Defense per the terms of the Covenant, be set aside as a living memorial to the war dead. The original plan for the Park was unveiled by the United States on Memorial Day 1974 at Micro Beach. The plan called for an amphitheater, a memorial marina, athletic facilities, an aquatic center, and an arboretum and tropical garden within the Park's boundaries. This concept was greeted with enthusiasm by the Mariana negotiators, and those who signed the Covenant can rightfully be called the founders of the Park.

It was intended that these grounds be a meeting place for young and old, a common area for civic events, for the celebration of local and national holidays, for recreation, competitive sports and family outings. It was felt that an active use of the Park—giving it a vibrant, living quality—would meet with the approval of the G.I.'s who fought and died here. The point was to give the future American citizens of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas a vested interest in the use of this military leased land, a place for bonding, where shared interests could come together for the common good.

Twenty years later the Park's full potential is yet to be realized. It can be further transformed into a thing of even greater beauty and utility for the enjoying of generations to come. It is a bright jewel, an open space, an oasis amidst surrounding commercial and industrial development. Its use needs disciplined policies, loving care and imaginative planning. Under the aegis of the National Park Service and its mandate, such planning in cooperation with the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas can go forward.

The new U.S. Memorial stands before us as the centerpiece of the Park. It is not finished, nor is the memorial entrance and mall, and the defining boundary treatment called for by the 103rd Congress. Given the short lead-time, what has been accomplished here to date is a miracle. That the berm, the steps, the Court of Honor, the Flag Circle and the surrounding Memorial Wall of inscriptions are in place is a tribute to the ingenuity and hard work of all who have been

involved in this worthwhile endeavor. They are to be commended, especially Governor Froilan Tenorio who saw the completion of the Memorial not as a local issue but rather a national imperative.

With the "go" signal, the building of the Memorial became, overnight, a high priority spirited team effort. Working at times around the clock, those who said it couldn't be done were proven wrong. The architects in San Francisco, the engineers, the public works people, the earth movers, the construction and cement contractors, the landscapers, the signage specialists, the shippers all got on the same fast track. All kept deadlines in mind; all delivered. Faxed progress reports reached me in Rome, Paris and Normandy, with each ending with the promise that the flags would be raised for the Veterans as scheduled on D-Day on Saipan. There they are. The promise was kept.

This morning on these shores, on American soil on the westward edge of the United States, our National and Service Flags—the colors under which the men we honor today fought and died—fly proudly as a visible symbol, as a beacon of freedom for all to see. From the dawn's early light to the last red gleaming of a Saipan sunset, as we see these Service flags streaming and snapping in the wind, let us be reminded that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance, and that our National Flag is the embodiment, not of mere sentiment, but of our history as a free people.

Veterans, this is your day. You are the ones we salute. Let me close now with the words of a citizen of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, a former Senator from Rota, Joseph S. Inos, who said, "This memorial will, for all time, stand for the sacrifice of thousands of young men from an alien country who came to our shores to set us free. Most had never heard of us or our islands. But, nevertheless, they died for us. When they came ashore on June 15, 1944, charging through manmade hell beyond description and imagination, it marked the beginning of a new era. The seeds of our Commonwealth were born. For us to forget, for us not to honor the gift of life given us by the blood, pain and death of those marines and soldiers, would be a disgraceful and shameless act."—end quote.

The fallen here have not been forgotten—and neither have the living veterans. The evidence of this is all around you, and each one of you takes away from this battleground of 50 years ago the gratitude of a grateful Island, the respect of your Country, your Service, and the admiration and affection of all gathered here this morning for the dedication of this Memorial in the honor of your fallen comrades.

ALLOWING MILITARY INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO CUSTOMERS OUTSIDE THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House approved the conference report on the National Defense Authorization Act. Included in this important bill is a provi-

sion that will help create jobs, promote economic growth, preserve our industrial base, and ultimately strengthen our national defense.

I had the pleasure of joining our colleague from California, Mr. FAZIO, and our colleague from Maryland, Mr. HOYER, in crafting the provision in the conference report that allows the Secretary of Defense to designate industrial facilities that may sell their goods and services to non-Department of Defense customers. Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HOYER and I are each privileged to have an industrial facility located in our District. In my case, I represent the Louisville site of the Crane Division—Naval Surface Warfare Center [NSWC].

As I have said on floor of the House on more than one occasion, industrial facilities operate on their own proceeds. They operate in a manner consistent with a privately-owned corporation by submitting bids to prospective customers and are reimbursed for their goods and services based on an agreed upon price.

Permitting the Louisville site to offer the use of its Plating and Mental Finishing Center to outside businesses, as this provision directs, will not only benefit the customer, but will also maximize the center's use and generate additional revenues. The Crane, Indiana Site of the NSWC will now have the option of sharing its microelectronic technology, thus enhancing some vital dual use capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the advantages of having this sales authority are great. I am pleased to have had a part in assuring that this provision was adopted as part of the conference report, and I look forward to working with the Department of Defense to implement this important policy.

COELHO IS BACK

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, this is the epitome of a scandalous appointment. Have we forgotten why Coelho sneaked out of town on June 15, 1989?

Please, my colleagues, read and absorb this John J. Pitney article, and please read between the lines.

Pitney left out Vernon S&L and Columbia S&L. Sleeze supreme.

[From the LA Times, Aug. 16, 1994]

DEMOCRATS, BRING BACK THEIR HIT MAN

(By John J. Pitney, Jr.)

In his inaugural address, President Clinton said that Washington had become "a place of intrigue and calculation," where influential people and special interests maneuver for position. "Let us resolve to reform our politics," he proclaimed, "so that power and privilege no longer shout down the voice of the people."

America recently got a sign of how far the Clinton presidency has strayed from those noble sentiments. On orders from Leon Panetta, White House chief of staff, Democratic National Chairman David Wilhelm has relinquished much of his authority to a new "special adviser"; former congressman Tony Coelho of California. Power, privilege and

cutthroat politics—for Coelho, they're not a problem but a way of life.

As chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee during the 1980s, Coelho had a simple creed, which he summed up in a speech to a lobbying group: Special interest is not a nasty word." As a Democratic colleague once said, Coelho gained "a reputation as the guy who sucked up all the PAC money in the world." He may have exaggerated, but only a little. Coelho aggressively solicited special-interest money by making bald references to his party's power.

"Business has to deal with us whether they want to or not," he once said. On another occasion, he offered: "We're going to be in the majority for a very long time, so it doesn't make good business sense to give to Republicans."

In a 1986 article, journalist Gregg Easterbrook put it another way: "If that pitch sounds like a mixture of protection racket (nice little multinational you have there; too bad if anything should happen to it) and an offer to play ball, that's exactly how it was intended to sound." Books such as "Honest Graft" and "The Big Fix" detail how the savings-and-loan industry, among others, used its privileged access to shape regulatory legislation during the 1980s.

Coelho's attitudes toward privilege also colored his view of justice. In 1981, he wrote a letter on congressional stationery seeking a lighter sentence for a campaign donor's son who had been convicted of a brutal murder. In 1989, he ardently defended a congressional aide whose criminal past had been uncovered by the Washington Post. Years earlier, according to the news account, the aide had assaulted a woman with a hammer and knife, but served only 27 months in prison. Though the aide had since risen to the top of the Capitol staff world, he never offered his victim any financial assistance. "Rightly or wrongly," Coelho said, the aide "owed his debt to society, not to this young woman."

It would be strange if Coelho emerged as party spokesman on crime victims' rights.

That probably won't happen, since Coelho always viewed public policy as a means to political victory, not an end in itself. "He comes out of the California school of politics," one Democratic aide said, "media and a lot of flash." As Coelho himself told columnist James Kilpatrick in 1984: "The issues are not that important to people. Issues will take care of themselves."

As the House Democrats' campaign chief, Coelho subordinated ideas to attacks:

"My job is to be the hit man." In 1982, he tried to frighten elderly Americans into believing that Republicans would take away Social Security. He candidly admitted: "If the psychology of fear is reversed, then people will listen to the Republican message."

Coelho also attacked GOP ethics, but he eventually encountered ethical problems of his own. During the 1980s, a troubled savings-and-loan paid for a number of dockside cruises and parties for Coelho, who used the events to entertain rich political donors. When the arrangement was exposed, the campaign committee and Coelho's own reelection fund reimbursed the S&L. In 1989, the press revealed that an executive of another troubled thrift had bought Coelho a \$100,000 junk bond and that Coelho repaid the executive with money partly borrowed from the S&L. By failing to disclose the loan, Coelho had apparently violated House rules and opened himself to withering criticism. Under fire, he resigned from Congress.

Only after his resignation did Coelho reveal the true depth of his cynicism. At the

1988 Democratic convention, he had thundered: "When the titans of Wall Street were looting the small investors on Main Street, where was George Bush?" Coelho pledged that his party would fight "the corporate cannibals on Wall Street." So what did he do after leaving the Hill?

He became a New York investment banker.

IN RECOGNITION OF RAISE [ROW AROUND THE ISLAND IN SUPPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENT]

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the efforts of Row Around the Island in Support of the Environment [RAISE], a program of the nonprofit New York State Marine Education Association [NYSMEA] designed to promote environmental stewardship in the coastal zone and its watershed.

When faced with the dilemma of balancing progress and development against further endangering the environment, we often ask ourselves what could we, as individuals, possibly do to make a difference. However, we must all remember that we can and, in fact, are obligated to do our best to appreciate, preserve, and reclaim our precious natural resources. This August, we are again reminded of this simple fact by the efforts of two remarkable New Yorkers.

RAISE was conceived of by George and Jeremy Linzee of Port Jefferson, Long Island. George is a NYSMEA board member in charge of secondary education and a marine science teacher at Stony Brook School. His son, Jeremy, is a student at Harvard University who is interested in public policy.

This August, under the name "RAISE," the Linzees will be undertaking the 175-mile row around Long Island for the second time. Last summer, the Linzees proved that the expedition was physically possible. This summer, with the cooperation of 32 environmental and maritime organizations, the Linzees have planned an even more ambitious agenda. From the kickoff of their voyage from Port Jefferson on August 5 to the culmination of their journey on August 20, the Linzees will be making stops at 16 other ports-of-call around Long Island. In coalition with other concerned citizens, RAISE has planned various events and activities at each of these ports in order to further both the educational and the environmental aspects of their overall goals.

Through their efforts, the Linzees hope to raise the public understanding of our connectedness to the coastal environment, the value of our natural resources, and the need for environmental stewardship by involving Long Islanders of all ages in coastal activities. They also would like to help increase the level of cooperation between different sectors—education, government, commercial and community groups—that are involved in promoting environmental stewardship. Finally, the Linzees see this as an opportunity to raise financial and curricular support needed for educational programs that emphasize environmental stewardship.

Through the efforts of George and Jeremy Linzee, this summer, thousands of New Yorkers will be reminded of the beauty that Long Island has to offer, the problems that we are faced with in preserving that unparalleled beauty, and exactly what each of us can do to allow our precious natural resources to continue to flourish. The Linzees plan to expand their efforts in the coming years and continue RAISE as an annual event which will emphasize the development of programs for the rising generation of Long Islanders in whose hands the future is held. They also hope, as do I, that RAISE will become a model environmental stewardship program for other regions of the United States and for other nations as well. In this way, people everywhere will be reminded of our interconnectedness with the sea and the link between our everyday activities on land and the quality of our water resources.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending George and Jeremy Linzee for reminding us of the majesty and fragility of our coastal zone and its watershed.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 288, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN INFECTED WITH AIDS IN ROMANIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a concurrent resolution commending the humanitarian assistance provided by American private voluntary organizations to children in Romania who were inadvertently infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

I am pleased that I have been joined by 26 of my colleagues in introducing this measure.

Mr. Speaker, prior to 1989, the Communist regime in Romania encouraged medical practices that unwittingly led to the injection of HIV-infected blood into otherwise healthy children.

As a tragic result, 89 percent of those infected with the HIV virus in Romania are children.

Unfortunately, many of these children, residing in poorly staffed and poorly provisioned orphanages, had been left to suffer without proper medical care and attention. These innocents were simply left to spend their final days—lying three and four to a bed—with no pain killers to ease their misery.

In most cases, no one even bothered to try to give them the things that all children need—simple things like a trip to a playground or having toys to play with.

I was pleased to learn, however, that with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the United Nations Children's Fund, American private voluntary organizations have been able to make great strides in ameliorating the harsh conditions for these children.

Frankly, these American PVO's could not have done this good work without the assistance provided by the United States Agency for

International Development and the United Nations Children's Fund. I want to commend both of these organizations for devoting their attention to these children's needs.

I believe Americans can take pride in the care that their assistance is now providing to these children who were innocent victims of the policies pursued by the former Communist regime in Romania.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join in sponsoring this measure commending the good work done on behalf of Romanian children inadvertently infected with the AIDS virus.

Mr. Speaker, the text of the resolution follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 288

Whereas prior to 1989, the former communist government of Romania denied the widespread existence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS):

Whereas prior to 1989, the communist government of Romania promoted medical practices that led unwittingly to the injection of HIV-infected blood into otherwise healthy children:

Whereas after Romania began to address the reality of the problem of AIDS, it was found that by 1993, 89 percent of all cases of HIV infection in Romania involved children, which is the highest such rate in Europe, with most such case being in the port city of Constanta;

Whereas with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and under the coordination of the United Nations Children's Fund, American private voluntary organizations have joined private voluntary organizations of other nations in working to alleviate the suffering of Romanian children infected with the AIDS virus, primarily in the Constanta region, by providing for these children a "homelike" atmosphere, proper nutrition, proper hygiene, foster parenting, and parent counseling; and

Whereas reliable statistics with respect to the AIDS situation in Romania are no longer available because the Romanian Ministry of Health has disbanded its HIV/AIDS unit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress—

(1) commends the work of those private voluntary organizations from the United States and other countries who, with help of the United States Agency for International Development and other assistance organizations, have made life more bearable for Romanian children infected with the AIDS virus;

(2) calls for the continuation of current measures to assist children infected with the AIDS virus in the Constanta region of Romania and elsewhere, and for the implementation by the Government of Romania or its designee of a nationwide AIDS;

(3) urges the United States Agency for International Development to use its authority under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 to provide assistance for the extension of AIDS treatment programs to other areas of Romania where children infected with the AIDS virus have similar needs;

(4) calls on the United States Agency for International Development to report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on—

(A) the extent of HIV infection among children in Romania, and

(B) efforts to provide assistance to address this problem and to prevent further infection among both children and adults;

(5) calls on the Government of Romania to provide all appropriate assistance to address the AIDS problem, in particular statistical and other analyses on the spread of infection by the AIDS virus; and

(6) calls on the United States Agency for International Development to offer assistance to the Romanian Ministry of Health in the collection and analysis of relevant statistics with respect to AIDS.

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL KENNETH STARR IS NOT INDEPENDENT AND SHOULD STEP DOWN

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 19, 1994

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, most of us on the Democratic side of the aisle who voted to reenact the Independent Counsel Act did so out of conviction that no one—not even the President of the United States—is above the law. We have learned through history that we cannot always depend on the executive branch of Government to hold itself accountable, especially when high Government officials are the subject of investigation. To solve this problem and preserve our commitment to equal justice for all, we created the position of Independent Counsel, an impartial investigator, who would be beyond the control of the governing administration.

Mr. Speaker, the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Starr to replace Mr. Robert Fiske in the Whitewater investigation makes a mockery of the Independent Counsel Act and does much damage to the credibility of our judicial system, which must be above partisan politics. In no way do I wish to impugn the integrity of Mr. Starr. Indeed, I have heard much praise for his intelligence and fairness. But Mr. Starr is not an appropriate choice to succeed Mr. Fiske. In no way can he be characterized as independent, and I am very concerned about his ability to remain impartial. Surely, Mr. Starr should be able to see that his involvement hopelessly flaws this investigation. He should do the right thing and step down as independent counsel.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Fiske seemed to be conducting his investigation in a purely independent and professional manner. However, the judicial panel empowered with appointing the independent counsel, concluded that because Mr. Fiske was appointed by the Attorney General, his independence could be challenged. They said this appointment gave the appearance of a lack of independence. Fair enough. Oddly, very oddly, the same judges, so concerned about appearances, turned a blind eye to Mr. Starr's partisan political activities and how Mr. Starr might personally benefit from the election of a Republican administration.

After all, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Starr was a high Government official in two Republican administrations. He was appointed by President Reagan to the U.S. Court of Appeals. And most recently, he served as President Bush's Solicitor General. We learned from Roll Call that Mr. Starr contributed \$5,000 to Repub-

lican candidates in this cycle alone and that he is currently serving as cochair for Republican candidate for Congress, Kyle McSillarow. Moreover, it has been widely reported that Mr. Starr harbors political ambitions, and seriously considered entering the current race to represent Virginia in the U.S. Senate. Significantly, Mr. Starr is considered a likely candidate, if there is a Republican administration, for a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court. The August 15, 1994, issue of Time magazine reports that Mr. Starr "speaks wishfully of Dan Quayle's political future." Apparently expressing hope for a Quayle Presidency, Mr. Starr is quoted in Time as saying that "If President Quayle asked me to become the Solicitor General again, I'd do it." Therefore, the perception that he might be unduly partisan in the conduct of an investigation against a Democratic President is not unreasonable.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Starr would be under enormous pressure to conduct his investigation of President Clinton in a partisan manner. Consider what happened to Mr. Fiske, a staunch Republican who was President Bush's nominee for Deputy Attorney General. When Fiske failed to find any law violated by the White House in the Washington phase of his investigation, he was severely criticized, his integrity impugned, and his independence challenged by some of the same Republicans who were profuse in their praise for Mr. Fiske when he was first appointed.

If Mr. Starr fails to come up with some charge against the President, surely he would do so at his political peril. It is doubtful, Mr. Speaker, that he would get his old job back at the Justice Department. And, he could certainly forget about a seat on the Supreme Court under a Republican administration. Mr. Starr would be persona non grata in the Republican Party. And, undoubtedly, his reputation would be smeared by some of the same Republicans now praising his virtues.

Mr. Speaker, another aspect of this appointment is somewhat troubling, and that is the role of some Republican Members of Congress and their political operatives—including Floyd Brown, who produced the notorious Willie Horton ads during the Bush campaign—in prodding the judicial panel headed by Judge David B. Sentelle, a protege of Senator JESSE HELMS, to replace Mr. Fiske. Indeed, a Washington Post article last week reported that Senator LAUCH FAIRCLOTH and Judge Sentelle were seen together shortly after the Independent Counsel Act was enacted. The article implied that they might have been discussing the appointment of an independent counsel. Of course if that were true, it would constitute a serious violation of the judicial code of ethical standards by Judge Sentelle. However, the Senator and the judge have denied that they discussed the matter. I accept their explanation without reservation. Mr. FAIRCLOTH is a fellow North Carolinian and I believe him to be a man of his word. But, Mr. Speaker, we are talking about appearances—perceptions. The purpose of the Independent Counsel Act is to assure the American people that an investigation of the President of the United States will be conducted impartially—its findings not tainted by partisan politics. The independent counsel not only must be independent and impartial, he must be perceived to be independent

and impartial. This meeting between the Senator, a severe critic of the administration, who had called for Mr. Fiske to be replaced, and his friend, the lead judge of the judicial panel that selects the independent counsel, fatally compromises the judge's perceived independence. The Washington Post and other publications are running these stories because of the perception that Judge Sentelle has a conflict of interest. Judge Sentelle should rescue himself from further involvement in picking an independent counsel. I would hope that the Chief Justice would consider reconstituting the three-judge panel to select a new, nonpartisan independent counsel.

Again, regarding Mr. Starr, I accept the judgment of others, who know him, that Mr. Starr is a man of principle. Nevertheless, his independence is not above reproach. It is too much to ask the American people, who do not know Mr. Starr on a personal level, to disregard the fact that Mr. Starr is a highly partisan, politically ambitious Republican, who would be under enormous pressure from his party's leadership to bring a charge of wrongdoing against President Clinton. His report could not be believed. If Mr. Fiske was not the right person for the job of independent counsel, surely Mr. Starr does not fit the bill, either. If for no other reason than concern for his own political future, Mr. Starr should reconsider accepting this thankless job. The Republican Party will not reward him for his fairness.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully urge Mr. Starr who as our Solicitor General was charged with defending our laws before the courts, to force the judicial panel that chose him to comply

with the spirit of the Independent Counsel Act by declining appointment to this post.

Mr. Speaker, a word or two needs to be said about the inconsistency in the position of some of my Republican friends.

Mr. Fiske was appointed special counsel by the Attorney General only because Republicans had blocked Congress from reenacting the independent counsel law, as an act of petty revenge for the investigations of independent prosecutors of crimes committed by officials of the last two Republican administrations. For these Republicans now to impugn the integrity of Mr. Fiske, a former Republican-appointed U.S. attorney, by rejoicing in the appointment of Mr. Starr is akin to the child who murders both parents and then pleads for mercy because he is an orphan.

Moreover, their current swipes at Mr. Fiske stand in contrast to their praise for Mr. Fiske at the time of his appointment. Senator D'AMATO, for example, is now one of Mr. Fiske's harshest critics. Yet, only a few months ago, the Senator described Mr. Fiske as "uniquely qualified for this position * * * a man of uncompromising integrity."

Senator DOLE, in an extraordinary demonstration of a selective memory lapse, praised the ouster of Mr. Fiske, with the remark that Congress was "taking orders from an unelected bureaucrat appointed by the Attorney General," after having praised Fiske in January, when he said that "people who know him think he is extremely well-qualified, is independent."

Mr. Speaker, these statements speak volumes about what is really going on here. The

Republican leadership is not interested in an impartial review of Whitewater. The truth is not what they are seeking. They view the Whitewater investigation as an opportunity to undermine President Clinton, who enjoyed enormous success in his first year in office. Shocked that the President's economic programs have worked beyond all expectations, the Republican Party has adopted a strategy of blocking further legislative victories, relying on personal attacks to undermine his support and cripple his effectiveness. Their eye is on one thing only—capturing the White House and the Congress. This is about partisan politics, pure and simple.

Mr. Speaker, please forgive my cynicism, but if any independent counsel delivers a report exonerating President Clinton, the Republican leadership will cry cover up, no matter who is the independent counsel.

Mr. Speaker, Independent Counsel Starr is an active Republican partisan who stands to gain personally should a Republican be elected President. His independence is hopelessly compromised. If he were to bring a charge against the President or anyone else in the White House, there would always be the suspicion that it was a politically motivated fabrication.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I call on Mr. Starr to do the right thing and step down. And, Judge Sentelle, whose political affiliation fatally compromises his independence, should recuse himself from participating in the process of choosing an independence counsel.