

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE ROC'S NAME: SERIOUS BUSINESS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on October 25, 1971, the U.N. General Assembly passed Resolution 2758 shifting representation for the people of China from the Republic of China [ROC] headquartered on the island of Taiwan, to the Communist government of the People's Republic of China [PRC] in Beijing. Since this time, the ROC and its 21 million people have been treated as second class citizens in most diplomatic circles.

This July, two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the United States Congress held a joint hearing to discuss a topic that is receiving an increasing amount of international attention: Whether the Republic of China on Taiwan should be admitted to the United Nations. Such a hearing was long overdue. Unfortunately, one important point was never made: That the likelihood of securing this seat will remain slim until the international community starts to embrace the name "Republic of China"—the ROC's official name—instead of the name "Taiwan."

In his opening remarks, Representative TOM LANTOS, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights, attempted to sidestep the important name question. Lantos said,

There is a debate among the citizens of Taiwan regarding whether the correct name of their country is the Republic of China on Taiwan or simply Taiwan. Our purpose today is not to get bogged down in internal partisan debate, but rather to promote Taiwan's participation in the international system in a manner that benefits both Taiwan and the international community.

Despite his initial preference to avoid the name question, LANTOS later acknowledged its importance. He conceded,

You cannot place a proposal before a body, whether this is the Congress of the United States or the United Nations, without referring to an entity by some name. So while it may be an uncomfortable and awkward dilemma, it is a dilemma that needs to be resolved.

He concluded,

The name issue has to be resolved before steps can be taken to deal with the entity represented by a name.

Like Representative LANTOS, Representative GARY ACKERMAN, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Asia and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, also attempted to avoid the important name question. He remarked,

This hearing is not intended to stake out a position on the name Taiwan may eventually wish to use should it be permitted to join the

United Nations. Such questions are best left to the people of Taiwan.

I agree with Representative LANTOS. We have to deal with the name question before we start plotting a strategy to get the ROC a U.N. seat. I also agree with Representative ACKERMAN. The name question should be left to the ROC people. What both Chairmen have missed, however, is that the ROC people have answered the name question. In two recent elections, ROC voters have kept in power the Kuomintang [KMT], a political party which prefers the name "Republic of China" and seeks reunification with China. Yet on both occasions, they could have voted for the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], which openly endorses the use of the name "Taiwan" and advocates independence. Representative LANTOS and Representative ACKERMAN ignore this reality.

Mr. Speaker, a close look at these elections reveal that support for the name "Taiwan" and independence is marginal. On December 21, 1991, the KMT captured 318 seats—79 percent of the vote—in the 403-seat National Assembly, while the DPP captured just 75 seats. While its margin of victory was smaller, the KMT captured 103 seats in the 161-seat Legislative Yuan elections the following December. The DPP captured 50 seats—30 percent of the vote. Robert Sutter, a specialist in international politics at the Congressional Research Service, offered an explanation for the modest DPP pickup. According to Sutter,

Heavy publicity focused on so-called money politics and related features, including vote buying.

He added,

Unlike in 1991, when DPP candidates strongly stressed the issue of Taiwan independence, this year the opposition party handled the question in a low-keyed manner.

So, the DPP actually gained votes by avoiding the independence issue.

According to Nat Bellochi, the chairman and managing director of the American Institute in Taiwan, America's equivalent of a consulate in Taipei,

Over the last 3 to 4 years, polls have demonstrated that the position of the majority has not changed significantly on the question of independence as a feasible option.

He also noted,

The pragmatism of the people on Taiwan is evident in how carefully they have approached the issues of independence and the use of the name Taiwan. There is much more vocal support for these two issues here in the Taiwanese-American community, than one finds in Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, if the name question was a pressing topic "among the citizens of Taiwan" as Representative LANTOS suggested in his opening remarks, then the DPP would have made this question and the independence issue the centerpieces of their campaign in 1992. If changing the Government's name

from the "Republic of China" to "Taiwan" and declaring independence were priorities for the ROC people, the DPP would be in power.

While I am disappointed that few of my colleagues in Congress have recognized this reality, it is more disturbing that some have introduced resolutions which identify the ROC as "Taiwan" instead of the "Republic of China." To date, seven different resolutions have been introduced to express Congress' support for giving the ROC representation at the United Nations. Unfortunately, four use the name "Taiwan" instead of the "ROC."

The July hearing focused considerable attention on two resolutions. They were House Concurrent Resolution 148 introduced by Representative GERALD SOLOMON, Republican from New York; and House Concurrent Resolution 166 introduced by Representative ROBERT TORRICELLI, Democrat from New Jersey. The Solomon resolution expresses the sense of Congress that "the Republic of China on Taiwan deserves full participation, including a seat in the United Nations." It currently has 112 cosponsors. The Torricelli resolution says only that, "the 21 million people on Taiwan should be represented in the United Nations." It has 98 cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, if the United States Congress wants to advance the ROC's admission to the United Nations, it should reject resolutions like Representative TORRICELLI's. While it is well-intentioned, it sends all the wrong signals to Beijing. By not asking for a U.N. seat, it implies that Congress supports other types of representation, such as U.N. observer status. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been represented at the United Nations for years, but it has never had a vote. The ROC does not deserve to be thrown in the same category.

Furthermore, by using the name "Taiwan," the Torricelli resolution creates the impression that Congress supports the independence movement and its supporters in the United States. Beijing has made clear that it will respond to any declaration of independence with military force. With 3 million men in its armed forces and a nuclear stockpile, this threat should be taken seriously. Beijing will never accept the name "Taiwan," because it is the name embraced by the independence advocates and it suggests that the ROC is not part of China.

While Beijing has also objected to the use of the name "ROC," it is clearly more acceptable to them than "Taiwan." First, it does not challenge Beijing's assertion that the ROC is part of China. The ROC also supports unification. Second, ROC is no longer the nameplate of a government which questions Beijing's authority to rule the mainland. In 1991, the ROC abandoned its claim to be the sole legitimate authority on the mainland.

With the recent thaw in ROC-PRC relations, it is not unreasonable to think that Beijing may someday soften its opposition to the "ROC"

● 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.

name. Even if it does not, we should begin our U.N. efforts using the ROC name, because it has the support of their people. Lastly, its usage may compel Beijing to give the ROC a seat under a compromise name. Currently, the ROC uses the name "Chinese-Taipei" in the Olympics, "Taipei, China," in the Asian Development Bank, and "Chinese Taipei" in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Each name suggests that the ROC on Taiwan is still part of China. The name "Taiwan" does not.

According to section 4(2) of the U.N. Charter, new members to the United Nations are elected by decision of the U.N. General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. If the ROC were to seek admission as a new member, using the name "ROC" or "Taiwan," it would most certainly be vetoed by the Communist regime in Beijing. Fortunately, there is another avenue to U.N. admission. A resolution could be drafted which simply repeals Resolution 2758—the resolution which gave Beijing a seat at the United Nations—and provides dual representation for China. By modifying China's U.N. representation, instead of asking for new membership, this resolution would go directly to the General Assembly and escape a certain PRC veto on the Security Council. The ROC would get representation in the General Assembly and the PRC would retain its seat on the Security Council. This avenue was proposed by John R. Bolton, former Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations from 1989 to 1993, at the July hearing.

The real obstacle is to make ROC admission palatable to Beijing and dissuade it from withdrawing from the United Nations. To overcome it, the U.N. resolution must clearly state that China consists of both the mainland and the island of Taiwan. It must also state that the objective of providing dual representation for Beijing and the ROC is to facilitate the eventual reunification of their two territories, not prevent it. Such language would assure Beijing about U.N. intentions and reflect the majority opinion in the ROC. It would not, however, preclude the ROC from declaring independence if that course of action ever gained acceptance among the majority of its people.

Mr. Speaker, the United Nations must also make a concerted effort to show Beijing that its own long-term interests will be served by allowing the ROC a place in the world community. Jason C. Hu, the Director General of the ROC's Government Information Office, has emphasized this point,

The intransigence of the PRC in ignoring or even denying the divided status of the Chinese nation serves no positive purpose to the eventual reunification of the nation. In fact, it creates resentment among their cousins across the straits and even adds fuel to the fire for the promotion of separatism which would surely bring disaster to the Chinese nation.

He added,

*** the PRC's understanding and sympathy on the issue would in some way win the minds and hearts of the Chinese on the island and foster a better atmosphere for unification.

Mr. Speaker, today we have a small chance to reverse the sorry state of affairs which has

existed since U.N. Resolution 2758 was passed in 1971. Getting a majority necessary to pass a resolution which provides the ROC a U.N. seat will be a difficult task, but it can be done with strong United States leadership. Fairness dictates that we try. However, if we continue to push the name "Taiwan," this small chance will certainly slip away.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM WEBB

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to William Webb, who is retiring after a distinguished, 30-year career with the National Park Service. Environmentalists in southern California owe a huge debt to Bill, who spent the last half of his career in Los Angeles. Among his greatest achievements was helping to create the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in November 1979.

Bill Webb quickly assumed the role of liaison between the William O. Douglas Outdoor Classroom, located in Franklin Canyon, and the National Park Service. In his quiet, dignified way he ensured that the lines of communication remained open. He was always there for the members of the WODOC board.

Prior to his arrival in California, Bill served the National Park Service in a number of posts around the country, including the Virgin Islands National Park Group and the Booker T. Washington National Monument. In all cases he played a vital role in the acquisition of scarce park lands for the use and enjoyment of the public.

Tireless and energetic, Bill's devotion to public lands have made him indispensable as an organizer, negotiator, adviser and troubleshooter.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting William Webb. His love for the Santa Monica Mountains has endeared him to all Los Angelenos who enjoy this beautiful open space. We all wish him a happy and healthy retirement.

RECOGNITION OF KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Kingsborough Community College of the City University of New York on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

Our schools and colleges are a source of pride for our communities. This is especially true in the case of Kingsborough Community College, which in the years since it was founded has earned a reputation for excellence, and

for the high quality of its liberal arts, science, and career-oriented curricula.

Under the leadership of President Leon M. Goldstein, Kingsborough has, in many ways, become a college for the community, developing a number of programs to effectively meet the educational needs of people of all ages throughout the borough and the city.

Mr. Speaker, as Kingsborough celebrates its 30th anniversary, President Goldstein, the dedicated faculty and administrative staff merit high praise for their vast accomplishments, and for their vision and creative spirit in providing ever-expanding educational opportunities.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CLAUDIA H. HAMPTON

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a dear friend and distinguished educator, Dr. Claudia H. Hampton, who passed on August 13, 1994. Renowned for an outstanding career as an educator and as the first African-American to serve on the California State Board of Trustees, Dr. Hampton's innumerable contributions to the field of education leave a lasting legacy for the citizens of the State of California. I am proud to share the following retrospective on the life of this great educator and friend.

Dr. Claudia Hampton began her career as a teacher and elementary school counselor in the Chicago, IL, school system. Moving west, she attended graduate school, earning both her masters and doctorate degrees from the University of Southern California. Shortly thereafter, she began teaching in the Los Angeles Unified School District [LAUSD]. She remained with the LAUSD for two decades during which time her positions included supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance, director of Community Relations for the Office of Urban Affairs, and director of the Human and School Community Relations Resource Office.

In 1974, while serving as an adjunct multicultural education professor at Pepperdine University, Dr. Hampton was appointed to the board of the California State University [CSU] and College System by then-Governor Ronald Reagan. In 1979, she opened up still another vista by becoming the first woman to serve as chairperson of the board. Dr. Hampton served on the CSU board for 20 years, and was also a key figure on the board of governors of the California Community Foundation.

Her influence extended nationally as a presidential appointee to the Advisory Panel on Financing Elementary and Secondary Education; she was also a member of the Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education. In recognition of her exemplary achievements, San Diego State University set up a scholarship in her name from 1976 to 1981. In 1993, former CSU trustee William D. Campbell and his wife Linda established the Claudia H. Hampton Scholarship Fund to help deserving inner-city students attend college.

Dr. Hampton's participation in community service projects reflected the same devotion evidenced in her professional endeavors. Just a few of the organizations of which she was a proud member are the National Council of Negro Women; State board of managers, California Congress, PTA; board of directors, Metropolitan YWCA; executive committee, Los Angeles branch of the NAACP; Women on Target; the American Association of University Women; and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. Additionally, Dr. Hampton was deacon of the consistory at Park Hills Community Church.

Deservedly so, Dr. Claudia Hampton was the recipient of accolades from many organizations. The Association of Governing Boards honored Dr. Hampton with the "1994 Distinguished Award in Trusteeship," marking the first time that the California State University system was so recognized. She was awarded resolutions of commendation from the California State Senate, the Assembly, and the Los Angeles City Council. Dr. Hampton also received an award of appreciation from the Republic of Korea's General Counsel. She has been honored by the Los Angeles Council of Black Professional Engineers, the National Coalition of 100 Black Men, and the Los Angeles African-American Women's Political Action Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing and applauding the distinguished career of this outstanding educator. Dr. Hampton was devoted to providing more educational opportunities to children and she spent a lifetime dedicated to that goal. She leaves a lasting legacy for all educators to emulate. I am pleased to celebrate her life and on behalf of the Los Angeles community, I say thank you Dr. Claudia H. Hampton for your contributions to the children and citizens of the State of California. I join her daughter, Kathryn Wallace; her brother General Hudley, Jr.; and other family members and friends in celebrating the life and accomplishments of this renowned and distinguished educator.

**KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO GMI
ENGINEERING AND MANAGE-
MENT INSTITUTE**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding educational institution in my hometown of Flint, MI, the GMI Engineering and Management Institute. The GMI Engineering and Management Institute will be celebrating its 75th year of providing top technical and managerial talent to our Nation's industry during the week of September 12-16, 1994.

This great educational institution began in 1919 after it was recognized there was a great need for engineers, managers, designers, and technicians in the growing automobile industry. The Industrial Fellowship League of Flint endorsed the opening of a night school under

the direction of Albert Sobey and it was named the School of Automotive Trades. In 1924 the school became the Flint Institute of Technology, a 4-year cooperative program was established and more than 600 students were enrolled.

In 1926 General Motors Corp., recognizing the potential of cooperative education, took over financial support of the school and renamed it the General Motors Institute. It began to utilize the school to develop its own engineers and managers. In 1945 the institute added a fifth-year thesis and became a degree granting college committed to cooperative education.

In 1982 General Motors divested itself of ownership of the school. Its name was changed to GMI Engineering and Management Institute. School administrators kept the concept of cooperative education and expand the number of employers. Today, there are more than 500 companies employing GMI students in more than 750 locations throughout North America, Europe, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Industries included under the co-op education concept include automobile industry, delivery services, aerospace, paper products, metallurgical, health care, and financial services.

Ultimately, the greatest statistics are those involving the students. Currently, 75 percent of first-year students graduate on time and 90 percent of GMI seniors have permanent, full-time job offers before graduation.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise before my colleagues today to urge them to join me in paying tribute to GMI Engineering and Management Institute. This great educational institution is a cornerstone in the education community in Flint. It has, and continues to provide, quality education to students from throughout our great country. It is producing the future industrial leaders of this country. As GMI Engineering and Management Institute celebrates its 75th anniversary, I congratulate it for its excellence in education.

NEW RUSSIAN CURRICULUM

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to point out an event that, while little noticed, exemplifies the progress being made to bring Russia and its people into the community of democratic nations.

This year, for the first time in more than 70 years, children in Russia will begin the school year with textbooks that are free of Communist ideology and propaganda. These new books are being distributed to the nation's 21 million students. Gone are the references to the Great October Socialist Revolution and other falsehoods promoted by the Communist Party. Instead, lessons on democratic rights and accurately depicted historical events have replaced Communist textbooks laden with discussions of class struggles. The new Russian educational curriculum will also include

completely new courses on market economics and business management.

Mr. Speaker, what we are witnessing is a momentous change in education in Russia—and in Russia itself. The knowledge these children gain should help us establish a new constructive relationship with Russia that we all hope for. With such little-noticed but important changes, this rising generation of young Russians promises to produce a group of independent thinkers capable of accepting different points of view and carrying on with the business of building a prosperous, democratic, and peaceful Russia.

**AMERICAN HERITAGE AREA PART-
NERSHIP PROGRAM ACT OF 1994**

HON. THOMAS J. BARLOW III

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3707, the American Heritage Area Partnership Program Act of 1994. This program will create an efficient and effective process to enhance and preserve the natural, historic, and cultural resources and recreational opportunities in areas that possess unique cultural traditions and distinctive landscapes.

The Ohio River Corridor is nationally distinctive, flowing through six States from its headwaters in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to its confluence with the Mississippi River at the edges of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The corridor comprises a chain of commercial, industrial, historical, archeological, natural, recreational, cultural, and economic areas that are of significance and importance to the Nation. H.R. 3707 can provide important areas, like the Ohio River Corridor, with technical assistance and guidance through the process of becoming a National Heritage Area.

Support the American Heritage Area Partnership Program Act, and support preserving America's Heritage.

**TRIBUTE TO BARBARA
KLEINSCHMITT**

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Barbara Kleinschmitt, who for years has been a leader in the fight for teachers' rights. Since 1983, when she became the founding president of the American Federation of Teachers Staff Guild, Barbara has dedicated herself to the cause of working men and women. There are many teachers who owe a large debt of gratitude to Barbara for her efforts.

It could have been predicted that Barbara would eventually play a prominent role in union activities. Her father organized steel workers in Chicago, and attended the founding convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Her mother was a member of the

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Compassion for the working men and women of America is in Barbara's blood.

After 20 years working in various secretarial positions, Barbara took a job as an instructional assistant at Los Angeles Valley College, where she remains employed to this day. In the 1980's, a time of some hostility toward unions, Barbara commenced her involvement with teachers. Along with her role as AFT College Staff Guild President, she became vice president of the California Federation of Teachers and a member of the Coalition of Labor Union women.

In the last decade Barbara has made some major contributions on labor issues, including negotiating three collective bargaining contracts, assisting in 1994 police guild negotiations and negotiating a health/safety article on Video Display Terminals.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Barbara Kleinschmitt, a selfless and dedicated advocate for working people. She is an inspiration to us all.

POSSIBLE INVASION OF HAITI BY THE UNITED STATES

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, it would be political folly for the President to authorize the use of military force to apply police action against another country.

We do not allow any other action by our Government to be empowered by an international organization.

The United Nations took on the Haiti question as a violation of international law and authorized all appropriate action to restore the elected government in Haiti back into power.

U.N. resolutions do not obviate or substitute for the need for each government acting upon these declarations to also independently obtain approval from their own constitutionally elected bodies required to consent to such actions. In the United States this means approval by Congress.

Prior consultation with congressional leaders is not obtaining a vote by the Congress. My leaders cannot speak for me.

There is no need for secrecy. We are amassing our troops, on the seas and on land for the whole world to take note, especially the military forces in Haiti. In fact, the strategy is to gain acquiescence by "show" of intent.

Thus, coming to Congress would not hamper the declared strategy at all.

Mr. President, Congress must be asked to vote on this matter.

RECOGNITION OF PATRICK MURPHY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is

the opportunity we occasionally get to publicly acknowledge outstanding individuals of our Nation. I rise today to recognize one such individual, Patrick Murphy, a lifeguard who recently saved a swimmer at Rockaway Beach.

As my colleagues know, I have a long record of working to make our streets safer and helping our Government to respond to the needs of our citizens. Even so, there can be no comparison to someone who actively saves a human life.

There is a saying that one who saves a life, it is as if he has saved a world. For the family, friends, and associates of the young man that Patrick saved, this is undoubtedly true. I know that we all rest easier knowing that there are brave and expert lifesavers guarding the lives of our loved ones on New York City's beaches.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues will join me in expressing my admiration and respect for this young man. I am extremely proud to have him working at Rockaway Beach and wish him all the best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO CARRIE MAE SOLOMON

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mrs. Carrie Mae Solomon, who succumbed on February 24, 1994. God-fearing, righteous, selfless, faithful, full of love, wise, and uplifting. Mrs. Solomon filled every moment of her life with meaning. She always found time for others, and left an indelible impression on everyone she met. I received firsthand knowledge of Mrs. Solomon's genuine spirit through her daughter, Mamie Hardy, who worked on my congressional staff from 1979-83. Just as her mother, Mamie generated a warmth and sincerity of character that was a joy to be around. It is a pleasure to present to my colleagues a synopsis of Carrie Solomon's life, and to share a few reasons why she was held in such high regard.

Born in the small township of Natchitoches, LA, on September 13, 1916, Carrie was one of 16 children born to Oscar and Rose Lee Johnson. The Johnson family did not possess a lot of worldly goods, but they found strength in their love for God and each other. Throughout, Carrie maintained a sunny disposition and a sense of purpose. Although she had no formal schooling beyond the third grade, she taught herself reading, writing, and arithmetic and educated her younger siblings as well. As one of the oldest children, Carrie was no stranger to hard work; it was, perhaps, caring for her brothers and sisters that generated the maternal qualities for which she would become known.

As a young adult, Carrie believed passionately that it was the work of God that brought her to King Solomon, the son of a preacher. King and Carrie lived in the South for several years after their marriage before moving on to California for a better life. Their union was blessed with six children: Alfred, Oscar, Emily, Mamie, JoAnn, and Linda.

Always looking for ways to express her Christian conviction, Carrie found her spiritual home at the Greater Starlight Missionary Baptist Church of Los Angeles in 1953. For more than 40 years, she was a pillar of the church, steadfast and loyal, seeking to do God's work. She not only preached the word, but she lived it, and as the mother of the church, many looked to her for guidance and wisdom.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Mrs. Carrie Mae Solomon. Although her passage from us was untimely, she was a blessing to all that were fortunate enough to know her. She will be sorely missed by her children, her stepsons Henry James and King, Jr.; grandchildren Kim, Keith, Chris, Anjanette, Tifani, and Paul; great grandson Joshua; as well as an extended circle of family and friends. I join with these loved ones in saying well-done Mrs. Solomon. May her memory continue to shine a light for those who seek to follow her example of charity, endurance, and faith.

COMMEMORATING THE KLOOGA MASSACRE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago Nazi troops in Estonia killed over 2,000 Jews after forcing them to build their own funeral pyres. This terrible atrocity, known as the Klooga Massacre, was commemorated by Estonians and Jews at the site of the massacre on September 1, 1994.

Only a few thousand Jews lived in Estonia before the war. After invading the Soviet-occupied country in 1941, Nazi units and their local supporters and collaborators sought to kill every Jew in the country. The final killings took place in Klooga in 1944 while advancing Soviet troops were only hours away.

In groups of 300, innocent Jewish citizens, children among them, were ordered to build stacks of logs and lie on top of them.

The Nazi officers then shot them and ordered the next group to stack wood on top of the dead and wounded and lie down so that they in turn could be shot. Eventually, those initiating this heinous action set the whole construction ablaze. Only 87 Jews survived this degenerate brutality.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that, as Estonia emerges from the darkness of dictatorship and foreign occupation, its new democratic government has taken special measures to commemorate the Klooga Massacre.

At the September 1st ceremonies, the deaths of these innocent victims were commemorated with the unveiling of a memorial to the victims at Klooga. Members of Israel's parliament participating in the ceremonies expressed the belief that such a heinous and vile act could never be repeated in the new Estonia, where freedom of belief is now the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I join them in commending the Estonian Government for dedicating this memorial and publicly acknowledging the heretofore obscured history of the innocent victims

of the Klooga Massacre. I invite my colleagues to take note of this measure by the Estonian Government, which is now engaged in the work of building a new democratic Estonia where such atrocities will never again take place.

KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO MR.
DONNY DOUGLAS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding individual, Mr. Donny Douglas. Mr. Douglas is being honored by United Automobile Workers Local 594 with a dedication of the Donny Douglas Labor Library on Saturday, September 17, 1994.

Donny Douglas has been a giant in the labor movement in Pontiac, MI. He has been committed to empowering the members of his union through education and training. During his tenure as president of local 594 he has given his union brothers and sisters the opportunity to express themselves so that they can develop their potential.

Donny Douglas began his career with General Motors in October 1959. He became a pipefitter within the plan and progressed through the ranks of his union. He began his union career as a production committeeman for 6½ years. He then became the editor of the local 594 newspaper. After this he was elected financial secretary of local 594 where he served for 6 years. In 1981 he was elected president of local 594. He has served continuously in this position since 1981. He is currently the longest serving president of a major local union within the UAW in the country.

Under Donny Douglas UAW Local 594 has flourished. It has been at the forefront of the development of education and training programs within the UAW. There is no question that Donny Douglas has been a major influence in UAW Local 594. His outstanding leadership abilities and excellent communication skills have served his union well. The decision to honor Donny Douglas by naming the library in his honor is the cornerstone of his union career.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to Donny Douglas. He is an inspiration to me and many other individuals who work closely with organized labor. I know that by naming this great facility in his honor, his union brothers and sisters are expressing their gratitude for his selfless dedication to his union.

PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ARAB-
AMERICANS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my concerns

about the antiterrorism provisions contained in the crime bill. During the gulf war, the FBI conducted a number of inappropriate interviews of leading members of the Arab-American community. Without any basis other than their ethnic background, Arab-Americans were asked about their political beliefs. These interviews cast a cloud of suspicion over an entire community.

I support efforts to combat terrorism and violent criminal acts, but we must not trample the very rights we are trying to defend in the process. I deeply appreciate the efforts of my colleague DON EDWARDS to protect these first amendment freedoms, as he has many times over the years. He has added important provisions to ensure that antiterrorist investigations are carried out in accordance with the Constitution.

Along these lines, I would like to make clear that these provisions should in no way apply to the deportation case against Palestinians in Los Angeles, which has become known as the LA Eight. In this case, the defendants provided support for the legal, humanitarian activities of a group that also committed terrorist acts. They are not accused of "knowing or intending" that their support be used in the preparation or carrying out of a crime as required by this bill.

The INS is pursuing the deportations based on what I believe is an overly-broad interpretation of the 1990 Immigration Act. Under this interpretation, which was formulated by the Bush administration, any alien who provides any type of support to an organization who engaged in terrorist activity would be deportable. This could include South African exiles who contributed to Nelson Mandela's speaking tour and Nicaraguans who gave money to the Contras.

It is my deep hope that the antiterrorism provisions of this bill will be properly interpreted to protect the rights we so dearly cherish. It is also my deep hope that a new interpretation of the 1990 Immigration Act will be issued so that all who come to this country legally know that their freedom will be protected.

REWARD WORK, NOT WELFARE,
FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES,
SUPPORT THE EARNED INCOME
CREDIT EASY FILING ACT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am announcing an initiative to help working families and to encourage welfare recipients to enter the work force. As many people already know, the earned income credit is a work incentive and supplement for low-income wage earners.

But for the credit to work as effectively as possible, we need to make sure that those who are eligible have a full understanding of its benefits, and are able to receive the credit with minimal assistance. Many people who are eligible for the earned income credit are those who work in part-time, temporary, low-wage jobs. They may collect welfare benefits for a

few months between jobs which are seasonal or temporary in nature. These workers, who have the hardest time staying off welfare, but who work whenever they can, are also the least likely to file for the credit.

But too often, those who are trying to work their way off welfare lose a substantial portion of their well-deserved tax credit to high commercial tax preparation fees and exorbitant interest rates charged for instant refunds. A typical earned income credit filer is charged \$70 to \$100 to prepare very simple paperwork and obtain an instant refund. The earned income tax credit is meant to go into the pockets of low-income workers, not tax preparation firms.

The fee for an instant refund is actually a very high interest rate loan. Instant refund fees range from \$25 to \$39. If a taxpayer pays \$25 for an instant \$2,000 refund, which would have arrived in 2 weeks, the effective annual interest rate is 32.5 percent. The same fee for an instant \$1,000 refund would represent a 65 percent interest rate.

Today I am introducing the Earned Income Credit Easy Filing Act, a bill to help working people who are trying to stay off welfare get the full benefit of the credit to which they are entitled. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

First, the bill would require the Treasury Secretary to recruit outreach counselors from the local community to help low-income wage earners understand the credit and to assist them in preparing their own returns. Second, the bill would require the Treasury to promote its free tax clinics more effectively through means appropriate to reach the low-income community. Third, the bill would direct the Treasury to expand existing electronic filing pilot programs to increase the number of non-profit social service entities which participate in electronic filing.

I wish to thank Dr. Lynn M. Olson of the American Academy of Pediatrics for her valuable research, which provided the foundation for the development of this legislation, and Ms. Kate Jesberg Gonzalez of the Washington, DC, Department of Income Maintenance, for bringing Dr. Olson's research to my attention.

"YOU ARE SO BEAUTIFUL" DAY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 18, a vital and dynamic group of people will be honored for all that they have contributed to our communities and our lives. Senior citizens constitute the backbone of our Nation—they created all that we enjoy today, led us through World War II and the Depression, prosperous times, and the birth of technology. In recognition of this, the Stones River United Methodist Church in Murfreesboro has designated a special day to celebrate and honor seniors in the community.

It is fitting that the theme of the day is "You Are So Beautiful." It is also fitting that seniors of all denominations from Rutherford County and surrounding areas will be included in the celebration. Beginning at 2, three speakers,

selected readings, and a special repertoire of singing will mark the afternoon.

The first speaker, Jane Vaughn, a community activist and director of Even Start, an educational program for children and parents, will address the theme "You Are So Beautiful." Following Ms. Vaughn will be Flora Blackman and Gloria Spann, both prominent evangelist speakers. The afternoon will also include readings by Francis Henry and singing by local groups. The Vaughn Singers from Smyrna, the McCullough Family, Albert Richardson, and the Stones River Trio will all perform. Another highlight of the service will be the presentation of a plaque to pay special tribute to all the seniors of Stones River United Methodist Church. Immediately following the celebration is a reception with snacks and beverages for the seniors and all who attend the service.

It is refreshing that the seniors of middle Tennessee will be shown by friends and family how much they mean to each and every one of us. A caring and appreciative community is the glue that binds not only our Nation, our cities, and our rural areas together, it brings individual people together. On September 18, a most deserving and valuable portion of middle Tennessee will enjoy their day of honor, while the rest of the community has a rare opportunity to tell them how beautiful they are.

RECOGNIZING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY OF BALA CYNWYD, PA

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize and commend the West Laurel Hill Cemetery of Bala Cynwyd, PA, on the occasion of its 125th anniversary.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery is one of the oldest garden-type, permanent resting places in the entire United States. It is also a bird sanctuary and arboretum, with thousands of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. The cemetery is an architectural gem. It has one of the most elaborate collections of marble and granite mausoleums in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The cemetery is not just a desirable final resting place, but it is also an excellent point of interest offering educational and highly informative historical tours.

The list of those who are interred at West Laurel Hill is long and quite prestigious. Some of the more noteworthy are:

Publisher Cyrus H.K. Curtis (1850-1933), founder of the Curtis Publishing Co., and one-time publisher of the Saturday Evening Post.

Television pioneer Dave Garroway (1913-82), who hosted the "Today Show," TV's first morning news and entertainment program.

The founder of Mother's Day, Anna M. Jarvis (1864-1948).

Founder of the Sun Oil Co., Joseph Newton Pew, Sr. (1848-1912).

The "Father of Baseball," Harry Wright (1835-95) who organized the first professional team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings.

Justus C. Strawbridge and Isaac H. Clothier, founders of Strawbridge & Clothier Department Stores.

The Dorrance family, inventors of condensed soup, and owners of Campbell's Soup, Inc.

Soldiers of the American Revolution. About 50 soldiers from the Revolutionary War are buried at West Laurel Hill.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the West Laurel Hill Cemetery for its excellence, high standards, continuation of tradition, and especially for honoring those who have gone before us, remembering their good works as a heritage and foundation upon which our country's present and its future shall stand.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, landowners in America are fed up. The Federal Government is infringing upon our constitutional right to manage our personal property. We must stop this governmental trespass before all private property becomes public property.

Twenty years ago the Federal Government passed the Endangered Species Act. Originally intended to protect animals, the act hurts humans. Federal bureaucrats abuse their power and use endangered species as tools for Government intervention and regulation.

It is time to stop Government's encroachment on our forgotten fifth amendment rights. There are too many reported cases of animal rights overshadowing human rights.

When you can lose your job in the State of Washington because of an owl, or lose your home in California because of a rat; when a multimillion dollar development can be held hostage by a handful of rodents something is wrong.

Environmental legislation must be radically reformed to take into account its impact on the human population.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to protect the rights of their constituents and to uphold the Constitution. We must stop Federal bureaucrats from inviting themselves onto our land. We must protect the sanctity of private property.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION CONFERENCE REJECTED CLINTON PUSH FOR ABORTION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as an onsite observer from September 3 to 10 of the Cairo conference on population, and having followed developments during the past year, I can tell you that there is a reality gap between the results of the conference and what has been reported by many news organizations.

That is not to say that the news media is necessarily at fault. Many of you may be aware that the media was not allowed to ob-

serve the informal proceedings of the main committee, where most of the discussions took place and support and disagreements were expressed. Consequently, the press and others have relied on the spin placed on the proceedings by the U.S. delegation, the chairman and vice-chairman of the main drafting committee—International Planned Parenthood Federation [IPPF] President Fred Sai and Ambassador Nicolaas Biegan—and U.N. Population Fund [UNFPA] head and conference Secretary-General Nafis Sadik, as well as statements by the Vatican and pro-life NGO's.

But all spin aside, Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the basic and fundamental goal of the pro-life delegations and NGO's was achieved: This document cannot be used to pressure or coerce sovereign nations that have laws on their books protecting unborn children to promote abortion as a method of family planning. This is a clear defeat for the Clinton administration which, despite its recent backpeddling, has made worldwide access to abortion on demand a primary foreign policy objective. The administration's position couldn't have been clearer than when Secretary of State Christopher enunciated it in a cable to all diplomatic and consular posts last March:

6. The United States has two main goals for the ICPD: 1) to develop an international consensus on a comprehensive approach to population issues, and 2) to provide an impetus to the global mobilization of resources devoted to population programs.

7. A comprehensive strategy begins with the need to ensure universal access to family planning and related reproductive health services, including access to safe abortion.

17. The United States believes that access to safe, legal and voluntary abortion is a fundamental right of all women. . . . [T]he United States delegation will also be working for stronger language on the importance of access to abortion services.

I, as well as many others, would have liked to see the conference delete all reference to abortion from the document, since abortion should not be a factor in either the regulation of population growth or the promotion of development. Nevertheless, even with the pervasive influence of IPPF—present in over 60 country delegations—the participation of numerous UNFPA-funded delegates, the large, abortion-promoting U.S. delegation, and the support of 123 U.S. Agency for International Development [AID] funded, non-U.S. delegates—in other words, despite the whole lopsided makeup of this conference—the nations of the world rejected abortion as a method of population control and reiterated consensus language adopted at the Mexico City conference in 1984 which said that: "In no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning."

One of Mr. Clinton's first acts after he came into office in January 1993 was to repeal the United States implementation of the Mexico City doctrine which prevented United States foreign assistance from going to NGO's which "perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning." Of the 100 to 200 NGO's which received foreign assistance for population programs over the prior 10 years, only IPPF and Planned Parenthood Federation of America refused to abide by this policy. Last year, after Mr. Clinton signed the executive memorandum nullifying the Mexico City

policy, AID pledged \$75 million over 5 years to IPPF.

The Clinton administration placed itself even farther out of the mainstream in 1994 by seeking to repeal the Helms amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 which states that "None of the funds * * * may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning * * *."

The Clinton administration, and a few other pro-abortion countries, objected to the Mexico City language and had it bracketed at the PrepCom III meeting in New York last April. When those brackets came off in Cairo, the nations of the world were repudiating the position of Tim Wirth and the Clinton administration.

But retaining the Mexico City language was not the only pro-life victory. The conference also made it clear that abortion should not be part of safe motherhood programs. Much was made of the Vatican and others requesting brackets around this term at PrepCom III, but the reality is that this term is not new and some safe motherhood programs do in fact contain abortion as an element. Once this term was clarified to mean only health care for mothers and their children before, during, and after delivery, all brackets were dropped.

The modification of the definition of "reproductive health" was another victory for pro-lifers and defeat for Bill Clinton and Tim Wirth.

In the draft document which came out of New York in April, language was bracketed which would have declared a right to abortion as a method of fertility regulation. The term fertility regulation has a specific meaning given to it by the World Health Organization [WHO]. According to WHO, it contains 4 elements: Family planning, abortion, breastfeeding, and delayed marriage. The delegates rejected the concept of an international right to abortion by changing the term fertility regulation to family planning which had already been defined in section 8.24 to exclude abortion.

Section 7.4 enumerates the components of "reproductive health" and included "pregnancy termination" which was bracketed at PrepCom III. I understand that this has been changed or redefined to exclude elective abortion.

Finally, at the plenary session today, up to 20 countries expressed reservations about some aspect or aspects of the program of action, and most of these reservations have to do with ambiguities in the language and the implied recognition given to abortion where it is not against the law. With so many countries voicing problems with the document, it can hardly be called a consensus document no matter how many times that is asserted.

So the bottom line is that the Clinton administration, with its abortion-minded, abortion-promoting agenda, was a clear loser in Cairo.

But we must not expect this setback to stop Tim Wirth and the Clinton administration, as the repeal of the Mexico City policy clearly demonstrated, this administration will continue to fund IPPF and other organizations which seek to undermine and change the laws in countries that provide limitations on abortion. Moreover, we can expect to see the State Department and its allies involved in the international conference on women to be held in Beijing next year to achieve what it failed to get in Cairo.

It is the business of Congress and the American people to continue to be watchdogs to ensure that the U.S. Government does not exert pressure on nations—whether directly, through the United Nations, or through its influence with international organizations—to accept abortion as a right or as a method of family planning.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DONALD BYRD

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, to bring to the attention of my colleagues the cultural achievements and contributions of Dr. Donaldson Toussaint L' Overtoure Byrd. In a sense this honor is a direct outgrowth of House Concurrent Resolution 57 passed in the 100th Congress which declared jazz a rare and valuable American treasure. On this occasion, I am delighted to present to the 103d Congress, a living testament of this national treasure, Dr. Donald Byrd. As an educator, performing artist, composer, trumpeter, flugelhornist, and bandleader, he has been and continues to be one of the most influential figures in jazz.

It is an additional pleasure to bring this tribute because I have had the distinct privilege of being a friend of Dr. Byrd and an avid fan of his work. As an artist, he has made an unprecedented contribution to our national music. After establishing himself as one of the most celebrated jazz trumpeters of his times, Byrd successfully branched out to explore new artistic venues. For example, Dr. Byrd has worked in plays, theater, spiritual music, and experimented with opera music. This characteristic is common to many other jazz legends including the late John Coltrane.

He began his education in Detroit, which was home to some of jazz music's most important artists. Byrd was inspired by the sounds of Motor City including the three Jones Brothers, Tommy Flanagan, Barry Harris, Kenny Burrell, Billy Mitchell, Yusef Lateef, and Betty Carter. He attended Cass Technical High School for its outstanding music curriculum and continued his music studies at Wayne State University where he received his bachelor of music degree in 1954.

In 1955 Byrd arrived in New York quickly establishing himself as a major recording artist recording with John Coltrane, Max Roach, Sonny Rollins, and Thelonious Monk. During that period, Byrd became a member of Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers and brought with him a trumpet style influenced by the great Clifford Brown that served as a transitional link from Brown to future messengers Lee Morgan and Freddie Hubbard. As critic Barry Kernfeld wrote in the New Grove Dictionary of Jazz, "following the death of Clifford Brown in 1956, Byrd, was for a few years arguably the finest hard bop trumpeter. He had not only a masterful technique * * * but also a beautiful tone."

Byrd's own Blue Note recordings in the 1960's and 1970's established him as a lead-

er, with two of his most famous discoveries being pianist—composers Herbie Hancock and Duke Pearson. Byrd recorded in a wide variety of contexts: from his synthesis of jazz, choral, and spiritual influences on his landmark "A New Perspective" in 1963, to his popular jazz/funk/fusion recordings "Black Byrd," "Street Lady," and "Places and Spaces" of the early to mid-1970's. Moreover, Byrd has also influenced popular music and in the mid-1970's he formed the Blackbyrds, a jazz-tinged group made up of Howard University students.

Jazz education has occupied a significant part of his career. He received a masters of arts degree in music education from the Manhattan School of Music, and a doctorate from Columbia University. As an educator, his accessibility to students has made him both famous and popular. During the early 1970's, Byrd created and developed jazz curriculums at Rutgers, Hampton Institute, Howard University where he served as chairman of Black Music Department, North Carolina Central University, Oberlin, the New School, and Queens College. Moreover, Dr. Byrd has served as a consultant and chairman to the music program of National Endowment for the Arts, and was one of the founding board members of the National Jazz Service Organization.

As we honor the career of this great artist one thing remains crystal clear: that the pioneering work and art of Dr. Donaldson Toussaint L' Overtoure Byrd has provided a rich legacy of jazz music for our youth to learn from, build on, and carry forth into the 21st century. May he long continue to inspire musicians and music supporters as well.

NOTHING KILLS LIKE TOBACCO

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, anyone who reads a newspaper has seen a series of ads from the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., claiming that the Government is trying to ban cigarettes as part of a plot to take away the constitutional rights of Americans. These ads are truly a tribute to the creativity of the advertising and tobacco industries. But they are ludicrously misleading.

For the benefit of those who want a different point of view, I am including in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an op-ed article that appeared in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on September 2, 1994, by Astrid Berg, executive director of the American Lung Association of Washington. Ms. Berg provides a welcome dose of factual information and common sense to counteract the distortions of the tobacco company ad campaign.

Instead of a pointless and unenforceable ban on tobacco products, she urges further restrictions on young people's access to tobacco, reductions in levels of addictive nicotine in cigarettes, and truth in tobacco advertising and promotion. Given the lengths the industry will go to profit from the only consumer product on the market which kills people when used as intended, this last goal presents the greatest challenge.

I commend this article to all those who need an antidote to the distortions of Reynolds' ad campaign.

THERE IS NOTHING THAT KILLS LIKE TOBACCO

(By Astrid Berg)

With its recent full-page ad in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and other major newspapers around the country, the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has reduced the tobacco control debate to fear-mongering at its worst.

Its earlier ads were ridiculous enough to warrant a chuckle, suggesting that restricting tobacco use would next lead to a ban on books, movies, music, even buttermilk. But this time the ad campaign takes a sinister turn, featuring gun-toting police officers and dire predictions. "Will the homes of 'known' smokers be raided? Will we be encouraged to inform on our neighbors? Has the Government given any thought to the consequences?"

That's Government with a capital G, in case you hadn't noticed. Not unlike the capital P on Prohibition. The tobacco industry is fond of capital letters—they make things more ominous.

The truth is that neither the American Lung Association nor its fellow tobacco control advocates has called for a ban on cigarettes. We realize that there are nearly 50 million people who smoke in this country, and such a ban would be both foolish and cruel. How then might we gradually reduce and eliminate tobacco use without making people suffer? There are three approaches we can integrate toward an effective solution:

Restrict youth access to tobacco products. The overwhelming majority of people who smoke started the habit as young teens. The tobacco companies like to argue that smoking is an adult choice, but in reality it's a young person's choice that becomes an adult addiction. Let's get rid of cigarette vending machines, the sale of single cigarettes in convenience stores, free samples of tobacco products and promotional items, and then make sure that tobacco is available only in adult venues.

Reduce the nicotine in cigarettes to non-addictive levels. If smoking were truly a choice, fewer people would smoke. Anywhere from 70 percent to 80 percent of all smokers would like to quit. The problem is that nicotine is addictive, a conclusion recently confirmed by a federal advisory panel to the Food and Drug Administration. By gradually reducing the nicotine level in cigarettes over the next 10 to 20 years, we could satisfy the needs of the current population of smokers, while at the same time preventing youthful experimentation from becoming a lifelong addiction. Then smoking would be a choice, and we would no doubt see fewer smokers.

Demand truth in cigarette advertising and promotion. The evidence about tobacco is irrefutable: It is quite capable of causing disease and premature death when used exactly as intended by the manufacturer. Promoting cigarettes with cartoon characters and slogans such as "Alive with Pleasure" and "You've Come a Long Way, Baby" belies their addictive and dangerous nature. Do we run afoul of the First Amendment by restricting tobacco industry advertising? Legal and medical experts writing for the Journal of the American Medical Association suggest that, "The cigarette, in its popularity, danger and lack of regulation, is an unusual product, requiring unusual public interventions."

From movie popcorn to hot dogs, it seems everything is bad for you these days. But to

compare the effects of too much margarine on your toast to a tobacco addiction is a deadly miscalculation. The tobacco industry would like you to lump cigarettes as a risk factor in with a Big Mac habit or that second cup of coffee. Don't do it. Because nothing—absolutely nothing—kills like tobacco. It is the single greatest underlying cause of premature death in this country, racking up more than 400,000 deaths a year. You underestimate tobacco's impact if you regard it as just another one of our many vexing public health problems. Combine all the deaths in this country due to alcohol, cocaine, heroin, homicide, suicide, fires, AIDS and car accidents and you still won't equal the number of deaths due to tobacco-related illnesses. It is a health crisis of gargantuan proportions.

So tobacco kills, so what? We've all got to die of something right? Of course. But what will your life be like before you die if you're checking out because of tobacco? What's it like to get around with only 30 percent of your lung capacity? What's the cost of a hospital stay and surgery to remove a cancerous lung tumor? How much of your monthly pension check will you spend on the inhaler you need to puff on every two hours just so you can get a breath? Health care for smoking-related illnesses took at least \$50 billion out of our pockets in 1993, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. That means smoking accounts for at least 7 percent of all health care costs in the United States. And if you're a nonsmoker who still thinks it's someone else's problem, consider this: The federal government and state governments pay for more than 43 percent of all smoking-attributed medical expenditures, and more than 60 percent for those over the age of 65.

Is that a reason to dislike people who smoke or to punish them in some way? Absolutely not. Is it a reason to aggressively challenge the power of an industry that places profits above human pain and suffering? Absolutely.

One of the most offensive tactics of the tobacco industry has been its attempt to elevate smoking to a "right." It has cloaked itself in the Bill of Rights, a document that embodies the basic tenets of fairness and freedom in our society, to protect its greed. Smoking in public places isn't a right, it's a choice. And because recent research confirms that one person's choice to smoke may affect the health of another, we have sought to restrict involuntary exposure to second-hand smoke.

The government regulates hundreds of things that affect the public health, from speed limits on highways to the temperature at which restaurants cook meat. We rely on government to protect us from hazards and dangers, and that is why it is appropriate that legislation govern tobacco use.

The only "right" the tobacco industry is trying to protect is its perceived right to continue to reap phenomenal profits at the expense of profound pain and suffering. Every American should be outraged at their crass and selfish commercialization of this country's ideals.

It took decades to learn what we know about tobacco use and the tobacco industry now it's time to do something about it. Don't fall for the cigarette manufacturers' scare tactics when they summon up the specters of Government, Big Brother, and Prohibition. Think instead of using capital letters on words such as Addiction, Disease and Premature Death.

KILDEE HONORS THE HISPANIC INDEPENDENCE AWARDS CEREMONY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the Hispanic Independence Awards Ceremony that will be held on Saturday, September 17, 1994, at Mott Community College in my hometown of Flint, MI.

September is National Hispanic Heritage Month and the Hispanic Independence Awards Ceremony kicks off a month-long celebration of Hispanic culture, ideas, and achievements in Genesee County. Continuing the tradition of the past 5 years, the Hispanic community will once again honor individuals who have selflessly committed themselves to making Flint and Genesee County a better place in which to live.

Each award is named for a prominent deceased member of the Hispanic community who exemplified the ideals espoused by the award. The Pedro Mata Leadership Award is given to a person who has provided leadership, encouragement, and influence in the Hispanic community. This year's recipient is Mr. Lee Gonzales. The Tano Resendez Award for community service is given to a person who has dedicated personal efforts to promoting civic and cultural activities. The award this year is being given to Mr. David Arceo. The Joe Benevidez Award for education is presented to a person who has supported educational issues relating to Hispanics of all ages. Mr. David Solis is this year's recipient. The Labor Involvement Award is being given to Henry Acevedo for his efforts to increase community awareness, improve the quality of life, and open doors for Hispanics. The Bruno Valdez Arts and Entertainment Award is presented to a Hispanic artist who has promoted Hispanic culture through professional and personal activity. The award this year is being given to Mr. Ramon Hill. The Veterans Award is given to a member of the Hispanic community who has honorably served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Mr. Santiago Garcia is being honored with the award this year.

To honor those of the Hispanic community just starting to pursue their life goals, the Pedro Mata, Jr. Scholarship Award, the Joe Benevidez Scholarship Award, and the United Women of Michigan Scholarship Award will be presented to area students of Hispanic descent. The purpose of these awards is to foster a commitment to community service and encourage continued education.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the winners of these awards. The recipients are to be commended for their dedication, commitment, and leadership to the Hispanic community of Flint and Genesee County.

VICTIMS OF ILLICIT DRUGS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the costs associated with illicit drugs are well known to most Americans. Costs such as increased crime—often violent in nature—extensive health care expenses, lost worker productivity, and destroyed lives, especially among the young are but just a few which inevitably flow from illicit narcotics.

However, there is another deadly cost as well. A lesser known fact, involves the tragic loss of life among our law enforcement agents and police personnel from our war against drugs, is often not fully appreciated by many Americans.

Most recently, our Nation lost five young and courageous special agents of the DEA, who died in a plane crash while on an operation in Peru against the cocaine traffickers. Another DEA agent was also killed in the line of duty earlier this year here at home in Arizona.

These most recent deaths of Federal drug enforcement agents, along with their State and local law enforcement counterparts often killed in the line of duty from drug related incidents, are also part of the tragic costs of the illicit trade in narcotics.

Mr. Speaker, I request that a letter I sent to the DEA Administrator Tom Constantine, following the recent deaths of the five DEA agents in Peru, be printed at this point in the RECORD. It reflects the debt of gratitude that we in this Nation owe the families and friends of these, and all other law enforcement officers, who pay the ultimate sacrifice in the battle against drugs.

DEA Special Agents Frank Fernandez, Jr., Jay W. Seale, Meredith Thompson, Juan C. Varus, and Frank S. Wallace, Jr. who died recently in Peru, are American heroes. Their sacrifices, and the memories of others, who have also died in the line of duty fighting the scourge of drugs, must not be forgotten by our Nation, nor their fellow countrymen, who they served so courageously, and very proudly.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, September 13, 1994.

Hon. TOM CONSTANTINE,

Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC.

DEAR TOM: Those of us who have long been involved in the struggle against illicit drugs have always realized that there is a terrible cost associated with the drug trade and trafficking. No greater cost however, could have been imagined than the loss of the five young, courageous, and valiant DEA agents, recently killed in a plane crash in Peru during an operation.

These brave and courageous U.S. law enforcement officers have given their lives in service of their fellow countrymen, as had the DEA agent killed in the line of duty earlier this year in Arizona.

This nation would have been adversely affected by far more illicit cocaine headed from the Andes to the U.S., absent the efforts of many courageous U.S. military personnel, and our law enforcement agents, such as these DEA agents killed in Peru.

There they are fighting the traffickers on the front lines at the source, alongside personnel from the host countries. We must continue these agents' valiant efforts against the scourge of drugs, which is destroying so much of our society today.

Words are a small comfort at this time to the families and friends of these five agents who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the battle against illicit drugs. As a grateful and proud nation, we honor and greatly appreciate the sacrifices they have made in service of their nation, its fellow citizens, and especially our young.

Please express my gratitude for these brave sacrifices and my sincere condolences to all of the families of the DEA agents lost in Peru, and in Arizona.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
Ranking Republican Member.

RECOGNITION OF DR. JULIAN HOLTZMAN

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to publicly acknowledge outstanding individuals of our Nation. I rise today to recognize one such individual, Dr. Julian Holtzman, who after years of service is retiring as medical director of Coney Island Hospital.

As medical director he has led the ambulatory care programs and served as medical staff liaison to the community with great success. He was the founding president of the Coney Island Hospital Medical Group PC, and was the leader of CIMG-PC's successful implementation of the hospital's fee for service plan. He recently retired as president of the King's County Medical Society and is currently the chairman of its board of governors.

Dr. Holtzman has gained the respect and admiration of the entire medical staff and community. They have certainly benefited from his tireless service and dedication. As he begins his retirement, I know that his time will be well spent with his wife Rosanne and his three children Joseph, John, and Matthew; but I know that his presence at Coney Island Hospital will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in wishing Dr. Holtzman all the best and commending him for his lifetime of service and leadership.

NATIONAL REHABILITATION WEEK

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the week of September 18 through 24 which marks "National Rehabilitation Week." National Rehabilitation Week recognizes not only the individuals who have

learned to cope with their disabilities, but also the dedicated health care professionals who have contributed to the rehabilitation field through research, education, and therapy. Moreover, the Rehabilitation Institute of the Methodist Hospitals in Gary and Merrillville, IN recognizes and values the educational, social, and humanitarian contribution of its many citizens with disabilities.

The Rehabilitation Institute of the Methodist Hospitals of Northwest Indiana has prospered in its role to facilitate assistance to the physically and mentally challenged. Moreover, this exceptional institute ensures that these citizens prevail in an active and vigorous lifestyle. I am proud and honored to have the Rehabilitation Institute of the Methodist Hospitals' quality and progressive rehabilitative facilities in Gary and Merrillville, IN.

I join my colleagues in saluting September 18 through 24 as National Rehabilitation Week. Furthermore, I encourage all citizens to renew their commitment to people with disabilities, and I commend the efforts to rehabilitative medicine in improving the quality of life for them. Millions of Americans with disabilities are able to achieve independence and lead productive lives with the assistance of rehabilitation therapy. These exceptional citizens have found hope, spirit, and dignity through the services of rehabilitative medicine.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra on their achievement of becoming one of only five orchestras in the United States to reach their Centennial season. Founded in 1895, the Cincinnati Orchestra is now the ninth largest symphony in the United States and is only 1 of 18 orchestras that perform year-round.

Ever since their first performance on January 17, 1895, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra has continually brought a wonderful array of culture and music to the community. To this date they have recorded 163 works and released 77 recordings. In 1966 the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under Max Rudolf, became the first American orchestra to make an around-the-world tour. In 1987, Maestro Lopez-Cobos' first recording with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, de Falla's The Three-Cornered Hat, was named Record of the Year by Record Review.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra performs at Cincinnati Music Hall which is one of the largest halls in the United States. They are the official orchestra for the Cincinnati May Festival, the Cincinnati Opera and the Cincinnati Ballet.

I extend my warmest congratulations to all of the members of the Cincinnati Orchestra. They should be justifiably proud of their accomplishments.

HONORING 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF
HARWICH, MA

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American town, Harwich, MA, which was incorporated exactly 300 years ago tomorrow. From its beginning—when Gov. William Phips signed the Act of Incorporation on September 14, 1694—Harwich has been wedded to the sea.

Fishing has always been vital to the town, and that tradition continues today. The ocean is now the main attraction for tourism, the town's principal industry.

In the mid-19th century, Harwich was one of the three largest fishing centers on Cape Cod. By 1849, 48 ships employed 577 men and boys, sailing from wharves up to 1,000 feet long. Five years earlier, Sidney Brooks founded Pine Grove Seminary, one of the country's first schools of navigation.

Around the same time, businessmen in Harwich began developing the first commercial production of cranberries by implementing a system of bogs. In 1855, the booming business led to the founding of two banks—the Bank of Cape Cod and Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank—and the construction of the Exchange Building, then the tallest building on the Cape.

By 1884, a new, even taller, Exchange Building had taken its place, and it became the center of business, political and cultural events on the Cape.

Soon thereafter, Harwich started turning into a popular summer retreat, with seasonal cottages, guest houses, tea rooms and three hotels popping up. Gradually, the town became known as a beautiful resort, a distinction it still holds today.

To commemorate the town's 300th birthday, the residents of Harwich have planned a spectacular celebration tomorrow, capped off by a laser light show specially designed for the occasion.

With its natural beauty—and economic base of light industry and tourism—the town of Harwich is poised to prosper for at least 300 more years. Mr. Speaker, I'm certain I speak for the entire Congress when I say to the residents of Harwich: "Congratulations and good luck. May the town continue in good stead for another 300 years."

THE CRIME BILL

HON. KARAN ENGLISH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, as the President holds a ceremony marking the signing of the crime bill, I rise today to once again underscore the reason why the middle-class families of Arizona's Sixth Congressional District need the bipartisan crime bill.

In just the last week there have been three prominent incidents in my district which high-

light the reasons why I worked so strongly for passage of the crime bill.

On September 5, Flagstaff Police Sergeant Pat Tarr was shot during a routine traffic stop. Sergeant Tarr was shot in the abdomen, just under his bulletproof vest, by an Iowa resident who is out on parole. Sergeant Tarr is now in serious, but stable condition.

On Friday, September 9, two Apache Junction High School students shot themselves in the head, in an apparent double-suicide. These two young girls, both 14 years old, used a single handgun which was brought to school, to take their lives.

And just yesterday, two youths robbed a furniture store manager in Phoenix using a semi-automatic weapon.

These three events highlight why the crime bill is so important to the working middle-class families in my district. The families in Arizona's Sixth Congressional District know what they need: they need more police and fewer criminals on the street; they need guns out of schools and out of the hands of thugs, and they need their streets and their homes safer.

The crime bill will help the police on the street by providing more cops on the beat and by encouraging States to adopt truth in sentencing legislation that requires that convicts serve at least 85 percent of their sentence.

The crime bill will provide help for our youth. It will provide block grants to our cities and communities so that they can decide how best to provide activities and education to keep kids away from guns and drugs.

The crime bill will ban 19 assault weapons, just like the one used in the robbery to the furniture store in Phoenix.

And the crime bill will help combat violence against women by strengthening antistalking provisions, providing training for rape prevention, and instituting a domestic violence hotline. The bill will help protect women and families in their homes and their communities.

Finally, after 6 years of inaction on the issue of crime, a President of the United States will sign into law a crime bill that will help middle-class families. The crime bill will help rid our streets, schools, and homes from the fear of violent crime, and will provide our communities and families with the tools necessary to help beat this problem.

I encourage the administration to quickly release funding in the crime bill to help communities like those in Arizona's Sixth Congressional District.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG MEADOR

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American, a great Texan, and a great resident of the 13th Congressional District of Texas. Doug Meador, a retired rural letter carrier from Borger TX, is admired and loved by everyone who has the privilege of knowing him.

The residents of Borger attest to the fact that Doug is one of those rare people who always has an optimistic attitude and tries his

best to help anyone he knows through difficult times. I personally consider him one of the finest individuals I have ever met. He is constant in his friendship and tireless in his efforts to help others.

In the past year Doug and his lovely wife, Johnnie, have been faced with adversities that might have made lesser people despair, but they have faced great odds with unwavering faith and determination to go forward and live life to the fullest.

This Saturday, September 17, 1994, a group of loyal friends in Borger will be honoring Doug's dedication by observing "Doug Meador Day." I join them in this tribute and offer a sincere thank you to Doug for his friendship.

ON THE PASSING OF LOREDON L.
BOYNES, SR.

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the Virgin Islands lost one of its most esteemed and accomplished native sons when Loredon L. Boynes, Sr. died August 27, 1994 as a result of a tragic fire at his home in Philadelphia.

An accomplished sportsman and musician, he was best known as an expert seaman and successful entrepreneur, two skills that he combined to create and develop one of the most successful transportation companies in the territory.

Captain Boynes, as he was affectionately called, did more than establish a ferry boat service between St. Thomas and St. John and the British Virgin Islands; he brought the people who lived on them and visited them closer together and he linked their islands with the rest of the world.

Back in the 1950's travelers could take as long as a day and a half to make the journey by sea between St. John and St. Thomas across Pillsbury Sound, a voyage that today takes about 20 minutes by ferry boat.

In 1964 Loredon Boynes and Victor Sewer established a regular ferry boat service, a move that was to play a key role in the long-term growth and development of both islands, particularly St. John.

Just last May, the dock at Cruz Bay, St. John, where Loredon's ferry boats have picked up and delivered thousands of passengers over the years, was named in his honor, one that could not have been more fitting in recognition of his contributions to the community he loved.

Loredon's recent tragic death was a great loss to the Virgin Islands. He will be sorely missed by his family and many friends. Yet, we must take some measure of comfort to know that Loredon Boynes has left a lasting legacy, one that should serve as an example to others.

Captain Boynes loved the sea, loved life, and loved people. He worked hard to earn his skills and he took pride in them. He applied his knowledge and put it to practical and positive use, not just for himself but on behalf of his community.

The people of St. John and all the Virgin Islands will miss Captain Boynes. I know that I will miss Loredon very much. For more than two decades I counted him as a very special friend and one whom I admired greatly.

KILDEE HONORS BISHOP KENNETH POVISH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding individual, Bishop Kenneth Povish. Bishop Povish is going to celebrate in 1995, 45 years of priesthood, 25 years as a bishop and 20 years as the Bishop of the Diocese of Lansing.

Bishop Kenneth Povish was born in Alpena, MI. He attended parochial grammar and public high schools in Alpena. He was awarded his bachelor of arts degree by the Detroit Sacred Heart Seminary in 1946. He earned his master's degree in education from the Catholic University of Washington, DC in 1950. He also attended classes at St. Joseph's Seminary in Grand Rapids, MI, Georgetown University, and Northern Michigan University.

Bishop Povish was ordained a priest in 1950 in Saginaw, MI. He began his pastoral duties at the St. Ignatius parish in Rogers City, MI. He became assistant at St. Hyacinth Catholic Church in Bay City, MI in 1952. He held a number of assignments within Michigan until he became a member of the founding faculty at St. Paul's Seminary in Saginaw, MI. There he taught Latin, history, and religion. He was dean of the college department from 1960 until 1966. In 1966 Monsignor Povish became pastor at St. Stanislaus in Bay City. During this time, Bishop Povish served as diocesan director of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine which trained more than 400 lay catechists.

In 1970 Monsignor Povish was named a Bishop by Pope Paul VI. Bishop Povish was assigned to Crookston, MN. Bishop Povish was named as the Bishop for the Lansing, MI diocese in 1975. He has served in the position continuously since that time. As bishop of the Lansing diocese, Bishop Povish recognized that there were people in his flock who suffered from alcoholism. He has written extensively on this subject and has created the Bishop's Council on Alcoholism. His objective with the establishment of this council was to address the problem of alcoholism within the Catholic community. Bishop Povish is also a weekly contributor to the Catholic Weekly newspaper with a column entitled, "The Way, Truth and Life." There is no question that Bishop Kenneth Povish has been a driving force in the Catholic community throughout mid-Michigan. Indeed his influence on the entire community has been positive.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased to stand before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to praise Bishop Kenneth Povish. He has long been a personal friend and spiritual adviser to me. He is man of the

greatest personal integrity and highest moral character. He has risen to a position of authority within the Catholic Church because of his unwavering commitment to the principles of the teachings of Jesus Christ. I am most thankful for my friendship with Bishop Povish, and I am most thankful for his commitment to the faith.

MIDDLETOWN VFW PAYS TRIBUTE TO POW'S AND MIA'S

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 16, 1994, the Middletown, NJ, Post 2179 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold candlelight services in honor of our Nation's prisoners of war and missing in action.

Mr. Speaker, like most of our colleagues in this Congress and most of the American people, I feel very strongly that we must never forget our service men and women whose whereabouts remain unaccounted for. Furthermore, we should not let any nation off the hook that has any knowledge or responsibility for our POW's and MIA's. I was opposed to the decision last year to lift the trade embargo against Vietnam because I believed that the Vietnamese officials had not done nearly enough to provide an accounting of the fate of Americans left behind. There is compelling evidence that at least 80, and possibly many more Americans could have been left behind in 1973 when their comrades in arms—supposedly all of our prisoners—came home. Now that the trade embargo has been lifted, I believe that we should use the opportunity of the increased commercial ties with Vietnam to press for a full accounting of those missing Americans. I firmly believe that we should not grant Vietnam diplomatic recognition until all records are opened, full access to crash sites and other locations is permitted, and complete investigations of other sightings are pursued.

Additionally, we should use our new relationship with Russia to follow up on statements and documents offered by President Boris Yeltsin that American prisoners from Vietnam—and also from earlier wars—were kept in the Soviet Union. President Yeltsin has indicated that he wants to be a friend of the United States and his country clearly needs our help and support. We must insist on a complete opening of all the dark secrets from the Soviet Union as one of our conditions for friendlier relations. We should also see to it that our own Government provides a full accounting to families.

Mr. Speaker, to the families of POW's and MIA's who have agonized for decades over what happened to their loved ones in a time of war, we owe at the very least the peace of mind that comes with knowing their fate. I salute the members of the Middletown VFW—and servicemen and women all over the country—who are fighting to keep alive the memory of their missing comrades. By their loyalty to their comrades, they ensure that the rest of us will never forget the sacrifices of those brave Americans who served their country at a terrible personal risk.

IN HONOR OF SHERIFF ELYR FAULKNER OF JOHNSON COUNTY, IL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor County Sheriff Elyr Faulkner of Vienna, IL, an American citizen who has dedicated his life to providing quality law enforcement to the residents of Johnson County, IL.

In January, Sheriff Faulkner had the honor of being installed as president of the Illinois Sheriff's Association. In addition to this honor, Sheriff Faulkner received the Illinois Sheriff's Association's Metal of Valor. This award was presented to Sheriff Faulkner in recognition of his exhibited bravery during a shootout in 1979. Sheriff Faulkner survived a shootout with an escaped inmate from the Marion Federal Penitentiary after being shot in the chest.

Elyr Faulkner began his law enforcement career in 1968 when Vienna Mayor Paul Gage hired him as a police officer. At the age of 27, Elyr was named Johnson County Sheriff and has held that position successfully for five terms. Sheriff Faulkner should be especially proud of the kind words his colleagues and constituents have for him and his work.

I commend Sheriff Elyr Faulkner for 26 years of dedicated service to the people of Johnson County. All of southern Illinois has greatly benefited from his contributions and efforts, as he continuously improves our quality of life. I believe our streets and communities are safer because of the work of Sheriff Faulkner, and for that we should all be grateful.

THE HEALTHY COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, increasingly complex health, social, and environmental issues confront communities across this great Nation of ours. The world we live in today is fragmented by conflict on civil and social planes.

The involvement of individuals, neighborhoods, communities, and whole cities to find positive solutions that are realistic, equitable, lasting, and foresighted is essential. We must bring a diversity of people from across improbable boundaries together to rethink our approaches to the issues that ultimately affect our good health, quality of life, and general well-being. We have an obligation to create and implement a shared vision for our own future and the future of generations who follow us.

Mr. Speaker, there is a group of over 100 volunteers from all walks of life in St. Joseph County, IN which is about the business of taking on this great task. They have created, and are now moving forward to implement, a shared vision of a healthier St. Joseph County by the year 2015. They have found common

ground on which to build bridges toward better and more cost-efficient delivery of health care services; streamlined inter-community local government coalitions that eliminate duplication of costly services; and perhaps most important, are working with the families and youth in their community to boost self-sufficiency, pride in learning, and the revival of basic common values.

Mr. Speaker, it would be timely and appropriate for our colleagues here in Congress to join me in congratulating the wonderful and lasting work of this dedicated group of individuals. These Hoosiers have volunteered a great deal of time and effort to this great task, and the vision of sharing they have created through the Healthy Community Initiative of St. Joseph County is truly a model program for communities everywhere in our country.

IN HONOR OF DR. FORTUNATO
LATTARULO

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a couple whose lives together epitomize the kind of personal commitment, service to community and faith in the future that made America the envy of the world it is today.

On September 10, Fortunato "Doc" Lattarulo of Port Richey, FL reached one of life's great milestones; his 100th birthday. And if that accomplishment wasn't enough, at a dinner party that night at the Regency Park Civic Center, "Doc" and his wife also celebrated their 69th wedding anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. and Mrs. Lattarulo were married on September 26, 1925 at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. Dr. Lattarulo was a general practitioner specializing in gynecology and obstetrics in Manhattan from 1921 to 1979. He was associated with the New York Department of Health, the Transit Authority and Mother Cabrini and Columbus Hospital. Thousands of people in the New York area owe their good health to the skill and conscientiousness of Dr. Lattarulo.

Dr. and Mrs. Lattarulo raised a wonderful family. Son Emil, following in his father's footsteps, is a practicing physician in White Plains, NY. Son Charles also lives in White Plains. And daughter Josephine Molinari lives with her family in New Rochelle, NY. Dr. and Mrs. Lattarulo are also blessed with seven beautiful grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Dr. Lattarulo is a member of the American Medical Society, the Bronx Medical Society, and the Regency Park Civic Association. To this day, Dr. Lattarulo contributes articles about medical issues to the association newsletter.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lattarulo was a dedicated physician and family man for many years. If all he did was serve his patients to the best of his ability, that in itself would be worthy of commendation. But Dr. Lattarulo and his wife went far beyond that standard of excellence.

Their dedication to their community, and to helping the less fortunate, is legendary. Over

the years, Dr. Lattarulo administered to those in need often knowing there was no payment possible. That didn't matter when someone was sick. And both Dr. and Mrs. Lattarulo understood the need for community involvement and became active in any number of projects that enriched their community.

That spirit of living to give continues to this day. As we rightfully honor this loving couple, we also pay tribute to their strong beliefs, in each other, in their family and in their community. I am very proud to call Dr. and Mrs. Lattarulo my constituents and wish them many more years of happiness together.

TRIBUTE TO DON WEBSTER

HON. ERIC FINGERHUT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and invite the Members of the House of Representatives and all people across our country to join with me and the people of the 19th District of Ohio in recognizing the 30 years of service Don Webster has contributed to the Cleveland airwaves. Since 1964 Don Webster has been one of the most popular and best recognized television personalities in northeast Ohio. He has worked both on the air and behind the scenes in station management and is currently the weathercaster Monday through Friday for Newschannel 5 at 6 pm and 11 pm.

Don Webster began his broadcasting career in his native Canada at CKPC radio in Brantford, ON, as a writer and reporter. He also worked at CKOC in Hamilton and CKGM in Montreal in various capacities. Later he went on to work in production and on-the-air at CHCH television in Hamilton/Toronto.

As a naturalized American citizen, Don started with WEWS TV 5 in 1964. He served as the host of a variety of programs, but is best remembered for his involvement with the nationally-syndicated show *Upbeat*. Besides hosting this rock-and-roll program for 7 years, Don was instrumental in the program's development and production.

A former pilot, Don's interest in flying and sailing led him to extensive training in meteorology. This background eventually led to his position as weathercaster for Newschannel 5 from 1971 to 1982. During this period Don also hosted *The Ohio Lottery Show* for 9 years and *Academic Challenge* for over a decade. Don was again instrumental in developing a new program, *Live On Five*, and for its first 2 years on the air served as the cohost of this program boosted Don to the position of executive assistant to the general manager, and eventually, station manager for WEWS.

In 1989, Cleveland viewers were able to convince Don to return to his first love, working on the air. Don Webster has been an integral part of Cleveland television for 30 years and I join with all the residents of the 19th District of Ohio in recognizing the tremendous contribution Don Webster has made to northeast Ohio.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ADULT SCHOOL OF MONTCLAIR

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Adult School of Montclair, NJ on the distinguished occasion of its 60th anniversary celebration.

The Adult School of Montclair was officially established during the Depression when the slogan "Time is constant in moneyless days" was used.

Initially, the Adult School of Montclair responded to the changing interests, needs, and diversities of the times by providing an exceptionally well-rounded variety of options. During its first term in the spring of 1934, approximately 500 students were able to select from 17 courses. Presently, the Adult School offers its 3,000 students more than 120 different courses each term. In addition, the Adult School provides an assortment of notable speakers, sponsored unique music and art lectures, and has presented many programs that have been both informative and inspirational.

Through the years, the school has assisted many individuals in Montclair and has made many contributions to the community. It has been a constant source of renewed opportunity to those who are looking to work hard and better themselves.

For these reasons, I take great pleasure in asking my colleagues to join me in commemorating the Adult School of Montclair for its 60 years of service and dedication.

THE GRENADA MODEL

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the consideration of the House an editorial from the September 10, 1994, *Mobile Press Register* discounting arguments that Grenada set a precedent for a United States invasion of Haiti.

It is refreshing to me to have access to a newspaper that is light years away philosophically from the liberal east coast media. I am frequently in agreement with the *Mobile Press Register's* editorial staff and these comments on President Clinton's plans to invade Haiti are right on target.

It appears unlikely that we will have an opportunity to vote on the question of military force in Haiti, but I urge my colleagues to consider the points made in this editorial.

[From the *Mobile Register*, Sept. 10, 1994]

THE GRENADA MODEL: A DISASTER OF DECEIT

As the unspecified hour for President Clinton's splendid little invasion of Haiti draws closer, it becomes ever clearer that the heart of this misadventure is a lump of slippery political calculations. Consider, for example, that the president sought and got approval (prearranged) from the United Nations—thus

creating an illusion legitimacy—but will not dare seek approval from Congress. He knows the improbability of getting it.

When asked how the president escapes his constitutional duty to seek congressional approval for an invasion, a White House official said they regard "the Grenada model" as "more appropriate" to the circumstances. He was alluding to President Reagan's decision to invade Grenada in 1983 without Congress' approval.

The Clinton administration shows breathtaking arrogance in trying to pass off an analogy between the radically different circumstances of Haiti today and Grenada in 1983. Recall a few of the differences.

1. The United States was asked to intervene in Grenada. Less than a week after Grenada's Marxist prime minister was murdered and fractional violence broke out, the chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (of which Grenada was a member) asked President Reagan to intervene, which he did immediately.

No one has asked president Clinton to intervene in Haiti, where there is no emergency. The Clinton administration has been posturing and threatening Haiti's military dictators for months trying to frighten them off.

2. Americans on Grenada were in immediate danger. After murdering the prime minister, the ruling faction declared martial law. About 1,000 Americans on the island, mostly medical students, were put on 24-hour curfew and told that violators would be shot on sight. The island was in chaos.

Americans in Haiti don't face any danger remotely comparable to that perilous emergency. Many have told reporters they don't want to be "rescued" by an invasion force.

3. We had a strategic interest in Grenada. This was a time when, having a secure base in Cuba, the Soviet Union was busily establishing outposts throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. On Grenada, Cubans were building a 10,000-foot runway clearly intended for military aircraft, and Grenada had no air force. After invading the island, U.S. forces uncovered plans for equipping 10,000 troops. Their purposes would not have been for the defense of Grenada.

We have no strategic interest in Haiti. With the Cold War over we don't even have a strategic interest in Cuba.

Much discussion these days centers on why so many hold Mr. Clinton in such low esteem. Here is one answer. "The Grenada model" is so wildly inappropriate to Haiti's circumstances that the analogy insults one's intelligence. How could Americans not lose respect for an administration that would put our troops at risk and seek public approval through such an obvious ruse?

HISTORIANS MUST REMEMBER OUR HONORED VETERANS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage my colleagues to read the following editorials on the proposed *Enola Gay* exhibit at the Smithsonian. The commentaries underscore the importance of that mission to our honored veterans, and reflect sentiments that must not be forgotten by historians.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 29, 1994]

WAR AND THE SMITHSONIAN

The Smithsonian Institution's mania for revising American history is in evidence again, this time in the National Air and Space Museum's proposed exhibit on the *Enola Gay*, the B-29 that delivered the atom bomb to Hiroshima. In presenting the Japanese as the prime victims of the Pacific War, and American museum has rewritten history as never before.

Now this is saying a lot considering that the Smithsonian curators' allegiance to the current canons of political virtue and related humbug have been evident since the National Museum of American Art's 1991 exhibit on the American West. There the show's creators outdid one another in absurdity with commentaries attacking the Pilgrims as capitalists lacking "true pioneer spirit," the Western settlers as rapacious brutes, and the founding and development of America generally as a criminal capitalist venture.

More recently, this page took note of a Smithsonian TV special inviting multicultural admiration of a New Guinea tribe for whom cannibalism is "a well-functioning example of how a complete criminal justice system works." The program made, as it were, no bones about its view that we "can learn from people like this."

What we can learn from the proposed *Enola Gay* exhibit scheduled to open in May is a question that has already evoked furious protest from veterans and military historians. The picture that emerges from the script is of a besieged Japan yearning for peace. This Japan lies at the mercy of an implacably violent enemy—the United States—hell-bent on total victory and the mass destruction of women and children. And why? "For most Americans, this war * * * was a war of vengeance. For most Japanese, it was a war to defend their unique culture against Western imperialism."

Now removed from the script—though only after the Air Force Association and other critics weighed in—the line tells everything about the mind-set behind the show. So does the script's not-so-subtle suggestion of the Nuremberg war crimes defense in its reference to the American pilots who were just "following orders." The scriptwriters disdain any belief that the decision to drop the bomb could have been inspired by something other than racism or blood-lust.

The show's assemblers evidently want no truck with facts like the massive Japanese buildup on the southern island of Kyushu and plans for a battle to the death, revealed by the ULTRA code-breakers, that would by all estimates have resulted in more than a million American casualties and the deaths of more Japanese than perished at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the show's original plan, Japanese imperial adventures get comparatively slight mention. For the planners, indeed, the war and its carnage seem to have begun in August of 1945.

Under mounting pressure, museum director Martin Harwit agreed that more balance was needed. The script has since been altered somewhat—but its spirit remains intact. What can't be altered is the clear impression given by the Smithsonian that the American museum whose business it is to tell the nation's story is now in the hands of academics unable to view American history as anything other than a woeful catalog of crimes and aggressions against the helpless peoples of the earth. Mr. Harwit gave an interview a few years ago in which he explained that "We just can't afford to make war a heroic event

where people could prove their manliness and then come home to woo the fair damsel."

It is a curious view, this—that it is the role of a national museum to exclude, in the interest of our moral betterment, any recognition of heroism in battle. Given this view it is especially curious to note the oozing romanticism with which the *Enola Gay* show's writers describe the kamikaze pilots. These are the Japanese suicide pilots whose noble rituals, rites of purification, letters to their mothers and general spiritual beauty are adoringly detailed in the script. These were, the script elegiacally relates, "youths, their bodies overflowing with life." Of the youth and life of the Americans who fought and bled in the Pacific there is no mention.

Under fire from Members of Congress, the architects of the *Enola Gay* exhibit now promise still another effort at a balanced script. The real question is not whether these tortured and reluctant efforts finally succeed. The question is what is going on at the taxpayer-funded Smithsonian—and for how long it is going to be allowed to continue.

[Letters to the Editor]

THEY WOULD'VE FOUGHT TO THE DEATH

The Smithsonian Institution's proposed exhibit on the *Enola Gay* is an insult to all veterans and especially to me ("War and the Smithsonian," Review & Outlook, Aug. 29). When the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, I was a prisoner of war in northern Japan working in a copper mine. I had served on Bataan, made the Death March and survived 42 months of brutal treatment by the Japanese. In my prison camp in Hanawa, Japan, in late June, machine guns were brought in the camp to kill all the American and British prisoners. All camp commanders were ordered to ensure that our liquidation would occur when American troops landed in Japan. That order, which I have read, was issued by Field Marshall Count Hiseichi Terauchi. That order, which would've resulted in the killing of more than 400,000 POWs, was not implemented due to the bomb drop that stopped the war.

The bomb not only saved me and other POWs, but it also saved Japan. I saw the caves; I saw the spears; I saw the bunkers—all for the purpose of fighting to the death. Invasion by American troops would have resulted in millions of deaths in Japan.

JOHN R. WOOD

Sarasota, Fla.

I lived in Japan from September 1944 until after the surrender. My own ivory tower of observation of the Japanese people was not as high as the Smithsonian Director Martin Harwit's is today.

In August 1944, all Japanese women aged 18 through 40 were to make themselves available for wartime service wherever needed. By the spring of 1945 all females left out of this group were being trained for home defense. The summer of 1945 found the roads choked with marching and screaming civilians consisting of children as young as 10 and women in their 60s and often older.

They were armed with bamboo spears, bows and arrows, and kotchis, a kind of lethally shaped garden hoe. As they marched they screamed their songs of allegiance to the emperor. It was an awesome sight to see these fanatics so eager to die for their cause. I believe that no amount of jawboning would have swayed them from their course.

J.D. MERRITT

St. James City, Fla.

One might think that the spectacle of this country's national history museums being rife with anti-American bigots would be an only-in-America sort of thing. In fact it's not.

Fully a 110 years ago, Gilbert and Sullivan, in "The Mikado," found the phenomenon so plentiful that they put on the Lord High Executioner's list of candidates for deserved oblivion the "idiot who praises, with enthusiastic tone/All centuries but this, and every country but his own."

JOHN STEELE GORDON

North Salem, N.Y.

Even the revised Smithsonian script engages in pseudo-history by insinuating that the United States is to blame for the unfortunate sufferings of the Japanese people rather than those really responsible; the leaders of wartime Japan, including Emperor Hirohito.

The exhibit's bias is particularly deplorable when considered within a broader context. As you correctly ask, how do the planners account for their arrant disregard of the historical record? Inconceivably, the original plan overlooked the atrocities committed by Japan and its army, which were legion: the colonization of Korea, the invasion of Manchuria, the subsequent Rape of Nanking, the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Nazilike medical experiments on Chinese prisoners, the Bataan Death March, the drafting of Asian men into forced labor camps and Asian women into enforced prostitution.

For these and other misdeeds several Japanese military and political figures were tried and convicted of war crimes. Likewise, why does the exhibit ignore interpretations that the use of the atom bomb was justified? Notwithstanding the lamentable civilian casualties, the Enola Gay's mission ensured the speedy end of World War II, and thus saved countless American, as well as Japanese, lives.

Most disturbing, the tone of the display reinforces Japanese revisionism about the war. Just one month ago, Shin Sakurai, minister of the environment, publicly asserted that Japan "did not intend to fight a war of aggression during the Second World War." Further, he implied that there were positive dimensions to his country's occupation of several Asian nations. This outbreak of historical amnesia correctly cost him his job, but the damage had been done; Mr. Sakurai's insensitive comments opened old wounds throughout the region. More so, they followed on the heels of an audacious remark by another Japanese minister claiming that recent studies have exaggerated the severity of the Rape of Nanking.

Tomichi Murayama, the new Japanese prime minister, is trying to correct these views; he knows that otherwise Japan will never assume a more responsible role in international relations. Nevertheless, despite growing pressure from its neighbors, the Japanese government has not yet compensated the thousands of Korean, Thai Filipino and Vietnamese "comfort women" coerced into prostitution by the Japanese army, nor those men herded into labor camps. Plus, the ministry of education refuses to revise high school history textbooks that downplay Japanese aggression; for example, they label Japan's invasion of Manchuria an "advance."

It is clear, then, that the organizers of the Smithsonian exhibition are rewriting the past; they do so to further their own agenda, not that of the American people, whom they are meant to serve. You are right to demand

that the final exhibit be historically accurate. Our nation's sacrifices during World War II—a war that the U.S. did not start, but with the help of its allies finished—deserve nothing less.

JOSEPH MORRISON SKELLY

Stamford, Conn.

The Smithsonian officials admiring the last-ditch, desperate Kamikaze actions after the Japanese navy and air force had virtually ceased to exist, while giving no thought to the Americans they killed, is unbelievable.

My navy cruiser Houston was torpedoed in October 1944. The A-bomb saved hundreds of thousands of my compatriots from death or injury in the projected home-island invasion. They estimated a half-million Japanese would also die. These are far greater numbers than those Japanese killed in the two cities that were bombed.

I'm so glad my friend Pat DiGiacomo, who survived the Bataan Death March and spent four years of the war as a slave working in the coal mines in northern Japan, is no longer alive to hear this drivel.

Mr. Harwit, do not tell me of Hiroshima. Tell me of the initial imperialist aggression at Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Corregidor, and yes, tell me of Hong Kong, Singapore and the Rape of Nanking.

JAMES E. POTTER

Albany, Ga.

SELECTIONS BY ROFEH INTERNATIONAL

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, for some time now I have been privileged to share with my colleagues and the rest of the country a report on the people selected to be honored by ROFEH International, a very important and creative charitable organization furthering quality health care in our country. As the following statement indicates, ROFEH was established under the direction of Grand Rabbi Levi Horowitz, who is known as the Bostoner Rebbe, and is administered by the New England Chassidic Center which he heads. Grand Rabbi Horowitz has become an acknowledged international expert on medical ethics, and on the question of how best to see that people are able to get access to the first rate medical care which we in Boston are privileged to offer the rest of the country. On November 6, at the annual dinner of the New England Chassidic Center, two men who have been especially helpful will again be honored by ROFEH. I am pleased to take this opportunity to call to attention the excellent work done by this organization. We talk a lot about volunteerism and how important it is. It is for this reason that I think it very appropriate that I share with my colleagues and the rest of the country two extraordinary examples of men of great talent, commitment, and dedication to helping others. Both Alan Solomont and Bernard Lown are leaders in their field. I have benefitted myself from the advice they have given to me and my colleagues on a number of issues—Dr. Lown has been a leader in the fight for a rational approach toward nuclear

weapons, and Alan Solomont has distinguished himself by his work to provide compassionate care for older people in need. I should add that while I have worked with Mr. Solomont, my mother, in her capacity as chair of the Massachusetts Association of Older Americans, has an even closer working relationship with him and shares the very high opinion of Mr. Solomont that motivates the people at ROFEH.

Grand Rabbi Horowitz and his colleagues ought to be congratulated for their important ongoing work, and for honoring two such outstanding individuals as Bernard Lown and Alan Solomont. I ask that the following explanation of ROFEH and the reasons for the selection of these two men be printed here.

ROFEH International, is a very important charitable program run by the New England Chassidic Center under the direction of Grand Rabbi Levi Horowitz, known as the Bostoner Rebbe. Rabbi Horowitz a leading authority in the field of medical ethics, has put his ethical concerns into practice through ROFEH International, a medical referral organization that helps make the excellent medical care in the Boston area available to many of people, and provides housing and other forms of assistance that make it possible for them to come to Boston for treatments. Rabbi Horowitz and the others who work so hard in ROFEH are entitled to celebrate their accomplishments, as they will on November 6, at the annual dinner of the New England Chassidic Center.

Two men in particular will be honored for the work they have done through ROFEH to benefit others. The 1994 Man of the Year is Alan Solomont, who has a long family relationship, and is a staunch supporter of the New England Chassidic Center in his works; is the very successful founder of the ADS Group. The Group provides management, development and consulting services to nursing homes, assisted living and other senior living facilities in New England. Joining Mr. Solomont as an honoree is Dr. Bernard Lown who will receive the coveted Harry Amler Memorial Award. Dr. Lown is one of the world's leading cardiologists and founder and former Co-President of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). In 1985 IPPNW was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its "considerable service to mankind by spreading authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare." Dr. Lown and Dr. Chazov accepted the Peace Prize on behalf of IPPNW. Dr. Lown is Professor of Cardiology Emeritus at the Harvard School of Public Health and Senior Physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston; he is in active cardiology practice at the Lown Cardiovascular Center in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mr. Alan Solomont is President, Chief Executive Officer, and founder of the ADS Group, which provides management, development and consulting services to nursing homes, assisted living and other senior living facilities in New England. Mr. Solomont is Past Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts and is Past Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Lowell. He is currently a member of the Boards of: Odyssey Therapeutics; University Hospital at Boston University Medical Center; the Massachusetts Hospital Association; the Jewish Fund for Justice; Jewish Community Housing for the Elderly; and the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston. He is also on the

Executive Committee of the Anti-Defamation League of New England and is past president of VNA Home Care Inc. of Greater Lawrence. Active in local and national political organizations. Mr. Solomont served as Vice Chairman of New England Business Executives for Clinton/Gore and was recently elected Treasurer of the Massachusetts Democratic Party.

Mr. Solomont's career in health-care spans almost two decades and includes extensive management experience. Mr. Solomont is a past president of the Massachusetts Federation of Nursing Homes, the largest and oldest organization of long term care providers in Massachusetts and remains on its Board of Directors. Active in state and national political affairs, Mr. Solomont has been an advisor to state and federal officials on matters related to health-care, the elderly and long term care. He is recognized as a national expert on long term care and lectures frequently to other health-care providers, public officials, consumer groups and lay persons.

Mr. Solomont is the recipient of numerous awards including the 1993 Entrepreneur of the Year Award, sponsored by Inc. Magazine, Merrill Lynch and Ernst & Young, and the prestigious Miamonides Award for health-care service by the Anti-Defamation League. He is also the author of various publications.

Mr. Solomont is married to Susan Lewis, Director of Corporate Development for WGBH Educational Foundation. They live in Weston with their two daughters.

Dr. Lown is a pioneer in research on sudden cardiac death. He invented the defibrillator and the cardioverter and introduced the drug Lidocaine, used worldwide to control disturbances of the heartbeat. Recent work demonstrated the role of psychological and behavioral factors in regulating the heart, and current research focuses on the impact of adverse psychological stresses on cardiac performance. Dr. Lown is author or co-author of three books and over 400 articles that have been published in leading medical journals worldwide.

Dr. Lown has had a long-standing interest in international cooperation. In 1974-75 he presided over the USA-China Physicians Friendship Association, and he served as coordinator of several USA-USSR studies in cardiovascular disease. Over the past 30 years he has lectured and met with leading health and political figures worldwide, the most recent being the Eighth Indira Gandhi Lecture in New Delhi, India.

Dr. Lown has been instrumental in involving physicians worldwide in working for the prevention of nuclear war and nuclear arms proliferation and in raising public awareness of the devastating consequences of nuclearism on health and environment on a massive global scale. He was founder and first president of Physicians for Social Responsibility in 1961. In June 1979 Dr. Lown wrote to a leading Soviet physician, Academician Evgueni Chazov, Director General of Cardiovascular Institute of the USSR, suggesting the formation of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. IPPNW was established one year later in 1980. Since that time IPPNW membership has grown to more than 200,000 physicians in 80 nations. IPPNW has held eleven international congresses; the 11th congress convened in October 1993 in Mexico City.

Dr. Lown is also the recipient of the George F. Kennan Award, the Gandhi Peace Prize, and the first Cardinal Medeiros Peace Award, as well as numerous honorary degrees and other awards in the USA and abroad.

Dr. Lown graduated summa cum laude from the University of Maine and received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He and his wife Louise have three children and five grandchildren.

Guest speaker for the evening will be Dr. Lawrence H. Schiffman, Professor of Hebrew and Judaic Studies at New York University's Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies and in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literature. He was a Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Studies of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem as part of a research group dealing with the Dead Sea Scrolls. He is one of the editors of a new journal, *Dead Sea Discoveries*, published by E.J. Brill.

"WHAT WAS TOLD WAS WRONG"

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to include in the RECORD a letter from the Swedish Minister of Health regarding certain untrue things said by the Senator from North Carolina about health care in Sweden.

In 1980, Sweden and the United States were spending about the same percentage of GNP on health. We will soon be spending 15 percent and the Swedes will be spending a smaller portion on health than they spent 15 years ago. Pretty impressive. More impressive: the Swedes have health insurance for all their people; we leave one in six uninsured. As the Minister says, "that something needs to be done to give the Americans more care for less money seems obvious."

The Minister reports that waiting lines are reduced. In a society that is spending a little over half what we spend, it is amazing there are not longer lines. Long lines in the American system should not occur, because we are spending so much more on health.

It would be silly for a Senator to say that our society, which spends so much, can't insure all its people and avoid long lines. To say that would be to say that Americans are less competent and less smart than Swedes.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
SOCIAL AFFAIRS,

Stockholm, Sweden, September 5, 1994.

U.S. Senator JESSE HELMS,
Washington, DC.

SENATOR: It has come to my knowledge that the Swedish example has a role in your campaign against the discussed health care reform in your country. The voters in North Carolina have got letters in which things are said about the health care in a handful of countries—including Sweden. What was told was fortunately wrong.

My aim is not to interfere with the debate on a health care reform in the USA, even if a brief study of your current situation reveals problems to control costs; in 1980 USA and Sweden used more money on health care than any other country, about 9 percent of our countries respective GDP. This was at the time considered horrendous.

The improvements in Sweden's health care services have since then been undisputable. During the same period the GDP percentage of the Swedish health care has even decreased somewhat, at present to 8.5 percent.

At the same time the American health care expenses have skyrocketed up to 15 percent of your GDP, going up every year. This is notable, especially since the American population on average is so much younger than that of Sweden. That something needs to be done to give the Americans more care for less money seems obvious.

Now, what is it that you have said on Sweden?

"Or, do we want the kind of health care they have in Sweden where the wait for an ordinary diagnostic heart x-ray can take up to eleven months to receive—and then wait another eight months for critical heart surgery?"

(page two, letter dated "Tuesday Morning")

This is your description of Swedish health care. The purpose is to convince people that changes toward a health care system more like the Swedish would be harmful. But never mind the purpose, what is said about Sweden is untrue.

Sweden like many countries, has had problems with waiting lists. These waiting lists have not—as you suggest—concerned care which is necessary for patients' survival; critical heart surgery has of course always been performed as fast as is medically motivated. We have, however, had problems with waiting lists for treatments like hip replacements, cataracts etc. Bad enough.

My first initiative as Minister of Health in the non-socialistic government was to introduce a reform to eliminate waiting lists. The reform, called the Care Guarantee, has now been in function for two and a half years and the waiting lists have virtually disappeared.

To get a heart x-ray you will have to wait for six weeks, to get an operation about five. This is close to what is manageable, no surgeon would normally like to have shorter times for planning operations than three weeks, unless the condition of the patient is critical. And in that case, as said, the operation is carried out immediately.

Senator, I understand that your idea of how good health care to reasonable costs can be delivered differs from mine. I do not expect or intend to convince you with this letter that a health care reform is necessary for your country's economy, and for the well-being of the American people. But I do hope that you will not use my country's name in the future, at least without first checking facts.

Faithfully yours,

BO KÖNBERG,
Minister of Health.

TRIBUTE TO JASON ROGER CYR

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jason Roger Cyr of Troop 11 in Coventry, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn

21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

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

For his Eagle Scout project, Jason worked with the Coventry Food Bank to move their inventory when they moved to a new building.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jason Roger Cyr. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

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

FAMILY BUSINESS PRESERVATION ACT

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague, JIM MCCREY, and I are introducing the Family Business Preservation Act, legislation which is designed to lessen one of the most dangerous impediments to the continued existence of family businesses in America—the irrational rules for applying the Federal estate and gift tax to family-owned businesses.

Currently, the Federal estate tax has a maximum rate of 55 percent. This is substantially higher than the maximum income tax rate which is set at 36 percent, or 39.6 percent if you include the surtax on incomes over \$250,000. Of course, this 55 percent does not apply to income generated by business property. It applies to the value of the property itself. A recent Tax Foundation study concluded that an estate tax rate of 55 percent has the same disincentive effect on entrepreneurs as a maximum income tax rate of 70 percent. Congress long ago determined that a 70 percent income tax rate is unreasonable. I doubt that anyone would seriously argue the contrary today.

When you think about it, an estate tax at 55 percent requires a family to enter into a leveraged buyout of the Government's newly created 55 percent interest in the family's business or farm, just at the worst possible time—the death of a major owner/participant.

What happens all too often is that the family simply cannot borrow enough money to pay off the Government and the business cannot

borrow enough money to redeem enough of the decedent's interest to allow the estate to pay the tax. The family is forced to sell the business, often to large agribusiness or other corporations who have no ties to the community and little concern about the welfare of the business employees.

Contrast this with what happens when a major shareholder in a publicly traded corporation dies. The estate can easily sell enough stock to pay the estate tax because there is a market for the stock. The corporation may have different owners, but the corporation continues as before—without being crippled with extraordinary new debt.

However, this threat to the continued existence of family businesses is not merely an isolated hardship to some unfortunate families. Mr. MCCREY and I are convinced that this "accordion" effect which shrinks family-owned businesses every time a family member dies is not only a significant factor in the concentration of agribusiness and reduction in the number of family farms but also a major disincentive to economic growth in this country.

Family-owned businesses generate about 60 percent of our gross domestic product. During the 1980's, family-owned businesses accounted for an increase of more than 20 million private sector jobs. During that same period, employment in Fortune 500 companies decreased by 3.5 million.

We need to do our best to assure that irrational tax laws do not create drags on job creation and job retention for workers all across this country. Experience shows us that we cannot rely solely on large corporations to create new jobs in this country. We need family businesses to grow and prosper if we want to employ Americans.

The legislation Mr. MCCREY and I am introducing today will safeguard and encourage family businesses in several ways. First, it will reduce the estate tax rate when at least half the value of the estate is in a family-owned business. If the heirs continue to be active in the business, the maximum rate on the family business interest will be 15 percent. If the heirs are not active in the business, but keep it in the family, the tax rate will be 20 percent. However, if the heirs do not keep the business for at least 10 years, then the estate tax savings will be recaptured.

This should be a strong incentive for successful entrepreneurs to keep working and creating jobs, rather than selling out to others. It won't lock in heirs who do not have the interest or aptitude for the business, but it will discourage selling out to large companies who have no concern for the local community and local jobs.

Second, the legislation will provide an alternative valuation date of 40 months after the death of the decedent for family-business property. This will go a long way to resolving estate valuation disputes where the value of the business is closely tied to the skills of the decedent.

Third, the legislation will index the so-called unified estate and gift tax credit for inflation so that inflation will not continue to erode the amount of the estate that is exempted from estate tax. The unified credit, which effectively exempts from tax estates valued at less than \$600,000, was last increased in 1981. It

should be increased for inflation since then. The least we can do is make certain that no further erosion takes place.

Finally, the bill will allow hard-working individuals to give up to 15 percent of their earned income each year to family members without being subject to gift tax. This will not apply to investment income and, unlike gifts to charity, there will be no income tax deduction. However if an individual wants to make a gift to a member of his family in a year when he has earned some money, the tax laws should not discourage it.

I recognize that with the little time left and the crowded legislative schedule, this bill will not be enacted this year. I am hopeful, however, that introducing this legislation now will provide a vehicle to focus attention on this very important issue and will significantly enhance the chance of success next year.

Mr. MCCREY and I hope that our colleagues will keep in mind that, according to the Internal Revenue Service, business assets, which are defined to include closely held stock, farm assets, limited partnerships, and other non-corporate businesses, comprise just over 12 percent of estates. This bill is not unrealistic. It does not repeal the estate tax. It will not cause an unacceptable drain on Federal revenues.

This legislation is simply a well-targeted, effective incentive to create jobs for Americans by not allowing the Federal Government to take more than its fair share of a family business at the death of a major participant in the growth and success of that business.

TRIBUTE TO JANA E A. FULLER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize an outstanding Missourian, Janae A. Fuller, for her excellent work as the site administrator at the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site and Anderson House. Her matchless accomplishments as administrator have dramatically increased tourism in Lexington, MO.

As administrator, Janae oversees the site of a 3-day Civil War Battle, September 18, 19, and 20, 1861. The acres on this historic site have never been developed and contain a home that dates back to 1853. This home, the Anderson House, was used as a hospital during the battle. The restored home, battlefield, visitor center, and beautifully developed gardens are all under the supervision of Janae.

An increase in tourism is, in part, due to many of the special events that are held annually at the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site. The events include a Valentine Day tea party, kite flying contest, summer garden party, and an August star gazing event. At Christmas, the Anderson House is decorated with a 1850's decor for an open house. The 2-day Battle of Lexington reenactment occurs every 3 years.

In addition to Janae's commitment to the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site, she is very involved with other Lexington community

programs. Her activities include, vice president of the Lexington Historical Association, grant researcher for the Lexington Tourism Bureau, a member of Lexington Garden Club, and United Methodist Church where she sings in the choir.

Janae's work as the site administrator for the past 7 years has generated tourism for the State of Missouri and has also helped revitalize Lexington. Missouri is fortunate to have Janae's commitment and I commend her for her fine work.

SARATOGA DAR CHAPTER CELEBRATES THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, this Monday, September 19, 1994, the Saratoga chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will celebrate its 100th anniversary.

It is fitting that the Saratoga area should host a strong DAR chapter. Its anniversary date coincides with a local battle that many experts claim was one of the most decisive in history. I am speaking, of course, of the battle of Saratoga, which turned the tide in our Revolutionary War, and enhanced the prestige of our Nation in the eyes of the world.

The Saratoga chapter of the DAR held its organization meeting on August 30, 1894, in Parlor A of the United States Hotel. Presiding was Ellen Hardin Walworth, who was also one

of the founders of the National Society of DAR. The first recording secretary was Anna Maxwell Jones. The first regent of the Saratoga chapter was Miss Katherine Batcheller, who was appointed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, National Society president general and wife of U.S. President Benjamin Harrison.

The 44 regents have included Louise Hill Mingay, Nellie Flohnas Hayden, Florence Skidmore B. Menges, who was also a State historian, Lillian Ford Andrews, Evelyn Barrett Britten, and Helen Roblee Towne. The president regent is Eldonna Heath Butler.

So you can see, Mr. Speaker, the history of Saratoga chapter, DAR, has been a long and distinguished one, and in the finest tradition of one of the most patriotic organizations in America.

I'm extremely proud of these grand ladies and everything they have done to advance patriotism and commemoration of our birth as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the Saratoga chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the occasion of their 100th anniversary, and in wishing all the best as they enter their second century.

HELP HOSPITALIZED VETERANS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues regarding the continuing

excellent efforts put forth by various veterans' service organizations. Today, I would draw their attention to a nonmembership organization named Help Hospitalized Veterans [HHV].

Chartered in 1971, HHV now operates from a small warehouse in San Diego, CA, with only one goal in mind: to assist our Nation's veterans during a critical period in their lives by making a variety of arts and crafts kits available to them through the 171 Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers and 50 Department of Defense hospitals. HHV provides more than 60 different types of kits including paint-by-numbers, leather crafts, latch hooks, poster art, and model, to highlight a few. Since its inception, HHV has delivered more than 13 million therapeutic arts and crafts kits to our Nation's hospitalized veterans. Clearly, HHV accounts for the overwhelming number of all arts and craft kits utilized in our VA and military hospitals.

Obviously, this effort is funded solely by the generosity of numerous Americans who want to express their appreciation and support of our many hospitalized veterans while they are in their rehabilitative process. These kits provide many hours of constructive and creative activities to occupy the minds and hands of our hospitalized veterans, as well as daily reminding them that they have not been forgotten.

As HHV approaches its 25th anniversary, a leading financial publication recently cited it as one of the best charities in the country. I, too, would like to recognize HHV and add my thanks for the wonderful assistance it provides to our veterans. Its patriotic and gallant efforts are truly worthy of our admiration.