

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE FOREST AND THE TREES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, the debate over the spotted owl and its forest habitats has overshadowed a deeper problem—the continuing web of Federal subsidies and policies which is leading toward destruction of American's forests.

These are strong words—but not to anyone who has flown over an area which has been clearcut, or listened to fishermen who have discovered their streams and rivers filled with silt from careless logging.

I am inserting into the RECORD an editorial from the September 2 St. Louis Post-Dispatch which accurately lays out the problems with our subsidies for forest destruction.

One of the questions we need to ask ourselves is why should the Federal Government continue 19th century-subsidies which lose money? Why should these Western extractive industries be given benefits withheld from other businesses.

Why can't we all agree that the 19th century is over and it's time to change?

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Sept. 2, 1994]

THE FOREST AND THE TREES

Charles F. Wilkinson, an attorney who specializes in natural resource law, called the destructive logging of American forests throughout the 1980s "nothing less than the plundering of an extraordinary public asset."

Unfortunately, the damage to the American wilderness has been obscured by narrowing the focus to the controversy over the spotted owl. This casts the debate in unfairly simplified terms: jobs vs. the environment; the preservation of a way of life vs. the preservation of a species of life. In fact, the issue of logging in national forests, on public lands, is far more complex than that.

The decline in jobs in the timber industry can be attributed in part to factors unrelated to the environment. Changes in the industry itself—increasing worker productivity and exporting unprocessed logs—account for substantial job loss, a loss that wouldn't be halted even if every inch of old-growth forest in the Northwest could be chopped down.

In some areas, the priority given to logging by the Forest Service pits jobs against jobs. Ranchers and farmers who rely on water sources on public land for irrigation are upset with clearcutting by timber companies because of erosion and disruptions in the seasonal flow of water—all of which jeopardize their way of life. The fishing industry is threatened by careless logging that leaves streams and rivers clogged with silt. The tourism industry, which sells wilderness adventures, skiing and passive outdoor recreation, can also be hurt by the ugly scars left by logging.

So why should taxpayers care? Because they subsidize the timber industry. Below-

cost sales of timber from public land plus other policies favorable to the logging industry contribute to the overcutting of the nation's forest to a level beyond what some environmentalists say, is sustainable.

Federal policy actually directs the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to collect market value on timber cut from federal land. But as pointed out in "Taking From the Taxpayer: Public Subsidies for Natural Resources Development," a report of the House Committee on Natural Resources, that's easier said than done.

Establishing market-value prices is difficult, given the variation in types and quality of timber and market fluctuations. And, as the House committee's report also makes clear, certain accounting procedures used by the Forest Service tend to under-count below-cost sales.

That can lead to some absurdities. The House report cites one egregious example of the government's underpricing its resources; "More than half the costs of timber roads are now never counted as expenses of the timber sales. * * * Building roads into roadless areas for the sole purpose of taking out timber is deemed a capital improvement that benefits the forest in general, not the timber purchaser."

Whether it's subsidies for logging, grazing and mining, the taxpayer is faced with the same questions: Do these giveaways, generally to major corporations, make financial sense at a time when the government has such a large deficit? Shouldn't business have to play by the rules of the free market?

Certain subsidies may be justifiable, but any gift from the taxpayer ought to serve some public policy purpose. For example, subsidies may be needed to keep small businesses or small communities alive or to encourage environmental restoration.

Most of all, subsidies should never underwrite violations of public policy of the public trust. Increasingly, Americans look at the West and see in it more than resources to be extracted and private profits to be made.

They also deeply value the preservation of the West's majestic beauty and the integrity of its complex ecosystems. These ends are not necessarily antithetical. No side has to get out of Dodge City by sundown.

TRIBUTE TO DON JORGE LUIS
CÓRDOVA DÍAZ

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELÓ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, last weekend the Nation lost a formidable citizen, Don Jorge Luis Córdoba Díaz, a former Member of Congress who, as Resident Commissioner from 1968 through 1972, epitomized the virtues of a dedicated public servant. During his tenure in Washington, Don Jorge helped and struggled to pave the way toward equality for the American citizens in Puerto Rico. He was instrumental in achieving the

right of Delegates to vote in committees. Further, Don Jorge championed the applicability of food stamps for the poor on the island and was instrumental in the inclusion of Puerto Rico in food assistance programs for the poor.

He was a distinguished leader and a man of profound religious conviction and moral values. In fact, Don Jorge was a member of the congressional prayer breakfast, a refreshing informal weekly gathering of Members which I have found to be extremely beneficial, as it fosters human and spiritual values in a bipartisan and ecumenical environment of collegiality and friendship.

I join my colleagues in extending to Don Jorge's widow, Mrs. Dora Rodríguez and their children—Jorge Luis, Jr., Elvira, Irene, and Fernando—to his siblings—Enrique, Félix, and Elsie—our most profound condolences and expressions of sympathy. We share their grief during this difficult time and thank them for having shared with us the great persona of Don Jorge. He was, and I borrow the words from the editorial of a local newspaper, "a man with a sharp sense of history, a sharper sense of Puerto Rico's destiny, and, always, a gentleman." May God bless his soul and many our dear friend rest in peace.

AN AMERICAN ORIGINAL

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to a familiar Washington figure on the occasion of his retirement. Norval E. Carey has been with the General Atomics Corp. in the Washington office since 1964, and has been promoted to Washington office manager, vice president and finally, in 1987, senior vice president.

In 1976, Mr. Carey helped to form the American Nuclear Energy Council and was the secretary and treasurer for several years. His many activities include memberships in the American Nuclear Society, the American Defense Preparedness Association, the National Security Industrial Association, the Air Force Association, the U.S. Army Association, and the Navy League.

Better known as "Norv" to his friends and colleagues, this gentleman has made his mark on the Nation's Capital in working for positive solutions to national problems. The centerpiece to his mission is in the creation of peaceful uses for nuclear power sources. What has made his mark indelible is his approach to his work.

Mr. Carey is thoroughly versed in the issues of the day, and presents his work with style, flair, and energy. He adds a touch of class to the business end of government, and is known across Capitol Hill for his luminous wit. He is truly an "American original."

● 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.

Mr. Speaker, it is as much for these personal qualities as for his quality work that we will miss him. But we know that our friend will still be active around town, and hopefully we won't have to miss him much.

It is a pleasure to wish Norv well, and to share the pride of his wife Claire, their 5 children, 14 grandchildren, and their great-grandchild. We wish him well.

CANNED HUNTS—LIKE SHOOTING A PUPPY DOG

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I encourage you to read the editorial below from the Tampa Tribune, September 5, 1994, which suggests that canned hunts are the antithesis of true hunting.

Canned hunts must be stopped. H.R. 4997, the Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act of 1994 has been introduced to do just that. H.R. 4997 would prohibit the killing or injuring of exotic animals—animals not indigenous to the United States—held in captivity, for entertainment or trophy collection.

The editorial follows.

SEALING THE LID ON "CANNED" HUNTS

"Canned" hunts are the antithesis of true hunting and no responsible sportsman would have anything to do with them. These bloody ventures drew attention recently when it was discovered that surplus animals from Lowry Park Zoo and Busch Gardens may have been sold inadvertently to dealers who provide animals for such activities.

In canned hunts, wealthy louts pay a fee to kill exotic animals kept in fenced areas. Often the animals are hand-fed so they lose their fear of people. All the skill, toil and expertise that makes hunting a challenge is absent. So are hunting ethics, which demand that hunters observe the rules of "fair chase." In canned hunts, there is only killing.

Lowry Park Zoo officials were furious when they discovered a dealer who bought three Persian gazelles and an Arabian oryx apparently violated the park's contract, which specified that the animals could not be used for hunting, research or any inhumane purpose. Busch Gardens officials also say they were duped.

Lowry Park officials quickly adopted more stringent safeguards. Under the new policy, before dealers can purchase an animal from the zoo, they must provide references from the American Zoo and Aquarium Association and sign a document that requires them to notify the zoo when the animal dies. Dealers also must promise to allow Lowry Park officials to approve any future sale of the animal or the animal will be returned to the zoo at the owner's expense.

This prudent step should make it even more difficult for unscrupulous dealers to buy zoo animals for canned hunts.

But what is also needed is federal legislation that would ban such hunts. A proposal exists. The "Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act" is not an anti-hunting measure. It would not affect game preserves that feature wild native game animals in natural habitat or birdhunting preserves, where game birds are released into the wild and then hunted.

It would not even prohibit the hunting of exotic mammals on preserves—if they were genuinely wild. The legislation would prohibit only the hunting of a creature that had been held in captivity either for a year or "the greater part of the animal's life."

In other words, no hunting a docile, captive animal that will offer the shooter about as much challenge as a puppy dog.

Hunting is a legitimate endeavor and hunters are the backbone of the conservation movement, working—and paying—to protect wildlife and wilderness. But taking an animal out of the zoo, putting it in a fenced area and then shooting it is not hunting. It's commercial cruelty and should be outlawed. Hunters, whose good name is being sullied, should lead the campaign against this immoral practice.

HOMETOWN HERO, TOM DOLAN, BREAKS WORLD RECORD

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to an exemplary athlete, Tom Dolan, who recently broke a swimming world record for the 400 meter at the world championships in Rome, an event second only to the Olympics. Dolan achieved this victory by finishing the race in 4 minutes, 12.3 seconds, shaving .06 seconds off of the previous 400 meter record, set in 1987.

Dolan began his record setting trend at Yorktown High School in Arlington, VA, where he broke every existing record. Now a rising sophomore at the University of Michigan, Dolan has spent the past 2 years training with the Wolverines. It is through the rigors of training and his admirable determination that Dolan achieved his world-class record.

The Dolan name has become familiar to us in northern Virginia, not only because of Tom's athletic prowess, but also because of his father's recent campaign for attorney general. I am grateful to the Dolan's for adding so much to our community, and honor Tom as our true hometown hero.

I am confident that this is not the last we'll hear of Tom Dolan. There is no doubt that he will do his best for our country, and for the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1996 at the Olympic Games. We look forward to watching you claim another victory Tom.

VICENTE, ON HIS 18TH BIRTHDAY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, Denver Post columnist Tomás Romero recently shared his thoughts on the occasion of his son's 18th birthday. A father's love for his son has rarely been so well expressed.

[From the Hispanic Link, Mar. 21, 1994]

VICENTE, ON HIS 18TH BIRTHDAY

(By Tomás Romero)

As I write this, my son Vicente is turning 18 years old, the age at which young men

begin to consider even more the world and opportunities before them. It is a time for them to take their dreams and begin to forge them into reality.

My son has a separate reality. As much as his family and father love him, and as much as he is a part of our lives, he will never completely be a part of our universe.

When Vicente was born something happened. Because of careless medical error, a perfectly health child suffered severe loss of oxygen and his brain was damaged. My son cannot walk or talk. He remains, and will remain for the duration of his life, an infant. His face is strikingly beautiful, with well-formed features, and he has a head of thick, soft hair. His stiffened limbs, which should at this age be muscular and powerful, are so thin that I can encircle his calves with my fingers. We have to carry him. His eyes—large, dark, luminous brown eyes much resembling those of a Keene child painting—gaze at what we can only imagine. He can't tell us.

I LOVE TO HEAR MY SON SING HIS SONGS

Yet, my son has taught me more about communication than any Joseph Campbell book, or hundreds of "how to" seminars.

My son Vicente is my teacher.

I can tell by the way he cries whether he is cold, sick, hungry, or needs to be held. My son has taught me how to listen; when I fall at life it is because I neglect to practice the lessons he has given me.

He has never hurt anyone or raised his voice in anger. He is not selfish. Sometimes, when he is happy, he will coo cheerfully, it is a pure sweet sound, and to me it seems like a mysterious, joyous alleluia chant known only to him and to God. I love to hear my son sing his songs.

What happened to my son made me angry. For years I let rage dominate me, consume me, and in the process I wounded myself and those who meant the most to me. I gave myself twice the pain. I gave myself a heart filled with regret and an excuse to shut myself away from those who offered me their caring. I lost twice because I didn't listen to my teacher. Instead, I immersed myself in causes and in ambitions.

I HAVE ACCEPTED WHAT IS, AND WHAT IS NOT

Finally, one day, too late for some dreams to be resurrected, I looked at my son Vicente, and the thought came to me that the only thing worse than what had happened to him would be for me not to have him. At that moment felt again the unencumbered-by-fear love I had for those brief 24 hours after his birth, before the seizures started and before the desperate Flight For Life trip to The Childrens Hospital and the torturous 30 days of waiting and watching him struggle for life.

I have always loved my son, and even when I see others his age playing and being what they are, I have accepted what is, and what is not, without resentment toward him. Now, I love him even more, to the point where the thought of ever losing him frightens me.

HE WILL NOT TAKE PART IN A RITE OF PASSAGE

I find comfort in admitting this because it means that I have given myself permission to feel, and to want, and to be part of life—not just an observer, a voyeur or a man who doesn't want to be a part of the spiritual universe or committed to someone.

My son is a gift, a wondrous gift given to me to help me find humility and to know how to understand and appreciate the power of the powerless.

This day, on his birthday, my Vicente will not take part in a rite of passage. He will not

leave a village to undertake a walkabout or sip tequila con su papi. But he will know, without a doubt, how much he is loved by all who are favored and blessed by being able to bask in incredible light.

Feliz cumpleaños, mi hijo. Te amo. ¡Cómo te amo!

TRIBUTE TO JAMES ROSS MACKAY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I note the death of James Ross MacKay on September 9, 1994. At the time of his death, at the all too early age of 50, Mr. MacKay was Chief of the Program Coordination Branch in the Program Development and Coordination Division of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Washington, DC.

In a day and age where it has become popular to be overly critical of those who serve in Government, it is an honor to call to the attention of the Congress the unselfish and dedicated public service of Ross MacKay.

His was a 20-year dedication to the National Flood Insurance Program, working to help communities understand and comply with the sometimes confusing and complex laws and regulations which govern this program. Most recently he had a leading role working with the insurance industry on an innovative program to reduce flood insurance rates in those communities which exceeded the standards set by the National Flood Insurance Program.

Ross MacKay understood the promise for a better future inherent in good public policy. Thus, he was drawn to this challenging area of work because he believed things could be better. As a key member of the Interagency flood plain management task force, he participated in producing the first major national assessment of flood plain management in the United States in 1992. He reached a capstone of his career with the development of the Unified National Program for Flood Plain Management. These achievements involved working with hundreds of Federal, State, and local officials, known for voicing different and often conflicting views. Perhaps no greater compliment can be paid than that voiced by a colleague who said, "Ross, always a careful listener, sought the common ground in all that he heard. When he spoke, his was the voice of reason that prevailed." He was good at his craft and artfully assembled disparate views into meaningful national policy.

He knew what mattered most in life. He was devoted to and immensely proud of his wife, Kathleen, a judge of the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and his two sons, Gideon and Patrick. He cherished his relationship with his two brothers, John and David. He will be remembered also by what he gave to the youth of his neighborhood in Fairfax, VA. He spent endless hours on the soccer field coaching, motivating, and inspiring young boys, including his own sons, in a sport that only recently became popular in this country.

Service was a lifestyle for Ross MacKay. He quietly went about caring for the needs of oth-

ers in all that he did whether it be in the home, community, or workplace. He was generous of spirit and heart. It is this giving of himself that will endure and be long remembered by his family, friends, and colleagues.

HONORING ZACHARY AND ELIZABETH FISHER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place this evening, Monday, September 26, 1994, at Andrews Air Force Base. This ceremony will mark a very special dedication of the 18th Zachary and Elizabeth M. Fisher House, as well as a celebration of Mr. Fisher's birthday.

Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher have amassed an extensive list of accomplishments and charitable endeavors. Their many educational and benevolent services distinguish the Fishers as truly extraordinary citizens with a deep-seated dedication to helping others. Their contributions include the creation of the Fisher House Program which provides comfortable homes on military bases for families of hospitalized military personnel. Over 10,000 people stay in Fisher Houses each year, and by the end of next year, the Fishers hope to have 25 Fisher Houses open. These houses enable families of hospitalized servicemen and servicewomen to stay near the medical facility, free of charge, in order to be near their loved ones during difficult times.

The Fishers have also established the Intrepid Museum Foundation and Intrepid Sea Air Space Museum in New York City, as well as the Zachary and Elizabeth M. Fisher Medical Foundation, which funds research in the fight against Alzheimer's disease. Furthermore, Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher have provided great support for our military personnel through the Zachary and Elizabeth M. Fisher Armed Services Foundation, offers of scholarship funds for U.S. armed services personnel and their dependents, and personal financial help for families of military personnel lost in defense of our Nation. For these, we are certainly all indebted.

To include every contribution Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher have made during their impressive careers would be impossible in just one speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Without a doubt, they have demonstrated substantial contributions to our community and our Nation, and I applaud their efforts. The Fisher House dedication on September 26 will represent a small way in which to show our support and appreciation for their remarkable efforts and achievements.

RETIREMENT OF HON. HAL J. BONNEY, JR.

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the Honorable Hal J. Bonney, Jr., who has dedicated 25 years of distinguished service as a Federal judge to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Judge Bonney's retirement will be effective February 28, 1995.

Judge Bonney is to be commended for the exemplary wisdom and dispassionate judgment that he has exercised from his honorable position as a Federal Judge to this Nation.

STATEMENT OF HON. HAL J. BONNEY, JR., UPON ANNOUNCING HIS RETIREMENT

With deep inner feelings of awe and appreciation for the privilege of serving as a Federal Judge, but with equal enthusiasm and anticipation for the future, I announce my retirement as a Judge of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

I became eligible for retirement last month and will exercise this effective at midnight on February 28, 1995, in the 25th year of my service which dates from January 1, 1971.

One does not write the history or evaluation of one's own work or life—that must speak for itself and is usually buried in the minutes, hours, days and years of that labor—yet in leaving there are thoughts of the past and of the future which this occasion provides an opportunity to express.

(1) As the sole U.S. Bankruptcy Judge in the Norfolk and Newport News Divisions during most of the twenty-five years, I have witnessed and presided over cases which grew from 1200 a year to 11,000 and in this have participated in an extraordinary quarter-century of Tidewater economic history, most of this for the better as thousands found a fresh start in life and many businesses were successfully reorganized. This is to say, I have been here during the most significant era of the Bankruptcy Court's history.

Even now the Eastern District of Virginia ranks 9th among the nation's Federal District in number of cases filed and when alone I carried the 4th heaviest caseload among the Bankruptcy Judges of the nation. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Congressman Jack Brooks, recently observed that more Americans come in contact with the bankruptcy court system than any other branch of the judiciary.

Chief Judge Sherman G. Finesilver of the Colorado U.S. District Court in addressing all of the Bankruptcy Judges of the nation in Denver in 1993 said, "The economy of the nation would collapse were it not for the Bankruptcy Judges." This is, I suppose, flattering, but it does reflect the seriousness of the judicial load we all carry.

(2) As President of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges in 1983-84, from the White House to walking the halls of Congress I became aware as I have never before of the national scale on which all of this operates. It was a time of struggle for the very survival of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, but a court handling (in 1983) \$92 billion in assets on any given day could not be ignored.

(3) All who leave a post are tempted to comment on the future. The Court will obviously continue and flourish in capable hands.

I would observe the presence (nationally) of certain trends which need to be addressed by those who remain after me, both legislators and judges. The Bankruptcy Code serves useful and beneficial purposes which require no defense; however, (1) the system has witnessed more and more dishonest people utilizing bankruptcy over the past ten years and the system must be more alert to this. (2) Unfortunately, for some bankruptcy has become another form of welfare. The fact bankruptcy is a privilege the Congress grants and not a Constitutional right has become obscured. This leads to "tinkering" with it and expecting from bankruptcy what was never intended.

Above all, above all, in announcing my retirement I am sensitive to and appreciate of all of those with whom I have been associated these twenty-five years.

(1) It is personally difficult to end the official association with my colleagues on the bankruptcy bench. I shall miss them immensely.

Too, I am grateful for the support this Court has always received from the Judges of the U.S. District Court. I have even forgiven them when they have reversed me. They have meant so very much to me.

(2) I have always prized my relationships with the Judges of the State Courts and appreciate working with them in areas of common need and interest.

(3) I have forever held the highest esteem for those who have worked with me in the Court, both in the past and currently: my Secretaries, my Law Clerks, and Clerical staff, U.S. Marshals, the Security Force, court reporters, all. We don't wear this on our sleeve, but I believe they well know how I feel about them.

(4) The system has worked well because of, more than any other reason, the high caliber and courteous cooperation of the members of the Bar. I have had nothing but the highest respect for the attorneys who have appeared before me and I leave with this strong tie forever alive within me.

(5) Mention should be made of the credit industry in this area. It is of the highest integrity and has contributed so much to the soundness of the system.

(6) It is, of course, a national bankruptcy court. I appreciate on behalf of the Court and of myself the faithful support of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and this relationship has been at its finest under its present leadership: L. Ralph Mechum, Director, and Francis F. Szezebak, Chief of the Bankruptcy Division.

I must emphasize that while retiring as a Judge, I am not retiring from life and in particular am not retiring as Teacher of my Sunday School class, The Wesleymen of Epworth United Methodist Church.

And what shall I be doing after February 28th? Indeed, I look forward to as active a life as I now enjoy and to working full-time. I am fortunate, indeed blessed, that I have many choices for the future. I am considering:

1. Being recalled (to senior status) to serve in some area of the country which needs some extra help.

2. Returning to the practice of law. I have a son now in law school.

3. Teaching. I came from this profession into law.

4. Going to Hollywood to produce a film.

5. Entering the Peace Corps or similar organization where I could go out into the field of service. I have often felt the urge to "hit the road to Mandalay."

Until this time, it would have been difficult to make a decision since I felt the pos-

sibility of ethical restraints. Now I can address this task and make the decision. Fortunately or unfortunately, you have not heard the last of me.

I wish you all well.

CAPITOL HILL WELCOMES AMBASSADOR BENJAMIN LU OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, greetings and best wishes to Republic of China's Washington representative, Ambassador Benjamin Lu. He comes to Washington from his last ambassadorial post in Belgium. A veteran diplomat, he served in Washington from 1982-88 as ROC's director of the Economic Division of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs. With his wide diplomatic experiences and a solid background in trade and commerce, Ambassador Lu will forge ever stronger links between his country and ours. I heartily bid him welcome and look forward to working with him and his colleagues, especially on those issues such as inviting President Lee Teng-hui and other Republic of China's leaders to visit this country and helping the Republic of China return to the United Nations and other international organizations.

As leaders of a mighty Republic of China, President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Li Yuan-zu and Foreign Minister Frederick Chien all deserve our admiration and respect. I hope that the Clinton administration will soon welcome Messrs. Lee, Li and Chien to Washington. I am sure these Chinese leaders have excellent insights into the world's political situations and we all have much to learn from them.

It is also my hope that the Republic of China will be able to return to the United Nations. As an economic power and a symbol of democracy, Taiwan deserves the world's respect and recognition. Since 1949, the Republic of China on Taiwan has moved from an agricultural society, exporting only bananas and sugar, to a major trading nation today. Moreover, the 21 million people on Taiwan are prosperous and free.

Last but not least, I wish to take this occasion to wish a happy 83d anniversary to my friends in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

THE FARM POLICY FORUM

HON. LARRY LAROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, I spoke to the Farm Policy Forum held in Spokane, WA, and I request my statement be included in the RECORD.

THE FARM POLICY FORUM

Thank you Speaker FOLEY and Under Secretary Moos for hosting today's Farm Policy Forum. I appreciate your many years of dedication to American agriculture, and I

look forward to working with you as Congress and the Administration draft the 1995 farm bill.

Over the past ten years, U.S. farm policy objectives have been expanding, with each farm bill, beyond price and income support. As a result, the 1995 farm bill will incorporate many objectives: food and trade security, trade expansion, price stability, financial stability of farmers and conservation, to name a few. In Idaho, producers want a farm policy that provides a fair return on their products, promotes fair trade, and establishes a fair conservation program.

Idaho's farmers and ranchers are leaders in the agriculture industry and a vital part of Idaho's economy. 1992 agricultural statistics show Idaho ranked at the top of the nation in the production of barley, peas, lentils, hops, onions, wheat, beets and of course, potatoes. Agriculture, as a percent of the total state economy is currently near a 13-year high—21 percent. And inflation adjusted farm output has more than doubled since 1979.

Idaho producers have been able to increase production and net income despite the problems that production agriculture faces in Idaho—including a reduction in acreage planted, a decline in the number of farms, and eight years of drought.

I know Idaho's producers can compete successfully against any competitors—in an open market. That is why I have worked so hard to ensure that our trading partners abroad are held accountable to the same standard: free and fair trade.

Since coming to office in 1991, I have consistently pushed for legislative and administrative action against Canada. I have co-sponsored legislation to toughen U.S. trade laws against "dumping" and other unfair trade practices. I have co-sponsored legislation requiring the strict implementation of end-use certificates. And, I applaud the Secretary of Agriculture and the President for taking a firm and decisive action against the recent explosion in Canadian grain imports to the United States. The 1995 farm bill must include provisions that help "level the playing field" and safeguard American producers from unscrupulous trade practices.

Agricultural exports are an essential element of a healthy American economy. Idaho's fruit industry, for example, is rapidly expanding into the global market. In fact, Idaho is now in the top ten states for the production of apples, plums, prunes, and sweet cherries. In the Northwest, more than three-fourths of grain produced is exported.

As the United States expands its trade with foreign countries and embarks on new free trade agreements, we must make certain that American agricultural producers are not sacrificed. The Canadian-U.S. Trade Agreement, adopted in 1990, seriously hurt Idaho's wheat and barley farmers. Idaho's producers cannot afford another bad trade agreement. U.S. farm policy should aggressively promote American agricultural exports and seek to regain international markets lost during the 1980's.

Because the future of farming and ranching is linked directly to the land, environmental concerns have long been a priority in previous farm bills. As we look ahead to next year's bill, it is critical that we do not allow conservation compliance costs to jeopardize both the financial stability and environmental objectives of the 1995 farm bill. Rather, we should strive to implement new conservation methods that will enhance our soil and water resources, without bankrupting our farmers.

Common sense tells us that if we are to meet conservation objectives, landowners must be encouraged to install and maintain long-term conservation plans. The best way to accomplish this, I believe, is through incentive-based conservation programs.

There are numerous pilot programs that positively demonstrate the benefits of voluntary, incentive-based conservation programs. Such programs can be tailored to individual counties and offer the chance for a better relationship between farmers, farm organizations, consumers, environmentalists and government.

In summary, as U.S. agriculture expands its mission, we must not forget farmers and ranchers. Let us proceed in such a way to give our producers an honest price, open and fair trade, and rewards for being good stewards of the land.

Once again, I commend Speaker FOLEY and Under Secretary Moos for the opportunity to take part in today's Farm Policy Forum.

TRIBUTE TO MS. DOMINIQUE DAWES

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to salute the accomplishments of Ms. Dominique Dawes—the first U.S. gymnast ever to capture five gold medals in international competition. We in the Washington, DC area and in the WOL Radio family are extremely proud, not just of Dominique's historic achievement, but of the inspiring example she sets for young African-American girls and women. With great skill and discipline and with grace, poise, and quiet determination, she has set an unrivaled mark and has blazed a trail that others in African-American community will seek to follow in their own ways. Congratulations, Dominique!

HONORING A DEDICATED AMERICAN VETERAN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the passing of Eliseo Jimenez Machado, a man who proudly served his adopted country in time of battle and who dedicated his life to improving his community.

In 1943, Eliseo J. Machado came to the United States from Cuba on a 90-day visa with two friends. He had \$100 in his pocket. His dream was to immigrate to this country, marry his childhood sweetheart, Lucrecia, and raise a family. Eliseo and Lucrecia were blessed with two children, William and Katharine.

Prior to the visa expiration, he enlisted in the U.S. Army as a translator. After attaining the rank of corporal in the 89th Army Air Force base unit stationed in Wiesbaden, Germany, he was honorably discharged in December 1946. His many decorations included the

World War II Victory Medal, World War II Victory Ribbon, and Army of Occupation Medal.

Returning to New York City, he was employed by American Cyanamid for 23 years, serving as manager of Latin American export division. His education included the University of Havana in Cuba, the Escuela Profesional de Comercio de la Habana, New York City College, and Henry George School of Social Science.

Upon retirement, he relocated to Miami and became active in Republican politics. He was awarded Florida's Grassroots Volunteer of the Year, was elected committeeman for the Republican Party, and was appointed chairman of voter registration. He never forgot his native country, Cuba, and was actively involved in efforts to bring democracy and liberty to the enslaved Cuban people. For these efforts, Eliseo was chosen president of the municipality of Colón in exile.

Mr. Machado was a conscious citizen who contributed much to his community. His presence will be especially missed in Miami. Eliseo Jimenez Machado was a great man.

TRUMAN LAMB, JR., OUTSTANDING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and a great degree of pride that I draw your attention to the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents to be held in Casper, WY from Monday through Thursday, September 26–29, 1994.

Our Nation and those nations dependent on America's farmers for supplementing their food supply owe a debt of gratitude to the dedicated professionals who are literally out in the field, working beside the American farmer to produce, faster and cheaper, more and better crops.

In my home State of Texas, county agricultural extensions agents answer many needs, from landscape and lawn adviser in urban areas to soil and crop expert in rural areas. They know their advice can be the difference between a family farm providing crops and livelihoods for families or turning into unproductive land while its former owners move to the city and hope for a job in a service-related field.

One Texas county agent who has made a difference for the better—and I'm proud he is a constituent of mine—is Truman Lamb, Jr. of Fairfield, the Freestone County agricultural agent. When he and his peers from throughout the country gather in Casper this week, Mr. Lamb will be recognized as one of only four winners of the Achievement Award from Texas.

The Achievement Award is a national award presented annually to country agricultural extension agents with less than 10 years of service who have excelled in their profession. Each recipient is selected by his colleagues based on outstanding professional growth,

program effectiveness, leadership ability, and civic and community involvement.

Mr. Lamb has been Freestone County agricultural extension agent for 6 years, following 4 years with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service in Anderson County, which is also in my district. His educational and professional background have blended with his personal commitment to bring outstanding service and results to the residents of our area.

Mr. Lamb has spent most of his life in east and central east Texas. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Lamb, Sr. of Kennard in Houston County, TX, he was active in 4-H, Future Farmers of America, and athletics in high school, while helping out on the family farm—where he gained firsthand knowledge of the challenges America's family farmers face every day of every year.

He attended Henderson County Junior College in Athens, TX, an institution now known as Trinity Valley Community College, and received his bachelor's degree in agriculture from Sam Houston State University in Huntsville. Mr. Lamb has since done graduate work at both Sam Houston State and Prairie View A&M University.

He worked with Rollins Environmental Service in Deer Park, Vulcraft in Grapeland, and the Texas Department of Corrections in Huntsville prior to joining the Extension Service.

Mr. Speaker, I join Truman Lamb, Jr.'s wife, Debra, his 12-year-old son Kyle, the remainder of his family, his colleagues in the field working for the American farmer, and his many friends in extending thanks for a job well done and congratulations on receiving the richly deserved Achievement Award.

HONORING GEORGE S. HAMMOND FOR WINNING THE NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and recognize an outstanding citizen of Bowling Green, OH. Eminent science educator Dr. George S. Hammond, senior McMaster fellow at the Bowling Green State University Center for Photochemical Sciences, has won the National Medal of Science.

Dr. Hammond is one of eight scientists and the only chemist being named this year to receive the Nation's top scientific honor. He is being recognized for virtually creating the field of organic photochemistry, laying the theoretical foundations for research in this area and for hundreds of commercial products developed from its applications.

Born in 1921 in Auburn, ME, Hammond attended Bates College in Maine where he earned his bachelor of science degree in chemistry. He attended Harvard University, where he earned a masters and doctorate degree in chemistry.

Dr. Hammond is the author or coauthor of a total of 5 books and more than 300 papers, and he has been recognized numerous times by the National Academy of Sciences and the

American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has received the ACS Award in petroleum chemistry, the James Flack Norris Award in physical organic chemistry, the Danforth Award for gifted teachers and the Priestly Medal, the American Chemical Society's highest award for service to the profession.

George Hammond's success as a researcher is based on a combination of profound insight and a prodigious awareness of the chemical literature. He is also cited for having trained a major percentage of the important American organic photochemists during the past three decades.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating George Hammond on this latest accomplishment. His dedication and insight have provided benefits for all Americans.

PROTECT SMALL BUSINESS CONSUMERS: REQUIRE DISCLOSURE OF LONG DISTANCE RESALE SERVICES

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require long distance telephone service resellers and their marketers to fully disclose the long distance service carrier that they offer, and to disclose their actual relationship to the long distance carrier advertised. I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting these important consumer protections, which particularly impact small businesses.

The need for this legislation arose as a result of the increasingly competitive long distance telephone market in which companies known as resellers offer long distance telephone service in a variety of discounted plans. Sometimes they have their own lines and offer long distance service plans; sometimes they buy blocks of telephone line time from AT&T, MCI, Sprint, or one of the large long distance carriers at a discount, repackage them, and market them as discount plans. This is a legitimate industry and can save consumers and small businesses money on their long distance service.

In recent months, however, small businesses have been receiving calls, letters, and unsolicited faxes from firms offering discounted long distance telephone service. In many cases, these solicitations lead the customer to believe that the reseller is merely an extension of the existing carrier, by advertising "AT&T Long Distance for Less" or by calling themselves the "AT&T Corporate Discount Plan." But in fact the reseller may have no connection with AT&T, and may even have no intention of consistently providing repackaged AT&T service, choosing instead to shop around for the cheapest long distance time to resell to the customer.

Thinking that they are getting a good deal from a subsidiary, small businesses, many of which work on a very tight margin and need to pinch pennies wherever they can, jump at the chance to save money on their long distance telephone service. Unfortunately, they

do not get what they expect. As it turns out, the firm which sold them the service has no connection to AT&T or MCI or Sprint. The unsuspecting small business has had its long distance service provider changed, and is none the wiser—until there is a problem.

Small businesses, like Jan Electronics in New London, CT, depend on their telephones—particularly their 800 service—as their lifeblood. What happens if something goes wrong? What happens if their 800 lines go down? Whom do they call? In many cases, since they think they have AT&T, they will call AT&T, only to be told, "No, you are not our customer; those are not our lines." Upon calling the local exchange carrier, the customer finds out that in fact their long distance service provider is a company they have never heard of. Just to discover this information they have lost precious time, sales revenue, and who knows how many customers. What is worse, the time was wasted just looking for the right place to get service. The problem has not begun to be fixed.

In recent months, the Federal Communications Commission, which regulates interstate telephone service, has received more than 650 complaints about misrepresentation by resellers. Because it is a new matter, the FCC has issued no regulations, and tries to handle each complaint on a case-by-case basis. So far, they have had little or no success in stopping the problem.

The legislation I am introducing today would require long distance resellers and their agents to disclose their actual relationship to the long distance carrier they are selling—if there is a relationship at all. Resellers will not be able to advertise "the AT&T discount plan" if they are not providing AT&T service, nor can they represent themselves as an MCI company if they are not. The bill further requires resellers to disclose the name of the actual interexchange carrier or long distance carrier to the customer. This will mean that small businesses will know exactly whose service they are getting and whom to contact when there is a problem with service.

This legislation will protect consumers and small businesses by requiring that complete information on their long distance service be provided by resellers. Furthermore, this legislation will be good for the telephone resale industry. By weeding out the bad apples, credibility can be restored and legitimate businesses can more easily market their services.

GATT: THE NEED FOR CARIBBEAN INCLUSION

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw my colleague's attention to a statement made by Ambassador Richard Bernal of Jamaica regarding the importance of passing the Caribbean Interim Trade Program [ITP] in the GATT implementing bill this year. Ambassador Bernal made this statement at a workshop on U.S./Caribbean relations that I hosted during the recent 24th annual legislative conference

for the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation.

By working to expand mutually beneficial trade linkages between the United States and the Caribbean, the ITP will strengthen the framework for long-term economic growth and development in the Caribbean. This is of crucial importance, not only in sustaining economic growth in many communities throughout the United States, but in laying the economic foundations for peace and long-term political stability throughout the region.

As my colleagues consider United States policy towards the Caribbean in the coming days, I would urge them to review this piece to gain insight on the importance—to both the United States and to the Caribbean nations—of a healthy and vigorous commercial partnership.

Mr. Speaker, I submit Ambassador Bernal's statement for the RECORD.

REMARKS BY H.E. DR. RICHARD BERNAL, AMBASSADOR OF JAMAICA ON THE CARIBBEAN INTERIM TRADE PROGRAM, SEPTEMBER 15, 1994

A. STATUS OF THE CARIBBEAN INTERIM TRADE PROGRAM

The ITP was proposed for inclusion in the GATT bill by the Clinton Administration in May, 1994. The GATT bill is now in the Joint Conference to work out differences between Senate and House versions of the bill. The Conference is scheduled to be completed by next Wednesday, September 21, and the Administration hopes to introduce a final bill to the Congress by Monday, September 26.

The ITP is contained in the House version of the GATT bill, and is strongly supported by acting Chairman Gibbons and the House Conferees. The ITP is not contained in the Senate version of the GATT bill, although many Senate conferees support the ITP and the expansion of the \$25 billion U.S./Caribbean trade relationship.

To guarantee enactment of the ITP as part of the GATT bill this year, the Senate must recede to the House position on the ITP.

B. REASONS WHY THE CBI INTERIM TRADE PROGRAM IS NEEDED

Growth promotion

The Interim Trade Program (ITP) will result in an expansion of the CBI, a program that has promoted growth in the United States and the Caribbean over the past decade. Over 50 percent of GDP growth in the United States since 1987 has been generated by export growth, and the Caribbean Basin represents the region where U.S. exports have grown most rapidly. In 1993, the United States posted its eighth consecutive trade surplus with the Caribbean with the U.S. registering a 100 percent increase in exports to the CBI since 1983. Combined bilateral trade now exceeds \$22 billion a year. Additionally, under the CBI Program Caribbean exports to the United States have expanded by 40 percent stimulating growth throughout the Caribbean region.

Employment creation

The CBI program has provided 16,000 new jobs annually, a total of nearly 250,000 jobs over the last 10 years. The interim trade program will insulate those jobs from potential erosion that will be caused as Mexico's preferential access to the United States under NAFTA leads to trade and investment diversion from the Caribbean.

U.S. competitiveness

The interim trade program will enhance U.S. competitiveness, especially in the textile and apparel industry. Garments produced in Jamaica are 70 percent U.S. origin and 30 percent Jamaican. Such complementarity of production means that the U.S. garment industry can manufacture price competitive garments to maintain an internationally competitive position. In this way, the U.S. garment industry will be able to compete effectively in the global market place with low-wage, non-American manufacturers who do not use American textiles, labour, or inputs.

Promote regional security

The interim trade program will enhance regional security. The U.S. border with the Caribbean and Central America, is often breached by illegal immigrants and drug traffickers. Poverty creates an environment which spawns such illegal activities. The ITP will help to provide economic alternatives to such activities and support regional peace, stability, and democracy by stimulating sustained economic growth.

The interim trade program will serve as a cost effective foreign and economic policy instrument. The predicted erosion of fiscal revenues due to the lowering of tariffs will be more than offset by the increased revenues yielded by U.S. employment gains and export growth. Moreover, the ITP will create

the trade-based economic growth model and reinforce economic reform that can support regional development as foreign aid to the region is further reduced.

Improved market access

The interim trade program improves U.S. market access to the Caribbean by providing for the negotiation of bilateral investment treaties (BITs), intellectual property rights (IPR) agreements, special market access commitments, and strengthened environmental and labour standards. Such agreements will not only provide for a stable and predictable framework for U.S./Caribbean relations, but it will also lead to improved performance for U.S. investors and exporters in the Caribbean.

C. REASONS WHY THE CBI INTERIM TRADE PROGRAM IS NEEDED NOW*Consistent with GATT*

The GATT is a perfect legislative vehicle for the interim trade program because the ITP is consistent with the principles enumerated in the GATT bill. The ITP will lead to expanded market access and trade liberalization—two principles at the heart of the GATT deal. The interim trade program will also help the U.S. and the Caribbean garment industries meet the challenges presented by GATT's 10-year phase-out of the multi-fiber arrangement which governs textile and apparel quotas.

Complementary to NAFTA

The interim trade program will serve as an urgent and needed transitional arrangement that can help restore a level playing field between Mexico and the Caribbean Basin countries vis-a-vis the U.S. market. If the interim trade program is not enacted soon, the Caribbean countries and US-CBI trade will suffer serious trade and investment diversion.

GATT bill

The 1994 GATT Implementing Bill is the only trade bill that Congress will consider during 1994. It is imperative that the interim trade program be passed as part of the GATT bill. If GATT is delayed, or if the interim trade program is left off the GATT bill, there will be no other opportunity to pass trade legislation. This will place in jeopardy the U.S./Caribbean trade partnership.

Presidential commitment

The Interim Trade Program represents a fulfillment of the commitment, made by President Clinton to the Prime Ministers and Presidents of the Caribbean and Central America, to ensure that countries of the CBI region would not be adversely affected by the implementation of the NAFTA. It is important that Congress and the Administration follow through on this commitment to the region.

U.S. EXPORTS TO CBI COUNTRIES BY STATE, 1987-1993

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted)

State	1987 Exports	1993 Exports	Dollar change	Percent change
Alabama	111,485.6	199,386.8	87,901.2	78.8
Alaska	4,200.9	4,305.4	104.5	2.5
Arizona	9,167.7	14,556.4	5,388.7	58.8
Arkansas	19,624.3	53,349.7	33,725.4	171.9
California	331,242.2	379,055.9	47,813.7	14.4
Colorado	40,036.4	21,458.2	-18,578.2	-46.4
Connecticut	47,811.0	114,874.2	67,063.2	140.3
Delaware	14,113.7	20,282.2	6,168.5	43.7
Florida	2,622,685.8	4,305,116.5	1,682,430.7	64.1
Georgia	322,980.0	619,108.4	296,128.4	91.7
Hawaii	1,043.1	1,775.3	732.2	70.2
Idaho	668.6	2,794.4	2,125.8	317.9
Illinois	118,247.9	222,718.8	104,470.9	88.3
Indiana	33,278.6	54,156.6	20,878.0	62.7
Iowa	22,357.4	37,167.9	14,810.5	66.2
Kansas	16,584.1	45,455.0	28,870.9	174.1
Kentucky	20,833.9	57,929.9	37,096.0	178.1
Louisiana	776,725.6	937,730.4	161,004.8	20.7
Maine	5,168.4	25,555.2	20,386.8	394.5
Maryland	30,607.7	43,609.6	13,001.9	42.5
Massachusetts	65,572.7	84,460.3	18,887.6	28.8
Michigan	44,588.1	74,014.3	29,426.2	66.0
Minnesota	51,721.4	65,827.6	14,106.2	27.3
Mississippi	100,205.6	200,205.8	100,000.2	99.8
Missouri	49,240.7	82,085.2	32,844.5	66.7
Montana	136.3	649.6	513.3	376.6
Nebraska	6,273.8	11,245.6	4,971.8	79.2
Nevada	3,674.5	3,772.3	97.8	2.7
New Hampshire	34,694.3	43,878.5	9,184.2	26.5
New Jersey	184,790.0	253,648.9	68,858.9	37.3
New Mexico	13,447.4	5,916.5	-7,530.9	-56.0
New York	362,855.2	584,627.2	221,772.0	61.1
No. Carolina	148,783.4	571,660.4	422,877.0	284.2
No. Dakota	1,001.1	1,206.5	205.4	20.5
Ohio	96,324.6	183,525.4	87,200.8	90.5
Oklahoma	16,824.3	36,775.2	19,950.9	118.6
Oregon	5,144.4	13,807.8	8,663.4	168.4
Pennsylvania	142,292.8	204,439.4	62,146.6	43.7
Rhode Island	8,152.6	10,652.3	2,499.7	30.7
So. Carolina	104,379.6	172,625.0	68,245.4	65.4
So. Dakota	525.9	1,139.1	613.2	116.6
Tennessee	77,462.3	172,855.8	95,393.5	123.1
Texas	888,078.9	1,330,982.6	442,903.7	49.9
Utah	3,901.7	5,243.5	1,341.8	34.4
Vermont	1,334.7	6,809.3	5,474.6	410.2
Virginia	121,251.4	213,593.7	92,342.3	76.2
Wash. DC	2,106.1	4,746.0	2,639.9	125.3
Washington	40,796.4	143,141.1	102,344.7	250.9
West Virginia	3,588.7	8,887.3	5,298.6	147.6
Wisconsin	56,485.9	93,341.9	36,856.0	65.2
Wyoming	8.0	6,186.6	6,178.6	77,232.5
Total	7,184,505.7	11,752,337.5	4,567,831.8	63.6

Source: Adjustments to Data from U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division by Massachusetts Institute of Social and Economic Research; University of Massachusetts

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FOR 1993

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it has been my custom to submit a statement of financial disclosure every year in which I have served in the House of Representatives. While the law now dictates that Members of Congress submit financial disclosure statements in May of each year, I also continue to file this detailed family financial report as I have since 1971. In this way, my constituents are kept fully and completely informed concerning my financial status and that of my family.

Romano L. and Helen D. Mazzoli Income—
Calendar Year 1993

Salaries and fees:	
U.S. House of Representatives (R.L. Mazzoli) ...	\$133,600.00
Alexandria Drafting Co. (Helen Mazzoli)	30,211.20
Total salaries and fees	163,811.20
Interest, Dividends, Rents and Distributions:	
Congressional Federal Credit Union:	
No. 62976-0 (Member/Savings)79
No. 62976-1 (Member/Checking)	1.01
No. 84720-0 (Spouse/Savings)	45.44
No. 84720-1 (Spouse/Checking)	168.25
Congressional Federal Credit Union:	
Certificates of Deposit (Spouse):	
No. 32256	17.78
No. 32257	29.00
Interest on Matured Certificates of Deposit (Spouse):	
No. 25778 (Matured 10/19/93)	155.59
No. 25799 (Matured 10/19/93)	253.74
First National Bank and Trust Co.:	
No. 427-5518-4 (Joint/Special Account)	3.91
Liberty National Bank and Trust Co.:	
No. 00922668 (Member/Checking)	176.78
Liberty National Bank and Trust Co.:	
Certificate No. 01-024-0064989 (Spouse)	311.19
U.S. Savings Bonds Series E (Member)	216.55
U.S. Treasury bills (Spouse):	
No. 912794YW8	322.00
No. 912794YZ1	321.50
No. 912794ZR8	300.30
Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.:	
Profit Sharing Plan (Spouse)	664.25
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.:	
IRA No. 2905081232 (Member)	1,781.11
IRA No. 01527329 (Spouse)	1,904.82

Civil Service Retirement System:	
Voluntary Contribution Program	
No. 37943VC (Member) ..	2,358.40
Federal Employee Thrift Savings:	
Plan (401-k) (Member) ..	1,350.95
Total interest, dividends, distributions	
10,383.36	
Total income	
174,194.56	
<i>Statement of financial worth December 31, 1993</i>	
Cash, Stock, Bonds, and Certificates of Deposit:	
Congressional Federal Credit Union:	
No. 62976-0 (Member/Savings)	\$28.77
No. 62976-1 (Member/Checking)	45.19
No. 84720-0 (Spouse/Savings)	1,662.67
No. 84720-1 (Spouse/Checking)	5,970.68
Congressional Federal Credit Union:	
Certificates of Deposit (Spouse):	
No. 32256	2,916.85
No. 32257	4,756.95
First National Bank and Trust Co.:	
No. 427-5518-4 (Joint/Special Account)	200.77
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.:	
No. 00922668 (Member/Checking)	8,382.79
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.:	
Certificate No. 01-02400064989 (Spouse) ..	6,739.97
U.S. Savings Bonds Series E (Member):	3,246.11
U.S. Treasury bills (Spouse):	
No. 912794YW8	10,000.00
No. 912794YZ1	10,000.00
No. 912794ZR8	10,000.00
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.:	
Profit Sharing Plan (Spouse)	7,880.62
Total cash, stock, bonds, and certificates of deposit	
71,831.37	
Retirement Funds/Individual Retirement Accounts:	
Liberty National Bank & Trust IRA:	
IRA No. 2905081232 (Member)	\$22,502.90
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.:	
IRA No. 01527329 (Spouse)	24,907.98
Civil Service Retirement System:	
Contributions Since 1971 (Member)	113,303.08
Civil Service Retirement System—Voluntary Contribution Program:	
No. 3794VC (Member) ...	45,929.97

Federal Employee (401-k):	
Thrift Savings Plan (Member)	45,721.43
Total retirement/individual retirement accounts	
252,365.36	
Real Estate:	
Personal Residences (jointly-held):	
939 Ardmore Drive, Louisville, KY 40217	
Assessed Value	\$69,020.00
Less: Mortgage	565.07
Net Value	68,454.93
1030 Anderson Street, Alexandria, VA 22312	
Assessed Value	\$188,600.00
Less Mortgage	30,028.56
Net Value	158,571.44
Total real estate	
\$227,026.37	
Automobiles:	
1965 Rambler (Assessed Value)	\$293.00
1973 Chevrolet (Assessed Value)	812.00
1985 Chevrolet (Assessed Value)	1,670.00
Total automobiles	
2,775.00	
Household Goods and Miscellaneous Personal Property	
\$8,000	
Net assets	
561,998.10	
<i>1993 Income Tax Recapitulation</i>	
Total adjusted gross income	
\$162,644.00	
Deductions and exemptions	
Taxable income	39,409.00
123,235.00	
Federal:	
Tax withheld	35,436.00
Tax due	30,731.00
Refund due	
4,705.00	
Kentucky:	
Tax Withheld	9,677.00
Tax due	6,807.00
Refund due	
2,870.00	
Virginia:	
Tax withheld	1,329.00
Tax due	837.00
Refund due	
492.00	
Occupational tax, Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky: Tax paid (for previous year)	
1,641.00	
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS	
Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference.	

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 27, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 28

- 9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
Board meeting, to consider pending business.
EF-100, Capitol
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hear and consider the nomination of Rhea Lydia Graham, of New Mexico, to be Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.
SD-366
- Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of David G. Newton, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen.
S-116, Capitol
- Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the condition of the United States capital markets and globalization of world capital markets.
SD-538
- Finance
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1834, authorizing funds for programs of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund).
SD-215
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on Federal job training programs.
SD-430
- 10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea (Treaty Doc. 103-27).
SD-419
- 2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Geraldine A. Ferraro, of New York, for

the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as U.S. Representative on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Thomas E. McNamara, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs, Robert B. Fulton, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Director for Information of the U.S. Information Agency, and Vonya B. McCann, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Communications and Information Policy.
SD-419

- Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the proposed African conflict resolution.
SD-430
- Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-226
- 4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219

SEPTEMBER 29

- 9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense response to the Persian Gulf illness.
SD-106
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the Agreement for Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).
SD-366
- Environment and Public Works
Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Endangered Species Act, focusing on conservation on public lands.
SD-406
- Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the sale of uninsured bank projects to older Americans.
SD-628
- 10:00 a.m.
Finance
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to approve and implement the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.
SD-215
- Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-419

- Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219
- 10:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on the nomination of Marsha P. Martin, of Texas, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration.
SR-332
- 1:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on implementing the provisions of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act dealing with violence against women.
SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on the nominations of Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, USAF, for reappointment to the grade of general and to be Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, Lt. Gen. John J. Sheehan, USMC, for appointment to the grade of general and to be Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command, Gen. Robert L. Rutherford, USAF, for reappointment to the grade of general and to be Commander in Chief, United States Transportation Command and Commander, Air Mobility Command, and Lt. Gen. Daniel W. Christman, USA, for reappointment to the grade of lieutenant general and to be Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
SR-222

OCTOBER 4

- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the status report on United States assistance to the newly Independent States.
SD-419
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the Department of Labor's Job Corp. program for at-risk youth.
SD-430

OCTOBER 13

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Navy's mismanagement of the sealift tanker contract.
SD-342

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 30

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2136, to prohibit sponsorship of television violence by agencies of the Federal Government.
SD-342