

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE PRESIDENT'S 1995 BUDGET

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 16, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## THE PRESIDENT'S 1995 BUDGET

Last week President Clinton submitted to Congress his 1995 budget. It makes only fairly modest shifts in priorities, and includes no bold innovation. It reflects the constraints of two big deficit reduction agreements in recent years, and combines spending cuts in many programs and elimination of others, with modest new initiatives to promote technology and education, and to fight crime.

## MAJOR THEMES

President Clinton proposes spending \$1.52 trillion in 1995, up from \$1.48 trillion this year. As in past years, the biggest spending increases are for Social Security (up \$17 billion), Medicare and Medicaid (up \$22 billion), and interest on the national debt (up \$10 billion). Spending on these three areas now comprises 51% of total federal spending, and without the increases in these three areas, overall federal spending would actually drop next year.

The other major category of federal spending, national defense, would decline by \$9 billion under the Clinton plan. Some 17% of total federal spending goes to defense.

Everything else the federal government does makes up the remaining 32% of total federal spending. Under the Clinton budget, spending in this category would basically remain unchanged from the 1994 level. The President would, however, shift around some spending. He would eliminate 115 programs, cut spending for more than 200 others, and reduce the federal workforce in order to increase spending for his investment agenda. Savings from energy programs, foreign aid, and farm programs, for example, would be used to fund science and technology, infrastructure, education, job training, environmental protection, and anti-crime efforts.

The President's budget proposes \$1.35 trillion in revenues, up from \$1.25 trillion this year. Most of the increased revenue results from the strengthening economy.

The President estimates that the 1995 deficit will be \$176 billion, down from \$255 billion in 1993 and an expected \$235 billion this year. The deficit would be at its lowest level since 1985.

The modest economic assumptions underlying the budget seem in line with private forecasts. The budget assumes 3.0% economic growth in 1994 declining to 2.7% next year, inflation rising from 3.0% to 3.2%, and unemployment dropping from 6.4% to 6.0%.

The budget reflects the major Clinton themes—cutting the deficit and increasing investment on programs intended to boost U.S. productivity. The budget leaves out several important items, including the cost of

welfare reform and implementation of the worldwide trade agreement.

## MAJOR BUDGET ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

It is my sense that Congress will generally be comfortable with the broad outlines of the Clinton budget. Yet several major budget questions will have to be considered by Congress this year.

How much to provide for new investment? The Clinton emphasis on shifting a greater share of federal spending to productivity-enhancing investment and away from consumption is a good one. Greater investments in public infrastructure, education and training, science and technology, and programs for children are central to a growing economy that produces good jobs and is internationally competitive. Yet, since 1980 the share of total federal spending going to non-defense investment has decreased sharply from 16% to 9%.

The President's investment agenda halts that decline and increases it slightly. Yet funding these investments will not be easy. Tight caps on discretionary spending will make these investments difficult without offsetting cuts in other programs. And some of the cuts the President has proposed, such as cuts in mass transit operating subsidies and in low-income energy assistance, will have difficulty getting through Congress.

How much to reduce the deficit? The President and Congress gave top priority last year to reducing the deficit, and that has clearly paid dividends. The lower deficit has helped bring down long-term interest rates and stimulate the economy. The principal message of the President's budget is that the deficit is coming down. The 1995 deficit would be 2.5% of Gross Domestic Product—down from 4.9% in 1992 and the lowest percentage of GDP since 1979.

Deficit reduction will be a major concern of Congress again this year. The balanced budget amendment is scheduled for a Senate vote later this month, and Congress will continue to consider additional spending cuts totalling \$35 billion or more over the next five years.

Although major progress has been made on the deficit, more can be done. We need to cut deeply into programs that have outlived their usefulness, and look not just at spending subsidies but also tax subsidies, such as tax breaks for companies to build plants overseas. At the same time, we need to make sure that the cuts proceed at a reasonable pace and do not stall the current economic recovery or preclude productivity-enhancing investments central to the long-term health of the economy. Any sustained attack on the deficit must include a healthy economy that ensures a strong stream of federal revenues.

What to do about health care? Most of the changes from health care reform under consideration would kick in after 1995. Yet the key to reducing the budget deficit in future years is getting federal health care spending under control. For example, federal Medicare costs were \$57 billion ten years ago, now stand at \$143 billion, and, without program changes, will rise to \$435 billion in another ten years.

Reining in federal health care costs must be a central component of the health care re-

form debate. We need a package that meets unmet needs and increases the health security of Americans, but also is fiscally responsible and helps bring down health care outlays. Otherwise, all the recent progress we have made on the deficit will be wiped out.

## CONCLUSION:

The President's budget is the most important document of the federal government, but it does not get the public attention it should and once did. The budget reflects hundreds of tough decisions, assures a contentious debate, and puts some real limitation on federal spending. Over the past several years, Congress typically has changed a President's budget proposal by less than 1% of total spending, though it has rearranged some priorities. In this sense, the President is still the chief budgetmaker, setting the agenda which Congress largely follows.

## TRIBUTE TO NARCISA RUIZ

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Narcisa Ruiz, a dedicated community worker who serves the needs of elderly Hispanic residents in Brooklyn, NY. Narcisa is the executive director of the Diana H. Jones Senior Center which operates in Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Bushwick and surrounding areas in Brooklyn. She is an advocate for programs that will enhance the quality of life for elderly citizens.

Narcisa has served as the director of the Hispanic Outreach Program for the elderly for the past 8 years, a program geared specifically toward servicing the needs of Spanish speaking elderly.

Narcisa, as the past director of the New York State legalization impact assistance grant in Williamsburg/Bushwick, assisted thousands of immigrants to prepare for the second stage of the immigration process to become a legal permanent resident. Clearly, she has provided critical services to a constituency that vitally needs her expertise.

Her efforts have assisted in addressing the often unmet needs of Hispanic elderly. It is my pleasure and honor to recognize the contributions of Narcisa Ruiz on behalf of Brooklyn's seniors.

## TRIBUTE TO THOMAS GRASSO

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle

● 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.

Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Thomas Grasso of Troop 10 in Westerly, 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, Thomas repaired and reshingled storage sheds at the Frank A. Olean Regional Center in Westerly.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Thomas Grasso. 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 80 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 Thomas Grasso 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.

#### AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE OF U.S.S. "SPHINX"

**HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to authorize the conveyance of the U.S.S. *Sphinx* to the Rio Grande Military Museum in Port Isabel, TX for use as an all wars service museum.

The U.S.S. *Sphinx* is an amphibious vessel that first saw action during World War II. In all, the *Sphinx* has received nine battle stars and has served in three wars. It is now the last of its kind and deserves preservation. This vessel was transferred from the Department of Defense to the Department of Transportation, where it has been set aside for potential donation to a State for use as an artificial reef. My bill would instead authorize the Secretary of Transportation to convey the vessel to the Rio Grande Military Museum for use as a museum and tourist attraction to be located in the Port Isabel-South Padre Island area.

The cost of this conveyance would be taken up by the museum and the legislation specifically states that the movement and transfer of the vessel will be without cost to the Federal

Government. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that the museum, an established not-for-profit corporation, shall demonstrate sufficient financial resources prior to conveyance.

Mr. Speaker, the benefits and value of this transfer and of the creation of this museum are numerous. The vessel will serve as a physical monument to the numerous individuals who served on the U.S.S. *Sphinx* and similar vessels in defense of our Nation. Its location will allow it to serve not only as a thriving tourist attraction for the numerous visitors that come to South Padre Island each year, but also as a reunion location for a number of military veterans groups from throughout the country that have expressed a strong interest in the project. In addition, the vessel and its equipment on board will be available for emergency readiness in case a natural disaster such as a hurricane strikes the area. Finally, museum officials intend to use the vessel as the vehicle for a youth vocational training program that will engage young people from the community in research and restoration projects aboard ship and in the construction and exhibition of the museum.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will allow the U.S.S. *Sphinx* to serve one last important mission: To preserve for future generations the valiant efforts and deeds of the U.S.S. *Sphinx* and its crew and to actively engage the youth of the area in this process. This no-cost-to-the-Government transfer will provide a fitting end to the U.S.S. *Sphinx*' honorable service record and I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Thank you.

#### THE LEGACY AND FUTURE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS PRODUCTION

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington report for Wednesday, February 9, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE LEGACY AND FUTURE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS PRODUCTION

During the cold war the United States spent hundreds of billions of dollars producing nuclear weapons. The end of that era is bringing dramatic changes to nuclear weapons production. Arms control agreements and independent national security decisions under both the Bush and Clinton administrations have begun substantial reductions in the nuclear arsenal. With the nuclear threat from abroad sharply diminished, the U.S. plans to dismantle thousands of nuclear warheads this decade and is closing several production facilities as the stockpile of weapons shrinks. Combined with similar efforts in the former Soviet Union, this will make the world a safer place. Unfortunately, nearly five decades of production have left a dangerous, vast, and expensive environmental legacy, in the form of nuclear waste. Consequently, we will be paying the costs of nuclear weapons production for years to come.

The Nuclear Weapons Complex: The nuclear weapons production complex, which is run by the Department of Energy (DOE), consists of 17 major facilities for the design, construction, and testing of nuclear war-

heads, and production of naval reactor fuel. Major installations include the Hanford reservation near Richland, WA, and the Pantex plant near Amarillo, TX, which are run by contracted private corporations. Another is the Fernald facility in Ohio, just across the border from Indiana's 9th District. These facilities encompass about 4,000 square miles in 13 states.

As part of the reductions in military forces and spending, the nuclear weapons complex is shrinking and changing. Warhead production has ceased. Several facilities are partially closed and others, such as Fernald, are shutting down completely. The work being done at several of the remaining facilities is now largely weapons disassembly. The other shift is from the production of nuclear materials to the environmental cleanup and storage of nuclear wastes.

Although the exact number is classified, the United States currently has roughly 20,000 nuclear weapons. The number has been dropping as defense planning and arms control treaties have reduced substantially the number of necessary warheads. In 1993 the DOE was scheduled to dismantle about 1,400 weapons, but plans for the eventual size of the stockpile are not public information.

While warhead assembly has been stopped, future needs are an open question. Billions of dollars could be spent to modernize production facilities and construct new ones. Some plants are no longer needed and will remain closed; others might be required to maintain limited production of some nuclear materials. Stockpiles of plutonium, including that from warhead disassembly, eliminate the need for further production. However, tritium, another key ingredient in thermonuclear weapons, has a relatively short life span. Nevertheless, a 1991 National Academy of Sciences study found that if the stockpile were reduced to a few thousand warheads, the current supply of tritium would last for several decades. A new facility for tritium would be very expensive for what looks like a very limited need.

The Environmental Legacy: The scale of environmental contamination at these facilities is staggering; 80 million gallons of high-level waste, and millions of cubic meters of lower level wastes, are stored or disposed of at several of the facilities. Vast quantities of nonradioactive waste add to the problem. The DOE estimates that 3,700 sites throughout the nuclear weapons production complex have been contaminated by radioactive waste and other hazardous materials, which in several locations are escaping into the environment. These facilities were not designed for the long term storage of waste; in most cases the waste must be removed and prepared for permanent storage. The main threat posed by the disposed waste and deteriorating temporary storage facilities is to water sources, particularly ground water.

We are faced with two formidable environmental problems: the clean-up of radioactive and other hazardous waste at the production facilities and the longterm isolation and storage of various types of radioactive materials. Neither problem is simply one of time and money. Most of the several billion dollars spent on DOE environmental restoration has been exclusively for research into how to clean up and store various types of waste; very little storage or cleanup has actually occurred. The DOE now spends about one third of its total budget on environmental restoration. Even such a large sum is a small down payment on the eventual total cost of cleaning up all the nuclear weapons facilities in the country. Projected cleanup costs over

the next 30 years range from \$100 to \$300 billion.

The long-term isolation and storage of radioactive materials and waste is the second major problem. Plutonium, one of the most expensive materials ever produced, may be the hardest thing on earth to dispose of. It reaches background levels of radioactivity in 240,000 years. Despite years and billions of dollars of work on a solution, the best means for the disposal of highly radioactive waste is still a matter of dispute. Current plans center on vitrification (the transformation of the waste into a glass-like solid) and underground storage in the Yucca Mountain facility in Nevada. Work is proceeding amid concerns that even such elaborate measures cannot guarantee safe isolation for the thousands of years necessary. It is possible to recycle both highly-enriched uranium and plutonium for use in commercial electricity production, but some of the technology is untested, and nuclear power remains quite controversial in this country. Furthermore, the commercial recycling of weapons-grade materials, both here and especially in Russia, raises the specter of nuclear proliferation should even small quantities fall into the wrong hands.

Conclusion: During the cold war, national security priorities prevailed to such an extent that other concerns frequently were neglected. We were reminded of this recently with the disclosures about human radiation experiments. The veil of secrecy that shrouded the nuclear weapons production complex obscured vast environmental problems, the full extent of which is still being discovered. While national security remains a paramount concern, other matters demand our attention, including the environment. We must confront this nuclear legacy and deal with its consequences. Most pressing is the need for a solution to the long term storage or disposal of radioactive waste. We have to accelerate efforts to find a safe, permanent method of disposal, including a nuclear waste repository. And while we clean up the mess we must ensure that any future production is absolutely necessary and does not repeat the mistakes of the past.

#### TRIBUTE TO JEANETTE RAMSEUR

##### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Jeanette Ramseur for her dedication to excellence and public service. Jeanette personifies the pursuit and the realization of academic excellence. She received her law degree from the University of Michigan, her master's from Boston University, and her bachelor's from Hofstra University. She presently works for the Civil Court, city of New York, and is a member of the New York State Bar.

In her current capacity, Jeanette assists housing court judges in scheduling their calendars. She also assists in landlord-tenant mediation, nonpayment, and holdover cases. She has worked in a number of other capacities such as an attorney, a psychotherapist, a law assistant, and an adoption worker. The diversity of her work experiences is a tribute to her numerous talents.

Jeanette embodies the attributes of academic achievement, community service, and

professional dedication. There is no doubt that she is destined for even greater successes in life. It is my pleasure to introduce her to my colleagues.

#### CONGRESS' ROLE IN SHAPING THE FUTURE

##### HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, February 17, I held a town meeting in Roseland, NJ, that demonstrates that the people in my district—and, I imagine, people around America—are deeply concerned about their future and about Congress' role in shaping that future.

In a room designed to hold 100, so many people were squeezed in that we had to run the air-conditioning—despite the fact that a foot and a half of snow was on the ground outside.

Those who were unable to find space inside the meeting room—and there were at least 50—stood in the hall, listening and writing down questions and comments that were passed inside to be read to those gathered.

In my 10 years in Congress, I cannot remember a larger or more interested group of citizens at a town meeting.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that so many people braved the cold and ice on a weekday night because they are vitally interested in what Government is going to do in an effort to address the problems our country is facing.

However, the common theme that ran through the meeting, and through the written comments of those who did not have a chance to speak, was not "how will government solve my problems," but rather, "what will government do to help me solve my problems."

In addressing health care, there was very little support expressed for the President's effort to turn over to the Federal Government our health care system.

People identified problems that Government could help people solve, but there was no expectation—indeed there was strong opposition to the idea—that expanding the size of Government's control over this part of our lives would solve the problems in our health care system.

Regarding crime, people expressed concern that Congress' efforts to reduce crime would instead restrict the rights of law abiding citizens. There was support, not only for harsher punishment for criminals, but for making certain that our judicial system does not give more weight to the rights of criminals than to those of the victims and the rest of society.

People are also concerned about Federal spending and Congress' inability to bring the deficit under control. One small business owner in the audience told me that he wished Congress would approach its budgetary problems the way he would, by finding things to cut before raising taxes.

All of these issues impact our future. What will the future of our health care system be? Will it continue to provide the best quality health care available anywhere in the world?

What will the future of our communities be like? Will we be able to walk the streets without fear? Will our children feel safe in school?

What will the future of our children and grandchildren be like? Will they find themselves so overwhelmed by the burden of Government debt that their ability to support themselves and their families will be even further eroded?

Many other issues were raised—too many to enumerate here—but what they all had in common was their concern with the future of our families, communities, State, and Nation.

Actions Congress takes in the coming months will help determine the answers to these and other important questions. I believe that each of the answers we attempt to provide should keep one fundamental thought in mind: "Will the action we take make it easier for people to solve problems and plan for a better future or will they make it easier for government to control the shape of our future?"

If we can keep this basic question in mind, I believe that we can help our constituents face the future with the optimism, spirit, and determination that has been the hallmark of Americans down through the generations.

#### RICHARD ROBERTS WAS OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANT IN QUEENSBURY, NY

##### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest public servants I have ever known, Richard Roberts of Queensbury, NY, died recently, leaving a void that can never be filled.

When I moved into the Glens Falls area Richard Roberts was one of the first people I met. And when I became supervisor of the Town of Queensbury, I asked him to serve on the planning board. He had a quality that's so important for a board like that, and that's respect for the feelings of other people. He looked out for the best long-term interests of Queensbury, but he treated people fairly.

He was the chairman of the planning board from 1978 to 1990, and led the Town of Queensbury through a period of unprecedented growth and development.

But the planning board wasn't Richard Roberts only contribution to the town and to his neighbors. He also served as director of the Warren County Dairy Association and as chairman of the Committee of Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation.

Last year, he was the recipient of the Liberty Bell Award from the Warren County Bar Association for his years of service on the planning board.

Mr. Roberts operated a dairy farm for several decades, but before that he served with the 45th Infantry Division in Korea.

He was also an avid sailor, golfer, and gardener. But the most important thing about Richard Roberts is that he was also a good family man who was loved by all who knew him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and every member to join me in expressing condolences to his

wife, Grace, and to his three children. The Town of Queensbury has lost an outstanding public servant, and I have lost a good friend.

TRIBUTE TO THE PHILADELPHIA  
TRIBUNE

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute the Philadelphia Tribune, America's oldest African-American newspaper, on the occasion of its 110th anniversary. The paper was founded in 1884 as a forum for African-American progress and justice by Christopher James Perry, Sr., and continues that mission today under current chairman of the board, Walter R. Livingston, and president, Robert W. Bogle.

The Tribune has a great history of service to the African-American community in the Philadelphia area, paving the road for positive change to the political and social landscape. In 1929, under the leadership of editor E. Washington Rhodes, the Tribune launched a campaign for the appointment of a black to the city's board of education, the election of a black city council member, and the election of a black judge. In 1932, these efforts began to bear fruit, as Dr. John P. Turner was named to the school board where he served with distinction until his death in 1958.

In 1934, the Tribune fought, through its news and editorial pages, to help bring an end to racial riots in Chester, PA, where movie theaters were segregated and where African-American children went to "for colored only" schools until they reached the 11th grade. In 1937, the Tribune joined with the North Philadelphia Civic Betterment League and the black veterans organizations to sponsor America's first Clean Block Campaign, and in 1947, the Philadelphia Tribune Charities was established to assist the community's needy, to foster civic pride and betterment, and encourage worthy students through scholarship aid.

The Philadelphia Tribune has always been blessed with strong, active leadership. E. Washington Rhodes, in addition to his duties as president of the Tribune from 1922 through 1970, served in a wide variety of distinguished positions. In 1926, he was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by President Calvin Coolidge. He was the first African-American ever to hold such a position. From 1933 to 1935, Rhodes served as president of the National Bar Association, the professional association of African-American attorneys. In 1938, Rhodes was elected as a State Representative in the 6th legislative district. As the Tribune's publisher, E. Washington Rhodes was in 1962 elected as president of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association. Reaffirming the Tribune's continued prominence as a national leader in its field, this same position is now held by current Tribune president, Robert Bogle, who is serving his second term as president of this, the oldest trade association for African-American media.

Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Tribune is well into its second century of service to the

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Philadelphia community. I join with the Philadelphia community in congratulating the Tribune on its 110 years of history.

TRIBUTE TO ELAINE FIGUEROA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Ms. Elaine Figueroa. Ms. Figueroa is a devoted wife, mother of two, humanitarian, and community activist.

Elaine has dedicated herself to providing desperately needed services to the east New York community. She has volunteered her time supporting many community projects. Elaine has helped feed the homeless at Saint Rita's soup kitchen, and actively participates in parent-supported programs at I.S. 302, and the Police Athletic League [PAL]. Elaine is also responsible for introducing a new school program called Victim Service. Ms. Figueroa serves as a member of the New Democratic Club and her block association committee.

She truly symbolizes her quote, "My goal is to be there for my family and the community." It is my pleasure to salute Elaine on her tremendous efforts to help members of her community.

THE STATE OF THE UNION AND  
THE CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 2, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE STATE OF THE UNION AND THE  
CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA

President Clinton delivered his first State of the Union address last week with no major surprises but plenty of policy recommendations, detail, and moral passion. The programs that the President emphasized were the ones everyone expected him to emphasize: health care, crime, education, welfare. It was a strong speech, and his rhetorical gifts were on full display. The President clearly set an ambitious agenda for the nation, but he also used symbols and illustrations in an effort to seize the moral high ground.

MAJOR THEMES

The speech took place against a backdrop of solid economic accomplishments. The economic recovery that is occurring in the country has helped President Clinton's standing in the polls. Particularly encouraging has been the dramatic success in reducing the deficit—originally projected to be \$300 billion in 1995 but now expected to be less than \$180 billion. The President called for continued attention to deficit reduction, saying that his budget will be one of the toughest ever presented to Congress and will cut spending for 300 programs and eliminate 100 others.

The President gave nearly equal billing to health care reform, welfare reform, and

crime. On health care the President pushed his plan to expand the employer-based system to guarantee insurance for everyone. His insistence that health care reform means comprehensive, guaranteed benefits for every American and his threat to veto any health care package without it was a tough stance. His veto threat increased the stakes for health legislation, but he did indicate a willingness to negotiate on all other aspects of the health care proposal.

He emphasized overhauling the welfare system to reward work over welfare, and repeated his view that after two years on welfare, anyone who can work must work—in the private sector if possible, in community service if necessary.

Responding to the increased national concern about crime, he said that we must reclaim our streets from violent criminals. He called for life behind bars for those convicted of three violent crimes, more police on the streets, and a ban on assault weapons, while at the same time saying that we need to improve economic opportunities in America's poorest and toughest neighborhoods.

Several other items were on the President's domestic agenda: education reform, a new "reemployment" program replacing current job training and unemployment programs, campaign finance and lobbying reform, clean water legislation, and creation of an information superhighway linking every classroom, library, and hospital by the end of the century.

The President clearly did not intend to make foreign policy the focus of his speech. He barely mentioned the crises in Bosnia and Somalia. Much criticized recently for failing to articulate his foreign policy goals, he made an effort to be clearer about those goals in his State of the Union address. His refusal to cut military spending further was strongly stated and widely applauded. It indicates a clear shift in the mood of Congress in the last few years on the level of military spending.

The dramatic highlight of the 63 minute speech came at the closing with his emphasis on family, community, and work. One of the President's major themes has been that America can prosper only if its citizens rely less on government and more on themselves. When he said in his speech that our problems go beyond the reach of government, he drew strong applause from legislators who are very conscious of the limitations of lawmaking.

CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA

The major themes emphasized by the President mean that the 103rd Congress could well turn out to be the "reform Congress". Besides taking up the policy reforms urged by the President—in health care, welfare, education and training—Congress will take up several reforms in the way it does business. It will continue its work on campaign finance and lobbying reforms and take up a wide-ranging package that would cut congressional committees and staff, curb "pork barrel" spending, reform the budget process, make Congress live under the laws that apply to everyone else, and improve the ethics process.

There are several reasons for the emphasis on reform this year. Some of the reform areas are left over from the Bush presidency, in which the domestic agenda was fairly modest and the emphasis was on "staying the course". President Clinton emphasized many of these reforms during his presidential campaign, and he wants to make good on his promises. And after a year of focusing mainly on economic matters—cut-

ting the deficit and reducing trade barriers—he is prepared to move on to other priorities this year. In addition, public opinion polls continue to show low approval ratings of the job Congress is doing, and Congress and the President want to show that they can tackle the issues that Americans care most about.

#### OUTLOOK

Although each item on this reform agenda before Congress is important, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish all of it in one year. Many of the problems are complex and technical, with little consensus over how they should be handled. In some areas, there is not even agreement over what the problem is—for example, whether the health system is in crisis or not.

Political obstacles also loom large. Partisan considerations could increase during this election year, and many of the reforms need to work their way through multiple congressional committees, are opposed by determined special interest groups, and face the threat of a filibuster in the Senate. It is my sense that a large dose of bipartisanship will be needed to pass these reform bills.

Despite the difficulties ahead, I expect some significant accomplishments during this second session of the 103rd Congress. Congress and the President broke gridlock last year, but a great deal remains to be done.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

##### HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate the Ukrainian National Association for its century of dedication and service to the Ukrainian-American community.

While the Ukrainian National Association was preserving the Ukrainian culture in the United States, it never lost sight of its goal of helping Ukraine become an independent and democratic nation.

The Ukrainian National Association has assisted its 66,000 members through financial, education, and cultural endeavors to preserve the customs and heritage of the Ukrainian-American community. It has also assisted United States policymakers by keeping them up-to-date on the continually changing struggle for independence in the Ukraine.

Since Ukraine gained its independence the Ukrainian National Association has continued its commitment to the people of Ukraine by providing humanitarian, educational, and technical assistance. I applaud the Ukrainian National Association for its effort.

It is my hope that the Ukrainian National Association will continue to work in cooperation with the Ukraine and the United States to promote and develop democracy and free markets in the Ukraine.

#### LEGISLATION TO MODIFY BOUNDARIES OF FLOWER GARDENS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

##### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will modify the boundaries of the Flower Gardens National Marine Sanctuary.

The Flower Gardens Sanctuary was established by Congress in 1992 and has been a model in the National Marine Sanctuary Program which is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The sanctuary is located 120 miles off of the Texas coast, and protects the northern-most living coral reefs on the U.S. continental shelf. The Flower Gardens Sanctuary protects two discrete areas encompassing 47.1 square miles which are used by sport divers, fishermen, and researchers.

The bill I introduce today will add a small, nearby bank to the Flower Gardens Bank Sanctuary. The area, known as Stetson Bank, is known for its spectacular array of fish and invertebrates and is a common destination for scuba divers. Damage to the bank due to anchoring and depletion of resources through shell collecting and spearfishing has led scientists and sport divers to call for inclusion of the bank within the Flower Gardens Sanctuary. The proposed legislation directs the Secretary of Commerce to modify sanctuary boundaries and regulations to include Stetson Bank, and to provide public notice in the Federal Register.

Mr. Speaker, this small but important area is a valuable marine resource and warrants protection as part of the Flower Gardens National Marine Sanctuary. I urge you and the other Members of the House to support this bill.

#### TRIBUTE TO YVETTE C. GRANT

##### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to introduce the Members of the House of Representatives to Yvette C. Grant. Yvette is a full-time educator, community leader, and mother. She was born in Harlem, NY. She attended Boston University, and received her master's of education from Columbia University.

Yvette's achievements include being a research associate and education coordinator at the ARTC Skills Training Center in Brooklyn, NY. She is an educator at P.S. 213 in the New York City Board of Education. To her credit, she is involved in progressive programs that promote conflict resolution, mentoring, and remedial tutorial assistance.

Yvette is the director of Why See Grant? Enterprises. She also is responsible for a host of projects that promote artistic development among black youth. A physically active person, Yvette is also an aerobic and step instructor. She is an active walker, and enjoys photography, dance aerobics, and reading.

The hallmark of Yvette Grant is her dedication to family, and their love, respect, and admiration for her.

#### HONORING THEIR BRETHERN

##### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to the Saginaw Township Police Department Honor Guard, as we celebrate their first year of dedicated service to our Saginaw community.

This year past, the Saginaw Township Police Department established the honor guard to represent the Police Department at funerals for fallen officers throughout the State, parades, ceremonies and other local functions to highlight the integral role the police play in our community.

The tenets subscribed to by the Saginaw Township Police Department Honor Guard echo the commitment and dedication with which officers pledge to uphold every waking moment, recognizing their badge as a symbol of public faith and accepting it as a public trust.

Often forgotten in our litigious society is the awesome responsibility vested in local police departments. The Saginaw Township honor guard reminds each of us that as officers, their fundamental duty is to serve and protect, to safeguard lives and property, to protect the innocent against deception, the weak from oppression, and the peaceful from violence.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to salute the continuing efforts of our local police departments, notably the lofty principles which the Saginaw Township Honor Guard continually preserve.

#### TIMES-UNION EDITORIAL TELLS TRUTH ABOUT CLINTON HEALTH CARE PLAN

##### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on February 13, the Albany Times-Union, a fine Hearst daily newspaper in 22d district of New York, published what I consider the finest editorial I've ever read concerning health care.

The editorial argues what more and more Americans have come to realize. The Clinton health care plan not only won't work, it will worsen health care, greatly expand the Federal bureaucracy, and bankrupt the economy.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly place this outstanding editorial in today's RECORD, and urge all Members to read it.

#### WRONG RX FOR HEALTH CARE

The issue: An examination of the proposed Clinton plan shows it won't do what it claims.

Our opinion: An alternative to overhauling the whole system is needed.

The more closely one examines the proposed Clinton health care reform plan, the

more it is evident that those responsible for it have learned nothing from the failed efforts of centralized planning.

For the Clinton reform scheme is nothing if not a blueprint for converting America's largely private health care industry into a single, micromanaged bureaucracy whose head, naturally, would lie in Washington, D.C.

An outline of the bureaucracy that would be needed to carry this off should by itself be enough to give the game away. One member of Congress whose staff actually bothered to read the full plan has reported that it will require 59 new federal programs or bureaus, expand 20 others, and will impose almost 80 new federal mandates, besides changing the tax code. It would include—as a small sample—an agency for health care policy, a drug pricing committee, the by now notorious health alliances, a bureau to regulate the corporate alliances, another to monitor the performance of regional alliances, yet another monitor health care implementation at the county level, and the list goes on.

This bureaucracy is needed, presumably, to control costs. Controlling costs would entail the government dictating how much money overall is to be spent on health care. The White House has denied that this is so, saying that only insurance premiums would be controlled. But, clearly, if insurance premiums are annually fixed, it necessarily follows that the amount of money available for health care will also be fixed. Thus it would seem to be true, as some critics contend, that the plan entails dictating, albeit indirectly, how much money doctors can receive for what treatment.

Naturally, given such a grandiose plan, the proposal must, and does, detail how most persons will be required to enroll in one of the regional alliances, how health care will be limited and rationed, and how doctors will be directed into certain fields of practice.

The plan requires as much bureaucracy as it does because of the desire to fix beforehand every little aspect of health care—everything from what treatment is available in what amounts to who should be treated (people over 65, for example, would not have access to most new cures).

Unfortunately, the Congressional Budget Office has now given the lie to claim the money will be saved, at least in the short run. Instead of trimming \$59 billion in the first six years, as the President claimed, it will likely add \$74 billion to the total cost of health care.

Central planning, it turns out, cannot even deliver on cost cutting. What reason is there to believe it could deliver health care?

The proposal itself suggests that for many people health care could be considerably worse. In addition, we would be saddled with a huge, and expensive, new bureaucracy; while the unanticipated added costs, laid on small business for the most part, would very likely depress the economy.

Hillary Rodham Clinton publicly has stated that the plan would not restrict the patient's choice of doctor. The written plan itself contradicts that. The head of the Office of Management and Budget said the plan will neither set prices nor allocate care. By fixing insurance premiums, it would almost surely do both.

Of course, it has some good points, not least of which are the guarantee for universal health insurance; the portability of insurance, and the promise of coverage for people with "pre-existing" ailments. Any revised plan should include these elements, but should most certainly exclude any reliance

on the creation of a new bureaucracy, and all the rules, regulations, employees and pension plans that that entails.

## LEGALIZING DRUGS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 23, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### LEGALIZING DRUGS

In recent high school convocations I have held in southern Indiana, the question of whether drugs should be legalized is almost always asked. It is a timely question. Late last year, when Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders suggested that the idea of legalizing drugs should be studied, her remarks drew harsh criticism from the public, law enforcement officials, and President Clinton. I do not support legalization.

Arguments for legalization: Drug legalization has over the years attracted proponents from all points on the political spectrum. But even they do not always agree on answers to serious questions about where to draw the line: which drugs would be legal, who would administer the dosage of drugs, what quantities each individual would get, would the government establish tax-supported facilities to sell drugs, where would the supply of drugs come from, how much would drugs cost, how would underage people be dealt with? Some proponents favor selling drugs in the same manner as tobacco and alcohol, with restrictions only on sales to minors and licensing requirements for retailers. Most proponents of legalization, though, favor additional regulations, such as monitoring drug production carefully, including health warnings on drug labels, and allowing only certain establishments, such as pharmacies, to sell drugs. Some favor assessing a substantial tax on drugs offered for sale, limiting the quantity of drugs a person could buy, legalizing only certain drugs, or only legalizing drugs prescribed as part of treatment and detoxification programs for addicts.

Proponents' primary argument is that drug legalization would reduce violent crime. They often liken the current drug-related crime problem to the Prohibition era, when ruthless gangsters operated an illicit trade in alcohol. If the black market for drugs were eliminated, their price would be drastically reduced, and drug users would no longer have to resort to crime to support their habit. Furthermore, drug pushers would be put out of business, thereby ending their violent turf wars.

Second, legalization advocates believe that the public health would improve. Money currently devoted to drug enforcement activities could be used instead for treatment and prevention. Since drug addicts would no longer fear prosecution, they might be more apt to seek treatment. Intravenous drug users would have access to clean needles, and thus be less likely to spread the virus which causes AIDS. Since the government would be able to closely monitor the production of drugs, drug deaths that are currently caused by ingestion of impure or too potent drugs would be prevented.

Third, proponents argue that a punitive approach toward drug use is a futile and inef-

ficient use of law enforcement resources. Drugs will always flow into this country to some extent, no matter how great an effort is made to stop them, and drug dealers will become increasingly violent and sophisticated in response to more vigorous law enforcement. Were drugs no longer illegal, the intense pressure on the courts, the prison system and police would be abated.

Arguments Against Legalization: Those who oppose drug legalization, like me, argue that while the cost of fighting drugs is very high, the cost of not doing so is higher.

First, there is general agreement that drug use will increase under legalization. Open availability of drugs would compound already mammoth social problems in the country. It would increase drug abuse and addiction, perhaps to catastrophic levels, by making highly dangerous substances cheaper, purer, and more widely available. Many Americans currently do not use drugs precisely because they are illegal. If drugs were made legal, a whole new class of potential addicts would be opened up. It is entirely possible that the new treatment facilities made available because of drug legalization would see a substantial number of people who would never have become addicted were drugs still illegal. The most apt analogy to Prohibition may be that after its repeal, alcohol consumption increased by 350%. Furthermore, the threat posed to the public health by illegal drugs does not even approach that presented by currently legal drugs. Tobacco and alcohol kill over 500,000 Americans every year, and exact a huge toll on society through lost productivity, rising health costs, chronic disease and premature death. What is to make us think that use of other drugs will not follow the same trend if made legal?

Second, legalization would fail to eliminate drug crime, except by defining it away. Even if drugs were cheaper, some drug addicts would not be able to afford all the drugs they want to would continue to rob and steal to support their habit. Moreover, some drug users would be unhappy with the regulations that are placed on legal drug sales. If drugs were only available in certain quantities, to certain people, or in certain varieties, the black market, and its attendant violence would continue to exist.

Third, legalization would send precisely the wrong message to our young people. Drug legalization would undermine any educational effort to persuade young people about the harmful effects of drugs. It would shift social approval toward drug use and away from abstinence, and suggest that the government is morally indifferent to drugs.

Assessment: Most of us would probably agree that our nation's current anti-drug efforts are not working as well as we would like, but I do not believe that legalization is the answer to America's drug problem. Health concerns and increasingly negative social attitudes about drugs are probable reasons for declining drug use. We must build on those gains. Fortunately, more 85% of American voters believe that drugs should be illegal.

I support strengthened efforts to eradicate foreign drug crops, interdict the flow of drugs into this country, and lock up drug dealers. But I also believe we must put much more effort into reducing demand for drugs, through prevention, education and treatment. Most of the answers to American drug problems lie here at home. We must not legalize drugs and concede defeat to those whose goal is to ruin others' lives.

TRIBUTE TO JUDITH MARY  
MUNEIO FOUST

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, many of us owe a debt of gratitude to librarians, for it is they who have promoted literacy and intellectually enriched the lives of countless Americans. I am honored to recognize Judith Mary Muneio Foust, a dedicated librarian.

Judith received an undergraduate degree in mathematics from Nazareth College, and graduate degrees respectively from Wayne State and Penn State Universities. She presently serves as the deputy director for the Brooklyn Public Library.

Judith is actively involved in her community. She is a member of the 10th Congressional District Education Commission. She also serves as a delegate to the New York Urban League from the NYUL Brooklyn Advisory Board.

Ms. Foust is a highly published author who has dedicated herself to enlightening avid readers, students, and professionals. I salute Judith Foust for her dedication to the Brooklyn Public Library.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY NICHOLAS

**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. FOGLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated, long time advocate of organized labor and a very distinguished resident of the city of Philadelphia. Henry Nicholas began his career as a labor organizer in 1959, when as a worker at Mount Sinai Hospital in Manhattan, he led the campaign to organize local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Employees Union. Soon after, he was instrumental in the 1199 strike which led to the first union contracts for thousands of New York City hospital employees.

By 1969, thanks to Henry's tireless organizational efforts for local 1199 in New York, the union drive was expanded to the national level, with Henry being named as the assistant director for the 1199 National Organization Committee. In this role, Henry led hospital worker organizational campaigns in Pittsburgh, Ohio, and Detroit. He also gained national attention for leading the 113-day hospital strike in Charleston, SC, a major event in the struggle for black civil rights. By 1973, the success of the national hospital organizing drive, due in large part to Henry's enthusiasm and tireless dedication, led to the creation of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, with Henry elected as its first secretary-treasurer.

Henry arrived in Philadelphia that same year and within 2 years won contracts for over 5,000 employees of Philadelphia's major health care institutions. He also played a key role in winning the right to union representation for Pennsylvania hospital workers. Henry's

hard work led to the chartering of district 1199C, the Philadelphia local of the national union by the spring of 1974. This local now represents over 15,000 hospital and health care employees from 110 institutions in the Delaware Valley area. Henry's achievements were recognized in 1981 by his election as the second national president of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees. Under his leadership, the national union has extended its membership to 21 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Henry has had a profound impact on my district, where he lives. Despite all his successes on the national level, he has not abandoned north Philadelphia or its people. He has been one of my closest advisors, demonstrating great concern for the quality of life for health care workers, the homeless, the elderly, and children. Henry has emerged as a national spokesman in the fight to preserve quality patient care, opposing economic cutbacks in health care and insensitive health care reimbursement policies and programs. As the current debate on health care reform proceeds, he will continue to be a forceful advocate for providers and patients alike in the Philadelphia area.

In recognition of Henry Nicholas' dedication to his work and compassion for his community, I join with his family, friends, colleagues, and all members of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees in honoring him. He is a true leader for these times and a model for us all.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF SAGINAW  
VALLEY: 60 YEARS OF INVALU-  
ABLE COMMUNITY SERVICE

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to highlight the outstanding efforts of the Junior League of Saginaw Valley as we celebrate their 60th year of dedicated service to our Saginaw Valley community.

As advocates for community empowerment, the Junior League of Saginaw Valley has successfully developed reciprocal programs which not only educate communities on those issues elevating the quality of life for Michigan residents, but continually focus their energies on major legislative initiatives to enhance the impact of direct service projects.

At present, the Junior League of Saginaw Valley has initiated, staffed, or funded several of the most successful community-based programs in the mid-Michigan area, notably the First Ward Community Center, the Voluntary Action Center, the Saginaw Art Museum, and the Saginaw Community Foundation.

Yet while affecting many in our community, the true commitment of the Junior League is to children, and their subsequent relation to family development. The Junior League's efforts in such areas as teen pregnancy support and prevention, transitional housing programs, children's grief support, and community immunization programs highlight a necessary, constructive, perpetual force for change in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to salute the dedicated efforts of the Junior League of Saginaw Valley as they pave the way for tomorrow's leaders.

NARCOTICS

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the recent remarks by the gentleman from New York, Mr. BEN GILMAN, before the 42d European Parliament/United States Congress Interparliamentary Meeting in Athens, Greece, regarding narcotics.

At the meeting, Representative GILMAN remarked on narcotics. In those remarks, he noted that drug trafficking is at an alltime high. Not only does this problem hit us here in the United States, but it also affects other nations all over the globe. In Southeast Asia, for example, Burma has a never-ending growth rate in opium production and heroin trade. In Colombia, despite drug lord Escobar's death, drug suppliers continue to increase cocaine trafficking.

My friend from New York correctly points out that this is an administration problem. Unfortunately, neither the Clinton administration nor Congress are making the war on drugs their top priority.

Stricter sentences and penalties must be imposed on those caught trafficking, dealing, or using narcotics. We need to work together with other governments to establish these tough penalties at home and abroad.

We must be firm and resolute in our opposition to drug use. In this regard, I am pleased to have worked with Mr. GILMAN in requiring drug testing for certain Government employees who are involved in safety related or national security positions.

I am inserting the full text of Representative GILMAN's remarks on the international efforts to combat narcotics trafficking.

NARCOTICS

I had the opportunity last year of meeting with Ms. Heinke Salish in Washington to exchange views on the narcotics-related work of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs. I want to congratulate my European colleagues for increasing the visibility of the narcotics issue within the European Parliament with this important effort.

In the U.S., the new Clinton Administration struggled last year with developing its own anti-drug policy. We, on our side of the Atlantic, lost ground to the drug traffickers. The Administration's indecision and the change in emphasis away from interdiction and eradication to primarily treatment of the hard core user, has set us back in the battle against the traffickers.

In the Congress, as well, we lost further ground in 1993 with the elimination of the House Select Committee on Narcotics for cost saving reasons, not lack of interest. I might add. Ironically, I have long urged that the European Parliament establish its own special Narcotics Committee as you have, sadly only to see the U.S. Congress eliminate its own select committee.

Despite these changes, for the drug traffickers, it has been business as usual. Heroin use is once again on the rise in our country. Opium production and heroin trade from Southeast Asia, especially Burma, is higher than we can ever recall, and shows no sign of abating. Even with Drug Kingpin Pablo Escobar's death in Colombia, the cocaine traffic will continue, carried on by the more sophisticated Cali cartel.

However, let us not overlook the fact that Escobar's death was an important victory for legitimate governments over those who would rule by violence and intimidation to promote the illicit drug trade. It is a trade that soon infects an entire society, including its government systems, and all other institutions of stability that we know. We must protect our societies from the traffickers, if freedom is to survive.

Escobar's death is reflective of the violent nature of the narcotics trade. Those who live by the sword die by the sword. Hopefully, from his violent death, the youth of the world will learn that the glamour and attraction that the drug trade may hold can also lead to a violent end. The Colombian government is to be complimented for its courageous and dogged pursuit of this international outlaw.

Throughout the world today there is a growing awareness that illicit drugs are a major international problem. It is no longer just an American problem, as we heard from too many just a few years ago. Narcotics producers, traffickers and consumers are not limited by any geographic, political, ethnic or ideological boundaries. Traffickers produce and sell to anyone, and consumers can be found in every society and at every socioeconomic level.

Europe has long been a consumer market and a transit point for Asian heroin. It has also become an increasingly attractive market for Latin America's cocaine cartels. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) estimates that 55 percent of the cocaine destined for Europe transits through the Iberian Peninsula. The Cali Cartel, stronger than ever with Escobar's demise, is the major source of European cocaine.

Europe has also grown as a money laundering location, and seen the development of new and menacing criminal organizations, especially in some of the states of the former Soviet Union. Joint U.S.-European-Latin law enforcement efforts have disrupted money laundering operations in Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium to mention only a few.

According to both the U.S. State Department and our General Accounting Office, European commitment to international counternarcotics controls is growing. There is also growing cooperation among our law enforcement communities. All of these positive steps we must continue to support to be effective against the scourge of illicit narcotics.

As these important cooperative strides continue, permit me to share with you some insights I have gained in over twenty years of action and legislative involvement in counternarcotics efforts.

In fighting illicit narcotics, no one government action or program by itself is sufficient. There must be a combination of programs to address both the supply and demand aspects of this epidemic. The narcotics problem cannot be overcome by concentrating all one's resources on the demand side of treatment, education and rehabilitation efforts alone.

Any successful drug war must truly be comprehensive and fought simultaneously on

many fronts. It must contain components that support eradication and alternative development for producing countries, effective interdiction and enforcement programs, along with education, treatment and rehabilitation efforts at home. Any emphasis of one to the detriment of the other, simply doesn't work.

Over the last few years, the United States has gained invaluable experience in fighting narcotics production, distribution, and use. Together, we should build on these experiences and increase cooperation with all our allies around the globe to defeat this plague.

We stand ready to further those cooperative and productive relationships that can benefit all of our people, and generations to come, in defeating the scourge of drugs.

### TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN SANDERS-JAMES

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to acknowledge the vast contributions and achievements of Carolyn Sanders-James. Carolyn is a native of South Carolina and has lived in New York City since 1963. She received her undergraduate degree from Pace University, and a master's degree from Long Island University.

Carolyn's life is rich with achievement and service. A politically active person, she serves as the vice chair of the Democratic County Committee in Brooklyn. She currently works full-time as a special liaison for Council President Andrew Stein.

Everywhere Ms. Sanders-James has worked she has made a vital contribution. As a manager at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., she specialized in community reinvestment service programs. She has been instrumental in developing economic development packages for the 55th Assembly District.

Some of her notable accomplishments include the development of a joint program with St. Mary's Hospital and Paul Robeson High School students to help crack-addicted babies. Carolyn was recently honored for winning State funds for the Bedford-Stuyvesant Volunteer Ambulance Corps, the only black volunteer ambulance corps in the State of New York.

Carolyn also has been instrumental in establishing a Meals-on-Wheels Program for senior citizens of Greater Bibleway Church in Brooklyn, and a health workers training program between Medgar Evers College and Pratt Institute.

A recipient of numerous awards for civic and community service, she is a member of the Coalition of African-American Elected Officials, and the Central Mobilization Political Club.

### KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to bring to light all the facts in the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service agent Joseph Occhipinti, I submit into the RECORD the first part of a sworn affidavit from one Luis Rodriguez:

STATEMENT OF LUIS RODRIGUEZ—STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK

1) Luis Rodriguez, being duly sworn deposes and says I am a Dominican national and a naturalized United States citizen residing in the State of New Jersey.

2) In April and May of 1991, I agreed to work as an undercover investigator for a private investigator called David Venezian.

3) The goal of the investigation was to prove that certain Dominican merchants in upper Manhattan were involved in various crime. These merchants claiming to be honest merchants testified against the immigration officer Joseph Occhipinti had violated their civil rights and in some cases stolen money.

4) I agreed to do this undercover work at great personal risks and free of charge. The reasons were many: Mr. Occhipinti is well respected in the Dominican community for helping illegal aliens and fighting the drugs dealers and criminals who kill our children; also, Mr. Occhipinti arrested my sister about fifteen years ago as an illegal alien. He never abused her or violated her rights as these merchants say. In fact, he helped my sister to get her green card and eventually became a US citizen.

5) In April, 1991 I began to enter various Dominican bodegas and stores posing as a drug dealer from New Jersey interested in buying and selling all kind of illegal things. In these conversations I gave permission to have my conversations monitored with a tape recorder. I succeeded in proving that these merchants were involved in some of the following illegal activities: smuggling aliens, selling false documents, drug trafficking, gambling, illegal wiring of drug money to the Dominican Republic, IRS frauds, illegal sale of untaxed liquors and others. During these investigations, I successfully bought illegal bolitas (illegal gambling numbers), untaxed rum and false documents. I also negotiated the sale of stolen property, drug trafficking and illegal money transfers.

6) During this period, I conducted undercover work at the following businesses which relate to the witnesses who testified against the Officer Occhipinti.

THE CRUCEY GROCERY

(1) On April 19, 1991, I went to the Crucey Grocery at 3882 Broadway, New York, New York. I placed an illegal bet and bought untaxed rum from an employee.

(2) On May 6, 1991, I met with Altigracia Crucey who was the owner of the Bodega and one of the witnesses who testified against Mr. Occhipinti. I told her I had a truck load of stolen beer that I wanted to sell. She told me she was afraid at this time to buy it because she was a government witness. She explained to me that she had been pressured to testify by the prosecutor, who was also tell-

ing her how to testify. She was upset about being a witness because the government kept on going to her house. She admitted being arrested by immigration for having a gun. She told me that she was thinking of suing the government because she had a miscarriage.

(3) I have been told that Ms. Crucey testified at trial that her bodega doesn't sell untaxed rum and bolitas. She also denied ever negotiating with me to buy the stolen beer. That testimony was a lie and could be verified by hearing the tape.

#### LIRANZO GROCERY

(1) On April 22nd, 1991, I spoke to the wife of Antonio "Santana" Marte at the Liranzo Grocery, 352 Audubon Avenue, New York, New York regarding the sale of stolen beer. The wife told me to speak directly to "Santana" and gave me his telephone number, (212) 928-2266.

(2) On April 27th, 1991, I called "Santana" about the stolen beer. He explained to me he was afraid to buy it because the beer was from New Jersey and did not have the five cents return stamp on the can. I also discussed with "Santana" about buying a case of untaxed Dominican rum. He told me that there was a shortage of rum because recent shipments of rum were confiscated by US Customs after they found cocaine.

(3) On April 30th, 1991, I met with "Santana" at the Liranzo Grocery in order to discuss the sale of the stolen beer.

I made up the story that immigration had confiscated some of my rum. At that time, "Santana" told me that he was a government witness against an immigration officer. He was bragging how he admitted to the court being an illegal alien and how he entered the United States with someone's passport. He explained that the prosecutor promised him and other witnesses that if they testify against the officer, they will no longer be bothered by the police or immigration. So, he agreed. "Santana" bragged how he told the prosecutor he was still selling "bolitas" and did not intend to stop. The prosecutor never responded to his statement. "Santana" said that when the newspaper articles came out against the immigration officer saying he had stolen money from Liberato, "Santana" received a phone call asking him "how much money are you going to say was taken." "Santana" also said that the prosecutor had changed the first Judge in order to get a stricter Judge. He identified the Judge as being a black woman. "Santana" said that on April 29, 1991, the prosecutor had a private meeting for the witnesses testifying, he cautioned them to be careful because people may be coming around to them asking questions.

(4) I have been informed that the trial "Santana" denied any interest in buying the stolen beer because it was illegal. That was a lie. The only reason he refused to buy the beer because it did not have the five cent return deposit stamp as required in New York State.

#### LIBERATO GROCERY

(1) On April 19, 1991, I placed a gambling bet at the Liberato Grocery located at 369 Audubon Avenue, New York, New York.

### TERRORISM

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to

the recent remarks by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] before the 42d European Parliament/United States Congress Interparliamentary Meeting in Athens, Greece, regarding terrorism.

In his remarks, Representative GILMAN succinctly outlines the nature of the threat facing both our Nation, and our European allies, and notes that this threat is growing, and must not be ignored. Rather, he recommends that through enhanced cooperation among governments, we can and should earnestly fight this criminal scourge on all of our societies.

I have worked closely with Mr. GILMAN on this issue, including introduction of my legislation, H.R. 1241, the Domestic Anti-Terrorism Reward Act, a measure to increase the reward for information on domestic terrorism from \$500,000 to \$2 million.

Furthermore, Representative GILMAN has introduced the Anti-Terrorism Act, of which I am an original cosponsor. This bill imposes a full embargo on imports from nations which continue to support international terrorism. It also addresses the threat of nuclear terrorism, and it creates a government/business antiterrorism council to seek out additional measures which our Government and businesses can take to counter terrorist activities. Finally, the bill calls for the death penalty for terrorists who murder Americans, whether at home or abroad.

I am inserting the full text of Representative GILMAN's remarks on terrorism.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, 42ND EP/U.S. CONGRESS INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING, ATHENS, GREECE—JANUARY 1994

#### TERRORISM

As we begin a new year, this is a good time to reflect on events of the past year, especially in this troubling area of international terrorism. We can never be too alert, or prepared enough, against this evil of worldwide terrorism.

On the terrorism front, 1993 was a difficult and alarming year for us in the United States. We witnessed the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center in New York. It was a cowardly deed that took six innocent lives, caused more than a thousand injuries, and resulted in well over \$600 million in property damage and business disruption. International terrorism had come home to America. We Americans, frequently the target of terrorists abroad, were no longer safe, even on our own soil.

In addition, in 1993 we saw the arrest in our nation by the FBI of several Abu Nidal terrorists who were plotting to attack the Israeli embassy in Washington, D.C. We also had a plot uncovered in Kuwait to assassinate former President George Bush. Finally, the FBI exposed and thwarted the plot to blow up the U.N. complex and commuter tunnels in New York City, as well as planned attacks on several U.N. and U.S. public officials.

In each of these incidents our government's response was swift, sure, and tough. Almost all of the figures in the World Trade Center bombing have been arrested, one with the very valuable assistance of the government of Egypt. They now face trial in our federal courts. Another suspect is the subject of a \$2 million U.S. government international reward for his capture. The U.N. plotters, along with the Abu Nidal terrorists, have also been charged and await federal trial. President Clinton responded quickly in a appropriate retaliatory missile strike on

the Iraqi government's intelligence headquarters for its involvement in the plot against former President Bush, based upon evidence clearly establishing a link.

These tough, aggressive responses are necessary against those who utilize terrorism as a tool for resolution of their international grievances.

The lessons for us in the U.S. in combating terrorism are clear. They are applicable here as well. Even in this post-Cold War era, we still face threats from the scourge of international terrorism. We must always maintain our guard. The threat of terrorism is still with us, whether from organized or state sponsored groups, or the newer, and looser, religiously knit groups we have observed most recently. No anger—for whatever cause—justifies the cowardly acts of the terrorist.

These unlawful acts must be met with swift, sure, and appropriate punishment from civilized society. We cannot surrender one iota of legitimacy to the terrorist in any debate on whatever cause, or for whatever grievance.

In Europe you have seen and felt the sting of terrorism this past year as well. For example, from the well coordinated and extensive acts by the Turkish Kurds (PKK), to the violent events we are all too familiar with, emanating from the situation in Northern Ireland, to cite just a few. Incidentally, we are all very hopeful for a peaceful solution in Northern Ireland to the violence that has gone on from both sides, for far too long. Our compliments to the Prime Ministers of Britain and Ireland for their courageous efforts to find a peaceful and fair solution for all concerned. We wish them success in their courageous efforts to bring about peace.

Together, all of our governments must work closely to diminish the threat of terrorism. We must cooperatively work to prevent, and solve terrorist acts. We must work to swiftly bring to justice those who must be punished for these barbaric acts. The U.N. sanctions against Libya for the Pan Am 103 bombing, is a clear case in point. Cooperatively, the international community must help bring to justice those responsible for that act that took so many innocent lives. As President Clinton said recently on the fifth anniversary of the Pan Am 103 bombing " \* \* \* our nation will never stop pursuing justice against those who caused it." The state sponsors of terrorism must know that it is never going to be business as usual, and that there is a heavy price to pay for behaving as international outlaws.

Our law enforcement entities must be able to share intelligence and evidence with each other, and help thwart planned acts before they occur. We must—where appropriate—permit and encourage the extradition of those responsible for acts of terrorism to face trial and swift punishment, and they must serve their full sentences. Finally, no nation must be willing to give safe haven to those who would plot from, or seek to use one nation's soil, as a base to conduct terrorism against another.

In the European Community you face even tougher new challenges against terrorism. As your border barriers diminish, along with the greater free flow of commerce, the job grows even tougher. The terrorists' travel and the cross shipment of some of the tools of their violence, is made easier. The EC's Justice Council's working groups on terrorism will have to labor even harder to foster greater cooperation and information sharing to thwart terrorism under these improved conditions for border travel and commerce.

We must not, and cannot, let the terrorists dictate or limit the ability of free nations to progress and improve commerce, and travel freely throughout the world today.

We in the U.S. stand ready to work with you against the threat of international terrorism. Together we can, and will make 1994 a better and safer year for all nations right-fully concerned about the safety of their citizens from this grave threat of terrorism.

**EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT HAVE GRANTED DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, like all Americans of Greek ancestry, I was extremely disappointed by the administration's recent decision to recognize the Skopje regime as an independent nation while it continues to insist on calling itself Macedonia. This decision was an insult to a loyal and trusted ally, and the only true democracy in the region—Greece. This misguided decision could further inflame tensions in a region already plagued by terrible violence and instability.

Today, I have introduced a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should not have granted diplomatic recognition to the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. The resolution also calls on the President to reconsider his decision and withdraw diplomatic recognition until such time as the Skopje regime renounces its use of the name Macedonia.

The name "Macedonia" is Hellenic in origin, and for thousands of years it has been the traditional name of the northern Greek province whose capital is Salonika. Archaeological evidence clearly demonstrates that the ancient Macedonians were Greek. The Macedonia of Alexander the Great was Greek, and Alexander himself was tutored by Aristotle. The Slavic people of the Skopje regime have no links to classical Greece and are not entitled to use a name that is a fundamental part of Greek history and culture.

It is also an accepted historical fact that, in 1945, Marshall Tito gave the region surrounding Skopje the name "Macedonia" in order to frustrate Bulgarian claims to that territory. It was part of a campaign to usurp Greek history and claim it for Tito's communist system. Tito's Macedonia was an artificial creation meant to serve only one purpose—giving communist Yugoslavia territorial access to the Aegean Sea through the port of Salonika.

The Skopje regime has refused to remove from its constitution a reference to the 1944 declaration by the then Communist regime calling for the unification of neighboring territories in Greece and Bulgaria with this false Macedonian Republic. Despite other amendments to that constitution adopted over the last few years, this clause reflecting an expansionist philosophy remains intact.

In addition to its flagrant and illegal use of the name Macedonia in its constitution, the

Skopje regime persists in using the 16-pointed Star of Vergina, an ancient Greek emblem, in its flag and state symbols. These are just part of that regime's blatant attempt to manipulate history for its own purposes and to monopolize the Macedonian name to further its territorial claims on sovereign Greek territory. Greece, on the other hand, has repeatedly stated that it has no territorial claims on the Skopje regime.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. By doing so we will send an unequivocal message that the United States should support stabilizing policies that promote peaceful coexistence in the Balkans.

**TRIBUTE TO SANDRA BREAKER**

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize Sandra Breaker, a native New Yorker. She has been a resident of East New York for the past 20 years.

Sandra attends Salem Baptist Missionary Church. She is active in many community organizations, including local parent teacher associations and public housing advocacy groups.

During her summers, Ms. Breaker can be found working with youth groups. She brings a special vitality to everything she does. For example, she spearheaded, along with the Fiorentino Plaza Tenant Association president Juanita Fisher, an increase the peace, stop the violence demonstration. She is currently pursuing a degree at the Metropolitan Educational Center, a community based campus of Molloy College.

I want to congratulate Sandra Breaker on her community activism as an East New Yorker.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, in my 1 minute statement on Thursday, February 3, 1994, I stated that Eastman Kodak Co. cut 400,000 jobs. To clarify, Eastman Kodak Co. will cut 10,000 jobs over the next 3 years.

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SALUTED ON 100TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., which is celebrating its 100th anniversary on the birthday of George Wash-

ington. Like the Father of our country, the UNA is pledged to freedom. UNA has never forgotten the people left behind in the Ukraine, living under the yoke of a totalitarian government. The organization's first century was devoted to preserving and supporting the ideal of a free Ukraine. With that goal accomplished, UNA has embarked on helping the Ukraine build a democratic, free market society.

Here at home, UNA's achievements are equally noteworthy. Over the past 100 years it has grown from 13 branches to 370 branches and 66,000 members in 27 States and 7 Canadian provinces. Along with providing for the life insurance needs of the Ukrainian-American community by offering low-cost life insurance protection, the UNA provides its members with a wide range of educational, cultural, social and charitable benefits.

In addition to publishing Svoboda, the oldest Ukrainian-language daily in the world, UNA has been publishing an English language newspaper, The Ukrainian Weekly, for more than 60 years, and a monthly children's magazine, Veselka [Rainbow]. As part of its fraternal benefit work, the UNA annually provides more than \$120,000 in scholarships to its members. It operates Soyuzivka, a year-round, full-service resort in the beautiful Catskill Mountains of New York State.

With its stellar history and record of accomplishments, UNA deservedly looks to a second century of service and achievement as rich as the first.

It is a special privilege for me to represent a sizeable Ukrainian community in the 23rd District of New York. They are caring, sharing, loving neighbors who give unselfishly to so many worthy causes and help make a great area even greater.

**THE GIFT OF SIGHT**

**HON. JOHN BRYANT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues of the importance of preserving sight. Impairment of this precious sense can be debilitating, and in some cases cause complete dysfunction, robbing an individual of living a normal, productive life. Unobstructed sight serves as the largest data intake function of the human body. Special care and attention must be paid to improving, maintaining, and restoring this sense.

It is not only important to observe routine eye care, but to advance initiatives which educate Americans on methods to protect the human eye from damage and to provide options for those with impaired sight. Today, corneal transplantation provides many Americans with a chance of sight. In 1992, over 92,000 donor eyes were used by eye banks across the United States and Canada to restore or enhance sight and conduct research. It is with this valuable service in mind, I join with the Eye Bank Association of America [EBAA] in their effort to promote the month of March 1994 as "National Sight Conservation and Eye Donor Awareness Month."

Since 1961, when the EBAA was founded, more than 440,133 corneal transplants have

been performed with a 90-percent success rate. The success rate of this procedure represents the highest success rate among all transplant surgical procedures. The thousands who have had their sight restored by transplant know firsthand the importance of support for donor programs and the EBAA's role in promoting sight restoration education. The EBAA, through its member eye banks, provides programs to increase eye donations, expedite research and maintain high-quality medical services for the deliver of corneal transplant.

Although donation of eyes for transplant and research has risen in recent years, many people are still waiting for the precious gift of sight which can only be achieved through donation. Their hopes rest with a public that is completely aware of the donation process. Great effort must be made to inform Americans that eyes are acceptable for donation, regardless of the donor's quality of vision.

We in Congress can help educate the public about the need for eye donation and encourage more Americans to become donors. We have joined the EBAA every year since 1983, and so again by saluting their commemoration of March, 1994, as "National Sight Conservation and Eye Donor Awareness Month." In so doing, we call on all Americans to support us in promoting the worthy endeavor of enhancing the lives of fellow citizens through restoration of sight.

#### TRIBUTE TO CLAUDETTE SMITH

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to introduce to my colleagues, Ms. Claudette Smith. Claudette works as a staff manager for NYNEX. Claudette is a tireless humanitarian and community servant. She consistently tutors with Project Live a corporate tutorial aid program coordinated with the New York City public school system.

Claudette has been recognized for her community efforts. In 1993 she received an award for the Philadelphia S.D.A. Bronx Church for outstanding community service. She is that special someone who feeds the homeless, assists her elderly neighbors, and helps friends and strangers.

Claudette was born in Kingston, Jamaica and came to the United States when she was 10 years old. Claudette personifies the work ethic. She attended school at night earning a degree in accounting, while working full time. Her daughter is a freshman at Wesleyan University. This family tradition of hard work and commitment to education has continued with her daughter, who is a freshman at Wesleyan University.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOL AND HOME SCHOOL FREEDOM AMENDMENT INTRODUCED

### HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced the private school and home school freedom amendment to H.R. 6. This en bloc amendment is designed, first, to address the concerns of private school teachers and home-schooling parents who would inadvertently be required to undergo State certification under section 2124(e) of the act, and, second, to exempt from Federal control any private, religious, or home school that receives no funds under the act. This is a package of clarifying changes I think all Members of Congress will endorse.

I have today learned that the language of our amendment could inadvertently prevent some private schools, especially Catholic schools, from participating in Federal education programs under which they technically do not receive funds but do administer funded services. I am more than happy to accommodate this very important concern, and so I am introducing a revised version of our amendment.

#### NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK 1994

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to America's engineers, who will be celebrating National Engineers Week 1994 beginning on February 20th.

Not a day goes by in this great Nation without the brilliant creations of engineers impacting our lives in some positive way. Towering bridges that span great waterways, instant communications, faster, smaller, and more powerful computers, life saving medical devices and daring space missions are just a few reminders of the myriad contributions America's great engineers have made to our quality of life, economic strength, and global leadership. To borrow from an old ad campaign, "without engineers, life itself would be impossible."

As the cold war continues to recede and the intense competition of the international marketplace heats up, it is important to remember and honor America's engineers, because it is their new ideas, innovations, and inventions that will determine our position as a first class power or also-ran in the next century. It is the engineers who create the new technologies that make us more productive and fuel U.S. economic growth.

As in recent years, engineers will take their message directly to America's classrooms during National Engineers Week. Donald R. Beall, honorary chair of National Engineers Week and chairman of Rockwell International, and James W. Poirat, chair of National Engineers

Week and president of the American Society of Civil Engineers will lead some 35,000 engineering professionals into the nation's classrooms to show 3 million students and teachers the contributions of engineers and how math and science relate to the world around them.

Another highlight of National Engineers Week is the Future City Competition which involves engineers helping intermediate school students design computer generated cities of the 21st century. Winners of local contests will compete in the national finals here in the Nation's Capital during Engineers Week.

In yet another effort to raise public awareness of engineering, as well as to have some fun, teams of engineers and engineering students will set up interactive exhibits at shopping malls across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to add to the success of National Engineers Week by joining the numerous engineering organizations and corporations in promoting Engineers Week in their own congressional districts. The excitement and interest surrounding National Engineers Week has the potential to serve as the catalyst for students to become America's next generation of engineers.

#### CHINESE NEW YEAR

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note that today marks the Year of the Dog in the Chinese New Year, the first day of the first Moon of the Chinese lunar calendar year 4692.

In San Francisco, which has the largest Chinatown in the United States, the streets are mostly quiet as people celebrate the first few days of the New Year at home with their families and loved ones. The public schools have also closed for the holiday to enable parents and children to observe the traditions together.

During this festive season, the streets of Chinatown will fill with banquet-goers and street carnivals, firecrackers to ward off evil spirits, lion dancers and traditional music, culminating with the great dragons heralding the Chinese New Year Parade this February 26.

Mr. Speaker, the Chinese-American communities of this Nation have contributed greatly to our Nation. On behalf of the Congress, we salute all Chinese-Americans during their season of celebration.

#### TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH RAMSEUR

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge Elizabeth Ramseur, a dedicated community worker. Elizabeth has been active in a number of community endeavors. She has served as the president of Tompkins Houses Tenants Union, Inc., and the NYCHA Police Service Area No. 3. Ms. Ramseur is a

member of the Brooklyn Community Correction Center advisory board, a supervisor for the Tompkins tenant patrol, and a member of the Marcus Garvey Local Development Corp. She is the president of P.S. 77 parent's association.

Her other endeavors include service as the past president of the pastor's aide committee, supervisor of the youth choir, and a member of both the trustee and deaconess boards.

Ms. Ramseur is a former paraprofessional with the New York City Board of Education, and also works with handicapped children. She and her husband have 4 children and 2 grandchildren.

I salute Elizabeth Ramseur as one of Brooklyn's dedicated tenant leaders.

TRIBUTE TO DON LUIS A. FERRÉ  
ON HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 23, 1994*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and as a Member of this body, in the history of which so many outstanding men and women have been honored, I rise to pay tribute to a great Puerto Rican, don Luis A. Ferré, who celebrated his 90th birthday last Thursday.

Mr. Speaker, words cannot adequately express the depth of my admiration for don Luis. And I am certain that once they learn about him, all of my colleagues, no matter what their background or political persuasion, will share my admiration for this eminent industrialist, philanthropist, art collector, musician and ex-governor of Puerto Rico.

Luis A. Ferré was born in Ponce, on February 17, 1904. The second of four sons, he was groomed to help run Ferré Industries, an enterprise which his father Antonio began as a small foundry in 1918. After attending elementary school in Ponce and high school in Morristown, NJ, Luis Ferré studied mechanical and electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he earned a B.S. and an M.S. in 1924 and 1925, respectively.

Mr. Speaker, in the course of an address he delivered to the Puerto Rico Iron Works Cooperative Association on Three Kings' Day in 1929, the 24-year-old engineer touched on two topics which are receiving a great deal of attention today: The importance of employee profit-sharing and the need for comprehensive health insurance. Early in the year that would see the dawn of the Great Depression, and more than 4 years before Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, the young Luis Ferré was enunciating principles of social justice and workers' rights which were, increasingly, to become crucial to our Nation's workplaces. The employees of the Puerto Rico Iron Works soon enjoyed the benefits Luis Ferré identified in his speech, as did the employees of Ferré Industries.

Luis Ferré became politically active, and in the mid-1940's he successfully promoted the entry of Puerto Rico into the U.S. Social Security system. He was a member of the Constitu-

tional Convention of Puerto Rico in 1951, and having been elected in 1952 as a member of the Republican Statehood party to the Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly, helped preside over the adoption of Puerto Rico's constitution. In 1967 he founded the New Progressive Party, and was elected Governor the following year with a promise to work for subsidization of farm wages, rehabilitation of slums, and control of Puerto Rico's burgeoning narcotics problem. His party, meanwhile, won half of all seats in the Puerto Rico Senate and House of Representatives, and 26 mayoral elections.

Cofounder with his brothers of the Puerto Rican Cement Co., the first Puerto Rican company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, don Luis had become a very wealthy man early in life. His first philanthropic venture was the founding of the Ponce Public Library in 1937. Around the same time he saved the city's only newspaper, *El Día*, from bankruptcy. He founded the Luis A. Ferré foundation in 1950, and the Ponce Museum of Art, now rated the finest in all of Latin America, in 1959.

Mr. Speaker, among don Luis A. Ferré's many awards are the U.S. Medal of Freedom from President Bush, the Americas Award from the Americas Foundation, an honorary Doctor of Laws from Harvard University, and an honorary Doctor of Music from the New England Conservatory of Music, where he had studied after earning his engineering degrees. At 90 years of age don Luis is still an accomplished piano player, and is still active politically.

don Luis has described himself as "revolutionary in my ideas, liberal in my objectives, and conservative in my methods." In 1969, *Aspira* of America, an agency promoting Puerto Rican youth, honored don Luis as a man whose life and commitments exemplify the aspirations of Puerto Rico and its people. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will agree that for all of his achievements, don Luis A. Ferré is a marvel and an inspiration for us all.

CONGRESSMAN WELDON SALUTES  
HARRY JONES

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 23, 1994*

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding constituent of mine, Mr. Harry Jones, for his selfless acts of service to our Nation. We must never forget the contributions of those who fought for this country nor miss an opportunity to honor brave acts of patriotism.

Like many young men his age, Harry Jones joined the service set to give his all to protect our Nation and its ideals. After 2 years of service, he was challenged to do just that during the Battle of Iwo Jima. After 21 days and nights of continuous battle, he was wounded. He lay helpless for 2 hours in an enemy fire lane as the Japanese fired at his every move.

Many men were wounded as they tried to rescue him, and he was finally dragged to safety by another Philadelphian, Cpl. William P. Ward. In fact, he was the only one in his

unit to survive Iwo Jima. Upon rescue, he was given water to revive him. Harry's first response was to apologize for drinking another soldier's water. It is individuals like this, Mr. Speaker, who have made America great and whose acts will live down in history.

Regrettably, Harry was severely wounded in all four limbs and lost his right arm and left leg. He suffered greatly, receiving over 4,000 needles to keep him alive. Harry suffered great physical injury, but it has never touched his spirit, which burns with patriotism and lives on as a shining example of all that is great about America.

TRIBUTE TO MATHURINE LUCY  
ROWLING

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 23, 1994*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to salute Mrs. Mathurine Lucy Rowling, a native of St. Martin, the West Indies. She was born on September 18, 1914. She came to America in 1952, where she met and married Mr. Langston C. Rowling on November 26, 1960.

After becoming a citizen of the United States, Mathurine dedicated herself to civic service. She has received numerous awards for her leadership activities in the community.

Currently, Mrs. Rowling is involved with the Morris L. Einstein Learning Center, Mutual Housing Association [ACORN], 75th Precinct Council, and the East New York Diagnostic and Treatment Center. Mathurine is also a member of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, and the Women's Caucus.

Of all her accomplishments, Mathurine is most proud of her two sons, three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

A LETTER FROM JONNY  
DAUTRICH

**HON. DANA ROHRBACHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 23, 1994*

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of all my colleagues the following letter I received from one of my 7-year-old constituents who wrote to me of his experience with home schooling. From personal experience he favors this method of education and urges the Congress to oppose the amendment to H.R. 6 that would inhibit parents from home schooling their children.

Hello, I'm Jonny Dautrich, I'm 7 years old and in 2nd grade and home schooled. I think home schooling is better. One reason is you can help with chores more, and you can get ahead on home schooling if you want a day off, and when you go to real school you can't. So I think you should still allow home schooling.

JONNY DAUTRICH.

## TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL HILL

## HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to rise and recognize an outstanding Alabamian, Mr. Michael L. Hill, who was recently honored nationally by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

On December 22, 1993, in its fifth and final award announcement in 1993, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission named Mr. Hill as 1 of 21 recipients of the Carnegie Medal for Heroism. The medal is given to civilians who risk their lives for others.

Because of Mr. Hill's heroic efforts, Ms. Glenda A. Brock is alive today. Mr. Hill saved Ms. Brock from drowning in the Gulf of Mexico on July 2, 1992.

Ms. Brock was wading in the gulf when she was pulled away from the shore by a very strong current. She struggled to return to shore but could not make progress against the current. Walking on the beach, Mr. Hill was alerted to her situation. He entered the water and swam several hundred feet to her, grasping Ms. Brock by an arm.

Mr. Hill then swam against the current toward the shore. En route, he became tired and began pushing Ms. Brock in the direction of the shoreline. When they reached a wadable depth, Ms. Brock was aided from the water by a friend. Mr. Hill crawled out of the water and collapsed on the beach. Both he and Ms. Brock were exhausted, and required 2 days to recover fully from the incident. His valor and unselfish regard for human life serve as a standard for us all.

I commend Mr. Hill for his selfless act. All of us in the First Congressional District are proud to claim him as a citizen of south Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I join Mr. Hill's friends and family in applauding him on this well-deserved recognition. He stands as a paragon of courage. I offer Michael Hill my warmest congratulations and wish him well in all he strives to accomplish.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE "PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS BILL OF RIGHTS"

## HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, 200 years ago, the people of this country declared their independence from a government that had forgotten it derived its powers from the consent of the governed. When the tyrant, King George, pushed the people around just a little too much—when he tried to destroy these rights—they rebelled.

They replaced tyranny with a Constitution and a Bill of Rights that guaranteed each and every one of us our basic rights to life, liberty, and property. The protections embodied in these two masterpieces ensure that the Government cannot come in and take our property

for public use without just compensation. These protections are supposed to keep the Government from forcing some people to bear public burdens that, in all fairness and justice, should be borne by the public as a whole.

But then came the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act, and just about blasted those protections apart. Of course, constitutional scholars might tell you that is impossible. But, most likely, their property has not been classified as wetlands and the Government has not spotted any spotted owls on their property.

The history of wetlands regulation would be interesting if it were not so tragic. Back in 1972, Congress passed the Clean Water Act. One section, little noted but long remembered, prohibited the discharge of dredged materials into navigable waters without a permit. It was not until 1975 that the Corps of Engineers expanded the definition of navigable waters from waters that could be navigated to include wetlands—land that may only be wet occasionally. Since that time, bureaucrats and lawyers, not Congress have been "writing wetlands law."

Many Americans have become increasingly alarmed about the arbitrary implementation of the Clean Water Act. I, too, am deeply concerned that the wetlands law, which is having such a devastating effect on American landowners, is the result of overly broad judicial and bureaucratic interpretations of the law. Today, landowners are being denied their basic constitutional right to use their land and to be compensated for the loss of that land. Let me share several horror stories about the current enforcement of wetlands regulations.

A Pennsylvania family was prevented from selling their 127 acre ancestral farm, valued at \$190,000, after it was labeled a wetland. The Federal Government offered the family no compensation.

A Texas rancher had a man-made earthen stock tank for his cattle. When he moved his headquarters to the other end of the ranch, he dug a new tank, filling in the old one. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service cited him for converting a wetland.

A Missouri farmer wanted to repair one of his farm's levees that was built in the 1930's. The land had been farmed for over 100 years. He was told that in order to repair the levee he would have to get a permit from the Corps of Engineers and maintain 25 percent of his property, without compensation, as a permanent wetland.

And, a Minnesota rancher had two one-acre glacial potholes on his farm. To make farming around them easier, he filled one and expanded the other to two acres. The Corps of Engineers objected. The Federal Government fined him \$5,000 and made him dig out the original pothole.

There is little doubt that wetlands are an important habitat for many species that need protection. Regrettably, current Federal wetlands laws simply do not work. They neither improve our environment nor do they help our local communities. In short, our wetlands protection system must be improved in a comprehensive manner.

Although the Endangered Species Act has a much more structured past, its impact has not been any the less burdensome and onerous

on the private citizen. There is no shortage of stories of property owners being deprived of their constitutional rights to use their property, of landowners being harassed by Government officials, and of landowners being denied the peaceful enjoyment of their property continues to grow each day.

Let me give you a few vivid examples. In Travis County, TX, property values have dropped \$359 million since the Fish and Wildlife Service listed the golden-cheeked warbler and the black-capped vireo as endangered. The State of Texas will lose \$2 million in property taxes and the residents of the area are going to find it difficult, if not impossible, to sell their homes. An 80-year-old woman has been told to stop brush clearing her land. The Government has warned her that failure to do so will subject her to fines of up to \$50,000 and up to 1 year in prison.

In Maryland, a couple was prohibited from preventing erosion on their property because the Government told them that it might destroy tiger beetles. Meanwhile, a 15-foot section of their property plunged into the bay. Their home is now the endangered species.

In Idaho, the water level of the Granite Dam was decreased by 37 feet to test the physical impact of a plan designed to benefit the endangered sockeye salmon. Besides thousands of other fish stranded and killed, a marina went bankrupt, docks were destroyed, and a half million dollars in damage was done to neighboring Whitman County, WA. Physical damage amounted to almost \$2 million and business losses exceeded \$3 million.

In Idaho, farmers have coexisted with the microscopic Bruneau Hot Spring snail for generations until the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the snail as endangered. Now, the Service has told area farmers they can no longer share the water, and rural farming must be shut down so as not to disturb the snail's habitat. Not only that, but the Service has also prohibited any cattle grazing. An entire valley of people was out of business. Fortunately, a U.S. district judge has declared the Service's designation as arbitrary and capricious and delisted the snail. But this case is the exception, not the rule.

The abuse of private property rights cannot be ignored any longer. But now, we are told that reform of the Endangered Species Act will not occur in this Congress, and while wetlands reform is moving along, that is not enough.

Today, we are taking our first step to taking back our rights—today we are introducing the private property owners bill of rights. This bill reaffirms our basic property rights and returns some balance to our legal system. This bill returns control of property to its owner. It ensures that if there is some public purpose to be served by conserving property and protecting species, the average citizen will not be forced to shoulder the entire burden. It gives the individual the right and means to expeditiously appeal decisions by unelected bureaucrats. And finally, it expeditiously appeal decisions by unelected bureaucrats. And finally, it provides swift and fair compensation to those property owners who happen to own land where the bald eagle likes to nest or the fountain darter likes to swim.

Each day Government regulations trample over private property. The people are angry.

We have new tyrants depriving us of our inalienable rights of life, liberty, and property—King George has been replaced by bureaucrats and kangaroo rats. This bill will take a first step to righting those wrongs.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM CARCIERI,  
JR.

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished individual from Rhode Island who has through his dedication, hard work and professionalism served the people of Rhode Island proudly in his role as an administrator with the State department of transportation.

Upon his graduation from the University of Rhode Island, Bill was employed by the New England Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, undertaking various construction projects throughout our region. While with the corp, he was also assigned to the design branch, responsible for civil and military projects, and then to the operations division, where he oversaw the maintenance and operations of flood control facilities.

After leaving the corps in 1959, he spent a brief time in California as assistant traffic engineer for the city of Los Angeles and studied advanced traffic engineering at UCLA. Upon Bill's resignation, Rhode Island was fortunate that he returned home to begin what has been a lengthy and distinguished tenure in State service.

Bill has held various positions of responsibility while at the Rhode Island Department of Transportation. He began as resident engineer, and in 1977 was appointed chief design engineer. In 1981, Bill was promoted to chief engineer and during his tenure he oversaw the largest ever increase in both production and Federal funding. It is through his leadership and professionalism that many established policy procedures were enacted to maintain this continued growth of projects and public funding.

Bill is presently a registered professional engineer in the State of Rhode Island, a member of the Rhode Island Society of Professional Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, transportation efforts in the Northeast corridor of our country have been greatly enhanced by Bill's efforts here in Rhode Island and I would urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this outstanding public servant upon his retirement.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
FOR KOSOVO

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 3 numerous dignitaries from around the world

attended the National Prayer Breakfast here in Washington. Among those dignitaries and officials was Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, who represents the predominantly Albanian population of Kosovo, one of the regions lying within the borders of the former Yugoslavia.

In elections held by the Albanian majority, Dr. Rugova was overwhelmingly supported for the Presidency of Kosovo. In that capacity, he delivered a statement here on Capitol Hill to Members and others who share an interest in the events taking place in Kosovo and the rest of the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD Dr. Rugova's statement on the situation in Kosovo. I am hopeful that it will assist my colleagues in understanding events in the southern Balkans and the aspirations of the ethnic Albanian residents of Kosovo for democracy and human rights.

STATEMENT BY DR. IBRAHIM RUGOVA,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the active concern shown by the US Administration in the tragic situation in our Republic. At the same time, we feel constrained to emphasize the following points:

The situation in Kosova is ready to explode. Since the refusal by Belgrade authorities to permit the operation of the CSCE long-term monitoring mission in our territory, repression has increased significantly. Over the past months human rights abuses have grown even worse. There are numerous well-documented instances of arbitrary arrests followed by torture, which have resulted in several deaths in the last five months. The people of Kosova are faced with a campaign of "quiet" ethnic cleansing by the Belgrade regime. Arrests, torture, and intimidation are coupled with a campaign to disenfranchise the Albanian people within their own homeland. The already grave situation is furthermore burdened with a heavy presence of police, military, paramilitary, and various armed gangs from Serbia hovering all over Kosova.

With the expulsion of international monitoring the people of Kosova now feel abandoned by the international community. For them, the only option left seems to be leave their homeland or an urgent need for concrete international support. Unless the international community, guided by US leadership, acts in a decisive manner, instability in Kosova will rapidly transform itself into an open and ever-widening conflict. Such a conflict will lead to massive bloodshed. It will be impossible to control and it may well result in widespread hostilities among states in the region, possibly even involving NATO members. Rather than waiting for such a horrendous outcome, it is essential to act now, while it is still possible to influence events. We believe that the following actions should be taken by the United States government.

The United States should restate its pledge that an armed intervention of the Belgrade government in Kosova would be met with a decisive US military response:

The United States should press for the re-establishment of the CSCE long-term monitoring mission in Kosova;

The United States should press for a United Nations protectorate and for the deployment of a UN preventive force in Kosova, including a human rights component with a mandate to monitor developments, assist in the process of restoring local control over state institutions, and preclude human rights violations;

The United States should press for serious dialogue between the Kosova authorities and the Belgrade government, with a view to achieving a peaceful solution towards the realization of the rights of the people of Kosova. Such dialogue must be supported by more vigorous international involvement;

The United States should seek confirmation in the UN Security Council of the fact that the removal of sanctions against Serbia cannot be contemplated until the situation concerning Kosova has been resolved.

TRIBUTE TO PEARL LUCILLE  
JONES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to salute Pearl Jones, a native of Brooklyn, for her extraordinary efforts as an educator in the public school system.

Ms. Jones obtained a bachelor of science degree and masters of science in elementary education at Brooklyn College. She then received a Certificate of Supervision and Administration at Hunter College. Subsequently she studied at Sophia University in Japan and the University of Legon in Ghana. After spending several years studying, Pearl became a teacher and childhood coordinator at P.S. 304. She was then appointed to the position of assistant principal twice, serving at P.S. 262 and P.S. 243. Ms. Jones later became the principal of P.S. 185 in 1979 where she is currently serving.

Pearl dedicates a great deal of her time to organizations that provide students with college scholarships. She presently serves on the board of the Association of Black Educators and the Girls' High Alumnae Association. Pearl is also a member of the Women's Caucus for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS, the New York Urban League, and Bethany Baptist Church.

Ms. Jones has spent over 30 years proving her philosophy that "all children can learn." It is my pleasure to salute Ms. Jones on her successful efforts as an educator.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD E. DOLEY,  
JR.

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Harold E. Doley, Jr. Mr. Doley, chairman of Doley Securities, Inc., is the first—and at present, only, African-American to hold a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

A native of Louisiana, Mr. Doley began his career in the property business around 1968 and from there, moved on to become an account executive for Bache and Company. In 1972, he was selected by Shareholders Management Company as Outstanding Stockbroker of the Year.

Mr. Doley's widely acknowledged expertise about the stock exchange was gained the

practical way—as a floor broker. As assistant vice president with the firm of Howard, Weil, Labouisse, Friedrichs, Inc., he handled the accounts of banks, insurance companies, and universities with portfolios totaling over \$500 million. During the same period, he served as an instructor at Southern University in New Orleans.

In 1973, using his life's savings, Mr. Doley became the first African-American to own a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. Three years later, in 1976, he founded Doley Securities, Inc., a firm which offers an array of brokerage, trading, financial advisory, and investment banking services to institutions, government organization, and selected individuals. Doley Securities is a member of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking board and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

From 1980 to 1981, Mr. Doley served as a board member of the Louisiana State Mineral Board. As chairman of the Royalty Accounting Committee, he supervised and advised the staff to ensure that established guidelines and procedures for payment of royalties were complied with.

Mr. Doley also served as director of the United States Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service [MMS]. During his term of office, he presided over the development and implementation of initiatives to improve the overall fiscal accountability of MMS. In addition, he directed implementation of the largest nondefense computer installation in the U.S. Government.

In 1983, then-President Ronald Reagan appointed Mr. Doley to serve as U.S. Executive Director of the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund [AFDB/AFDF]. As the U.S. representative, Mr. Doley was responsible for Federal Government policy on major issues and supervised the preparation of reports, analysis, and legal documents required to implement a range of sophisticated and complex economic, monetary, and financial operations. In addition, he was designated to represent the United States at international conferences related to the AFDB/ADF.

Mr. Doley is a frequent quest lecturer on fiscal management and investment banking to trade and professional organizations and at many institutions of higher learning. He is a graduate of Xavier University in New Orleans, the Harvard Business School, and holds honorary degrees from Clark Atlanta University and Shaw University. In addition, he is a member of the board of trustees of Shaw University.

Mr. Doley's other affiliations include the African-American Institute, Population Resource Center, and the United States-African Chamber of Commerce.

In 1989, 1990, and 1992 he was selected by the Wall Street Journal, along with three other of the Nation's top money management experts, as a participant in the Stock Pickers' Choices contest; participants were to make projections on the best stock picks for each respective year. Mr. Doley was the overwhelming winner in 1989.

Mr. Doley, who continues to serve as Chairman of Doley Securities, Inc., has appeared as a guest on CNBC, CNN, FNN, the Today Show, Nightly Business Report, Wall Street Week, and has been featured in the New York

Times Sunday financial section and in U.S. News and World Report.

Mr. Doley is married and the father of two children. His son, Harold, III, serves as the president of Doley Securities, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Mr. Doley's family and colleagues in the business and financial community in saluting him on his two decades of outstanding achievements as a member of the New York Stock Exchange. I join with them in wishing him continued success.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO RESTORE STATES RIGHTS TO MEDICAID ABORTION FUNDING

### HON. JAY DICKEY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reverse recently enunciated policy of the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] to require States to use Medicaid funds for abortions in cases of rape or incest, even in States whose constitutions or laws forbid abortion funding for those purposes. Arkansas is one of those States.

I agree with and voted for the modified Hyde amendment last year in the Department of Health and Human Services appropriations bill, to allow taxpayer funding of abortions for poor women in cases of rape and incest. However, that amendment contained no language to require States to fund such abortions if it is contrary to State law. Nor did the modified Hyde amendment provide the States with additional Federal funding for those purposes.

Nonetheless, last December, the Clinton administration issued an interpretation of the modified Hyde amendment to require, rather than allow, States to use public funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape, incest, or danger to the mother's life. This low-key policy change, retroactive to October 1, 1993, appeared first in newspapers. This is where many of the State Medicaid Directors learned of the change. Ray Hanley, the Arkansas State Medicaid Director, first learned of the change after reading about it in the newspaper. Subsequently, the new guidelines were quietly faxed to each State Medicaid director.

The letter, dated December 28, 1993—Congress was out of session, the President was on vacation—was signed by Sally K. Richardson, the Director of the Medicaid Bureau, Health Care Financing Administration. The letter directed States to pay for abortions for low-income women in cases of rape or incest.

Ms. Richardson's order also contained a quirky little provision that interpreted the Hyde amendment to allow an abortion provider to suspend any State requirement that the rape or incest be reported to law enforcement officers. At least five States have such reporting requirements. The Hyde amendment includes no mention of reporting requirements.

This HHS policy change is in conflict with the laws and constitutions of at least 36 States. Arkansas is one State that specifically prohibits State public financed abortions in cases of rape or incest, amendment 66 to the Arkansas Constitution.

In a letter dated December 30, 1993, the State Medicaid Directors' Association, chaired by Ray Hanley of Arkansas, expressed its strong objection to HHS's new interpretation of the law. The letter characterized the interpretation as an unfunded mandate in clear violation of President Clinton's pledge to reduce unfunded mandates. Several State Medicaid Directors, including those from Arkansas, Utah, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and South Dakota, have also written in protest. State refusal to obey the administration's edict threatens future Federal matching funds.

On January 19, 1994, Representative HENRY HYDE issued a news release stating that "there is no basis in the 'Hyde amendment' for the recent Clinton administration decree that 37 States must rewrite their laws limiting State-funded abortions." Other Congressional leaders, such as Senate Minority Leader BOB DOLE, on January 7, 1994, have said that Congress should look into the question of whether the congressional intent of the Hyde amendment was to require all States to pay for Medicaid abortions for low-income women in cases of rape or incest.

My legislation provides that opportunity. My legislation reverses the HHS interpretation of the modified Hyde amendment by allowing, not requiring, States to use Medicaid funds to pay for abortions for poor women in cases of rape and incest, as well as to protect the life of the mother.

I hope my colleagues, especially those from the States that prohibit such funding or have reporting requirements, will join me in this effort to reverse this unfortunate HHS interpretation of the modified Hyde amendment. Your support will support States rights; support funding of Federal mandates on the States; and support proper administrative procedures in changing public policy.

#### AMERICAN HEART MONTH

### HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I am enclosing the proclamation signed by President William J. Clinton on February 3, 1994, which designates February as American Heart Month.

#### A PROCLAMATION

The heart is one of nature's most efficient and durable machines. During an average lifetime, the heart contracts an amazing 2.5 billion times. Although we now realize that it functions as a life-giving pump, the human heart was thought of by ancient man as the very soul of one's being. Certain words, such as "courage" and "cordial," are derived from the Latin word for heart, symbolizing prominence and significance.

Heart disease was not recognized until about 1500 A.D., for the heart was considered so delicate and sensitive that death was believed to be inevitable if the heart were injured in any way. Although most causes of heart disease observed early in the 20th century are still present today, the treatment and cures of the diseases are now dramatically altered.

Today, heart disease is one health threat that Americans can conquer. Extraordinary

scientific advances, together with increased public awareness, have forged one of this century's greatest medical achievements, saving untold lives through improved prevention and treatment. However, as long as cardiovascular diseases and stroke threaten the lives of Americans, we must continue in our diligent efforts to fight these diseases.

Today, many Americans are joining in this fight by taking steps to reduce their chances of developing a cardiovascular disease. They have learned to avoid the major risk factors by controlling blood pressure and blood cholesterol, by avoiding tobacco products, and by becoming more physically active.

At the same time, scientists are developing better ways to detect and treat cardiovascular diseases and stroke. Revolutionary advances are reducing the physical suffering exacted by heart disease and are making diagnosis and treatment more successful.

The Federal Government has contributed to these achievements by supporting research and public education through its National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. The American Heart Association, through its research and education programs and its vital network of dedicated volunteers, has played a crucial role in bringing about these remarkable accomplishments.

The results of the many scientific and public education achievements are dramatic. From 1972 through 1990, the death rate from heart disease dropped 39 percent and the death rate from strokes fell 57.4 percent.

However, these advances have not yet eradicated the devastating consequences of heart disease, which remains the leading cause of death in the United States today. American men and women still suffer about 1.25 million heart attacks each year. About 50 million Americans still have high blood pressure—and uncontrolled high blood pressure is a major cause of stroke. Virtually every American has grieved for a relative or friend debilitated or killed by a cardiovascular disease or stroke.

In recognition of the need for all of us to become involved in the ongoing fight against cardiovascular diseases, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 38 U.S.C. 169b), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as "American Heart Month."

Now, therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of February 1994 as American Heart Month. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combating cardiovascular diseases and stroke.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

TRIBUTE TO BERNICE SHOFFNER WILEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the numerous achievements of Mrs. Bernice Shoffner Wiley. Bernice is a distinguished graduate of North Carolina A&T State University. She received her master's in nutrition from NYU.

Bernice is a former principal for a junior high school in Brooklyn. As the director for Reimbursable Programs in District 17, she was responsible for administering a budget in excess of \$7 million for educationally disadvantaged students.

For the past 9 years, she has served as the principal of P.S. 289. Under her leadership, the academic performance of schools within the district have dramatically improved. She and her staff have been recognized by city officials and the Federal Government for excellence in education. In 1993, Bernice was designated as the superintendent for District 17.

Bernice and her husband Albert have two children, a son, Albert Jr., and a daughter, Courtney. Bernice is a member of the Deaconess Board of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ. I am honored and pleased to recognize Bernice Shoffner Wiley.

NATIONAL WILD BIRD FEEDING MONTH

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize February, one of the most difficult months in the United States for wild birds, as National Wild Bird Feeding Month. During this month, individuals are encouraged to provide food, water, and shelter to help wild birds survive. This assistance benefits the environment by supplementing wild bird's natural diet of weed seeds and insects. Currently, one-third of the U.S. adult population feeds wild birds in their backyards.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, backyard bird feeding is an entertaining, educational, and inexpensive pastime enjoyed by children and adults. Bird feeding provides a needed break from today's frantic lifestyles. Adults enjoy the relaxation and peacefulness afforded by watching birds—nature serves to relieve the stress and can get one's day going on a tranquil note.

Young children are naturally drawn to the activities involved in feeding wild birds, which can serve as excellent educational tools. Children can identify different species of birds with a field guide and can learn about the birds' feeding and living habits. These observations can then provide excellent research opportunities for school projects and reports.

Feeding wild birds in the backyard is an easy hobby to start and need not overtax the family budget. It can be as simple as mounting a single feeder outside a window and filling it with bird seed mix. For many people, the hobby progresses from there. They discover the relationship between the type and location of feeders, and the seeds offered in them, and the number and varieties of birds attracted. Parents can challenge an inquisitive child's mind as they explore together these factors in trying to encourage visits by their favorite birds.

DEMOGRAPHY AND TECHNOLOGY TIME BOMB

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a poignant article by Mr. Thomas Loarie, from my hometown of Danville, CA. Mr. Loarie's article, entitled "Demography and Technology Time Bomb," appeared in the Wall Street Journal of February 16, 1994.

In the article, Mr. Loarie warns against just one of the dangers of President Clinton's health care plan—that of the stifling of new medical technologies. Instead of causing health care costs to rise, medical research and development will actually bring costs down. More efficient and less intrusive surgical techniques will reduce the length of a hospital stay in some instances.

We have the best health care system in the world. We must not prevent the crucial research and development that will allow it to continue to improve.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 16, 1994]

DEMOGRAPHY AND TECHNOLOGY TIME BOMB

(By Thomas M. Loarie)

In its quest to squeeze savings from the health care system, the Clinton health care plan threatens to put a chokehold on the single greatest source of efficiency and productivity: medical technology.

This is shortsighted because in less than a decade, the baby-boom generation will begin entering the peak years of health care consumption. The need for efficient, labor-saving, resource-stretching tools to handle the boomers' health care needs will be greater than ever.

But perhaps the administration already knows this and chooses to ignore it. As a developer of medical technology, I know that the Clinton plan's impact on technology innovation will not be widely felt for about 10 years. This is roughly the time-line for a new medical device to go through development, testing and evaluation by the Food and Drug Administration.

Health care is the one industry where, erroneously, technological advances tend to be viewed as burdens, not solutions. But medical technology prices increased at an average annual rate of 2.9% between 1985 and 1992, vs. the 3.1% rate in the primary index of producer prices throughout the U.S. economy, according to the Health Care Technology Institute in Alexandria, Va. This is despite the rapid rate of medical technology innovation during that period, a period that saw seismic changes in the way health care is delivered.

Development of less invasive surgical technologies, for instance, helped drive the trend toward outpatient surgery, which now constitutes nearly 60% of all hospital-based procedures. One of the most important of these technologies, laparoscopy, was considered an exotic idea when introduced in the late 1970s for a small population of infertile couples desiring pregnancy. Since then, spinoff technologies have made its applications widespread.

The savings that come from such innovation are often ignored. Prior to 1989, for example, it cost about \$21,000 plus six days in a hospital to have a gall bladder removed by

conventional surgery. Today, a laparoscopic procedure performed in an ambulatory surgery center can accomplish the same thing for about \$6,400.

Labor costs, which account for 80% of health care spending, are the true wild card, yet they are not addressed in the reform plan. Another wild card is over-utilization of technology that occurs at the direction of physicians, hospitals and consumers themselves. Here the Clinton plan proposes to attack the problem by ensnaring medical technology makers in the same bureaucratic net as technology users. This is like cooling down the pace of telecommunications innovation as a national strategy for dealing with teenagers' overuse of their parents' telephones.

If the health care system fails to fully exploit technology's leveraging capacity, the needs and demands of an aging population will either bust the nation's treasury or require unnecessary, if not politically unacceptable, rationing.

Since coming under the regulatory purview of the FDA in 1976, our industry has undergone a series of ever-tightening R&D controls and product requirements. A three- to five-year FDA review process that was in force when my company started in 1986 is now a five- to seven-year process, which extends the full R&D cycle for many companies to 10 years or more. As a result, costs associated with surviving the FDA new product gauntlet have grown substantially higher, while potential returns have been further deferred.

The chilling effect of the administration's plans for health care spending caps can be seen by almost every leading health care analyst on Wall Street. Their nearly unanimous evaluation is that medical technology companies are among the "big losers" in the Clinton plan. Uncertainties over how new technologies will be assessed, how prices will be set, and how global budgets will affect new technologies over the long term have added measurably to the risk of investment.

It is fantasy for Washington to think medical technology investors have unlimited reserves of courage and patience. A bureaucratic scheme that makes irrelevant such foundational concepts as market research, pricing strategies and product-development timelines may be just the thing to steer investors into less precarious pursuits, along such lines as oil drilling or perhaps gold prospecting.

The president's plan puts the brakes on new advances that might otherwise be there to serve aging boomers like the Clintons, at a moment when the health care system will be put to its strongest test yet.

#### HEALTH CARE REFORM JOB PRESERVATION ACT

**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 23, 1994*

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to support a bill that I am introducing jointly with our distinguished colleague, Representative JAN MEYERS from Kansas—the Health Care Reform Jobs Preservation Act.

Too frequently, Members of Congress pass legislation without knowing what impact these changes will have on U.S. jobs. As Congress begins reforming our health care system, it is

imperative that Members of Congress and the President be fully informed of the impact any health care reform measure will have on U.S. jobs.

That is why I am introducing this legislation—to provide Members of Congress and the President with information at least as important as whether a payroll tax should be on or off budget, and that is "how will reforming the health care system impact American workers."

The bill states that before any comprehensive health care reform takes effect a job impact study will be done by CBO and OMB determining the effect of health care reform on job loss or gain, impact on jobs requiring lesser levels of education or skill, shifts from full-time to part-time employment, and a decrease in wages or salaries.

I plan to offer this bill as an amendment to any health care reform plan considered in the House this session, because without a stable job base health care reform will fail.

In 1991, Congress passed legislation to raise the luxury tax on boats without information on how the increase would impact boating industry jobs. Not until virtually killing this industry did Congress, 18 months after it was enacted, repeal the luxury tax. In that short time, thousands of skilled American jobs were lost to other countries, and the tax even failed to raise anywhere near the revenue that was promised by supporters.

I fear a repeat of the luxury tax nightmare, but this time, in an area of our economy as large as health care, it would be even more disastrous.

I am asking this critical question because we cannot act in good conscience on reform without an answer to what will happen to American workers—and they deserve to know the truth. We know, for instance, that when you overtax small businesses, investment capital to these important job-generating companies dries up, leaving no alternative but to lay people off.

The Congressional Budget Office routinely assesses the impact of new laws on revenues, but the same importance is not afforded to jobs impact. As we learned with the boat tax, no revenue estimate is complete without the knowledge of who will lose their jobs if Congress makes the wrong decision.

Mr. Speaker, health care reform will affect every American in one way or another and Americans deserve to know the truth. Unless we pass my legislation, we risk blindly moving forward with legislation that could put hundreds of thousands of Americans out of work.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Health Care Reform Preservation Act so that Congress and the President will be fully aware of possible job loss and shifts in reforming the health care system.

#### TRIBUTE TO RUTH A. WILLIAMS

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 23, 1994*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to familiarize my colleagues with Ms. Ruth A. Williams, a dedicated community service worker.

Ms. Williams has been actively involved in her community for a number of years. She has devoted a great deal of time to the New York Lioness Club. As a Lioness, Williams has held positions as chapter president, director, and membership chairperson of the East New York Lioness Club. She organized and founded 14 Lioness Clubs, and is responsible for establishing the first Lioness District, and District Convention in the State of New York.

As a Lioness, Ruth has held the position of zone chairman for two consecutive years. She is also a former regional chairperson, lieutenant governor, and cabinet secretary-treasurer in her district. Ms. Williams has been commended on her endeavors. She has received a number of awards including, Lions International Extension Award, Lioness of the Year Award, International President Banker, Certificate of Appreciation, and 100 Percent Attendance Award.

Ruth is also an active member in other community organizations. She is presently a member of the Laurencian Guild of St. Lawrence Parish, and a troop leader for the Girl Scouts.

I salute Ruth Williams for her fine accomplishments as a community activist and a member of the Lioness Clubs.

#### ESTABLISHING OFFICES OF WOMEN'S HEALTH WITHIN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 23, 1994*

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Women's Health Offices Act, a bill which I previously introduced, as part of the Women's Health Equity Act. Just as there was a need for the statutory creation of an Office of Women's Health Research at the National Institutes of Health, I believe that there is a need for additional women's health offices. This bill would establish women's health offices within the Public Health Service and at the Food and Drug Administration, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and Centers for Disease Control.

Women's health concerns need to be addressed nationally at the highest levels of government. A recent, as yet, unpublished survey concluded that physicians are more than twice as likely to perceive that the same disease affects men more seriously than women. A study by the Commonwealth Fund found that more women than men failed to receive the care they need and that in the past year, about one-third of the women surveyed did not have any basic preventive services: a Pap smear, a clinical breast exam, a pelvic exam, or a complete physical exam. Women also reported greater communications problems with their physicians. The survey found that women lack the information they need, and they are not getting it from their doctors. They are not linking at-risk behavior and disease. Another recent study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control concluded that about 84 percent of American women think that they will not contract sexually transmitted diseases, al-

though 13 million cases are contracted annually in this country. As with other diseases, women often are undiagnosed for a long period of time. This not only complicates treatment and recovery, but often proves fatal.

For the diseases that are not preventable, early discovery greatly increases a woman's chance of survival. It improves the quality of her life and that of her family. For the diseases that are preventable, communication programs and education leading to prevention is vital. Short of eradication, early diagnosis and treatment are the keys to survival.

Women have been shortchanged. There are no textbook descriptions of the disease that is their number one killer—heart disease, and they are more than twice as likely as men to die after a heart attack. There is no known cause for breast cancer, the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women. Until recently, there was no mandate that they be included in clinical trials despite the fact that their physiology is distinct from men and they react to drugs differently. There is a desperate need to address these discrepancies in women's health.

This legislation would provide for short and long-range goals and coordination of all activities that relate to disease prevention, health promotion, delivery of health services, and scientific research concerning women. By statutorily creating offices of women's health, the new Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health would be able to better monitor various Public Health Service agencies and advise on scientific, legal, ethical, and policy issues. Agencies would establish a coordinating committee on women's health with the director of each office as chair and identify and prioritize which women's health projects should be conducted. This would provide a mechanism for coordination, with each agency, among agencies and with the voluntary and corporate sector. This bill would require reports to the main women's health office culminating in a report by the Secretary to appropriate committees of Congress describing the actions taken during the preceding years and would appropriate such sums as necessary for fiscal years 1994 through 1996.

I urge my colleagues to support the Women's Health Offices Act. We all know there are deficiencies in communication, education, research, and services relating to women's health. Now is the time to prescribe a remedy and act. By providing offices of women's health in the Public Health Service, you would be ensuring that the health concerns of a majority of your constituents are being addressed.

#### NEW HOPE CANCER FOUNDATION

### HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues the ambitious and noble efforts of the New Hope Cancer Foundation of Memphis, TN, which is working to build bridges between the American medical community and those of the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

The New Hope Cancer Foundation, in conjunction with the Oblast of Pskov, Russia, is working to design and develop a model cancer treatment complex there. Funded through private donations and government grants in aid, the center will serve patients in a 200-kilometer area. Ultimately, it will be a 200-bed hospital and outpatient treatment center serving children and adults, and patterned after successful centers such as the St. Jude's Research Center in Memphis.

The New Hope Cancer Center will be a model for others in the New Independent States. I salute the initiative of those working to make this center a reality, and I share with them a belief in its promise and potential.

#### STATEMENT ON POLICY TOWARD NEW ZEALAND

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the administration's decision last Friday, February 18, to restore senior-level contacts between United States officials and their New Zealand counterparts for discussion on political, strategic and broad security issues.

Restrictions on New Zealand officials' access to the executive branch date back to 1987, when New Zealand adopted antinuclear legislation preventing U.S. Navy vessels and military aircraft from visiting New Zealand. The policy of keeping senior New Zealand officials at arms length since that time has had no impact on New Zealand's antinuclear stance. Nor has it served any other identifiable U.S. interest.

Despite its continuing differences with the United States on nuclear issues, New Zealand is a friendly country that shares United States values and has similar approaches to the United States on many issues. In recent years New Zealand has played an active and positive role on international issues of importance to the United States. Cases in point are its current participation in the Security Council, its contribution to U.N. peacekeeping operations and its strong support for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

In this post cold war period, when multilateral effort and burden-sharing are so important, maintaining restrictions on New Zealand's access to United States officials was no longer appropriate.

The increased contact with New Zealand that will now occur will help ensure that the United States continues to have New Zealand's support on important issues. By encouraging greater bilateral dialog, it could also contribute to an eventual resolution of the differences between us in the defense and security area.

#### TRIBUTE TO BISHOP GORMAN HIGH SCHOOL

### HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor 40 years of educational excellence in southern Nevada. Bishop Gorman High School, the only Catholic high school in southern Nevada, will celebrate the beginning of their 40th anniversary year at the 12th annual Knight of the Gael on March 16, 1994.

Gorman High is an institution in southern Nevada. Over 6,350 students have graduated from Gorman since 1957. This accredited school offers students of all racial, national, and ethnic background strong academic curriculum and college preparatory programs. In addition, the spirit of community and friendship instilled at Gorman has made it extraordinary since doors were opened September 7, 1954.

Students and faculty are important parts of Bishop Gorman High. Graduates have gone on to serve with distinction in most every discipline. Members of Gorman's faculty have been recognized for excellence on many occasions. In fact, 73 percent of the current faculty have at least a master's degree. To be sure, the students and teachers through the years at Bishop Gorman High have formed a bond that benefits each other as well as the community.

Students and teachers, however, only make up part of the educational team at Gorman. The clerics of St. Viator—an order of priests headquartered in the great State of Illinois—have administered Bishop Gorman High School from the beginning. The late Fr. Francis Williams, the late Fr. Harold Devereaux, Fr. Phillip Clifford, the late Fr. William Anson, the late Fr. John Shiels, Fr. Edward Anderson, Fr. Lawrence White, Fr. George Harris, Fr. Charles Bolser, and Fr. Richard Rinn have all brought inspirational leadership to Gorman High School. These former principals deserve recognition and a hearty Thank You.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the contribution of these gentleman in making Bishop Gorman High School an outstanding institution and wishing the Bishop Gorman community a happy and fruitful 40th anniversary year!

#### TUSKEGEE AIRMEN HONORED

### HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Tuskegee Airmen, on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

Due to the rigid pattern of racial segregation that prevailed in the United States during World War II, 966 black military aviators were trained at an isolated training complex near the town of Tuskegee, AL. Four hundred and fifty black fighter pilots under the command of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., fought in the aer-

ial war over North Africa, Sicily, and Europe. These gallant men flew 15,553 sorties and completed 1,578 missions with the 12th Tactical U.S. Army Air Force and the 15th Strategic U.S. Army Air Force. Colonel Davis later became the U.S. Air Force's first black general and later rose to the rank of lieutenant.

These airmen were called the Schwartze Vogelmenschen—Black Birdmen—by the Germans, who both feared and respected them. White American bomber crews reverently referred to them as "The Black Redtail Angels" because of the identifying red paint on their tail assemblies and because of their reputation for not losing bombers to enemy fighters.

The 99th Fighter Squadron, which had already distinguished itself over North Africa, Sicily, and Anzio, joined three other black squadrons: the 100th, the 301st, and the 302d. These four squadrons, designated as the 332d Fighter Group, comprised the largest fighter unit in the 15th Air Force. Sixty-six of these pilots were killed in aerial combat while another 32 were either forced down or shot down and captured to become prisoners of war. These black airmen came home with 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses, Legions of Merit, and the Red Star of Yugoslavia.

Other black pilots, navigators, bombardiers, and crewmen who were trained for medium bombardment duty were joined by 332d combat returnees and formed into the 477th composite Fighter-Bomber Group (B-52's and P-47's). This group never entered combat because of the surrender of Germany and Japan in 1945. Significantly, the 477th's demands for parity and recognition as competent military professionals combined with the magnificent wartime record of the 99th and the 332d led to a review of the U.S. War Department's racial policies.

For every black pilot there were 10 other civilian or military black men and women on ground support duty. Many of these men and women remained in the military service during the post-World War II era and spearheaded the integration of the armed forces of the United States with their integration into the U.S. Air Force in 1949.

Nearly 30 years of anonymity were ended in 1972 with the founding of Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., at Detroit, MI. Organized as a nonmilitary and nonprofit entity, Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., exists primarily to motivate and inspire young Americans to become participants in our Nation's society and its democratic process. In addition TAI's National Scholarship Fund awards scholarship grants across the Nation to young men and women who wish to pursue careers in aviation or aerospace industry.

With a growing number of chapters located in major cities throughout the United States, Europe, and in Japan, the membership of Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., is made up, principally, of veterans of the armed forces and active duty personnel representing all the branches of the military. It also includes a growing number of civilians who demonstrate sincere interest in helping the organization achieve its goals and objectives. All officers and directors of the organization serve without salary or fee.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in recognizing the Tuskegee Airmen.

As they celebrate their 50-year anniversary, let us remember the important contributions these individuals have made to the history of our country.

#### TRIBUTE TO HELEN L. WELLS

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to introduce my colleagues to Helen L. Wells. Helen Wells is a native of Clayton, LA. She obtained her bachelor of arts degree from Long Island University. She subsequently acquired a master's of arts and a law degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo.

During the 1960's, Helen played an active role in the Civil Rights Movement in Natchez, MS. After receiving her law degree, she served as a community legal service community volunteer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP]. As a volunteer, Ms. Wells offered free legal advice to members of the Concord Baptist Church, as well as members of the Rosetta Gaston Democratic Club.

Helen also should be recognized for her active participation with the Concord Baptist Church, the Association Board of Regents at Long Island College Hospital, the Kings County Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the New York State Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. She has also held the positions of administrative law judge for the Department of Social Service for the State of New York, and the Environmental Control Board of the city of New York.

Since 1982, Helen Wells has practiced law at her Brooklyn office where she handles cases in Federal, State, and city court.

#### IN HONOR OF DAVID R. YOUNG

### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David R. Young of Sonoma, CA.

I offer great thanks and heartfelt appreciation for Mr. Young's contribution to educating the children of Marin and Sonoma Counties about HIV, the virus that leads to AIDS.

Living with the HIV and knowing only too well how the disease was robbing him of his days, David, with the full support of his life partner, Douglas Pinter, nevertheless sacrificed many of those precious remaining days to helping our children avoid becoming infected with HIV.

While we may never know exactly how many children's lives David has saved, we know it is many, and even if he saved only one, we will be eternally grateful for his gift to our community. It is more precious than gold.

Thank you, David. Godspeed and comfort in the days to come.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL RESEARCH INFORMED CONSENT ACT

### HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, when the Secretary of Energy, Hazel O'Leary, announced the Department's openness initiatives in December, few of us imagined exactly what the declassification of documents would reveal. How could we possibly imagine that the Department of Energy would find that the Federal Government sponsored radiation experiments on American citizens during the cold war—that Americans have been used as guinea pigs without their consent?

It shocked me. It shocked my colleagues. It shocked many of my constituents in the State of Tennessee, where many of the radiation experiments were conducted. We were all alarmed at the thought that American citizens were exposed to radiation without their consent, and that some may have suffered serious health problems as a result.

Since Secretary O'Leary's announcement, I have received calls and letters from across Tennessee. People are panicked—afraid that they or members of their family may have been used as subjects in the cold war radiation experiments. These people have asked that I assure them of two things: first, that the Federal Government will provide full information to unwitting participants in the past experiments; and second, that American citizens will not be used as guinea pigs again.

The Secretary of Energy has testified to several congressional committees that the Clinton administration is determined to disclose all records relating to the experiments in question. I intend to hold the administration to that promise. The Secretary also committed to a review of current experimentation involving human exposure to radiation. I applaud that effort as well. There has been no attempt, however, to ensure that the Federal Government may never use its citizens as unknowing subjects again.

In seeking to provide that assurance to the people I met in Tennessee, I tried to find a Federal statute that prohibited the use of humans as subjects in experiments without their informed consent. I was surprised to find that none exists—there are regulations, but they leave a great deal of discretion in the hands of Federal agency heads.

The regulations have done a good job of protecting human subjects in the last decade. The United States is among the world leaders in the regulation of human experimentation. The chance that Americans could be subjected to radiation experiments without their knowledge today is small. When we are dealing with the health and welfare of American citizens, however, small is not small enough. I think that we should go that extra mile to protect people—a statutory ban on the use of humans in federally sponsored experiments without their consent would provide that extra protection.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Federal Research Informed Consent Act. This

legislation establishes a statutory requirement of informed consent in Federal research using human subjects. It centralizes authority over such experiments at the Department of Health and Human Services, and requires the Secretary of that Department to notify the Congress of any exemptions made. In short, it creates an oversight mechanism that will protect the American public.

I hope that never again are American citizens violated by their own Government. I think that this legislation will ensure that. We can never project into the future, however. That is why I have included a provision in this bill to provide legal remedy for individuals whose right to informed consent is violated. Americans have confidence in their Government, and most assume that their Government will not subject them to harm. If the Government abuses that relationship, citizens are entitled to recover.

Mr. Speaker, I introduce the Federal Research Informed Consent Act today to provide American citizens with renewed confidence in the relationship they have with their Government. The experiments revealed by the Department of Energy have troubled us all. We must ensure that such a terrible chapter in our Nation's history cannot be repeated. I encourage my colleagues to give serious consideration to this legislation, and hope that they will offer their support.

#### RACISM

### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, again I must rise to speak out against racism. Last Wednesday night, February 16, 1994, members of the Hagerstown Moose Lodge overwhelmingly, by a 52-19 vote, rejected a black man's application for membership.

Moose International has close to 2 million members. The Hagerstown Moose Lodge has about 8,000 members, making it the largest Moose Lodge in the world.

This Hagerstown lodge vote indicates that hatred and bigotry are still prevalent in our communities and in our country. Discrimination by private clubs on the basis of race, religion, or gender should be denounced by all people. The public should not sit idle and accept such racist actions.

We must all continue to condemn such racism. Prejudicial actions, just like hate speech, cannot be tolerated in our society.

#### A SALUTE TO FATHER SVETOZAR KRALJEVIC, O.F.M.

### HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit for the RECORD, a salute to Father Svetozar Kraljevic, O.F.M., prepared by Ted Conlin of St. Brigid's Parish of Westbury, NY.

Father Kraljevic, a Roman Catholic priest of the Franciscan Order, and native of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has done much to help alleviate the suffering of the people of that tragically, war-torn region.

Mr. Conlin movingly tells Father Kraljevic's story of compassion and courage. Having traveled to Bosnia and Herzegovina last year, I understand the suffering that Father Kraljevic has seen.

Last spring, I took part in a week-long mission to the Balkans with my fellow members of the Balkan Crisis Task Force. Our itinerary included stops in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosova, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Our delegation met with government officials, toured refugee camps and hospitals and received detailed briefings on the military situation in the Balkans.

At a meeting with Serbian Government officials, I personally confronted Serbian Vice President Zoran Arndjelovic on his Government's complicity in atrocities against Bosnian Moslem civilians. These crimes against humanity are the result of the heinous policy of ethnic cleansing, the genocidal program driving the creation of a greater Serbia.

I have long been in support of decisive action to halt the march of Serbian aggression, stop the genocide, and give the oppressed the means of defending themselves. This is the only way to stop the slaughter. Above all, those guilty of war crimes must be brought to justice and made to pay for their crimes against humanity.

Unfortunately, the killing and suffering continues in the former Yugoslavia. The following account of Father Svetozar Kraljevic's pastoral and relief activities in Bosnia is truly inspiring. His efforts to ease the pain and suffering of all those touched by the war are worthy of our gratitude and admiration. Someday I hope to visit with Father Kraljevic in an independent Bosnia, free from the shadow of war and oppression.

Father Svetozar Kraljevic's story follows:

A doctor tells of an operation which, as a young student, he observed in a London hospital. "It was the first time that this particular brain operation had been carried out in this country. It was performed by one of our leading surgeons upon a young man of great promise for whom, after an accident, there seemed to be no other remedy. It was an operation of the greatest delicacy, in which a small error would have had fatal consequences. In the outcome, the operation was a triumph. But it involved seven hours of intense and uninterrupted concentration on the part of the surgeon. When it was over, a nurse had to take him by the hand, and lead him from the operating theater like a blind man or a little child." This, one might say, is what limitless self-giving is like. It is what people and peoples, individuals and humanity, neighborhoods and nations, must emulate and demonstrate, if today's world is to overcome its chaos, absurdities and lies.

Father Svetozar Kraljevic, a Roman Catholic Priest of the Franciscan order, and native of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the former Yugoslavia, is just such an individual. Father "Svet", as he is affectionately known by millions, mostly because of his pastoral and relief activities on behalf of all those who suffer in today's war that is the Balkans On Fire, is a man no less remarkable in what

means limitless self-giving than that London brain surgeon. Even more, he is remarkable for his humility. He is remarkable for how, in what is an instinctive if not rare humility, he shares himself with the victims of this war. A war that is neither a civil war nor a religious war as some have said but, rather, a land grab by the last of the old-guard communist dictators, Slobodan Milosevic, for a "Greater Serbia" that's been a dream of the Serbs for a hundred years. Too, Father Svet in this war is remarkable for how he leaves a trail of light wherever he goes thus keeping cool, under any confusion from terror and trauma, those to whom he ministers and brings relief supplies.

Here is a man who was born in the mountains of Hercegovina . . . the first reality of his childhood. His parents and his neighbors farmed their slopes and dwelt in their hollows. And when they had to go somewhere, they did not go around; they went over. It would never occur to them to do otherwise, and they expected their children to do the same . . . From Father Svet's earliest recollection, the mountains were a central feature in their lives. "They did not give us much of a living but", says Father Svet, "we did not need much. They, the mountains, taught us to be satisfied with what we had. In a way, they were like parents, they shaped our lives. The other reality was God. Like the mountains, He was just there . . . in my parents prayers, in their plans, in their Sunday worship, an hour's walk away. And so He was there for me too. In the hills, in the trees, in the cows; God was an ever present reality." . . . Father Svet grew up in a one room, dirt floor mountain dwelling built by his father and his father's two brothers. It was after the war and there was total deprivation. The Nazi and the partizani had left no crops, no livestock, nothing. All the people had was a trust in God . . . In his village, there was no school. So at seven his mother walked him over the mountains to the school two kilometers away. The school was one room with benches like pews. The next morning, when it was time to leave for school, Svet (as he was called at home) stood by the door with his book bag. His mother said, "What are you waiting for?" "I'm waiting for school." "Then why don't you go?" "I'm waiting for you." "You go alone today, Sveto". And so he took his first step into the world alone . . . barefooted, as did many of the mountain children. "When you have nothing," says Father Svet, "parents cannot buy you shoes. My older brother's shoes would not fit me for several years."

After World War II, under Communism the Church posed the only threat. At first, they simply killed the priests. In Hercegovina alone, sixty-nine Franciscans were murdered. Most of the others, including bishops, especially those whose example encouraged the people to keep the faith, were thrown into prison, with the prospect of a limitless sentence, months in solitary confinement, and possible torture. Thus as Svet-the-child took that first step into the world, "alone and barefooted," this was the world he entered, the reality he faced, the persecution he would come to know in a deeply personal and collective way. And years later, when he felt called to the priesthood, he elected to walk in the footsteps of the murdered and imprisoned Franciscans by becoming one of them.

In 1991 Croatia and Slovenia declared independence, as permitted by Yugoslavia's constitution; and then Macedonia; and later, Bosnia-Herzegovina. By radio Father Svet

heard the news: Serbs had destroyed a Croatian village . . . while the Yugoslav Army, led by Serbian Communist, looked the other way. Senior Croatian officers in that army were being discharged. The borders were closing. . . . To Father Svet it seemed it would take a miracle to save Croatia—and neighboring Hercegovina—from a bloodbath. The hatred between the Serbs and Croats ran as deep as that between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, or between Jews and Palestinians in the Holy Land. Present for so long that it was now ingrained in the racial memories of these two peoples, it had been suppressed under Communist rule. But now, the Communists were no longer in power. . . . The next morning after hearing this news, he walked with a friend in a little graveyard behind his retreat house. Pointing out two unmarked graves, he shared that after the war the partizani had come there and killed thirty villagers, after first making them dig those graves. Father Svet knew if there was war, there would be fresh graves. And there would be priests in them . . . yet he had the faith to believe for the miracle of peace. And he shared with his friend the message he had for the leaders of both sides who would be responsible for whatever was coming: "Accountability!" he exclaimed. "Most of them have forgotten—if they ever knew—that they will have to stand before God and answer to Him for every life that he had entrusted into their care, for every drop of blood needlessly shed." . . . Father Svet thought about that for a moment, then said: "The message for the leaders, for the politicians, is the Truth. If they will see the Truth and come to know it, they will do it. And the Truth will set them, and every-one else, free."

The rest now is history. Croatia first and then Bosnia-Hercegovina became a land of shameless slaughter, organized persecution and mass deportation . . . in the style of Hitler and the Khmer Rouge. Indeed it has become the most disgusting war of a century that has had too many. Into this scenario the good Father took the best of his heart, the best of his calm and confidence, the best of his courage, the best of his compassion, and he put them to work on the side of that land's victims, never asking whether they were Croatian, Muslim or Serbian. For going on three years now, Father Svet in his drive to minister and bring relief supplies to this war's victims, he's had to face down a Serb aggressor who, with bestial abandon and no thought for the soul of humanity, has aimed contempt and worse at all of humanity, especially those who would arrest his course and rescue victims, a Serb aggressor who has spat on innocence and crushed, defiled, destroyed whole generations of yesterday, today and tomorrow . . . leaving corpses that clutter the roads, the cries of wounded orphans, the tears of overburdened widows, and over half the children traumatized.

Father Svet has been able to do more than any other of the Franciscan friars because of his involvement with Medjugorje where, in 1981, began the reported appearances daily of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Today, nearly thirteen years later, she still appears and gives inspiration, instructions and messages; including warnings about the future of the world, and unprecedented pleas for a turning to God, prayer, reconciliation, and peace. Medjugorje is located in the Hercegovina sector of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Incredibly, while so much around has been scorched or reduced to rubble, Medjugorje itself, just outside heavily shelled Mostar, has remained untouched and thus become an Oasis of Peace during this war.

Father Svet has traveled far and wide, all over the world, Africa, the United States, Ireland and England organizing and seeking help for his relief efforts. He then personally escorts and leads relief convoys into the war zones and refugee camps, going always to where the suffering is at its worst and danger most extreme. "He just lets himself go," says a brother Franciscan priest, "for our times and for the love of all people . . . in the process exposing himself to danger in efforts that are extremely daring." Recently guaranteed safe passage by both the Serbian and the Muslim forces, the latter now a foe by how the logic of war can make adversaries out of allies, Father Svet made his way to the encircled people of Konjic who were without priests for Christmas, but not without first spending a night with a Serbian commander in the mountains. Very daring, very dangerous. Months ago, while celebrating Mass in his convent at Bijelo Polje, where he served as spiritual adviser for that convent's nearly ninety nuns, a bomb landed in the next room. Through smoke and dark, without lights of any kind, he guided the nuns through gunfire and into the mountains, to safety, and then returned to help others. His convent now a heap of rubble . . . and Father Svet himself, a refugee. Indeed, at one point, for several days, he was listed as "missing", thus alarming millions from round the world who had come to know of him through his association with Medjugorje and his 'round-the-clock relief work in Mostar and elsewhere.

Because it would be Father Svet's wish, it should be pointed out that it is not his life which is being presented here, but rather what God has done in such a life. Thus God, not he, must receive the credit, which is as it should be.

Finally, at a time in history when the world, especially its young people, are in desperate need of role models of the Mother Teresa kind, Father Svet is one man at least who qualifies. Like Mother Teresa, and too that remarkable London "brain surgeon", his "limitless self-giving" on behalf of all who suffer in today's Balkan war is so extraordinary as to merit special mention in public and private meeting places everywhere. For with his life, Father Svet strengthens all of us against suffering, sorrow and frustration. With his life he brings into our lives an Infallible Guide. With his life he brings the consciousness of a global unity in God, a new dependence on that God, a new sense of the brother- and sisterhood of people and peoples. He brings Peace!

We cannot tell what may happen to us in the strange medley of life. But we can decide what happens in us . . . and that is what really counts in the end. How to take the raw stuff of life and make it a thing of worth and beauty . . . that is the test of living. For Father Svet, that raw stuff ranged from the "dirt floor" home of a childhood whose priests were killed, imprisoned and tortured, to the killing fields of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina in war whose course is always horrid. Father Svet, we of St. Brigid's Parish in Westbury, Long Island, New York, salute you! America salutes you!! Clearly we are grateful for all you are and all you do.

## REPUBLICAN SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 6, THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1993

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, today I have submitted a Republican substitute amendment that may be offered at the end of consideration of H.R. 6, the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1993. I am submitting this amendment on behalf of myself and the Republican members of the Education and Labor Committee, including Mr. GOODLING, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. BALLENGER, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. CASTLE.

Below please find a description of the guiding principles underlying this amendment, as well as a summary of the provisions of the amendment:

### 21ST CENTURY EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION ACT—GUIDING PRINCIPLES

**Local control:** This legislation honors the tradition of local control of education and exemplifies the belief that Federal programs, which supply only 6% of the funds, should to the maximum extent possible defer to educators, parents, and leaders in the community to craft and implement the activities to educate their children.

**Flexibility:** Since we believe that the best educational programs are those designed at the local level to respond to unique local circumstances, we must give schools the flexibility to adapt Federal programs to their own experiences and needs. In return, the Federal government should demand accountability in the form of improved student learning outcomes.

**Bureaucracy and red tape:** The demands on the resources and energies of local schools and school districts are great enough without the added burden of excessive Federal paperwork and reporting requirements. Accountability for use of Federal funds should be linked to student learning rather than reams of regulations dictating how money may and may not be spent. Access to Federal funds should be streamlined so that they move quickly and as directly as possible to the schools.

**High standards and expectations:** For too long we have short-changed our most disadvantaged students by refusing to forcefully declare that they can and must perform as well as other students. Federal programs to aid disadvantaged students must set the same high standards and expectations for them that we have for all other students.

**Parental rights:** No single factor is more important to student success than parental involvement. Federal education programs should foster parental involvement and access to training. Furthermore, Federal policies should foster greater access to quality education by encouraging approaches such as magnet schools, parental choice and charter schools.

**The 21st century:** A rapidly changing and increasingly demanding world means the Federal government must assist States and school districts to move toward technology-based education that will meet the demands of the next century.

*General:* Streamlines the legislation that was reported out of Committee; provides greater flexibility to SEAs and LEAs in the use of Federal funds; eliminates programs that Committee Republicans and the Administration argued do not serve useful purposes;

*Title I:* Carefully limits provisions and requirements to children served under this Title; the Federal Government is only justified in demanding accountability for those funds it provides.

Establishes an accountability mechanism that requires high standards for students served and assessments of student progress but does not permit the Secretary to dictate or condition the receipt of funds on specific standards or assessments.

Allows hundreds more Title 1 schools to operate schoolwide projects which allows them to combine funds from nearly all ESEA programs to benefit the entire school.

Encourages activities to increase parental involvement and to integrate these with programs such as Even Start and Head Start without specifically directing methods or funding levels.

Allows LEAs to use Chapter 1 funds to develop local option public schools choice programs for students served under this Title.

Establishes programs to recognize successful schools and educators based on student learning improvements, and directs the Secretary to develop a Presidential recognition program to provide cash awards to exceptional schools.

Retains the funding formula carefully worked-out in Committee that protects services to all eligible students, particularly in rural areas, and focuses new funds more on schools with greater concentrations of disadvantaged students.

Eliminates opportunity to learn standards and the unfunded reporting requirements imposed on schools; decisions on the resources and strategies to be employed to educate all of our children are necessarily local matters, and this legislation protects that important prerogative.

Even Start, Migrant Education, and Neglected and Delinquent programs are retained as reported by Committee.

*Title II:* Retains the Eisenhower Professional Development program but restores greater flexibility by eliminating limits on use of funds for curriculum materials; the provision on teacher certification that concerned home schoolers is stricken.

Restores the Chapter 2 program with the enhanced focus on the National Education Goals contained in the amendment offered by Messrs. Goodling and Gunderson.

Incorporates the Administration's attempt to streamline and consolidate technical assistance efforts and requires that the regional centers develop expertise in assisting schoolwide projects and in better coordinating services provided under a range of programs such as Chapter 1, Even Start, Bilingual Education, etc.

Employs the more realistic technology education program crafted by Messrs. Gunderson, Goodling, and Castle, and provides for a proportionate distribution of such funds between rural and urban districts. Incorporates the Star Schools program as an allowable use of funds under this part.

Directs the Secretary to establish a commission to study and make recommendations about the best ways to assist SEAs and LEAs to move toward technology-based education.

*Title III:* Incorporates a more flexible version of the Fund for Improvement of Education and adds charter schools as an allowable demonstration project.

Creates a competitive grant program to assist in the planning and implementation of charter schools; in exchange for waivers of restrictive regulations these schools are to develop innovative approaches to raising student achievement.

The Community Arts Partnership Act is folded into Arts in Education as an allowable use of funds.

The Gifted and Talented and Inexpensive Book Distribution programs are retained as reported by Committee.

*Title IV:* Mr. Barrett's amendments restoring the governors' funds and removing restrictions on contracting out are included in the Drug Free Schools Act.

*Titles V, VI, VII:* These programs are retained as reported by Committee.

*Title VIII:* Payments for civilian "B" students are eliminated and the Mink amendment moving funding to the Department of Defense budget is stricken.

*Title IX:* Waiver language is modified to provide the maximum flexibility at the State and local levels while preserving reasonable assurances for the use of Federal funds.

*Title X:* Adds language prohibiting the use of funds for family planning and reproductive services.

National Center for Education Statistics: Preserves the National Assessment Governing Board to assure that policy-makers and the public have a voice in shaping the assessments used to measure student progress.

#### H.R. 3875, THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS BILL OF RIGHTS INTRODUCED

#### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with Representative BILLY TAUZIN and a broad-based bipartisan group of Members to introduce the "Private Property Owners Bill of Rights."

Government trying to take private property for their use without paying for it is not new. The first recorded attempt at a "taking" occurs in the Bible, 1st Kings, chapter 21. King Ahab wanted Naboth's farm but he would not sell it to the King. So Queen Jezebel by official decree ordered Naboth stoned to death. And Ahab had his farm.

The main difference between this story and what is happening today under section 404 is, in the biblical story, the government at least tried to buy the land before they put poor Naboth to death. Today in many of the wetlands cases and an increasing number of endangered species cases the Government is simply taking land for public purposes without paying for it.

You may ask why is the concept of private property so important? In my opinion it is the concept of private property and respect of property rights that is one of the cornerstones of our free and democratic society. As the writer L.H. Rockwell said in the "Free Market" in November 1991:

Private property is the real human right, and the foundation of all freedom. If a church can't own its building, there can be no freedom of religion. If a newspaper can't

own its newsprint, there can be no freedom of press. If there is no private land there can be no freedom of speech.

As Pope Pius XII said on September 1, 1944:

Private property is a natural fruit of labor, a product of intense activity of man, acquired through his energetic determination to ensure and develop with his own strength, his own existence, and that of his family, and to create for himself and his own an existence of just freedom, not only economic, but also political, cultural and religious.

Our Founding Fathers clearly understood this truth and the importance of this fundamental right. They provided for its protection in the fifth amendment's provision that " \* \* \* private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." Unfortunately, many in the Federal Government and in the environmental community seem to forget this fundamental truth. I believe that the Founding Fathers would be turning over in their graves if they knew what the Federal bureaucracy was doing in the name of the environment.

The very foundation of our fundamental right to use our own property is under tremendous attack in this country right now. Just as the former Soviet Union and Eastern bloc are discovering the critical need for private property, there are those in this country who in the name of environmental protection would seek to destroy the right to use your own land.

At best these extremists tend to believe that our traditional notions of private property are old fashioned throwbacks to our capitalist past that have outlived their usefulness. At worst they believe that all resources are to be shared by the masses and that they should be managed by the Government for the benefit of all.

If we don't stand up to these radicals and counter the slide toward Government imposed environmental extremism, we will produce the same disastrous standard of living now being suffered by the former Soviet Union. If this happens our families, our society and our environment will all pay the price.

Our environment will suffer because the single largest cause of environmental degradation in the world is poverty. And one of the major causes of poverty in this country is the excessive regulatory climate that has made jobs this Nation's largest export. We can't build anything anymore in this country because we can't afford the costs associated with permitting, regulations, and lawsuits. The most egregious examples are found with the wetlands regulations under section 404 of the Clean Water Act and the requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

In order to remedy these most intrusive statutes this bill would require that if the Federal Government effectively confiscates half the value of your property then they will be obligated to pay for it. In order to be fiscally responsible this legislation requires the agency responsible for the taking must reimburse the treasury for the cost of the taking.

The bill also clarifies that Federal employees who enter onto private property must get written permission before they can do so. They must also make available at no charge any information that is found on the property and give the landowner the opportunity to challenge the validity of the data. This will pre-

vent the types of abuses that have occurred in several programs such as the National Natural Landmarks Program.

If we are to reverse the slide we must all band together and fight. I and several of my colleagues will continue to fight to protect true wetlands, provide habitat for wildlife, and protect property rights but we need the help of every owner of property or those who wish to own property.

If we all work together I am convinced that we can protect property rights and still have a cleaner environment, because there is no better steward of the land than the person who owns it. If we provide some incentives the private sector will help improve our Nation's resources, not destroy them. All we need is to get back to the concepts of the private property and stewardship that built this country and I believe this legislation is a critical first step.

TRIBUTE TO DEIRDRA JEANINE SMITH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the accomplishments of Deirdra Jeanine Smith, daughter of Dorothy and John Smith. She received her elementary education in Brooklyn, NY, attended Brooklyn Technical High School, and received her bachelor's degree from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

As a college student, she was a founding member of Students Against Drunk Driving [SADD]. She was the first recipient of the Beta Epsilon Chapter's Alpha Phi Alpha Student Woman of the Year Award. Upon graduation Deirdra was chosen to participate in Teach For America, a highly competitive program which places graduates in under resourced schools throughout the Nation to help ensure that all children receive a quality education.

Deirdra is on the faculty of Community Elementary School 53, in the Bronx, where she teaches fifth grade. She resides in Brooklyn and attends St. Paul Community Baptist Church. Deirdra is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc., and hopes to pursue graduate studies in social work.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITY

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of the outstanding work of an organization in my congressional district which is working to heal the rifts which have for too long divided our city and our Nation along racial and ethnic lines. The Foundation for Ethnic Understanding, an organization of concerned citizens, is working to promote understanding and peace between the diverse communities that make up the greatest and most vibrant of cities in the world.

They have chosen as their emblem the GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITY universal harmony insignia created by Artist-in-Residence Regi Taylor.

The foundation president, Rabbi Marc Schneier, has called the GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITY an artistic expression which exemplifies a very profound social ideal. Rabbi Schneier has observed that:

Regi has, in this work, captured the spirit of mutual ethnic understanding, respect and cooperation which is at the foundation's philosophical core. I believe we can reach multitudes with the insignia's message, encouraging positive racial dialog on a large scale.

Regi Taylor's vision is equally forward looking, and his work demonstrates the power of artistic expression to affect people deeply and truly change the world.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes it seems that mistrust, a failure to communicate, and fear combine to fuel the fires of hatred in our Nation and around the world. We need potent and profound reminders that our strength lies in our diversity and our ability to build on the combined strengths of many traditions. We are Americans, not so much because of where we are from, but because of what we have done here together to build this Nation. Each of us has a part. As we face the challenges that lie ahead, we are going to need the talents and abilities of everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that in the city of New York, neighbors are working together for a better day. They are using the power of artistic expression and the moral leadership of example to bring about the kind of change we will need if this Nation is to survive. I am pleased to commend their efforts to my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. NEAL T. JACO

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Gen. Neal T. Jaco, commanding general of the 5th U.S. Army and Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, TX. General Jaco's retirement ceremony is Friday, February 25, and I know that I can speak for many in the San Antonio community when I say his presence and his service will be sorely missed.

General Jaco was born in Springfield, MO, on October 28, 1937. He was commissioned through the ROTC program in 1959, and holds a bachelor's degree from Southwest Missouri State University and a master's degree in international relations from George Washington University. His military education includes the infantry officer's basic course, the armor officer's advanced course, the Naval Command and Staff College, and the Army War College.

General Jaco has held several command and staff positions including: Battalion personnel officer and brigade operations officer at Fort Benning, GA; company commander and

battalion operations officer in Korea; division operations adviser in Vietnam; and training staff officer at the Department of the Army Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for personnel.

In November 1975, General Jaco assumed command of the 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry at Fort Riley, KS. Just 1 year later, he took command of the 3d Battalion, 28th Infantry in West Germany. He later returned to Fort Riley to become the division personnel officer for the 1st Infantry Division. After attending the Army War College, General Jaco assumed duties as the corps personnel officer/director of personnel and community activities of III Corps and Fort Hood, TX. In May of 1982, he assumed command of the Armor Center and School Brigade at Fort Knox, KY. He then served as the operations officer for III Corps at Fort Hood. He transferred to Fort Polk, LA, where he served as the chief of staff for the 5th Infantry Division, and then returned to Fort Hood to assume duties as assistant division commander of the 2d Armored Division, and later, chief of staff of III Corps and Fort Hood.

General Jaco's most recent assignments include service as the commanding general of the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center at Department of the Army. In May 1990, he assumed command of the 4th Infantry Division, mechanized, and Fort Carson, CO. He has earned many military awards including the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Parachutist Badge, and the Army General Staff Identification Badge.

On November 14, 1991, General Jaco took command of 5th U.S. Army and Fort Sam Houston, TX. It was in this capacity that I began to work with General Jaco on matters of importance to the San Antonio community. Those of my colleagues who represent military bases know how often a Congressman is called upon to work with those bases, on constituent matters or on base issues. San Antonio has five military bases, so, over the years, I have worked with many commanders.

General Jaco is an accomplished leader, but he also is an accomplished listener. He knows how to command, and how to respond. He understands that an Army post is more than a collection of buildings and men and women, that it works with the surrounding community to solve common problems. Each time that I have asked for assistance in addressing an issue, General Jaco has responded quickly and courteously. He is a problem-solver with uncommon skill and zeal.

Being a leader is never easy. But it is all that much more difficult to manage the modern American Armed Forces in a time of such dramatic change. General Jaco came to Fort Sam Houston, an old and historic installation, in such a time of change for this Nation's military. We all know that the military budget is shrinking, and that our forces are being asked to do more with less. So a commander like General Jaco is asked to manage an installation a century old at a time of great technological change. And he must do so in the midst of a community that now numbers over a million people with all the urban problems and tensions that they can bring.

Let me say that General Jaco distinguished himself in the modern armed forces just as he

distinguished himself on the battlefield. He has been a good friend to me, and more importantly, to the San Antonio community. But most of all, he has been everything that our armed services and this Nation could ask. On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to wish him many years of well-earned retirement, secure in the knowledge that he has many years of contribution to his country.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH  
LACRETIA SINCLAIR

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the community, Ms. Elizabeth Loretta Sinclair, in honor of her 43 years as a teacher in the public schools of Columbia, SC.

It is fitting that we honor Ms. Sinclair during the month we celebrate as Black History Month. At 103 years of age, she has lived through many of the most significant events in African-American history, as well as world history. Few people are granted such longevity. After graduating from Benedict College, she began her teaching career in 1915, and, I imagine that she has outlived many of her former students. Having retired in 1958, she ended her illustrious teaching career before the dramatic civil rights events of the 1960's and 1970's.

It is a privilege to represent an individual such as Ms. Sinclair in the House of Representatives. The schools where she taught—the Old Waverly School, the I.S. Leevy School, and the Ridgewood Elementary School—were all located in what is now the Sixth Congressional District, which I am proud to represent.

Mr. Speaker, Elizabeth Sinclair is a living legacy who has stood the test of time. I join with her former students and community in honoring her on Saturday, February 26, 1994, at the Ridgewood Baptist Church for a distinguished life of service to young people and to mankind.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. LARRY  
FRANKLIN

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Capt. Larry Franklin who is the first African-American captain in the history of the Paterson Fire Department. I am very proud to join Councilwoman Vera Ames and the city of Paterson Fire Department in congratulating him for his recent promotion and significant achievement.

Captain Franklin dreamed of serving all people and his community when he was young. After growing up in South Carolina, he received his formal education at the Passaic County Community College where he received

his AAS degree in criminal justice/fire science. He is presently attending Jersey City State College where he will receive his bachelor of arts degree.

Captain Franklin has served as an emergency medical technician for 15 years, and believes that these have been the most rewarding years of his life. Captain Franklin has also helped the city of Paterson in other ways. He has worked the Paterson Public School system as a mentor of Project 2000 at Public School No. 6. Through this program, Captain Franklin visits classrooms and teaches students about fire prevention, fire education procedures, and first aid.

The Paterson Fire Department and the entire city of Paterson have benefited from Captain Franklin's service. His achievement of becoming Paterson's first African-American fire captain could not come at a better time as we celebrate Black History Month. For his valued effort, I join with my colleagues in wishing him continued success.

CONGRESSMAN MFUME SUPPORTS  
SAFE SCHOOLS ACT

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, violence in our society has become a national crisis. Stories in the press about children as victims of crimes and children committing crimes seem to be more frequent and more gruesome. Too many American children are raised in neighborhoods fraught with drugs and violence, creating escalating cycles of violence. In order to help our youth break the cycles of violence, they must be provided a quality education. Unfortunately, the education of our young is hindered by the plague of drugs and violence in our schools. It is for this reason that I strongly support the Safe Schools Act.

A National School Boards Association survey shows that 82 percent of 729 school districts responding said that violence in their schools had increased over the past 5 years. In 1992, 2 percent of eighth graders, 4 percent of 10th graders and 3 percent of 12th graders nationwide reported that they regularly carried a weapon to school. In addition, 14 to 19 percent of eighth, 10th and 12th graders reported being threatened with a weapon; 25 to 29 percent reported being threatened without a weapon; and 5 to 9 percent reported being injured with a weapon in school. According to newspaper accounts between 1986 and 1990 at least 71 persons—65 students and 6 school employees—were killed by guns at school, 201 were severely wounded, and 242 were held at gunpoint.

The plague of violence in our schools is epidemic. Although responsibility for school safety rests with State and local officials and the community, the crisis is overwhelming and financial resources and research are inadequate. The Safe Schools Act will provide grants to local education agencies which receive, or are eligible to receive, grant funds for concentrations of poverty and serve in an area with high crime rates. Local education agen-

cies must also assess the violence in the schools and communities that will be served, have written safety and discipline policies, and explain how activities will be coordinated with its education reform plan.

The grants included in the Safe Schools Act will support activities such as identifying and assessing the violence and discipline problems in schools; planning comprehensive, long-term strategies to address these problems; educating the community about the agencies safety plans, and developing and implementing violence prevention activities that may include conflict resolution, disciplinary alternatives to expulsion and suspension, peer mediation and counseling, and after school programs. Other activities include training staff to deal with violent behavior; providing safe passages between home and school, and security activities such as installing metal detectors and video surveillance devices.

The Safe Schools Act is long overdue. Our teachers cannot continue to attempt to educate our youth with the fear of being threatened or attacked by one of their students; children cannot continue to try to learn in spite of threat of danger within their own classrooms, and parents should not continue to fear for the safety of their children. The education of the youth of America has been compromised for far too long. The Safe Schools Act will not end the violence our society, but it is an important step in curbing the violence to which our children are exposed and provide them with a safe haven in which they may learn and grow.

NATIONAL FHA/HERO WEEK

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, last week, February 13-19, was National FHA/HERO Week and at this time, I would like to say a few words about the Future Homemakers of America. FHA/HERO is a national vocational organization in which students participate in a variety of activities and projects focusing on the family and community service. Participation in these projects helps to prepare these young people to become community leaders, wage earners, and caring family members. This year's theme, "Make It Happen," emphasizes how FHA/HERO members make a difference in the lives of others while learning valuable skills for life.

In 1993 over 263,000 members in 10,200 chapters across the Nation were involved in projects stressing family relationships, self-esteem, nutrition, teen issues, and environmental awareness. They participated in programs such as Leaders at Work in Food Service designed to sharpen skills in communication, management, and entrepreneurship or the Community Service Award Program in which chapter members identify a specific community need and carry out a service project to meet that need.

In my home State of Kentucky there were 10,242 members in 249 FHA/HERO chapters last year. These students took part in programs such as STAR Events in which activi-

ties are designed to recognize student achievements in leadership and job-related skills. Many were involved in Power of One which includes completing individual projects in five areas: improving self, strengthening family life, exploring careers, developing leadership skills, and promoting the organization.

In Kentucky's Second Congressional District, there were 1,564 members during the past year. At this time, I would like to recognize those from the district I represent in Congress for their outstanding achievements through the FHA/HERO organization over the last year.

At the 1993 national leadership meeting in Anaheim, CA, the following were recognized for their participation in STAR Events: Melissa Moore from Marion County High School received a gold medal for the occupational job application and interview event; Nathan Johnson, Pam Barnes, Sara Ross, Shannon Johnson, and Amy Wallace of Greenwood High School received gold medals for parliamentary procedure.

Those from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky who received Power of One recognition at the national leadership meeting were: Stephanie Bowman, April Bryant, Donita Denton, Jamie Hood, Tonya London, and Kelly Smith of Barren County High School; Nellie Bratcher, Sandy Pennington, Kandy Pennington, Debra Ramsey, Darleen Singleton, and Wendy Trowbridge of Hart County High School; Howard Stinson III of Churchill Park High School; Misty Cable, Deanna Caulk, Kacey Chowning, Veronica Duka, Andrea Elliot, Ashlee Fields, Robin Gray, Jennifer Gibbons, Tabatha Greer, Melissa Howard, Kim Keeney, Chanci Knifely, Jessica Pierce, Anna Rogers, Dana Smith, Jennifer Spear, and Carla Underwood of Campbellsville High School.

I would also like to mention those from the district I represent who are serving on the State executive council. Sara Ross of Greenwood High School is vice president for achievement and Melissa Boils from Taylor County High School is activity leader.

At this time I would like to commend all of the members and advisors of FHA/HERO in the State of Kentucky and throughout the United States for their many accomplishments through this organization. All down through the years, FHA/HERO programs have taught young people useful problem-solving skills which enable them to help themselves while helping others in their families and communities. For this reason, those involved in FHA/HERO really are making it happen.

#### UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP FOR TAIWAN

#### HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations today includes 184 member nations—almost all of the nations of the world, except Taiwan. Taiwan has a population of 21 million—more than that of 130 members of the United Nations, but Taiwan is not a member.

In the economic field, Taiwan is the 14th largest trading nation in the world; its gross national product is the world's 20th largest; its annual per capita income exceeds \$10,000; it has the largest foreign exchange reserves worldwide at \$80 billion; it is the United States' sixth largest trading partner. But again, Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations.

In the field of democracy, Taiwan has begun to make exceptional progress in recent years toward establishing democracy and securing political freedoms for its people. And again, Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations.

Despite this economic and political progress and despite the people of Taiwan's strong desire to be recognized as a political entity separate from China, Taiwan has not been the beneficiary of representation in the United Nations. This gross lack of international recognition has left 21 million Taiwanese voices unheard in world affairs.

It is uncontested reality that the government in Taipei only exercises effective control over the Island of Taiwan and that the government in Beijing only exercises effective control over China. Since China is already seated on the United Nations' Security Council, I strongly believe that the people of Taiwan now also deserve a separate Taiwan seat in the United Nations.

It is important to realize that the fact that 21 million residents of free and democratic Taiwan are not represented in the United Nations clearly goes against the United Nations' principle of universal representation.

When the United Nations replaced the government in Taipei with the government in Beijing in 1971, this was done in order to "strengthen the authority and prestige of the UN." And with Taiwan's ever increasing economic and political importance, the same argument which was used for China over 20 years ago must be applied to Taiwan's current bid to join the United Nations. Taiwan must now also join the United Nations in order to "strengthen the authority and prestige of the United Nations."

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HOUSING

#### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation making much needed improvements to our public housing and related housing programs.

Many of these provisions were requested by the Department of Housing and Urban Development last year but were not acted on by the Banking Committee. Many of these provisions also have the support of the public housing industry as well.

Mr. Speaker, there are over 3,100 public housing authorities throughout the Nation providing critically needed affordable housing to well over 100,000 low- and moderate-income families, elderly persons and those who are handicapped. Most of these authorities are doing a very good job and are providing the safe, decent, and affordable housing the law requires.

However, there are a small group of housing authorities who are faced with such overwhelming problems as crime, drugs, deteriorating developments, poor location, few job opportunities for their residents, and excessive vacancies which has resulted in the negative reputation accorded public housing in general. Regrettably, some of these PHA's are just not up to the task of running a successful public housing program.

My legislation is intended to help eliminate some of the problems which may contribute to the difficulties many PHA's have in running their developments.

Specifically, my legislation makes several technical changes to existing programs in order to achieve efficiencies and addresses five major issues. These include:

##### SEVERELY DISTRESSED PUBLIC HOUSING

In the 1992 Housing Act, our committee created the Severely Distressed Public Housing Program (aimed at providing funds to clean up the worst public housing projects). While the committee was waiting to finish that bill (October), the Appropriations Committee funded a similar program called Urban Revitalization Program. However, the appropriations bill required that the provisions of the two initiatives be conformed. This provision does that. Specifically, the legislation:

Requires applicants to propose community service as part of the revitalization effort;

Eliminates the requirement to publish a list of severely distressed projects;

Clarifies replacement rules to allow section 8 assistance rather than new units in certain circumstances;

Raises the cap on amount of funds which can be used for support services from 15 percent to 20 percent; and

Eliminates the requirement that grant awards be made on a geographic basis.

##### INCOME DISALLOWANCE

Under current law, a public housing tenant pays a rent based on 30 percent of his/her earned income. So, when a public housing resident moves from welfare to work, their rent immediately increases. This has often provided a disincentive to work. This section would allow the PHA to either deduct 20 percent of the earned income for purposes of the rent calculation or freeze the families current rent for 18 months as incentives for encouraging work. The legislation also allows the PHA to discount part of the salary earned by a dependent who lives in the same unit. This would eliminate the penalty for a family who has a son or daughter who secures employment to help the family survive.

##### CEILING RENTS

Because of the location or condition of some public housing, the 30 percent of income rule may actually result in a family paying rent in excess of the actual value of the apartment thus forcing the family—especially working families—to seek better living accommodations. The result is often an increase in vacancy rates or occupancy by a nonworking family which requires additional Federal subsidy. My provision would allow the PHA to set rents based on the market value of the apartment in order to allow working families to remain in their public housing apartment.

##### STREAMLINE PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

This provision would attempt to streamline public housing development by giving PHA's

more flexibility in the type, size, location, and design of the units they are developing or replacing. It would eliminate current unrealistic cost limits; would allow PHA's to use non-Federal funds for development amenities without reducing the overall grant they would receive; it allows PHA's to build to local neighborhood standards and to use local housing codes. The provision would also allow the PHA to change the development plan after receiving a grant without going back through the HUD approval process. And finally, it would provide the PHA an incentive for achieving cost savings by allowing the PHA to share 50 percent of any savings generated by efficient and timely development of units.

#### PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

Currently, public housing developments are not assessed a local property tax. In lieu of this, the PHA and the local unit of government negotiate an amount of payment to be made by the PHA for services such as education of the children in the development, refuse collection and police protection. However, the payment is based on a formula which takes a percentage of the actual rents collected by the PHA. In many areas of the country, the rents paid by the tenants are so low that the payment made to the local government is almost negligible. My provision would not change the formula currently in use but it would require a minimum payment for each unit occupied by a family in a public housing development.

Mr. Speaker, these proposed changes to the operation of public housing represent modest but sensible changes to the way we do business. All of them represent improvements designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our Federal housing programs.

#### THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS BILL OF RIGHTS

##### HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that every property owner in America should welcome. The private property owners bill of rights reawakens America's commitment to the concept of private ownership of property. The greatness of our country arises from the economic opportunities afforded by the use and ownership of private property. Ownership of property makes most of us better citizens and increases our involvement in local and national government activities. Our Government ought to be encouraging, not discouraging private property ownership.

As we watch former Communist governments move in the direction of a free enterprise economy based on ownership of private property, our own Government is moving in the opposite direction. Greater burdens are being placed on private property owners and the Government is making it riskier to own private property. An individual who purchases property, assumes the debt to make that investment, and pays substantial property taxes, should at least be able to expect that the Government will not actively work to prevent some return on that investment.

Unfortunately, there is a growing attitude within the Federal bureaucracy that it is acceptable to disregard the legal rights of private property owners, as long as the goal is a laudable one. There is a growing movement to preserve various types of habitat in order to protect plants and animals to benefit the general public but at the total expense of the individual property owner. Many of these owners have been good stewards of their property, preserving forests and wetlands in their natural state. However, when those landowners choose to use their property, they are prevented from using it because it has been preserved.

I have had constituents in my district who were denied wetlands permits to use their land based on the fact that their property was wooded or provided habitat. When a landowner is denied a permit to use their land for an activity that would otherwise be harmless, I believe that this is a taking. The fifth amendment of our Constitution clearly states that private property may not be taken for a public purpose unless just compensation is paid. Our Constitution was adopted, not just to grant power to the Government, but also to limit the power of the Government and to protect the rights of the individual. Without the protection of the fifth amendment, our Government could solve all its budgetary problems by simply confiscating any property it needed for any purpose at will through restrictive regulations. The fifth amendment is a curb on the abuse of power by Government and the compensation provision makes Government accountable for its actions.

If the Government can force land into public service as habitat or for flood control purposes, without the payment of compensation, then Government can and will abuse its citizens by taking property freely for any well-intended public program.

The bill I introduce today is intended to make our Government accountable to its citizens. The bill clearly sets forth that it shall be a Federal policy to encourage, support, and promote the private ownership of property. Most of the cases that have arisen in which landowners have lost the use of their property have been under the Endangered Species Act and the wetlands permitting program under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Therefore, the bill limits most of its provisions to these two acts. Let me make it clear that I support the goals of both of these laws. However, they can be carried out without depriving property owners of their legal rights.

The bill requires Federal agents who enter private property to gather information under either the Endangered Species Act or under section 404 to first obtain the written consent of the landowner. It guarantees administrative appeals for landowners from decisions made under ESA or 404. Property owners are guaranteed the right of access to information gathered on their property and the right to dispute the accuracy of the information. The bill requires that when property is devalued by 50 percent or more based on a decision under ESA or the wetlands permitting program he or she is entitled to be compensated.

Administrative procedures are established so that property owners have a simple and inexpensive way to seek a fair and equitable

resolution of their claim that their property has been taken. Currently if a property owner is denied the use of their property, their only recourse is to file a suit in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington. The suits that have been filed have taken many years to litigate and hundreds of thousands of dollars and, in most of the cases, the litigation continues without resolution. Most of our constituents simply cannot afford the claims court process with all its procedural and financial hurdles.

We need a process in which the agency deals fairly and equitably with the landowner. This bill will accomplish that result. The fifth amendment is clear that property should not be taken for a public purpose without compensation. There is no exception in the fifth amendment for wetlands or the Endangered Species Act. The private property owners bill of rights will bring sanity and responsibility back to the manner in which our Federal Government carries out these laws.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in co-sponsoring this bill.

#### AUSPICIOUS CHANCE FOR HILL'S FRESHMEN

##### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of all of my colleagues an enlightening article in the Washington Times on February 8, 1994. The article was written by Congresswoman JENNIFER DUNN entitled "Auspicious Chance for Hill's Freshman."

I think that she hit on some extremely vital points in regard to reform within Congress. I hope that all of my colleagues will take some time to read what the Congresswoman from Washington has to say and learn from it.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 8, 1994]

#### AUSPICIOUS CHANCE FOR HILL'S FRESHMEN

(By Jennifer Dunn)

Most American citizens thought 1993 would be the "year of reform" in Congress. To drive the message home, voters sent 114 new faces to the House of Representatives to improve the way Congress conducts its business. But 1993 yielded little reform.

Now, early in 1994, those reform-minded freshmen have the opportunity to fish or cut bait on reform. As early as March, the House will take up the pallid recommendations of the temporary reform panel, known as the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

This committee, which was formed over a year ago amidst House bank and post office scandals, was charged with seeking improvements in the operation of the House and Senate. Unlike most committees in Congress, it was comprised with complete fairness in mind. It was bicameral—with 14 members from the House and 14 from the Senate—and composed equally of Democrat and Republican members.

Over the course of the year, the committee heard hours of testimony from hundreds of current and former members of Congress, journalists, and other congressional scholars on what bold and sweeping changes were needed to improve how Congress conducts its

business. Many reform-minded freshmen, both Democrat and Republican, have already supported various bold proposals to get at the obvious problems that plague the Congress. For instance:

The present committee structure is an inefficient, ineffective tangle. The House and Senate do not have coordinated structures. In each, jurisdiction over legislation is shared by so many committees competing for political "turf," that issues of national priority can become bogged in gridlock.

The chaotic scheduling system now forces members of Congress to race back and forth from one hearing to another, often interrupted to go to the floor for votes, then back to committee hearings or meetings with constituents. Using "proxy" votes, members don't even have to be present when major decisions are made in committee.

One result of the helter skelter on Capitol Hill is that Congress frequently fails to adequately follow up on, or oversee, effects of legislation. A painful example was the savings-and-loan debacle.

There should be more turnover among committee chairmen. At present, chairmen exercise far too much power over the shaping of legislation, Committee staff, unelected and entrenched, hold too much power, as well.

(The committee discovered that more than 80 committee staff members received salaries above \$110,000 a year. That's more than Gen. Colin Powell made as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.)

Too many public-policy decisions are made behind closed doors. (House Resolution 237, The "Sunshine bill," would force virtually all committee action decisions to be made in open session.)

For democracy to work effectively, there's need for more thoughtful deliberation of issues and for the voice of the minority to be heard.

Congress has become a place where debate is often stifled by rules that endow the majority party with overwhelming power. Minority Republicans and reform-minded Democrats are often prevented from offering amendments or alternative ideas.

That unnecessarily inflames and raises the level of rancor in the House.

In late November came the moment for the Joint Committee's decisions. In a series of party-line votes, House Democrats thwarted significant reforms. Primarily cosmetic changes were recommended.

There was no bold reform of the committee system, no change in the overlapping jurisdictions of committees that contribute to gridlock (As one example, more than 40 committees and subcommittee will continue to claim jurisdiction over surface transportation.)

There was refusal to require computerized scheduling, to avoid conflicts of meetings. There was refusal to have the House adopt the Senate schedule—three weeks of work per month, with a full week to spend with citizens in the home district.

There was broad committee agreement on a two-year budget-appropriations cycle, rather than the present one-year cycle. That can afford better oversight of programs.

The final report of the Joint Committee, drawing public criticism for the mostly pale, pastel changes it recommends, is on the action agenda now that the House has reconvened.

Clearly, powerful committee chairmen, and other senior members of the majority party have a stake in preserving the status quo and will continue to attempt to thwart

any effort to bring real change to our legislative process. Republicans (especially the freshmen among them) have led the reform charge since they owe no fealty either to the White House or Democratic committee chairmen.

This leaves only one hope for reform: the Democratic freshmen.

Stuck between the rock of their campaign promises and the hard position presented by leaders of their party who prefer the status quo, Democratic freshmen will be on the spot. But there is evidence that many of them will rise to the occasion. Many of them privately express great frustration with the lack of reform in 1993. Many have assured me that they will support open meetings, bans on proxy voting and other bold reforms anathema to senior Democrats.

Should the Democratic freshmen take up the cause and join with their Republican counterparts as they did when the veil of secrecy was lifted from the discharge petition, we may yet achieve the significant improvements in the operations of Congress largely disdained by their senior colleagues. Then, regardless of which party controls the House, Congress will be the better for our efforts.

#### TRIBUTE TO CAROL PARRY

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed pleased to recognize the sterling achievements of Carol Parry, managing director in charge of the community development group at Chemical Bank. Carol is responsible for all lending for low and moderate income multi-family housing; corporate contributions and community outreach; the Minority and Women Vendor Program, and Community Reinvestment Act compliance. Additionally, she also chairs the Chemical Bank Community Development Corp.

Carol's career includes 25 years of management experience in the financial services industry. Ms. Parry has the distinction of being named the first woman senior vice president for the company. She was formerly the director of Manufacturers Hanover's regional banking group's business banking unit, responsible for the bank's tri-State area relationships with small- and mid-size businesses with annual sales generally in the \$3 to \$50 million range.

Among her other notable accomplishments, she is the former chairwoman of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Board of Directors. The board is responsible for overseeing and setting policy for the center which houses 190 businesses employing 3,000 people. The Navy Yard has been an economic lifeline in Brooklyn. Under Carol's stewardship, profits rose from \$500,000 in 1991 to \$1 million per year in 1993; revenue increased from \$11 million to \$13.7 million from 1991 to 1993; tenancies increased from 150 to 200; and occupancy rose from 90 to 95 percent. There can be no doubt that Ms. Parry's management and financial prowess was largely responsible for those improvements.

Carol Parry is a graduate of Tufts University, and also has a M.S.W. degree from the University of Connecticut School of Social

Work. I am immensely pleased to recognize this outstanding professional. She has demonstrated that she not only cares about the Brooklyn community, but has worked diligently to ensure its vitality.

THOMAS P. "TIP" O'NEILL, JR.  
HONORED

### HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit a recent transcript by the Reuter's news service of an interview I had with Fox "Morning News" honoring the late Speaker, the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr.

A FAREWELL TO "THE MAN OF THE HOUSE"

LARK MCCARTHY. Virginia Congressman Jim Moran felt a special kinship with Tip O'Neill. Their families hailed from the same neighborhood in Boston. Jim Moran joins us now to reflect on the life and times of Tip O'Neill.

Is this the end of an era?

Representative MORAN. I think he may have been the last of the great, truly unapologetic liberals. He really believed in what he did. You know, we asked him one time, "What's the definition of a liberal?" And he used the story of how he had been told by Dr. DeBaecqy (sp), I think it was, that if they could develop this drug, they could extend the height of dwarfs by three to six inches. And he went back to the Appropriations Committee and insisted that they put this money in. And he got all kinds of derisive laughter. The Wall Street Journal criticized him and the Republicans criticized him. In fact, the big joke was that, why don't they just go down and buy a Cuban lift for all of their shoes, and it would save the taxpayers a lot of the money. But he insisted.

And today, you know, if a child is born a dwarf, their parent can take them down to Baylor University and extend their height by about six inches. And, you know, you can never measure something like that, but he was proud of it because those people are going to be able to live lives with a little greater dignity. He said that you could probably add up all the mistakes in dollars and cents, but I don't think you can ever quantify what good we've been able to accomplish. And I know that's true, that his life was of immeasurable value. But the people that benefited most are the ones we'll never hear from.

Ms. MCCARTHY. Yes. He liked to think of himself as the working man, working class politician, didn't he?

Representative MORAN. You know, over 50 years, he had to run every other year. He never lost an election. And he said, it's because he kept the same wife, the same values.

Ms. MCCARTHY. And he always called her, "My Millie," right?

Representative MORAN. Yes. He married her back in 1941. The same wife, the same values, and the same lifestyle—he never changed. And, in fact, in his recent book that he was nice enough to autograph for me and write some nice words, that's what he talks about. You've got to stay the same. You've got to know what you believe in. And you've got to live your life that way. And he did. And I think he was a great guy. He may have had—

Ms. MCCARTHY. Just quickly, because he's also being remembered as the last of the old Boston-Irish halls, and your family is from that same area. What was it about, that climate or that time, you know, that Boston influence on him?

Representative MORAN. Well, you know, he was personable. He just loved to be with people. They believed in him. I'll never forget. I mean, during the 1990 campaign, I got this check for \$176.82, signed by Thomas P. O'Neill. And I was so desperate for money—it was my first campaign and all—I cashed it. I'll never forgive myself for doing that. But later on, he told me that it was the last check he had ever written out of his office. He paid off all his debts. He gave money to every good cause that he had ever wanted to, and he was left with \$176.82, and he sent it to me.

You know, most members of Congress—and I think they would agree—would have walked off with hundreds of thousands of dollars after having served as Speaker for that many years. But he never kept anything for himself. His reward was in the good that he did, and he did an awful lot of good.

#### TRIBUTE TO EVANS SCOGGINS

### HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Evans Scoggins of Summerville, GA, a man who has made a contribution of inestimable value to the well-being of his community. Evans has served for the past 15 years on the Boy Scouts of America Executive Board. He has been involved in the Boy Scouts for 66 years, since he first joined the Scouts in 1927. He later became Scout Leader of Troop 7.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of few who are better role models for young people than Evans Scoggins. His enthusiasm, respect for others, and dedication to youth have helped to improve the quality of life in northwest Georgia. However, I can offer no words of praise for Evans higher than those bestowed upon him by former Scouts he has led. Listen to the words of praise for Evans Scoggins from former Troop 7 Boy Scouts. James "Bud" Jackson, who now owns the Jackson Drug Co., said this about Evans Scoggins: "He's a hero \* \* \*. He is a true hero because he took nothing for spending his life for young people." Or how about the words of Allan Eleam, the president of Guffin and Eleam Insurance, Inc. of Summerville: "I feel like what leadership qualities I have were influenced by him and his Christian attitude." And Jon Payne, a probate court judge and former Troop 7 Scout remembers Evans spent so much time trying to teach us things that we needed to be taught about Scouts and about life.

Truly, no one can doubt that Evans Scoggins has distinguished himself in his work for young people. Evans has instilled in so many young men the moral and ethical principles and attitudes which are conducive to good character and citizenship. Most importantly, his teachings have stayed with these young men throughout their lives.

Mr. Speaker, a newspaper article on Evans Scoggins recently appeared in the Summer-

ville News. With the consent of my colleagues in the House, I would like to submit this article for the RECORD.

BOY SCOUTING IS AN ADVENTURE—SCOGGINS INFLUENCES LIVES FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

(BY JULIE GRIFFIS)

Billy Mitchell still holds a special place in his heart for his former scoutmaster, as do other former Boy Scouts who grew up in Summerville.

Evans Scoggins has been involved in scouting for 66 years, since he first joined the scouts in 1927. Later he became a scout leader and for the past 15 years, he has served on the Boy Scouts executive board.

"Fred Ray, a Methodist minister, started the troop in Trion," Scoggins explained. "I joined and it (scouting) taught me more about life and had more effect on me than any one person I ever knew."

From that beginning, Scoggins became the person who had more effect on several area young boys than anyone they ever knew.

"He was like a father to me and other boys. He considered me one of his own," Mitchell recalled fondly from his home in Orange Park, Fla.

"He was a good motivator and has been to a lot of boys," added the retired Navy command master chief.

Scoggins said scouting taught him what he could do with his life.

According to Mitchell, Scoggins ran with that thought and used it to show others what they could do with their lives.

As a youngster, Scoggins said he attended the Rev. Ray's church, but never remembered anything that was said from the pulpit. But he remembered everything Ray said around the campfire.

"He taught us about other people and how to help them and the community," Scoggins said. "I learned that there's always something you can do for someone or the community whether you have money or not."

Scoggins, Job Development Specialist of the Chattooga County Chamber of Commerce Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program, was a Boy Scout until he was 17. He then began his work as scoutmaster of Summerville Troop 7. He led the troop for 31 years.

"I think the Boy Scout program turned my life around," Scoggins said. "I grew up during the Depression and it was tough."

"It doesn't matter how poor you are, in the Boy Scouts everyone is exactly alike. There's no such thing as a poor boy. They're all Boy Scouts," he added.

Once he became a scoutmaster, Scoggins said he had a fine troop—always the best one in the region.

"Some of the finest young men in the country came out of my troop," Scoggins said, naming off four lieutenant colonels, one colonel, teachers, pharmacists, ministers, etc.

"One reason I had a good troop is I always had good boys," he said, adding that he's taken as many as 95 boys on a camping trip at one time with no other adult help.

"I have no regrets for the nights I spent away from my wife with the boys. Thank God I had an understanding wife," he said.

Scoggins has attended three National Boy Scout Jamborees and one World Jamboree that hosted Boy Scouts from 100 countries and attended three National Order of the Arrow Conventions.

Through Scouting, Scoggins has met four presidents: Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon.

"There are more opportunities in scouting for the average boy than any program I know of in the world," Scoggins said.

He led his last troop in 1976, deciding to retire from that phase of scouting for health reasons.

He worked in the textile trade for 43 years and was with the Georgia Department of Labor for five years. He accepted his position with JTPA nine years ago.

"If I had to do it over again, I'd spend another 50 years in scouting," he said. "It pays off in the community and people."

Scoggins still has a poem presented to him by scout Mitchell, several years ago, when Mitchell didn't have the money to buy his scoutmaster a Christmas present.

"He'll never know how much that poem meant to me," Scoggins said. And, by the look in his eyes you can tell it still means a lot.

"I can still see him standing there. I keep it (the poem) framed now. It's the most valuable thing in this house."

It follows:

SCOUT

(By Billy Mitchell)

If I were asked to name a man  
I thought was really great  
I wouldn't have to ponder or even hesitate.  
He's as gentle as my mother, yet he's firm  
and strict with rules  
And he teaches us so many things we could  
never learn at school.

Yes, wherever I may go  
The greatest man I know is our scoutmaster  
He listens to our troubles, he's so gentle and  
so kind

And He's so understanding he can almost  
read our mind.

He works so hard to help us and he gives his  
time so free

And I wish that I could thank him for all  
he's done for me.

Yes, wherever I may go  
The greatest man I know is my scoutmaster.  
When I see a scout official I raise my head so  
high

Like a soldier in the army when a general  
passes by.

They will never, never die when their time  
on earth is spent

In the hearts of all their boys they have  
built their monument.

Yes, wherever I may go  
The greatest man I know is our scoutmaster.

And to all the scout officials with your  
hearts so big and true

I say thank you, and God bless you for the  
glorious work you do.

Scoggins kept his scouts busy.  
"We planted 2,000 pine trees in 1954. I saw  
them being cut not long ago," he explained.

"We put up 75 feed stations for birds and  
squirrels, and cleared 15 piles of brush and  
500 feet of creek.

The troop attended five gun safety demonstrations, and averaged about one camping trip a month. While under Scoggins' leadership, his troop even won a national camping award.

And through it all, Scoggins said it was worth every night he was kept awake during those camping trips long ago.

"They'd slip around and pull the pegs out of my tent and the tent would fall down on me," he grinned.

"I used to be a boy with 'em," Scoggins laughed. "And it liked to have killed me."

A simple way to describe Evans Scoggins is as a "hero."

And the meaning behind that is best explained by former Troop 7 boy scout James "Bud" Jackson, who was a member of Scoggins' troop for four years.

"He's a hero—a hero of mine," the Jackson Drug Co., owner and pharmacist said. "He did all that work for all those people just for the good it did. Most heroes are sports people and greedy folks with big salaries. He (Scoggins) is a true hero because he took nothing for spending his life for young people.

"He's led an exemplary life in an exemplary way—a good way. And, at an age when most people say, 'I've done enough,' he's helping people find jobs."

Jackson not only described a man who was his hero as a child, but to this day remains a hero and continues to make an impression on him.

Just about everyone who was a scout back then wanted to be in Troop 7, according to Lann Cordle, Chattooga clerk of court, who was in Scoggins' troop for about two to three years.

"There was a troop in Trion and another one in Summerville, but everyone knew Troop 7 was the best one and that was the one they wanted to be in," explained Cordle, who is now an assistant scout leader for Troop 7.

When asked about Scoggins, Cordle replied, "I don't have anything but praises for the man. He means a lot to me and any boy who was in the troop. He's given a lot of folks, some wouldn't have had the opportunities in life they had if it wasn't for him."

"He was always ready to listen to you and help in any way he could," Cordle continued. "I don't know how he kept from having a nervous breakdown. We'd all load up in a big truck and take off on a camping trip. When we got there, everyone jumped out and some of the boys he probably didn't see until it was time to leave. A good time was had by everybody."

Cordle said he'd never be able to oversee 95 scouts on a campout like Scoggins did.

"He had special days set aside to work on ranks and stuff. He just seemed to give and give, and give and give of himself."

Allan "Butch" Eleam, a scout under Scoggins' leadership for five years, attributes most of his leadership qualities to his former scoutmaster.

"I feel like what leadership qualities I have were influenced by him and his Christian attitude," Eleam said.

Eleam is president of Guffin and Eleam Insurance Inc., Summerville. He is a past president of the Summerville-Trion Rotary Club and currently serves as sergeant of arms for the organization. He also is a former Eagle scout.

He remembers when Troop 7 was one of the largest.

"Around 1968 or '69 we went on a camping trip and 116 boys went. Nowadays most scout camps with dozens of troops might not have 116 boys," he explained.

Eleam attributes the size of the campout and the size of the troop to Scoggins "making it fun."

"He's a real leader," Eleam summed up. Jon Payne, Probate Court judge, remembers a bunch of rambunctious boys and Scoggins on several campouts.

"One time, we were camping out in a field owned by a farmer who also had a watermelon patch," Payne fondly remembered. "That night, the watermelon patch got raided. I had nothing to do with it, of course."

"Boy, did he (Scoggins) get mad at us...uh...I mean them," Payne added. "He had to work something out with the farmer."

"And there was another time when we all had new sleeping bags and didn't want to sleep inside out tents. It was a beautiful night but he (Scoggins) said it was going to rain, Payne said.

"Well, we weren't worried because our new sleeping bags were waterproof, or so we thought. Actually they were water repellent. Around 10 or 11 p.m. it started to pour. We were soaked. I remember we had to get in the back of the truck. We ate peanut brittle," he said.

"He's a super person," Payne said. "He's taken care of so many of us kids for several years and helped our parents keep us on the straight and narrow."

"He spend so much time away from his wife trying to teach us things that we needed to be taught about scouts and about life," the probate judge said.

THOMAS P. "TIP" O'NEILL, JR.,  
HONORED

HON. ENI F.H. FALCOMAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Mr. FALCOMAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to pay tribute to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1977 to 1987.

In 1977 when Tip O'Neill was elected to the position of Speaker, I was a staffer with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Having come shortly after the watershed year of 1974 and the post-Watergate elections, it was time for a change in the congressional leadership, and Tip O'Neill was a new kind of leader. Less autocratic than the previous Speakers, his manner was well suited to the House of Representatives at that time, and remains so today.

Speaker O'Neill's style of leadership was one of personal contact, and in that vein he spent a considerable amount of his time talking to his colleagues. His door was routinely open to the other Members of the House of Representatives, and the Members used the opportunity presented to them. This was also true for his work in his congressional district.

The stories of his local upbringing and his never forgetting his roots are legendary, as is his quote "all politics are local." His willingness to hold open sessions in his district office, even when he was Speaker, is commendable, and points out that he practiced what he preached—most of the time.

I am reminded of the story he told that when campaigning for reelection he frequently saw and remembered a lady over a 20-year period. Each time he would greet her, always assuming she had voted for him in the past and that she would vote for him at the next election. It was only after doing this for 20 years that it came up in conversation that, in fact, she had not voted for him all those years. When asked why she had not, she responded that candidate O'Neill never asked her to.

Speaker O'Neill said this incident reminded him again that "all politics are local." Despite constant repetitions of this political truism, even a consummate politician and creator of the phrase needed an occasional reminder as to its ramifications. That is a lesson we can all take to heart, and with today's computerized voting records and increased public disclosure of the operations of government, the lesson is even more relevant today than it was in the past.

Mr. Speaker, Speaker O'Neill's reputation has spread much further than many of us would think. I recently received a copy of a resolution passed by the Legislature of American Samoa, paying tribute to the accomplishments and public service of Tip O'Neill, and I request the resolution be included with my statement today.

The Twenty-Third Legislature, Third Regular Session, H.C.R. No. 23-21.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

A House concurrent resolution paying tribute to the accomplishments and public service of the late Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill and conveying the condolences of the Legislature and people of American Samoa to Mrs. O'Neill and family.

Whereas, the former democratic Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill at the age of 81 passed away peacefully at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital on January 5, 1994; and

Whereas, the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill devoted many years of his life in the service of the people of the United States, and served with honor and distinction; and

Whereas, during his 34 years in the House, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill served for an unequalled ten consecutive years as Speaker; and

Whereas, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill in 17 House terms rose to become the most powerful democrat in the country; and

Whereas, Minority Leader Bob Dole characterizes Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill as " \* \* \* the model of what a Representative and a leader of the American people should be" and that "he will go down in history as one of the great political leaders of our time"; and

Whereas, a close friend of the former Speaker said that "when he would talk to an audience about seniors or about the government's responsibility to help the less fortunate, you could hear a pin drop. He captivated people, he moved them, and he appealed to what's best in us."; and

Whereas, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill honored American Samoa with an official visit which is fondly remembered by the people of American Samoa; and

Whereas, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill has rendered outstanding service to the people of the United States through his many years of community and public service; and

Whereas, it is fitting and proper to commend and thank this great person and pay tribute to his compassionate, generous and highly skilled service to his people; and

Whereas, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill's passing away not only is tragedy to Mrs. O'Neill and his family, but is a great loss to the people of the United States and her territories; now, therefore, be it:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of American Samoa, the Senate Concurring:* That, the Legislature on its behalf and on behalf of the people of American Samoa convey their deepest sympathies to the bereaved family of Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill on the occasion of his passing; and

*Be it further resolved,* That Honorable Letuli Toloa, President of the Senate, Honorable Savali Talavou S. Ale, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Honorable Faleomavaega Eni Hunkin, Representative to the U.S. Congress, are respectfully requested to present this concurrent resolution to Mrs. Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, and to his family at an appropriate occasion; and

*Be it further resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to transmit copies of this concurrent resolu-

tion to: Honorable A.P. Lutali, Governor of American Samoa, Honorable Faleomavaega Eni Hunkin, Representatives to the U.S. Congress; and Honorable Thomas Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, U.S. Congress.

tuli Toloa,

*President of the Senate.*

SAVALI TALAVOU S. ALE,

*Speaker of the House.*

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 24, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### FEBRUARY 25

9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on welfare reform issues.  
SD-215

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1801, to apply certain minimum standards to the conversion of savings associations and savings banks from the mutual form to the stock form.  
SD-538

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas L. Baldini, of Michigan, to be a U.S. Commissioner on the International Joint Commission, U.S. and Canada, Charles R. Baquet III, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps, and Jeanette W. Hyde, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to Barbados, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Dominica, St. Lucia, and to St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
SD-419

##### FEBRUARY 28

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Maria Luisa Mabilangan Haley, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the United States, Elaine A. McReynolds, of Tennessee, to be Federal Insurance Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, William Alan Reinsch, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, and Raymond E. Vickery Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.  
SD-538

##### MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings on S. 1614, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1998 for programs of the Child Nutrition Act and the National Lunch Act.  
SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.  
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine the Employee Retirement Income Security Act's (ERISA) preemption of State prevailing wage laws.  
SD-430

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.  
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the Small Business Administration.  
S-146, Capitol

##### MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.  
SD-192

Armed Services  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on the unified commands military strategy and operational requirements.  
SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

view the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and United States Customs Service, both of the Department of the Treasury.  
SD-116

Environment and Public Works  
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the Superfund clean-up process, focusing on States' responsibility and community participation.  
SD-406

Small Business  
To hold oversight hearings on the Small Business Administration's 7A guaranteed business loan program, and disaster loan program.  
SR-428A

10:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).  
SR-253

1:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.  
SD-192

##### MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to reorganize the Department of Agriculture.  
SR-332

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.  
SD-138

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings to examine emerging and current state-of-the-art technology which may have an impact on the future operations of the Senate.  
SR-301

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the U.S. Senate, and the Congressional Budget Office.  
SD-116

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Su-

- preme Court of the United States, and the Judiciary. S-146, Capitol
- Budget  
To hold hearings to examine defense contractor abuses. SD-608
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 274, to establish the Casas Malpais National Historical Park in Springerville, Arizona, S. 859, to reduce the restrictions on lands conveyed by deed under the Act of June 8, 1926, S. 1233, to resolve the status of certain lands in Arizona that are subject to a claim as a grant of public lands for railroad purposes, S. 1586, to establish the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park in the State of Louisiana, and H.R. 1183, to validate conveyances of certain lands in the State of California that form part of the right-of-way granted by the United States to the Central Pacific Railway Company. SD-366
- 1:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies. SD-138
- MARCH 4
- 9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Cemeterial Expenses (Army), the National Credit Union Administration, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation's Inspector General Office, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Office of Consumer Affairs, the Consumer Information Center, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the Court of Veterans Affairs. SD-106
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies. SD-192
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
- MARCH 7
- 1:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the U.S.
- Capital Police Board, and the Architect of the Capitol. SD-116
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury. SD-116
- 10:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reauthorize the Earthquake Assistance Program. SR-253
- MARCH 8
- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy, focusing on renewable energy programs. SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense. SD-192
- Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Library of Congress, and the Office of Technology Assessment. SD-116
- MARCH 9
- 10:00 a.m.  
Budget  
To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1995 budget for the Federal Government, focusing on defense. SD-608
- MARCH 10
- 9:30 a.m.  
Rules and Administration  
To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Title I, relating to the Standing Rules of the Senate. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Navy and Marine Corps. SD-192
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- 1:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Government Printing Office, and the General Accounting Office. SD-116
- 2:00 p.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1995 for veterans programs. SR-418
- MARCH 11
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the General Services Administration, and the
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Army. SD-192
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of the Attorney General. S-146, Capitol
- MARCH 16
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Health and Human Services. SD-192
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Small Community and Rural Development, Farmers Home Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration, all of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of State. S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management. SD-116
- 2:30 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on competition in the U.S. biotechnology industry. SR-253
- MARCH 17
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116

## Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Title I, relating to the Standing rules of the Senate.

SR-301

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the Blinded Veterans Association, and Non Commissioned Officers Association.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Air Force.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science Technology Policy.

SD-124

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SD-138

## MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.

SD-116

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

## MARCH 23

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Executive Residence at the White House.

SD-116

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine science and technology policy issues.

SR-253

## MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Labor.

SD-138

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Veterans of World War I, Association of the U.S. Army, The Retired Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for National Guard and Reserve programs, focusing on manpower and equipment requirements and the restructuring of brigades.

SD-116

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).

SD-138

## MARCH 25

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

## APRIL 11

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Marketing and Inspection Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

## APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 13

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Postal Service, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

SD-192

## APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health services and infrastructure.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 18

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Science and Education, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, and Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

## APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

SD-192

## APRIL 20

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

- APRIL 21
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.  
S-407, Capitol  
SD-106
- Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
SD-106
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission.  
S-146, Capitol  
SD-138
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138
- APRIL 25
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, all of the Department of Agriculture.  
SD-138
- APRIL 26
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA).  
S-407, Capitol  
SD-138
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Justice Programs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of the Department of Justice.  
S-146, Capitol
- APRIL 27
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Fed-
- eral Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metro Transit Authority.  
SD-138
- APRIL 28
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.  
SD-106
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Information Agency.  
S-146, Capitol
- MAY 3
- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on Boron-Neutron Cancer Therapy.  
SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for Food and Consumer Services, Food and Nutrition Service, and Human Nutrition Information Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.  
SD-138
- Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.  
SD-192
- MAY 5
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Legal Services Corporation.  
S-146, Capitol  
SD-138
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138
- MAY 10
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration,
- Department of Health and Human Services.  
SD-138
- MAY 12
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.  
SD-106
- MAY 17
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.  
SD-192
- MAY 19
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192
- Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Veteran's Affairs, and the Selective Service System.  
SD-106
- MAY 20
- 9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.  
SD-138
- MAY 26
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
SD-106
- JULY 19
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192