

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING ZLATA FILIPOVIC—
BOSNIA'S ANNE FRANK

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today the Helsinki Commission was privileged to have Zlata Filipovic, a 13-year-old girl from Sarajevo, testify about her experience as a child in that besieged and war-torn city. Her presence there today was nothing short of a miracle.

The devastation and death which has been inflicted on the people of Sarajevo—indeed all of Bosnia—has ended the lives of thousands of people, young and old, whose contributions to the world will never be known. But perhaps in death, they call us to a task which might seem beyond our abilities—to seek a lasting peace where people of all ethnic backgrounds, cultures, and religions will live side by side, building a better world.

Zlata and her parents are no longer threatened personally by the destruction in Bosnia—but it has forever changed their lives. I am sure it has also changed how they will forever view the world. The recently published "Zlata's Diary"—her record of the war and her thoughts and perceptions—should certainly challenge us.

From the first time portions of the diary became known, the world sat up and took notice of this young girl whose insights and passion belie her age. Quickly, she received world attention. She was being acclaimed as the Anne Frank of Sarajevo. Newsweek magazine said "she compared herself to Anne Frank." But as I read her diary it was not Zlata, but others who gave her that name. Her response was simply, "That frightens me. I don't want to suffer her fate."

Mr. Speaker, Anne Frank's diary became known to the world only after her death, only after the whole world knew of the atrocities of the Nazi extermination programs. It serves as a reminder of one of the darkest moments in human history. Yet at the same time, it serves as a message of hope—hope that it seems only a child can offer at times such as that.

"Zlata's Diary" speaks to us now while the atrocities of the war in Bosnia continue. It is not a reminder of things past, but a call to respond now to the crisis. Her voice speaks for the thousands who are still besieged, who live with the fear that at any moment their world will be torn apart. She is the living spirit of the children who have died and of those who continue to suffer. She is a light of hope for those in Bosnia who each day lose hope. I am submitting for the RECORD excerpts from her diary published in Newsweek so that we all may be enlightened by her insight.

Now that Zlata is safe, she hopefully no longer has to worry about suffering the fate of

Anne Frank. But how many more will if something is not done? How tragic it would be if we only praise her for her literary achievement and fail to respond to the crisis which gave birth to it.

Zlata speaks out forcefully and bravely for the Bosnians and for all children. She reminded me of the obligations which I have—which we all have—to seek peace, security, and justice.

CHILD OF WAR—THE DIARY OF ZLATA
FILIPOVIC

In late 1991, Zlata Filipovic, 10, a Bosnian girl of mixed ethnic heritage, started a diary of her life in Sarajevo. It soon became a chronicle of horrors. Over the next two years, as the city came under intensifying Serb attack, Zlata grew from a girlish innocent into a precociously wise young teenager. She compared herself to Anne Frank, the Dutch Jewish girl who was killed by the Nazis and left behind a poignant account of her life in hiding. Last summer a peace group in Sarajevo published Zlata's diary. A French publisher brought out a European edition and arranged for the family's evacuation from Sarajevo. Now 13, Zlata lives with her parents in Paris. The U.S. edition of her diary is published this week. Exclusive excerpts:

THURSDAY, 3/5/92

Oh God, things are heating up in Sarajevo. On Sunday a small group of armed civilians (as they say on TV) killed a Serbian wedding guest and wounded the priest. On March 2 (Monday) the whole city was full of barricades. There were "1,000" barricades. We didn't even have bread. At 6:00 people got fed up and went out into the streets. The procession set out from the cathedral and made its way through the entire city. Several people were wounded at the Marshal Tito army barracks. People sang and cried "Bosnia, Bosnia." "Sarajevo, Sarajevo." "We'll live together" and "Come Outside."

MONDAY, 3/30/92

Hey diary! You know what I think? Since Anne Frank called her diary Kitty, maybe I could give you a name too. What about: Asfaltina, Pidzameta, Sefika, Hikmeta, Sevala, Mimmy or something else???

I'm thinking, thinking . . . I've decided. I'm going to call you Mimmy.

All right then, let's start.

Dear Mimmy,

It's almost half-term. We're all studying for our tests. Tomorrow we're supposed to go to a classical music concert at the Skenderija Hall. Our teacher says we shouldn't go because there will be 10,000 people, pardon me, children, there, and somebody might take us as hostages or plant a bomb in the concert hall. Mommy says I shouldn't go. So I won't.

SUNDAY, 4/5/92. DEAR MIMMY

I'm trying to concentrate so I can do my homework (reading), but I simply can't. Something is going on in town. You can hear gunfire from the hills. Columns of people are spreading out from Dobrinja. They're trying to stop something, but they themselves don't know what. You can simply feel that some-

thing is coming, something very bad. On TV I see people in front of the parliament building. The radio keeps playing the same song: "Sarejevo. My Love." That's all very nice, but my stomach is still in knots.

TUESDAY, 4/28/92. DEAR MIMMY

Sniffle! Martina, sniffle, and Matea, sniffle, left yesterdaaaay! They left by bus for Krsko [a town in Slovenia]. Oga has gone too, so has Dejan. Mirna will be leaving tomorrow or the next day, and soon Marijana will be going too.

Sniffle.

Everybody has gone. I'm left with no friends.

SATURDAY, 5/2/92. DEAR MIMMY

Today was truly, absolutely the worst day ever in Sarajevo. The shooting started around noon. Mommy and I moved into the hall. Daddy was in his office, under our apartment, at the time. We told him on the intercom to run quickly to the downstairs lobby where we'd meet him. We brought Cicko [the canary] with us. The gunfire was getting worse, and we couldn't get over the wall to the Bobars', so we ran down to our own cellar.

The cellar is ugly, dark, smelly. Mommy, who's terrified of mice, had two fears to cope with. The three of us were in the same corner as the other day. We listened to the pounding shells, the shooting, the thundering noise overhead. We even heard planes. At one moment I realized that this awful cellar was the only place that could save our lives. Suddenly, it started to look almost warm and nice. It was the only way we could defend ourselves against all this terrible shooting. We heard glass shattering in our street. Horrible. I put my fingers in my ears to block out the terrible sounds.

THURSDAY, 5/7/92. DEAR MIMMY

I was almost positive the war would stop. But today . . . Today a shell fell on the park in front of my house, the park where I used to play and sit with my girlfriends. A lot of people were hurt, and Nina is dead. A piece of shrapnel lodged in her brain and she died. She was such a sweet, nice little girl. We went to kindergarten together, and we used to play together in the park. Is it possible I'll never see Nina again? Nina, an innocent 11-year-old little girl—the victim of a stupid war. I feel sad. I cry and wonder why? She didn't do anything. A disgusting war has destroyed a young child's life. Nina. I'll always remember you as a wonderful little girl.

WEDNESDAY, 5/27/92. DEAR MIMMY

Slaughter! Massacre! Horror! Crime! Blood! Screams! Tears! Despair!

That's what Vaso Miskin Street looks like today. Two shells exploded in the street and one in the market. Mommy was nearby at the time. She ran to Grandma and Granddad's. Daddy and I were beside ourselves because she hadn't come home. I saw some of it on TV but I still can't believe what I actually saw. It's unbelievable. I've got a lump in my throat and a knot in my tummy. Horrible. They're taking the wounded to the hospital. It's a madhouse. We kept going to the window hoping to see Mommy, but she wasn't back. Daddy and I were tearing our hair out.

● 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.

I looked out the window one more time and . . . I saw mommy running across the bridge. As she came into the house she started shaking and crying. Through her tears she told us how she had seen dismembered bodies.

A horrible day, unforgettable.
Horrible! Horrible!

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1992, DEAR MIMMY

There's been no electricity for quite some time and we keep thinking about the food in the freezer. There's not much left as it is. It would be a pity for all of it to go bad. There's meat, and vegetable and fruit. How can we save it?

Daddy found an old wood-burning stove in the attic. It's so old it looks funny. In the cellar we found some wood, put the stove outside in the yard, lit it and are trying to save the food from the refrigerator. We cooked everything and joining forces with the Bobars, enjoyed ourselves. There was veal and chicken, squid, cherry strudel, meat and potato pies. All sorts of things. It's a pity, though, that we had to eat everything so quickly. We even overate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992, DEAR MIMMY

I keep asking why? What for? Who's to blame? I ask but there's no answer. All I know is that we are living in misery. Yes, I know, politics is to blame for it all. I said I wasn't interested in politics, but in order to find out the answer I have to know something about it. They tell me only a few things. I'll probably find out and understand much more one day. Mommy and Daddy don't discuss politics with me. They probably think I'm too young or maybe they themselves don't know anything. They just keep telling me: This will pass—"it has to pass"?

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1992, DEAR MIMMY

Boredom, shooting, shelling. People being killed. Despair, hunger, misery; fear.

That's my life. The life on an innocent 11-year-old schoolgirl. A schoolgirl without a school, without the fun and excitement of school. A child without games, without friends, without the sun, without birds, without nature, without fruit, without chocolate or sweets, with just a little powdered milk. In short, a child without a childhood.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1992, DEAR MIMMY

We gave ourselves a treat today, we picked the cherries off the tree in the yard and ate them all up. We had watched it blossom and its small green fruits slowly turn red and now here we were eating them. Oh, you're a wonderful cherry tree.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1992, DEAR MIMMY

Shelling, killing, darkness, and hunger continue in Sarajevo. Sad.

I still don't go out. I play with Bojana and with my kitty Cici, Cici has brightened up this misery of a life. How you can come to love an animal. She doesn't talk, but she speaks with her eyes, her paws, her meows, and I understand her, I really love you, Cici.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1992, DEAR MIMMY

As you know, I confide in you everyday (almost). Well, you know the summer school in our community center? We had a wonderful time together there, did some acting some reciting, and best of all, some writing too. It was all so nice, until that horrible shell killed our friend Eldin.

Maja is still working with our teacher Irena Vidovic. And the other day, Maja asks me: "Do you keep a diary, Fipa?"

I say: "Yes."

And Maja says: "Is it full of your own secrets, or is it about the war?"

And I say: "Now, it's about the war."

And she says: "Fipa, you're terrific."

She said that because they want to publish a child's diary and it just might be mine, which means—you, mimmy. And so I copied part of you into another notebook and you went to the City Assembly to be looked at. And I've just heard that you're going to be published! You're coming out for the UNICEF Week! SUPER!

THURSDAY, 11/19/92, DEAR MIMMY

I keep wanting to explain these stupid politics to myself, because it seems to me that politics caused this war, making it our everyday reality. War has crossed out the day and replaced it with horror, and now horrors are unfolding instead of days. It looks to me as though these politics mean Serbs, Croats and Muslims. But they are all people. They are all the same. They all look like people, there's no difference. They all have arms, legs and heads, they walk and talk, but now there's "something" that wants to make them different.

Among my girlfriends, among our friends, in our family, there are Serbs and Croats and Muslims. It's a mixed group and I never knew who was a Serb, a Croat or a Muslim. Now politics has started meddling around. It has put an "S" on Serbs, and "M" on Muslims and a "C" on Croats, it wants to separate them. And to do so it has chosen the worst, blackest pencil of all—the pencil of war which spells only misery and death.

Why is politics making us unhappy, separating us, when we ourselves know who is good and who isn't? We mix with the good, not with the bad. And among the good there are Serbs and Croats and Muslims, just as there are among the bad. I simply don't understand it. Of course, I'm "young," and politics are conducted by "grown-ups." But I think we "young" would do it better. We certainly wouldn't have chosen war.

A bit of philosophizing on my part, but I was alone and felt I could write this to you, Mimmy. You understand me. Fortunately, I've got you to talk to.

THURSDAY, 12/3/92, DEAR MIMMY

Today is my birthday, my first wartime birthday, 12 years old. Congratulations. Happy Birthday to me!

The day started off with kisses and congratulations. First Mommy and Daddy, then everyone else. Mommy and Daddy gave me three Chinese vanity cases—with flowers on them!

As usual there was no electricity. Auntie Melica came with her family (Kenan, Naida, Nihad) and gave me a book. The whole neighborhood got together in the evening. I got chocolate, vitamins, a heart-shaped soap (small, orange), a key chain with a picture of my playmates Maja and Bojana, a pendant made of a stone from Cyprus, a ring (silver) and earrings (bingo!).

It was nice, but something was missing. It's called peace!

THURSDAY, 4/8/93, DEAR MIMMY

More terrible, sad news today. Our dear, beloved [canary] Cicko has died. He just toppled over and that was it. He wasn't sick. It happened suddenly.

He was singing. Now he's not cold anymore. The poor thing got through the winter, we found him food. And he left it all. Maybe he had had enough of this war. Daddy buried him in the yard. His case is empty. No more Cicko.

TUESDAY, 6/1/93, DEAR MIMMY

Yesterday I was a disaster: Today I'm supposedly better. Let me tell you that break-

fast, lunch and dinner were all uncooked because the gas went off yesterday. And as you know, we have no electricity either, so we're all on the verge of suicide. DISASTER! Oh, Mimmy, I can't take it anymore. I'm so tired of all these Ssssss! I'm sorry I'm swearing but I really can't take it anymore. There's a growing possibility of my killing myself, if all these morons up there and down here don't kill me first. I'm losing it.

SATURDAY, 7/17/93, DEAR MIMMY

Book promotion day.

Since I didn't take you with me (just a part of you was there) I have to tell you what it was like.

It was wonderful. The presenter was a girl who looked unbelievably like Linda Evangelista. She read parts of you, Mimmy, and was even accompanied on the piano. Auntie Irena was there. Warm and kind, as always, with warm words for children and adults alike.

At the end I read my message. This is what I said:

"Suddenly, unexpectedly, someone is using the ugly powers of war, which horrify me, to try to pull and drag me away from the shores of peace, from the happiness of wonderful friendships, playing and love. I feel like a swimmer who was made to enter the cold water, against her will. I feel shocked, sad, unhappy and frightened and I wonder where they are forcing me to go. I wonder why they have taken away [the] peaceful and lovely shores of my childhood. I used to rejoice at each new day, because each was beautiful in its own way. I used to rejoice at the sun, at playing, at songs. In short, I enjoyed my childhood. I had no need of a better one. I have less and less strength to keep swimming in these cold waters. So take me back to the shores of my childhood, where I was warm, happy and content, like all the children whose childhood and the right to enjoy it are now being destroyed.

"The only thing I want to say to everyone is: PEACE"

FRIDAY, 7/23/93, DEAR MIMMY

Ever since July 17. Various people have been coming around—journalists, reporters, cameramen. From Spain, France, the U.S. . . . England . . . and yesterday a crew came from ABC News. They filmed me for American TV as the "person of the week." Hey, imagine, me a personality?

Can that outside world see the darkness I see? Just as I can't see myself on TV tonight, so the rest of the world probably can't see the darkness I'm looking at. We're at two ends of the world. Our lives are so different. Theirs is bright light. Ours is darkness.

MONDAY, 8/2/93, DEAR MIMMY

Some people compare me with Anne Frank. That frightens me. Mimmy, I don't want to suffer her fate.

WEDNESDAY, 8/18/93, DEAR MIMMY

Yesterday I heard some optimistic news. The "kids" [politicians] have signed an agreement in Geneva on the demilitarization of Sarajevo. What can I say? That I hope, that I believe it???? I don't know how I could. Whenever I believed and hoped for something it didn't happen, and whenever I didn't believe or expect anything it did happen.

SUNDAY, 10/17/93, DEAR MIMMY

Yesterday our friends in the hills reminded us of their presence and that they are now in control and can kill, wound, destroy . . . yesterday was a truly horrible day.

Five hundred and ninety shells. From 4:30 in the morning on, throughout the day. Six

dead and 56 wounded. That is yesterday's toll. Souk-bunar fared the worst. I don't know how Melica is. They say that half the houses up there are gone.

We went down into the cellar. Into the cold, dark, stupid cellar which I hate. We were there for hours and hours. They kept pounding away. All the neighbors were with us.

Sometimes I think it would be better if they kept shooting, so that we wouldn't find it so hard when it starts up again. This way, just as you relax, it starts up AGAIN. I am convinced now that it will never end. Because some people don't want it to, some evil people who hate children and ordinary folk. We haven't done anything. We're innocent. But helpless!

HONORING WHITESBURG APPALACHIAN REGIONAL HEALTHCARE—TOP 25 IN THE NATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor excellence in health care. Health care is a very dear subject to the people of southern and eastern Kentucky.

It is for this reason, I am proud to commend the administration and staff at the Whitesburg Appalachian Regional Healthcare facility for being named one of the top 25 performing rural facilities in the United States.

Whitesburg ARH was rated alongside 2,100 rural health care facilities with over 250 beds or less and scored among the leaders.

The study was undertaken by the healthcare information firm HCIA, Inc. and the Mercer health care provider consulting firm, to establish industry benchmarks for successful health delivery.

It scored hospitals, large and small, in eight categories: First, charge per discharge; second, risk-adjusted mortality rate; third, morbidity ratio; fourth, expenses per discharge; fifth, average length of stay; sixth, profitability; seventh, financial leverage; and eighth, investment in capital assets. These categories are implied measures of cost, quality, and viability.

Whitesburg ARH scored among the top hospitals in every category. Not a small feat—the only other hospital to receive such recognition in Kentucky was the UK Medical Center facility in the large hospital category.

Whitesburg ARH is not just excellent at delivering health services to the residents of Kentucky. It has devoted much time and effort in recent years in community health education through health fairs, information booth at events and even free health screenings at the hospital's annual pig roast, during the Mountain Heritage Festival.

I am proud to honor Administrator Nicholas P. Lewis, the administration and staff of Whitesburg ARH. They are a shining example of rural health care delivery which all of southern and eastern Kentucky, and all of America can be proud.

A TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY C. MARTIN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Timothy C. Martin of San Bernardino, CA. Tim, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs and safety of San Bernardino County residents over the past 32 years, will be honored on March 19, 1994, as he retires from his position as chief of the Bureau of Investigation at the San Bernardino County district attorney's office.

Tim attended local schools and spent the majority of his law enforcement career in San Bernardino County. Because of his involvement and active leadership in the community, Tim has been an instrumental force in preserving the law and order in San Bernardino County.

Tim's initial interest in being a direct participant in preserving the peace and well-being of society can be traced back to his dedicated service as a U.S. Marine from 1958 to 1961. Following his service in the military, Tim joined the San Bernardino County sheriff's office as Deputy Sheriff where he achieved the rank of sergeant. Tim's law enforcement career flourished when he joined the San Diego County organized crime task force where he was personally responsible for breaking up an L.S.D. manufacturing and distribution ring, leading to 15 arrests and the seizure of a lab and \$12 million in pure L.S.D. For the past 17 years Tim has diligently served as the chief of the Bureau of Investigation for the San Bernardino County district attorney's office where he was the first and only chief investigator. Tim's distinguished career is further highlighted by his involvement in numerous organizations in the law enforcement community. He has served as president of both the California District Attorney Investigators Association and the National Prosecutors Investigators' Association.

In addition to being a leader in the law enforcement community, Tim has been influential in the private sector as well. He has received several awards to commemorate his dedication to the needs of citizens which include the San Bernardino City Ambassador of Goodwill Award and the San Bernardino League of Women Voters Citizen Achievement Award. Indicative of Tim's commitment to community service, he has been a past president of both the Option House, a home for battered women, and Saint Anne's Church in San Bernardino. Additionally, Tim has many notable achievements in several chapters of the Elk's Lodge.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Tim's family and many friends in honoring this unique individual for his extensive and dedicated service. Over the years, Tim has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 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 two sworn affidavits made out by Ramon Antonio Grullon, a former official of the Government of the Dominican Republic:

AFFIDAVIT

[State of New York, County of Richmond]
Ramon Antonio Grullon, being duly sworn, deposes and states:

(1) I am the former Consul of the Dominican Republic to Philadelphia, the former Consul General and Ambassador to Kingston, Jamaica, as well as other diplomatic positions I held for the Government of the Dominican Republic.

(2) On or about the end of 1989, I was personally told by Dominican businessmen, Jose Delio Marte, Silvio Sanchez, Pedro Allegria and Ernesto Farbege that they needed my political assistance in "eliminating" former Immigration Officer Joseph Occhipinti. They explained to me that Occhipinti was a threat to their illegal businesses, which included loan sharking, gambling, drug distribution and the employment of illegal aliens. Pedro Allegria, Richard Knipping, Jose Delio Marte and a man call "Pepe", the brother-in-law to Delio Marte operate a major loan sharking operation out of Sea Crest Trading Company where they set up Bodegas to conduct their illegal businesses. They also use Joel Associates, Hamilton Drug Stores, and Hamilton Hardware located at West 136th and Hamilton Place from which illegal wire transfers from drug proceeds are made to the Dominican Republic.

I was told that Occhipinti would be eliminated on false allegations that he was shaking down the Bodega owners. They invited me to attend a press conference at the Club Deportivo (168th Street & Audubon Avenue) where they wanted to solicit the help of the Spanish media to publicize the false allegations. They told me I was needed because of my political position which would give credibility to their allegations. I refused because I didn't want any trouble.

(3) On or about April, 1990, Jose Delio Marte and Silvio Sanchez again approached me to accompany them as a protestor at City Hall against Occhipinti to make the same false allegations. I again refused.

(4) I am willing to cooperate with Staten Island Borough President Guy V. Molinari, as well as the United States Congress, in their investigation of the Occhipinti case and Dominican drug trafficking activity in the United States. I am cooperating in hopes that my cooperation will be brought to the attention of the Immigration and Naturalization Service where I am under deportation proceedings. No promises have been made to me in exchange for this cooperation. I am willing to work in an undercover capacity if requested, to prove what I have stated in this affidavit is true.

AFFIDAVIT

[State of New Jersey, County of Hudson]
Ramon Antoni Grullon, being duly sworn, deposes and states:

1. On August 19, 1993, I executed a sworn affidavit to Staten Island Borough President Guy V. Molinari, whereby I provided direct knowledge confirming the conspiracy against Mr. Occhipinti by certain members of the Federation and Sea Crest Trading Company. I outlined the motive for the conspiracy, as well as the identity of its co-conspirators, which led to his federal conviction for civil rights and related violations.

2. On August 20, 1993, I was interviewed by Mr. Anthony Pope, the attorney representing Mr. Occhipinti, regarding my first affidavit. At that interview, I provided additional testimony relative to the Occhipinti conspiracy, which are as follows:

A. I have confirmed why government witness Jose Liberato, a complainant against Mr. Occhipinti at trial, had falsely testified against Mr. Occhipinti and participated in the conspiracy. Mr. Liberato, a bodega owner, is a major participant of Sea Crest Trading Company and its illegal activities. As I previously stated, Sea Crest is a front for loan sharking, drug distribution, money laundering and gambling activity involving Dominican bodegas. Jose Liberato, as did the others at Sea Crest, lost thousands of dollars from Mr. Occhipinti's confiscation of contraband and monies from bodegas indebted to Sea Crest. In addition, Mr. Liberato and many of his relatives' bodegas, were investigated by Mr. Occhipinti.

B. On or about May 1993, I was present at a meeting with City Council's Guillermo Linares and Georgina "Donny" Sanchez where Mr. Occhipinti's case was discussed. Ms. Sanchez is a member of the Dinkins Administration, who acts as an intermediary in delivering illegal cash contributions to the Dinkins Campaign on behalf of the Federation and Sea Crest. This allegation is based upon personal knowledge since I was personally privy to one such illegal contribution involving about seven thousand dollars. It also explains why Mayor Dinkins supports the Federation and supported their efforts in having Mr. Occhipinti prosecuted. At the meeting, Georgian expressed her concern about Mr. Occhipinti's public and legal efforts for vindication, which could expose the conspiracy, as well as the Federation's and Sea Crest illegal operations. In response, Councilman Linares stated that he was not concerned because he had strong contacts at the prosecutor's office. Those contacts had assured him that they had everything under control. I interpreted that statement to mean that there may be some corrupt prosecutors involved in covering up the Occhipinti conspiracy.

3. As previously promised, I have agreed to work in an undercover capacity to help prove the conspiracy against Mr. Occhipinti. In addition, to have my conversation with the various co-conspirators consensually monitored to prove their complicity in the conspiracy.

TRIBUTE TO JOANNE BLUER

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a survivor of polio, heart disease, lung disease, and breast cancer. She is Joanne Bluer, a Jewish-American poet from Walnut Creek, CA.

Her heroic struggle should serve as an inspiration to us all.

Among her most recent accomplishments is a book of poetry entitled "I Believe * * * The Thoughts of Joanne Bluer."

I would now like to share with you her poem "Peace Prayer."

PEACE PRAYER

I stand, or should I say "kneel" before Thee,
O Lord

Not as a beggar, but as a child kneels before
the flame

And watches the fire rising as a strong
compound an falling as ashes.

I'm scared and I seek your strong hand to
guide me.

Why should I be afraid? Why, why?

Because my legs are only flesh,

My steps are only human mechanisms.

The spirit that should rise and lift me above
all that is of the world is lacking.

It's not gone, just withered and tired.

Help us have faith in You, so that we may re-
dedicate our lives to Your truths and
laws of reason and respect for all.

In these troubled times, good people reach
out to good people.

It is not black and white, yellow and red.

It is good against evil.

As Rousseau said, "Evil triumphs because
men of good will do nothing."

He also said "Man is neither good, nor is he
bad. He is neutral and can be influ-
enced to change and can be corrupted
by the society in which he lives."

These are important points

Because people can initiate change

And they must do so now.

All good people must pray together

And what is more important,

Must work toward this end actively and with
great hope in their hearts.

I hate to think how our society will hemor-
rhage if we fail now.

We must not fail.

BOEHNER AMENDMENT TO ELIMINATE THE ELLENDER FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, my colleagues voted on the Boehner amendment which would have eliminated several education programs from H.R. 6. Among these was the Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program, which provides critically important funding to the Close Up Foundation.

As many of my colleagues know, the Close Up Foundation often provides students with their first exposure to our Nation's Capitol and the policymaking process. In my district, the Close Up Foundation helps provide many Oklahoma students with their first trip to Washington, DC, and the State capitol in Oklahoma City. I have met many of these eager and bright students and their teachers and can say that this experience empowers them. It provides them with knowledge that they in turn share with other students and teachers within their community. The Ellender Fellowship Program has been effective in using a small appropriation to improve teaching and learning within schools, provide professional development for teachers, and pro-

mote community involvement—all of which are goals of H.R. 6. I want to thank my colleagues who supported the intent of H.R. 6 and opposed the Boehner amendment.

TRIBUTE TO REBECCA STRINGER

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding constituent, Rebecca Stringer, a senior at Conestoga High School in Berwyn, PA, who was recently selected as a regional recipient of the eighth annual Amateur Athletic Union/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Award.

The High School All-American Award is a national honor which recognizes four young men and four young women who exhibit exceptional scholastic, athletic, and community service achievements.

Rebecca is an outstanding student ranked near the top of her class, who is listed in "Who's Who Among American High School Students." She is a member of the National Honor Society, senior class treasurer and has maintained a position on the honor roll for 4 years. She also sings with her high school choir and has performed with the Wilmington Symphony Orchestra. As an athlete, Rebecca has distinguished herself in field hockey, swimming, and lacrosse. She participates on the national level with the U.S. Field Hockey Association and the National Field Hockey Developmental Program.

Despite her already full range of activities, Rebecca finds time for a variety of community service projects. She works with the hearing impaired and learned sign language to become the voice link between a deaf member of her high school swim team. In addition she volunteers with the Special Olympics and the American Diabetes Foundation. She also tutors an inner city elementary student and serves as a youth clinic coach in both field hockey and lacrosse.

This exceptional young woman is 1 of 2 Pennsylvania recipients and 1 of 8 regional recipients from more than 10,000 high school seniors from nominated nationwide. M&M/Mars awards \$10,000 scholarships to the regional recipients. Rebecca's scholarship will be applied to the college of her choice.

Rebecca will now be eligible to become an All-American Award national recipient. In April, two national recipients—one young man and one young woman—will be named and each will be awarded a \$40,000 scholarship.

So, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing Rebecca B. Stinger, a remarkable young woman who demonstrates the promise that the future holds for our country.

TRIBUTE TO ROY KEPLER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House of Representatives to commemorate

the life of Roy Kepler, a gentle and accomplished man who lived on the frontlines of the nonviolent movement in California during the 1960's.

When one walks down the streets of Menlo Park in California's 14th Congressional District, everyone knows the name Kepler.

Inspired by the idea that information is the conduit of political change, Roy moved to Menlo Park 30 years ago and set up a small newsstand called Kepler's Books and Magazines. Kepler went to great lengths to make his bookstore a primary meeting place for activist movements of the sixties and seventies.

Roy opened his doors to young people, people of color, and young men escaping draft boards, and dedicated himself to their financial well-being by hiring them to do odd jobs. He was a warrior for peace, best exemplified by his opposition to America's involvement in Vietnam and his vision for change in America.

Although Roy was motivated by his own personal ideas, he did not impose his beliefs on the patrons of his bookstore. He saw his store as a resource where he could provide the community access to volumes of information on vast arrays of subjects.

The legacy of Roy Kepler lives on today. Young people still congregate at Kepler's to browse the stacks of books and papers and discuss politics. Kepler's remains a central meeting place where America's future can be discussed with an open heart and an open mind.

Roy Kepler's life and how he chose to live it is an eloquent statement about the community I am privileged to represent. We miss you Roy, and always will.

FAMILIES AND VALUES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 9, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FAMILIES AND VALUES

Americans are putting much greater emphasis on the importance of the family than they did two decades ago. They recognize that the family is where most basic values are instilled—from being responsible for one's own actions to respecting people for themselves—and they think that for many reasons the family is under great strain today. They are worried about the prospects for the institution of the family.

For most of us it is hard to conceive of a successful society without strong families. Whenever there are indications that the families of the nation are in disarray or confused it becomes a matter of deep concern. Hoo-siers in public meetings instinctively understand that at the heart of our society lies the family. A witness before a congressional committee some years ago said: "As families go, so goes the nation." So it makes a lot of sense to have as a paramount national goal the promotion of families that can successfully raise children.

IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY VALUES

Discussions on a wide range of social issues are increasingly coming back to discussions

of families and values. The debate on crime has evolved into comments about the general moral decline in the country. People want criminals behind bars and heinous crime severely punished. But they also increasingly associate crime with a lack of social values and the breakdown of family structures—high divorce rates, single parenthood, child abuse. People want the root causes of crime addressed.

Other social issues are being linked more and more to values and family structure: lackluster educational achievement, high infant mortality rates, health care costs driven up by violence and drug abuse, and high poverty rates. There is not much doubt that the best social program for children is a stable, intact family.

The cold statistics on America's families are alarming. In the past three decades the percentage of children born outside of marriage has risen five-fold from 5 percent to 25 percent. Almost two-thirds of black children are born out of wedlock. Twenty percent of all female teenagers in the U.S. bear a child. Almost half of all marriages now end in divorce. The result is that almost a third of U.S. families with children are one parent households. And a lot of these children grow up poor. Children, especially those in single families, are the poorest Americans.

I think this concern about family structures and moral values is well-placed and healthy. Stable family structure is important because it enables parents to meet their responsibilities and counter the forces that can run contrary to values—from violence on TV to peer pressure. Values by which people live do matter and we should not pretend otherwise. We ought not to have any partisan debate about family values.

FEDERAL EFFORTS

I often ask myself what would be the most worthwhile public policies to help strengthen values and families. Certainly the problem is basically cultural rather than political, but there are public policies that can be helpful. When the government bans racial discrimination it forces changes in public behavior and, over time, a change of attitudes. Or when the government takes steps to improve the economic outlook and make jobs more secure, that can affect the welfare of America's children and families.

Much of the federal government's involvement in family issues has been through a variety of specific programs, including prenatal care, low-income health and child care, Head Start, elementary and secondary education, assistance for young mothers, and family planning. I suspect that children are not as important as they should be in federal and state budgets. One estimate is that eleven times more federal benefit dollars per capita go to those over 65 than to those under 18.

Congress last year took several steps to help families. It expanded significantly the earned income tax credit, which will keep money in the hands of working parents. It passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, which permits employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave upon the birth or adoption of a child or to care for a family member with a serious illness. It set up a new program to offer assistance and support services to help troubled families and keep them intact. And it required states to step-up efforts to establish paternity in out-of-wedlock births in order to improve support by fathers. Other pro-family measures are pending before Congress, including a reform of welfare to minimize the penalties for getting married or going to work, and raising the income tax

exemption for children, which has not been adjusted for inflation for decades.

But perhaps more important than specific federal programs would be for policymakers to look at how legislation in all sorts of areas could impact on the family. Will this tax policy or this health care reform or this assistance package tend to strengthen or weaken families? We look at broad public policy decisions in terms of how they affect the deficit or the environment; we also need to look at how they affect the family. Surely public policy should consider seriously the value of the family, and that means asking how legislation and market institutions affect the legal and economic incentives to form families and to maintain their stability. The aim of public policy should be to improve the chances that families will succeed.

CONCLUSION

I think the good news is that a consensus is developing in the country across ideological and partisan lines about the nature of the problems confronting America's families. Solutions include attention to the family structure, which conservatives like to emphasize, as well as the economic factors which the liberals like to stress. A better approach is to address these problems simultaneously with programs that increase resources available to parents as well as improve the chances that children will grow up in stable, intact families.

One of the wisest statements to come out of the White House in recent years came not from a president but from the first lady. Barbara Bush said, "Your success as a family—our success as a society—depends not on what happens at the White House, but on what happens inside your house."

REMEMBERING DR. HENRY CAMPBELL

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, the people of Kentucky and the Nation lost one of its most revered educators and servants when Dr. Henry A. Campbell, of Floyd County, passed away on Tuesday, February 22.

On June 12, 1964, Dr. Campbell became Prestonburg Community College's first president. While under his control, the college grew from 322 students in 1964 to more than 2,500 at his retirement in 1991.

He expanded the curriculum and, in 1987, established a satellite campus which now enrolls more than 800 students. He also played a vital role in establishing Hazard Community College.

He established the science building that bears his name at Prestonburg Community College, where his legacy for excellence in education will live forever.

His is a legacy that also will be shared each and every time a Prestonburg Community College graduate crosses the stage to receive their diploma.

A veteran who served in Europe during World War II under Gen. George Patton, Campbell was wounded in action and decorated for his brave service.

Many of us knew Campbell as the educator who passed other higher-glory opportunities to

spend 27 years of his life molding a new college at Prestonburg into the complex that it is today.

Dr. Campbell also was a community leader and fundraiser. As an active member of many local and State organizations—education, and other, Campbell has left his mark on the Big Sandy area and Kentucky alike.

But Henry Campbell's greatest contributions have been to our children. Teaching by example, Dr. Campbell has shown generations of young people that hard work, devotion to community, and respect are the most honorable and everlasting pursuits.

In all of his activities, Dr. Campbell truly cared about the students and citizens of the Big Sandy area. All of his efforts have been to raise the quality of education and to improve the quality of life for the people of eastern Kentucky. Because of this commitment, he will be sorely missed.

A TRIBUTE TO ELMER J. DIGNEO

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Elmer J. Digneo of Loma Linda, CA. Elmer, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs of Loma Linda over the past 24 years, will be honored next month as he retires from the Loma Linda City Council.

Elmer grew up in Loma Linda, attended local schools, and remained in the area to establish his professional career and raise his family. Because of his involvement and active leadership in the community, Elmer has been an instrumental force in leading and preparing Loma Linda for the many challenges which lie in the future.

As a community leader, Elmer is well known for his long-term and dedicated service to numerous organizations throughout southern California. On a local level, Elmer spent 43 years in secondary education, including 20 years of administration. Indicative of his commitment to community service, he has been a member of the Loma Linda City Council since its incorporation in 1970, which included 5 years as mayor and 11 years as mayor pro tempore. As a member of the city council, Elmer made a significant impact on the community through his appointments on the Southern California Regional Rail Authority, the Inland Valley Development Agency Board, the Omnitrans Board, and the Southern California Association of Governments. In addition to his work on the city council, Elmer has also served as president of the Loma Linda Chamber of Commerce where he led a successful revitalization of business in Loma Linda. Most recently, Elmer has served as city representative and vice chairman of the Local Agency Formation Commission as well as chairman of the Redlands Unified School District/Loma Linda Redevelopment Agency Joint Powers Board. He is currently active in the Campus Hill Seventh-day Adventist Church as an organist and tour coordinator.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and his many friends in honoring this outstanding individual for his extensive and dedicated service. Over the years, Elmer has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

COMMENDING GEORGE BYER FOR HIS UNTIRING WORK FOR WORLD PEACE

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, George H. Byer of Hemet, CA, has made a name for himself as a promoter of world peace through friendship, and as a founder of a worldwide Friendship Corps for Children.

He was born 80 years ago in a sod farm house on the prairie in South Dakota. He remembers walking miles across the prairie to a one-room school house. He was an only child, with few neighbors or friends, who now puts great value on friendship.

Coming out of World War II with a disability, George Byer went to Alaska—which was then a territory of the United States—on the advice of a doctor, who told him to find some work to do that would keep him outdoors. He worked as a construction laborer and later as a longshoreman. As his health improved, so did his sense of purpose. Byer was appointed to civic committees, and he received a Man of the Hour award for his efforts to have the city of Anchorage recognized as the first All-American City outside the continental United States.

In 1959, Byer was elected mayor of Anchorage, Alaska's largest city. During his term as mayor, Byer began actively working for international peace, cooperation, and friendship. He broadcast a Christmas peace greeting on shortwave radio, which was translated into 35 languages and sent around the world.

Moving to California, Mr. Byer continues his message of friendship from his home in Hemet. Mr. Byer founded the worldwide Friendship Corps for Children in 1990. His logo—a picture of the globe surrounded by the words "Anywhere a Friend—Everywhere, Earth"—was flown on the space shuttle *Columbia* on its historic flight from April 26 to May 6, 1993.

Mr. Speaker, I salute George Byer for his untiring efforts to further the cause of peace.

HOLY COW! THE "SCOOTER" IS IN!

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, on February 25 of this year, a great injustice was corrected, and baseball fans everywhere breathed a collective sigh of relief as news spread that Philip Francis Rizzuto was finally elected into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY.

Rizzuto, now 76, will be honored along with the late Leo Durocher and pitching great Steve Carlton as this year's inductees into baseball's hallowed shrine on July 31. Finally receiving the necessary 75 percent support of the Veterans Committee after 12 dry runs, Rizzuto was clearly ecstatic over this belated honor. "It's something they'll never be able to take away from me," he exclaimed.

The odds were long as the committee considered scores of candidates, and Rizzuto needing 75 percent of the vote for induction. But what seemed to do it for him was the recent addition to the committee of Bill White, Pee Wee Reese, and Yogi Berra, all of whom possessed the infinite wisdom to recognize the Scooter's extraordinary baseball talent and his enduring contributions to the game.

Rizzuto's detractors always point to the fact that he only played 13 seasons. But let's face it, he was, what Mel Allen once described, " * * * The heart and guts of the ball club." Even with the interruption of World War II, Rizzuto led the Yankees to 10 pennant championships and 7 World Series victories; not to mention an MVP award in 1950.

Rizzuto's handsome countenance will now adorn the hallowed halls of Cooperstown, joining many of his Yankee teammates—and his baseball glove. Not bad for a short guy who started off playing stick ball in the streets of Brooklyn.

Phil, we're all happy for you, you deserve it.

GUN DEALER RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1994

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, now that the Brady handgun control law is on the books, it is time to build on the national consensus to control crime and make people feel more secure in their homes, schools, neighborhoods, and places where we work every day. I believe that one important place to start turning the tide of violence is by requiring greater responsibility from people in the business of selling weapons.

Currently, there are over 284,000 Federally licensed firearms dealers—754 in Rhode Island alone. Many of these dealers are responsible small business people. There are, however, a substantial number of dealers, known as kitchen table dealers who sell guns out of their homes and cars to people who lack the requisite identification. Federal regulation of these dealers has been hit or miss, mostly miss. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms [BATF] has only 240 inspectors throughout the United States dedicated to inspection of gun dealers to ensure compliance with Federal gun laws. In a chilling revelation, BATF recently reported that an investigation of 400 randomly selected gun dealers uncovered Federal firearms violations among 34 percent of the dealers.

President Clinton and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen have called for increased regulation of gun dealers and proposed increased administrative controls over the Federal gun

dealer licensing process. However, administrative solutions are not enough.

Past law suits by victims of gun violence have revealed dealers who sell to prohibited buyers in what are called straw purchases. In these cases, an ineligible buyer goes to a store and has a friend or relative buy a gun for him.

In one Virginia case, a gun dealer sold a semi-automatic handgun to a 16-year-old boy who used his uncle as a straw purchaser. The boy had handed the \$300 price of the gun to his uncle in front of the gun dealer, his uncle purchased the gun, and the 16-year-old left the store carrying the gun. The boy then used the same gun to kill one of his teachers. A Virginia court found that the gun dealer had been negligent in selling the murder weapon and awarded the victims family \$105,000 in damages.

In Georgia, damages were awarded against a gun dealer who was found to be negligent in selling a semi-automatic rifle to a straw buyer. The straw purchase was made by the wife of a man who could not purchase a gun on his own because he had once been institutionalized for mental illness. The man then used the same gun to kill a woman while she sat in her home.

Despite these examples, it is very difficult for victims of gun violence to go to court and collect damages from gun dealers who break the law and sell guns to minors and straw buyers. This is because there is very little case law and no Federal law giving victims of gun violence the right to sue gun dealers who make illegal gun sales.

The bill I am introducing today, the Gun Dealer Responsibility Act of 1994, provides a statutory cause of action for victims of gun violence against gun dealers whose illegal sale of a gun directly contributes to the victim's injury. My intent in proposing this bill is to completely shut off the illegal sale of guns to minors and convicted felons. I also believe my bill will go a long way toward making those gun dealers, who now may look the other way, more cautious about selling guns to straw gun buyers.

Gun sales in America generated \$7 billion in 1992 and it is estimated this figure was \$9 billion in 1993. In a time when many Americans have seen their quality of life altered by a fear of crime and random acts of violence, it is only fair that society ask those who profit from gun sales be held to a new and higher standard of responsibility.

I ask that a statement be printed in the RECORD along with the language of the bill and a copy of a letter from Sarah Brady of Handgun Control, Inc., supporting this legislation.

HANDGUN CONTROL, INC.,
Washington, DC, March 8, 1994.

Hon. JACK REED,
U.S. House of Representatives, 1510 Longworth
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN REED: I am writing in support of your proposed legislation to give gun violence victims a private damages remedy in Federal court against gun dealers who violate the Gun Control Act.

Our Nation is suffering an epidemic of gun violence. The violence in our streets too often is fueled by gun dealers who engage in irresponsible and illegal conduct, such as selling guns to minors or to straw purchasers for prohibited buyers.

With over 280,000 licensed gun dealers, the government cannot possibly discover and prosecute every illegal dealer sale. The threat of civil damages liability for the violence caused by illegal dealer conduct will provide a necessary and powerful incentive for dealers to obey the law.

A number of state courts have already recognized that victims can recover damages from dealers who violate the law. Your bill simply gives victims a uniform Federal remedy. It is an important component of a National strategy against gun violence.

Sincerely,

SARAH BRADY,
Chair.

A TRIBUTE TO SPRINGFIELD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Springfield Symphony Orchestra's 50th anniversary. I would like to share with my colleagues the long legacy of the Springfield Symphony Orchestra. I am confident that upon hearing the history of the Springfield Symphony, you will all appreciate the magnificent contributions the symphony has given the people of western Massachusetts.

Under the superb leadership of Mr. Alexander Leslie, the first conductor of the symphony, the Springfield Symphony performed its first concert on March 5, 1944. That night in the Springfield Municipal Auditorium, Alexander Leslie and his symphony began a forum of cultural enlightenment for the people of Springfield, that has since expanded throughout the region. Alexander Leslie had a vision that went well beyond the formation of a symphony. He realized the need for music education and enrichment for children. In cooperation with the Springfield Public Schools, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Western Massachusetts, and the Springfield City Library, Leslie Alexander began the Young People's Symphony in 1944. In 1948, Mrs. Douglas Wallace, a member of the board of directors, organized the Women's Symphony League. What had begun as another orchestra was quickly expanded to involve an entire community.

The growth of the Springfield Symphony continued throughout the next 40 years. The magnificent sounds of the symphony were heard throughout the state and the country. In recent years the Springfield Symphony has been heard by the National Public Radio, which extends to over 900,000 listeners, and has provided western Massachusetts with outside summer concerts. The SSO has become the second largest professional orchestra in Massachusetts.

This month, under the leadership of Maestro Raymond Harvey, current SSO board Chairman Ronald Weiss, President Peter Carando, and the many dedicated members of the board of directors, the Springfield Symphony Orchestra celebrates a half century of musical enjoyment and eagerly anticipates another 50

years of success and musical prosperity. I have enjoyed many wonderful evenings at the Springfield Symphony Orchestra, both as mayor of Springfield and Second District Congressman and am proud to be a longtime supporter. I wish everyone connected with the SSO many more years of fine music.

TRIBUTE TO JUANITA WHETSTONE

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to pay tribute today to Juanita Whetstone, formerly of Lansing, MI, who will be honored with an Eleanor Roosevelt Award by the Michigan Democratic Women's Caucus on March 12, 1994.

Juanita first came to Lansing in 1952, from Brownsville, TX. After giving her time to the 1960 voter registration drive in Mississippi, she returned to Lansing and joined the Michigan Democratic Party in 1963 as a volunteer. Thus began over 30 years of devoted and unparalleled service to the Michigan Democratic Party.

No one person has given as much time to the Michigan Democratic Party, with such remarkable results, as Juanita Whetstone. She has worked with nine Democratic Party chairs, holding a variety of offices in local politics. She has been a precinct delegate and a delegate to the Democratic Party State Convention every year since she joined the Michigan Democratic Party. She has also served on the Ingham County Women's Commission and the Ingham County Executive Board, and as a Democratic second ward chair, a member of the Nancy Williams Democratic Women's Club, and a convention and housing coordinator for State and national Democratic Party Conventions.

Having known Juanita for many years, I can say with confidence that in an arena as filled with egos as politics often is, Juanita is remarkable for her humility and grace. She is known more than anything for her ability to get the job done, and with an unrelenting emphasis on success, not on fanfare. For over 30 years, she has given greatly and selflessly of her own time to Michigan Democratic politics. She has also been a strong role model for many in the Michigan political community, particularly for women.

It is not far short of a miracle that Juanita has always found the time for her family and for her church activities. Yet she is a devoted mother of three daughters, and more recently, a dotting grandmother of three grandchildren. Juanita has also been a faithful member of Paradise Missionary Baptist Church in Lansing.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the House of Representatives honor outstanding individuals like Juanita Whetstone. Please join me in recognizing her many years of leadership in Michigan politics, and in wishing her continued success in the years to come.

IN TRIBUTE TO TSHOMBI WRIGHT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a high school student in my hometown of Milwaukee who can teach us a thing or two about what it takes to fight crime.

Tshombi Wright is a 15-year-old high school freshman, but he has a maturity well beyond his years. He watches the devastating impact gangs and drug dealers are having in his neighborhood, and recognizes the need to provide children with positive influences to counteract the temptations the street has to offer.

Spurred on by that knowledge, he is doing all he can to serve as a walking, talking deterrent. He started by signing up as a coach with the local police athletic league. Then he joined the District 2 Police Explorer Program, and became a community services aide at post 882. In that role, Tshombi has volunteered hundreds of hours to perform for elementary school students as McGruff the Crime Dog, assist police officers at a host of gun safety and antigang and graffiti programs, and speak at community block watch meetings to answer parents' questions about keeping their kids away from drugs and gangs.

For his dedication, Tshombi was recently honored by the Milwaukee police as the city's Outstanding Youth Involved in Crime Prevention. Kathy Schult, a crime prevention officer in district 2 who nominated Tshombi for the award, said he has made an invaluable contribution to the community as a role model for his peers. "His example has helped kids realize how important it is to set goals and reap the benefits of their accomplishments," she said.

Tragically, there are some in Tshombi's neighborhood who do not appreciate his efforts. After an article featuring Tshombi appeared prominently in a local newspaper, he was the target of numerous threats to his safety. On the day after the article ran, in fact, Tshombi was accosted by four boys in his backyard, where one of them put a gun to his head.

That kind of senseless act reminds us of how deeply rooted the crime problem is today, and how difficult the challenge is to defuse the epidemic of violence haunting our inner cities. We can take hope, though, in the commitment of people like Tshombi. Despite the threats he has received, this kind-hearted freshman refuses to let go of his dream to one day become Milwaukee's chief of police, or to drop his community service work today. "You can't give up or give in to these kinds of people," he said. "I can't let them break me."

Mr. Speaker, this kind of resolve and sense of purpose deserves this body's praise and thanks. At a time when the media gives us a birds-eye view at one killing spree after another, we need to be reminded that there are encouraging and heart-warming stories like Tshombi's out there, and courageous people like him who are willing to stand up for what is right. We also need to know that the dedication and unselfishness of individuals like

Tshombi will, in the end, be the most effective instrument we can employ to free our communities from the chokehold of violence.

ADDICTION

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues some remarks made by Dr. Avram Goldstein, professor emeritus of pharmacology at Stanford University, before the congressional biomedical research caucus on Monday, February 28, 1994. The text of Dr. Goldstein's remarks follow:

A 50-year-old man lies in a hospital bed, desperately ill. Emphysema has destroyed his lungs, and the pitiful sound of his labored breathing fills the room. Watch him! Incredible as it seems, he begs his wife to bring him some cigarettes. Cigarettes put him here, cigarettes will surely finish him off. Why doesn't he quit? Why didn't he quit 25 years ago, when the first Surgeon General's report on smoking, widely publicized, had already made it clear what his future would be if he continued his pack-a-day habit?

This introduction could have started differently.

A 50-year-old man gets off the bus in a seedy downtown neighborhood. Just hours before, he was released after serving a two-year sentence for burglary, his third time in prison. His regular income as a grocery clerk had barely been enough to support his wife and child, so burglary seemed the only way to raise the large sums he needed for his heroin habit. Watch him! Only a block from the bus terminal, he makes his "connection", buys a syringe and needle and some white powder. Heroin put him in prison three times, heroin will surely finish him off. Why doesn't he quit? Why didn't he quit 25 years ago, when he could see clearly enough what his future would be if he continued using heroin?

These are the opening paragraphs of my just-published book, *Addiction: From Biology to Drug Policy* (WH Freeman, New York, 1994). They make two important points: First, that nicotine addiction and heroin addiction are two examples of the same biologic process. To the pharmacologist, licit or illicit status has nothing to do with the addictive property of a drug. Second, that an addictive drug can take control of behavior, can lead to compulsive and self-destructive use that seems to defy common sense and rationality.

Albert Einstein once said, in connection with trying to explain complex scientific matters: "We should make things as simple as possible, but not simpler." In my book—and here today—I try to follow his advice.

Forty years ago the prevalent view of drug addiction held that it reflected "poor will power", an antisocial and criminal temperament, or both. Then basic research on the brain and behavior laid the basis of the disease concept of addiction. The change in public perception came about first with opiates and alcohol, beginning with research at the federal narcotics hospital in Lexington, Kentucky in the fifties. It had been thought that the reaction of addicts to having their drug withdrawn—the "withdrawal syndrome"—was largely manipulative complaining in an attempt to get more drug. The clinical re-

search at Lexington established, for the first time, that the withdrawal disturbances were truly physical in nature, that they expressed a profound (possibly even irreversible) alteration in the physiology of the brain.

A further change in our perception of opiate addiction came about as a result of two major research findings in the sixties and seventies. Dole and Nyswander (with Mary Jeanne Kreek, whose talk follows mine here today) showed that maintaining antisocial and criminal heroin addicts on a regular daily dosage of the long-acting opiate methadone, given by mouth, could alter their compulsive drug-seeking behavior and open the way to their total rehabilitation. And basic neurobiology research revealed the existence of natural morphinelike substances—the endogenous opioids ("endorphins")—which activate specific opioid receptors in our brains, the same receptors on which the addictive opiates act.

These discoveries had profound implications. Since our brains actually contain and require substances that are like heroin and morphine, excessive exposure to such drugs would be expected to disturb the fine regulation of the brain's own opioid systems. It also became possible to imagine (and to look for) genetic abnormalities that might cause deficient production or regulation of these endogenous opioids and their receptors—abnormalities that could predispose to addiction. If someone had too little of a brain component essential to feelings of normality, might they then take a drug that would act like the endogenous opioids, in effect self-medicating?

The change in public attitudes toward addictions was accelerated by the 1988 Surgeon General's report summarizing the evidence that nicotine is a powerfully addictive drug. No longer could addicts be relegated to skid row or a criminal underclass. Now a major segment of "respectable" middle-class society were recognized to be addicts. The long-persisting myth that alcohol and nicotine were not even drugs began to break down.

We now know that there are seven families of addictive drugs. These seven (but no others) are capable, to varying degrees, of producing the compulsive and self-destructive use pattern that we call addiction. All of them, in varying degrees, are dangerous to individual and public health. They all alter behavior in varying degrees and in different ways that are often harmful to the addict and dangerous to others. Some cause grievous damage to the fetus, leading to impaired brain development and long-lasting learning deficits and behavioral disorders. Curiously, although some addictive drugs are much more dangerous than others, there is no relationship between the actual danger posed by a drug and its legal status. If a legitimate role of government is to protect the public health, the laws ought to be based on the biology ought to be tailored to minimize the harm caused by each drug.

Laboratory research has revealed where and how the addictive drugs act in the brain. This knowledge, typically, grew out of studies on rate behavior that had nothing to do with drug addiction. B.F. Skinner had developed experimental methods of studying behavior rigorously in pigeons and rats, introducing new concepts about how rewards drive and control behavior. James Olds, adapting some of Skinner's methods, discovered that rats would press a lever to stimulate their own brains with a mild electric shock—but only if the electrodes were implanted in specific regions deep in the brain. In other words, the rats "liked" to stimulate

certain nerve cells, which turned out to contain (and to release when stimulated) the neurotransmitter dopamine. Years of research in many laboratories have revealed that this same dopamine "reward pathway" is stimulated by all the addictive drugs.

Cocaine, for example, prevents removal of the dopamine that is released normally in small amounts at the nerve endings in this pathway. As a result, greatly excessive amounts accumulate, causing the extreme excitement, elevated mood, and often frankly bizarre behavior seen during cocaine binges. Morphine (produced from heroin in the body) stimulates the same pathway by a different mechanism; it prevents the release of an inhibitory neurotransmitter that holds the dopamine nerves in check. In other words, morphine removes the breaks, causing large amounts of dopamine to flood the pathway. Nicotine, alcohol, marijuana, probably even caffeine (weakly addictive though it is), act in a similar way. Every addictive drug mimics or blocks the action of one of the brain's neurotransmitters.

What I have said is true, but I have violated Einstein's dictum by oversimplifying. Forgive me; it would require a whole course on the biology of addiction to deal with all the subtleties. Obviously, each of these addictive drugs has its own distinctive actions, so the common effect on the reward pathway is only one of many diverse effects on the brain, which can result in changes of mood, perception, cognition, alertness, coordination, judgment, sense of equilibrium, motor activity, and numerous other forms of behavior—changes that are characteristic for each addictive drug.

An important question being addressed in current research efforts is: What role does genetic predisposition play? Obviously, addiction is influenced by the availability and cost of a drug, the pharmacologic properties of a drug, by stress, and by numerous environmental influences. Yet it is a fact that with any addictive drug, of all who try it or even use it socially, only a small fraction become addicted. Could this mean that genetic vulnerability also plays a role? For alcohol addiction there is solid evidence, from adoption and other studies, that heritability is indeed a major factor. Search for the responsible genes is under way, using techniques of molecular biology that were developed without any reference to the drug addiction problem. If those who are especially vulnerable to addiction could be identified by a simple test, prevention efforts might be more efficient and cost-effective.

The central problem in treating addicts is not how to get them off the drug. For all the addictive drugs, that is a relatively easy matter with proper medication and good supervision. The real problem is the drug craving that sooner or later can lead to relapse and readdiction. We do not understand craving very well. It is difficult to study, especially in animal experiments, but the attempt is under way. If we could develop medications to block craving and relapse, we could take a very big step forward in getting the addiction problem under better control.

Should addiction research be targeted? Of course it should! But not at the expense of the free-wheeling untargeted research that discovers new principles, opens new paths, provides novel technologies. We need both targeted and untargeted research, we need both laboratory and clinical research. It goes without saying that to make progress in preventing and treating drug addictions, we need to study drug addictions. We need to understand the neurobiology, the genetics,

the behavioral aspects, the epidemiology, the possible approaches to treatment. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) have that specific mandate, and they already support most of the relevant research in the laboratory, in the clinic, and in human populations. We can predict, however, that important breakthroughs are likely to come unexpectedly from seemingly unrelated research, perhaps funded by other institutes of the National Institutes of Health or by other sources of support. History teaches us that studies on isolated nerve cells from lowly squid and sea slugs produced our basic knowledge about how nerves carry messages and how neurotransmitters pass messages from one nerve cell to another. Studies on the structure and function of receptors, which help us understand how all addictive drugs act, were carried out, by and large, by investigators who had no interest whatsoever in addiction. Such untargeted research has produced the information infrastructure on which targeted addiction research can draw. Who could have predicted that Skinner's experiments with pigeons pecking at a lever to get a kernel of corn—experiments that were ridiculed by some politicians for their lack of relevance—would lead directly to today's experiments on the reward pathway?

It is becoming ever more clear that addiction is a disease, some kind of neurobiologic disorder in the reward systems, in which dopamine plays a key role. Our aim, as for any chronic relapsing disease, should be harm reduction. Because the addictive drugs stimulate and overstimulate the same brain systems that are responsible for normal satisfactions, normal reward, normal "feeling good", we cannot simply develop drugs to block their actions. It would be unimaginable, for instance, to destroy or permanently inactivate the reward pathway. Thus, we need to learn much more in order to find more subtle and specific ways of reducing the harm caused by addictive drugs and forestalling relapse without disturbing essential brain functions.

In summary, addiction is primarily a public health problem, complicated secondarily (for some drugs) by criminality. The current budget proposal for the "drug war", which increases the amount for prevention and treatment relative to that for interdiction and law enforcement, is a move in the right direction, consistent with our present understanding of the biology of drug addiction and the need for a harm-reduction approach in dealing with it.

SUPPORT FOR JUSTICE HARRY BLACKMUN'S DEATH PENALTY OPINION

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, recently Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun, one of this Nation's foremost judicial experts, made a monumental shift in his position on the death penalty. For more than 20 years, Justice Blackmun, along with numerous members of the Court, has attempted to justify the acceptability and the constitutionality of the death penalty. Now, however, Justice Blackmun has reversed his opinion, recognizing that there

are numerous inherent problems with this system of punishment.

In his own words, Justice Blackmun asked himself "[t]he basic question—Does the system accurately and consistently determine which defendants 'deserve' to die?" His answer, and one that I have long been in agreement with, is "no," the system cannot adequately make such a determination. With the lack of consistency in which the death penalty is enforced, and the inevitability of human error in courts' decisions, Justice Blackmun determined that he can no longer support this "machinery of death." I applaud Justice Blackmun's decision and encourage others to follow his lead.

Since the Supreme Court lifted the ban on the death penalty in 1976, there have been countless cases which put into question the impartiality and constitutionality of this punishment. Statistics consistently show that the death penalty is disproportionately used against people of color and members of low-income communities. In addition, statistics also show that the 36 States which utilize the death penalty, generally have higher murder rates than the 14 States which have not chosen to use the death penalty. These types of numbers add little credence to the argument that the death penalty is a deterrent to violent crime.

Justice Blackmun, who grew up in St. Paul, MN, the district which I now represent, has helped turn the corner for this Nation's thinking on the death penalty. I would like to submit into the RECORD the following articles which further explain Justice Blackmun's decision to reverse his stance. This is an encouraging sign for our Supreme Court, our judicial system, and the United States of America.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, Feb. 27, 1994]

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HARRY BLACKMUN WEIGHS THE EVIDENCE—"NO MORE DEATH PENALTY"

(By Steven Thomma)

When Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun announced last week he would no longer support the death penalty, he echoed the sentiment of his home State and a resolute handful of others: It doesn't work.

Together, they stand against a powerful current of popular American thought. Fearful of crime, a majority of Americans want murderers executed. A majority of the states—36—oblige them.

Since the Supreme Court lifted its four-year-ban on the death penalty in 1976—with Blackmun agreeing—14 states have resisted increasing pressure to kill killers. Most of the holdouts are in the Midwest and Northeast.

The opponents make a strong case that it doesn't stop crime. Consider Blackmun's home state of Minnesota. It does not execute criminals, yet has one of the lowest murder rates in the Nation. Texas, which executes more people than any other state, has one of the highest murder rates. Despite the seeming assurance of the death penalty, citizens are nearly four times as likely to be murdered in Texas than in Minnesota.

"It isn't working," said Richard Deiter, director of the Death Penalty Information Center.

"Look at the murder rates. It is generally higher in States that have the death penalty than in those that don't have it," Deiter said.

Nationally, a person is more likely to be murdered in a state that has the death penalty than in one that does not, according to the information center's look at federal statistics on the subject.

The average murder rate in States without the death penalty in 1992 was 4.9 murders for every 100,000 residents. The average in States with the death penalty: 7.8 murders for every 100,000 residents.

Said FBI Director Louis Freeh: "I think the deterrent effect is probably minimal."

Even many supporters contend the death penalty prevents only a small number of crimes. Of course, they rush to add that it is worth executing convicts if it prevents even a few murders.

"I think it is a deterrent, though we may not be able to prove it," said Wisconsin state Sen. Alan Lasee, a Republican pushing to reinstate the death penalty in his state after 141 years.

"Would the murders go down in Wisconsin? I don't know. . . . But it would certainly send a strong signal to the criminal element that the citizens of Wisconsin are fed up."

"The overwhelming majority of murders are not going to be deterred," said Tony Bouza, the former Minneapolis police chief who is now running for governor of Minnesota.

However, he argues that the death penalty will make some would-be murderers stop and think.

"Whenever the human animal sets out to calculate, you want to set important negatives to deter. Human behavior is controllable through negative and positive reinforcement," said Bouza.

One thing is certain, Bouza adds: "It deters the executed."

Though Lasee and Bouza reflect majority opinion, they are in hostile territory.

Lasee failed last year to get a death penalty proposal out of the Wisconsin Legislature. This year, he narrowed the focus to executing people who kill children in the course of a sexual assault.

Still, he is two votes short of winning Senate approval for his plan to send the issue to the voters in November.

Bouza concedes that he would not aggressively seek re-enactment of the death penalty from the Minnesota Legislature which last year easily shot down another death penalty proposal.

NO SENTENCE OF DEATH MAY BE CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPOSED . . .

Following are excerpts from Justice Harry Blackmun's opinion dissenting from the Supreme Court's order denying review in a Texas death penalty case. The order, *Callins vs. Collins*, No. 93-7054, was unsigned and was issued without an opinion.

On Feb. 23, 1994, at approximately 1 a.m., Bruce Edwin Callins will be executed by the State of Texas. Intravenous tubes attached to his arms will carry the instrument of death, a toxic fluid designed specifically for the purpose of killing human beings. The witnesses, standing a few feet away will behold Callins, no longer a defendant, an appellant or a petitioner, but a man, strapped to a gurney, and seconds away from extinction. Within days, or perhaps hours, the memory of Callins will begin to fade. The wheels of justice will churn again, and somewhere, another jury or another judge will have the unenviable task of determining whether some human being is to live or die.

We hope, of course, that the defendant whose life is at risk will be represented by competent counsel, someone who is inspired

by the awareness that a less-than-vigorous defense truly could have fatal consequences for the defendant. We hope that the attorney will investigate all aspects of the case, follow all evidentiary and procedural rules, and appear before a judge who is still committed to the protection of defendants' rights even now, as the prospect of meaningful judicial oversight has diminished.

In the same vein, we hope that the prosecution, in urging the penalty of death, will have exercised its discretion wisely, free from bias, prejudice or political motive, and will be humbled, rather than emboldened, by the awesome authority conferred by the State.

But even if we can feel confident that these actors will fulfill their roles to the best of their human ability, our collective conscience will remain uneasy. Twenty years have passed since this Court declared that the death penalty must be imposed fairly, and with reasonable consistency or not at all (see *Furman vs. Georgia*, 1972), and, despite the effort of the States and Courts to devise legal formulas and procedural rules to meet this daunting challenge, the death penalty remains fraught with arbitrariness, discrimination, caprice and mistake.

This is not to say that the problems with the death penalty today are identical to those that were present 20 years ago. Rather, the problems that were pursued down one hole with procedural rules and verbal formulas have come to the surface somewhere else, just as virulent and pernicious as they were in their original form. Experience has taught us that the constitutional goal of eliminating arbitrariness and discrimination from the administration of death . . . can never be achieved without compromising an equally essential component of fundamental fairness: individualized sentencing. (See *Lockett vs. Ohio*, 1978.)

It is tempting, when faced with conflicting constitutional commands, to sacrifice one for the other or to assume that an acceptable balance between them already has been struck. In the context of the death penalty, however, such jurisprudential maneuvers are wholly inappropriate. The death penalty must be imposed "fairly, and with reasonable consistency, or not at all." (*Eddings vs. Oklahoma*, 1982)

To be fair, a capital sentencing scheme must treat each person convicted of a capital offense with that "degree of respect due the uniqueness of the individual. . . ." That means affording the sentencer the power and discretion to grant mercy in a particular case, and providing avenues for the consideration of any and all relevant mitigating evidence that would justify a sentence less than death.

Reasonable consistency, on the other hand, requires that the death penalty be inflicted evenhandedly, in accordance with reason and objective standards, rather than by whim, caprice or prejudice.

Finally, because human error is inevitable and because our criminal justice system is less than perfect, searching appellate review of death sentences and their underlying convictions is a prerequisite to a constitutional death penalty scheme.

On their face, these goals of individual fairness, reasonable consistency and absence of error appear to be attainable: Courts are in the very business of erecting procedural devices from which fair, equitable and reliable outcomes are presumed to flow. Yet, in the death penalty area, this Court, in my view, has engaged in a futile effort to balance these constitutional demands, and now

is retreating not only from the Furman promise of consistency and rationality, but from the requirement of individualized sentencing as well.

Having virtually conceded that both fairness and rationality cannot be achieved in the administration of the death penalty (*McCleskey vs. Kemp*, 1987), the Court has chosen to deregulate the entire enterprise, replacing, it would seem, substantive constitutional requirements with mere aesthetics, and abdicating its statutorily and constitutionally imposed duty to provide meaningful judicial oversight to the administration of death by the States.

From this day forward, I no longer shall tinker with the machinery of death. For more than 20 years I have endeavored—indeed, I have struggled, along with a majority of this Court—to develop procedural and substantive rules that would lend more than the mere appearance of fairness to the death penalty endeavor. . . .

Rather than continue to coddle the Court's delusion that the desired level of fairness has been achieved and the need for regulation eviscerated, I feel morally and intellectually obligated simply to concede that the death penalty experiment has failed. It is virtually self-evident to me now that no combination of procedural rules or substantive regulations ever can save the death penalty from its inherent constitutional deficiencies. The basic question—does the system accurately and consistently determine which defendants "deserve" to die?—cannot be answered in the affirmative. . . . The problem is that the inevitability of factual, legal and moral error gives us a system that we know must wrongly kill some defendants, a system that fails to deliver the fair, consistent and reliable sentences of death required by the Constitution. . . .

There is little doubt now that Furman's essential holding was correct. Although most of the public seems to desire, and the Constitution appears to permit, the penalty of death, it surely is beyond dispute that if the death penalty cannot be administered consistently and rationally, it may not be administered at all. . . .

Delivering on the Furman promise, however, has proved to be another matter. Furman aspired to eliminate the vestiges of racism and the effects of poverty in capital sentencing; it deplored the "wanton" and "random" infliction of death by a government with constitutionally limited power. Furman demanded that the sentencer's discretion be directed and limited by procedural rules and objective standards in order to minimize the risk of arbitrary and capricious sentences of death.

In the years following Furman, serious efforts were made to comply with its mandate. State legislatures and appellate courts struggled to provide judges and juries with sensible and objective guidelines for determining who should live and who should die.

Some States attempted to define who is "deserving" of the death penalty through the use of carefully chosen adjectives, reserving the death penalty for those who commit crimes that are "especially heinous, atrocious or cruel," or "wanton, vile, horrible or inhuman." Other States enacted mandatory death penalty statutes, reading Furman as an invitation to eliminate sentencer discretion altogether.

Unfortunately, all this experimentation and ingenuity yielded little of what Furman demanded. It soon became apparent that discretion could not be eliminated from capital sentencing without threatening the fun-

damental fairness due a defendant when life is at stake. Just as contemporary society was no longer tolerant of the random or discriminatory infliction of the penalty of death . . . evolving standards of decency required due consideration of the uniqueness of each individual defendant when imposing society's ultimate penalty.

This development in the American conscience would have presented no constitutional dilemma if fairness to the individual could be achieved without sacrificing the consistency and rationality promised in Furman. But over the past two decades, efforts to balance these competing constitutional commands have been to no avail. Experience has shown that the consistency and rationality promised in Furman are inversely related to the fairness owed the individual when considering a sentence of death. A step toward consistency is a step away from fairness. . . .

While one might hope that providing the sentencer with as much relevant mitigating evidence as possible will lead to more rational and consistent sentences, experience has taught otherwise. It seems that the decision whether a human being should live or die is so inherently subjective, rife with all of life's understandings, experiences, prejudices and passions, that it inevitably defies the rationality and consistency required by the Constitution. . . .

The consistency promised in Furman and the fairness to the individual demanded in Lockett are not only inversely related, but irreconcilable in the context of capital punishment. Any statute or procedure that could effectively eliminate arbitrariness from the administration of death would also restrict the sentencer's discretion to such an extent that the sentencer would be unable to give full consideration to the unique characteristics of each defendant and the circumstances of the offense.

By the same token, any statute or procedure that would provide the sentencer with sufficient discretion to consider fully and act upon the unique circumstances of each defendant would "thro(w) open the back door to arbitrary and irrational sentencing." . . .

In my view, the proper course when faced with irreconcilable constitutional commands is not to ignore one or the other, nor to pretend that the dilemma does not exist, but to admit the futility of the effort to harmonize them. This means accepting the fact that the death penalty cannot be administered in accord with our Constitution. . . .

Perhaps one day this Court will develop procedural rules or verbal formulas that actually will provide consistency, fairness and reliability in a capital-sentencing scheme. I am not optimistic that such a day will come. I am more optimistic, though, that this Court eventually will conclude that the effort to eliminate arbitrariness while preserving fairness "in the infliction of (death) is so plainly doomed to failure that it and the death penalty must be abandoned altogether." (Godfrey vs. Georgia, 1980) . . . I may not live to see that day, but I have faith that eventually it will arrive. The path the Court has chosen lessens us all. I dissent.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REPORT ON U.S. ARMS SALES IN FISCAL YEAR 1993

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to bring to my colleagues' attention a quarterly report pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act that includes a complete tabulation of U.S. arms exports sold under foreign military sales [FMS] agreements, foreign military construction, and U.S. licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services.

These tables show that arms sales more than doubled between fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993.

In fiscal year 1993, the United States set an all-time record for Government-to-Government arms sales. The United States sold \$32.399 billion in defense articles and services, plus an additional \$817.351 million in foreign military construction, and issued licenses/approvals of \$25.546 billion for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services.

Licenses/approvals are permits for U.S. corporations to compete for commercial foreign military sales. In the past, the Department of State has estimated that 40 to 60 percent of licenses/approvals result in actual sales.

In fiscal year 1992, the United States sold \$14.983 billion in defense articles and services, plus an addition \$187.965 million in foreign military construction and issued licenses/approvals of \$15.997 billion for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services. In fiscal year 1991 the United States sold \$22.981 billion in defense articles and services, plus an additional \$805.9 million in foreign military construction and issued licenses/approvals of \$39.109 billion for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services.

Tables for fiscal year 1993 from the section 36(a) report follow:

Total value of Defense articles and services sold to each country/purchaser as of Sept. 30, 1993 under foreign military sales (see part II for construction sales)

[Dollars in thousands]	
Countries (Part I)	Accepted—FY 1993
Antigua and Barbuda	754
Argentina	18,000
Australia	299,159
Austria	9,619
Bahrain	106,032
Barbados	510
Belgium	328,686
Belize	271
Bolivia—Intl NARC	12,968
Botswana	2,334
Brazil	26,195
Burundi	7
Cameroon	23
Canada	102,672
Chad	2,250
Chile	15,581
Colombia	14,279
Colombia—Intl NARC	30,136
Covoros	85
Costa Rica	147
Denmark	336,134
Djibouti	651
Dominica	312
Dominican Republic	1,841

Countries (Part I)	Accepted—FY 1993
Ecuador	1,869
Ecuador—Intl NARC	315
Egypt	454,297
El Salvador	13,784
Estonia	17
Finland	63
France	51,414
Gabon	147
Germany	203,298
Ghana	195
Greece	1,692,276
Grenada	436
Guinea	412
Honduras	8,587
Hungary	12,971
India	1
Indonesia	30,613
Ireland	48
Israel	162,326
Italy	108,016
Ivory Coast	739
Jamaica	3,115
Japan	1,407,223
Jordan	15,503
Korea (Seoul)	244,097
Kuwait	2,866,475
Lebanon	2,361
Luxembourg	435
Madagascar	295
Malawi	603
Malaysia	822
Mali	97
Malta	82
Mexico	6,369
Morocco	11,170
Nacisa	600
Namibia	2,418
NAMMA	60
NAMSA—F104	1,047
NAMSA—General + Nike	14,793
NAMSA—Hawk	31
NAMSA—Weapons	9,069
NAPMO	79,990
NATO	1,462
NATO AEW+C (O+S)	48,880
NATO SO REG SIG/COMM	40
Netherlands	782,461
New Zealand	9,339
NHPLO	160
Niger	1,974
Nigeria	461
Norway	443,817
Oas Hq	100
Oman	6,328
Org. of African Unity	55
Panama	73
Paraguay	9
Peru—Intl NARC	799
Portugal	15,340
Qatar	307
Rep. of Philippines	87,924
Saudi Arabia	11,752,250
Senegal	6,986
Seychelles	275
Shape	4,774
Sierra Leone	669
Singapore	405,405
Spain	118,796
St. Kitts and Nevis	336
St. Lucia	562
St. Vincent + Grenedines	530
Sweden	6,777
Switzerland	1,699,810
Taiwan	6,275,524
Thailand	388,627
Togo	206
Trinidad—Tobago	52
Tunisia	20,616
Turkey	742,332
United Arab Emirates	76,324
United Kingdom	134,906
Uruguay	353
Venezuela	19,049
Zimbabwe	1,105

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES AS OF SEPT. 30, 1993—Continued

(Dollars in thousands)

	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September	Cumulative
Japan	536,739	1,003,937	704,214	1,542,379	3,787,269
Jordan	1,939	3,784	20,999	4,477	31,199
Kazakhstan	0	0	9	0	9
Kenya	1,700	20,902	39	21	22,662
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	120,953	871,415	179,356	912,691	2,084,415
Kuwait	405,019	4,795	32,587	43,251	485,652
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	218	1,416	598	878	3,110
Lesotho	0	0	1	500	501
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	2	11	0	0	13
Lithuania	2,224	18	0	76	2,318
Luxembourg	1,199	7,530	97,531	2,351	108,611
Macau	123	30	375	265	793
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	62	0	0	0	62
Malaysia	72,994	5,024	86,278	22,480	186,776
Maldives	0	0	173	0	173
Mali	1	0	22	35	58
Malta	2	70	0	0	72
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	186	21	207
Mexico	47,196	83,677	75,998	44,013	250,884
Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	97	5	0	7	109
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	5,807	2,302	3,601	617	12,327
Mozambique	0	0	19	0	19
Namibia	1,477	524	87	239	2,327
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	78	78
Netherlands	137,406	75,791	99,812	506,446	819,455
Netherlands Antilles	9	322	133	105	569
New Caledonia	9	32	39	84	164
New Zealand	35,295	13,895	18,304	47,846	115,340
Nicaragua	273	0	32	1	306
Niger	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	840	6,220	12,443	430	19,933
Norway	51,785	70,750	75,381	13,975	211,891
Oman	480	965	8,657	1,922	12,024
Pakistan	11,660	31,089	40,664	15,251	98,664
Panama	3,027	27,583	675	1,255	32,540
Papua New Guinea	293	58	807	6	1,164
Paraguay	1,962	4,051	876	3,769	10,658
Peru	439	20	26	0	485
Philippines	6,043	2,310	14,758	66,451	89,562
Poland	1	170	385	16,552	17,108
Portugal	6,352	44,861	36,358	17,886	105,457
Qatar	550	19,761	1,527	1,571	23,409
Reunion	0	0	5	0	5
Romania	0	0	0	3	3
Russia	52	125	291	235	703
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0
San Marino	0	46	0	0	46
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	66,960	55,807	223,813	335,253	681,833
Senegal	0	0	18	0	18
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	57,702	83,320	110,656	157,320	408,998
Slovakia	0	0	22	1	23
Slovenia	0	59	0	2	61
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	341	185	283	36	845
Spain	70,292	52,390	98,335	65,772	286,789
Sri Lanka	0	222	15,063	273	15,558
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	12	0	12
St. Lucia	0	0	0	12	12
St. Vincent	156	0	0	0	156
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	15	41	56
Swaziland	0	2	0	0	2
Sweden	8,883	66,119	361,353	176,559	612,914
Switzerland	94,125	23,811	85,755	123,134	326,825
Syria	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	62,544	60,401	12,195	210,886	346,026
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	1	2	9	6	18
Thailand	33,055	24,298	83,834	63,858	205,045
Togo	20	0	0	0	20
Tonga	0	0	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	4	51	57	80	192
Tunisia	107	1,880	1,061	2,207	5,255
Turkey	1,205,431	445,027	233,103	180,749	2,064,310
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos	1	0	0	2	3
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	44	0	0	0	44
Ukraine	0	0	0	2	2
United Arab Emirates	67,014	6,356	24,980	66,838	165,188
United Kingdom	404,100	400,053	334,509	285,823	1,424,485
United Nations	0	0	127	24	151
U.S.A.	0	0	63	603	664
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	1,211	450	1,095	447	3,203
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES AS OF SEPT. 30, 1993—Continued

(Dollars in thousands)

	October–December	January–March	April–June	July–September	Cumulative
Various Countries	16,847	17,181	52,895	384,071	470,994
Vatican City	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	323,563	76,672	4,114	6,038	410,387
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
Western Sahara	20	0	0	0	20
Western Samoa	0	0	0	6	6
Yemen	0	3,724	1,677	0	5,401
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	428	21	15	1	465
Zimbabwe	22	25	141	23	211
Classified total ¹	213,890	561,402	436,172	1,005,685	2,217,149
Worldwide total	5,361,611	6,725,159	6,949,806	7,509,238	26,545,814

¹ See classified annex to CPD.

Note: Details may not add due to rounding.

Source: This information was prepared and submitted by the Office of Defense Trade Controls, State Department.

INTRODUCTION OF RIO PUERCO WATERSHED ACT OF 1994

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Rio Puerco Watershed Act of 1994. This legislation, which is being introduced today in the Senate by JEFF BINGAMAN, will improve water quality within the Rio Puerco watershed and help restore the ecological health of the Rio Grande.

Extensive ecological changes have occurred in the Rio Puerco watershed including erosion of agricultural and range lands and loss of biological diversity and available surface water. This damage has seriously affected the economic and cultural well-being of the area. The threat to the Rio Puerco watershed below the junction of the Rio Puerco with the Rio Grande is especially severe. Not only has the water quality been decreased, but the excessive sedimentation threatens the water storage capacity and life expectancy of the Elephant Butte Dam and Reservoir system.

The stress to the Rio Puerco watershed from the loss of native vegetation, introduction of exotic species and alteration of riparian habitat is complicated by the interlocking land ownership of the area which includes private, Federal, tribal trust and State ownership. To address the many conflicting issues affecting protection of the area, my bill establishes a Rio Puerco Management Committee. This committee will include representatives from the Rio Puerco Watershed Committee, affected tribes and pueblos, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Soil and Conservation Service, the State of New Mexico, as well as private landowners.

In addition to authorizing the creation of a management committee, the Rio Puerco Watershed Act of 1994 provides for the long-term protection of the river by—first; requiring the Secretary of Interior to prepare a plan for restoration of the watershed within 2 years of enactment; second, requiring the Secretary of Interior to report to Congress 2 years after the date of enactment and biennially thereafter on the accomplishments of the management program and proposals for joint implementation

efforts; and third, authorizing a lower Rio Grande habitat study to include the habitat of the Rio Grande from Caballo Lake to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, the continued health of our environment is too important to ignore. The introduction of this legislation today signals Congress' willingness to address natural resources protection issues head on. But it will not be until legislation such as the Rio Puerco Watershed Act and other legislative attempts to protect our environment are signed into law that we can truly claim to be protectors of the environment. I call on my colleagues in the House to join me in this effort and support the responsible, effective protection of our precious natural resources by supporting the Rio Puerco Watershed Act of 1994.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY 1994

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to rise to call my colleagues' attention to the fact that Saint Patrick's Day is once again upon us. Around the world the Irish and those who are Irish at heart, celebrate this great feast—a feast that is a national holiday of the Republic of Ireland. It is a reason for joyous celebration around the globe by not only the Irish people, but so many others who share the joy and spirit of Ireland's great patron saint.

It is more than 1,500 years since Saint Patrick converted the beautiful Emerald Isle. He has long served as a symbol of hope for the Irish people, even in the darkest days and hours, over these many centuries. The deep religious faith and devotion he instilled in the Irish people continues to this day.

This year that abiding faith and hope that Saint Patrick instilled in the Irish people will be tested once again, as the historic peace talks proceed towards a hoped for fair, and just settlement to the troublesome situation in Northern Ireland. Courageously, the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland started talks last year, that many in Europe, here in the United States, and around the globe, hope will finally bring peace to that troubled part of Ireland.

The United States owes a particular debt of gratitude to Americans of Irish birth and de-

scent. Their contributions to America in terms of the arts, culture, politics, law enforcement, and sports are well known.

The history of our country is interwoven with the biographies of Irish men and women who have helped to provide leadership to our Nation.

At one point in time, the President, the Speaker of the House, and the majority leader of the other body were all Irish-Americans.

Because of this special relationship with Ireland, the United States must play a role in the ongoing and hopeful peace process now in progress. Appointment of a special U.S. representative who would focus on peace efforts would be a highly important and visible symbol that the United States is truly committed to helping all the parties to the conflict achieve a just and lasting settlement.

Those of us in this Congress who seek peace in Ireland must ensure that President Clinton lives up to his campaign promise to appoint a special envoy to Ireland, as well as his other campaign promises regarding Northern Ireland.

President Clinton wrote me on May 7, 1993, on the issue of peace in Northern Ireland. He recounted his high level talks with British Prime Minister John Major and with Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds on this subject. He said that those " * * * discussions were the first of many we will have with the British and Irish Governments in exploring ways to bring an end to the troubles." He went on to say, " * * * if there is some way that the United States could make a constructive contribution to a political settlement, we would do so."

The President's offer of action in support of the peace talks hopefully will not be necessary, if the parties proceed on their own to a fair, just, and humanitarian solution to the problems in Northern Ireland. If, however, the talks falter for whatever reason, those of us concerned with seeing a just and fair peace in Northern Ireland, will not hesitate to call upon the President's leadership to help move the peace talks and process along. Mr. Clinton pledged to do so during the last Presidential campaign, and his May 7, 1993, letter to me reiterated that commitment.

The United States must play its rightful role in bringing about peace in the North of Ireland. This role is especially timely now as we approach Saint Patrick's Day 1994 here in America, and around the globe.

Let us all take advantage of this Saint Patrick's Day to reflect on, and support the move-

ment toward a just and lasting peace in Ireland today. May this St. Patrick's Day 1994, be the last great day of celebration of his feast, at a time when peace does not reign over the Emerald Isle.

Mr. Speaker, I request that President Clinton's letter of May 7, 1993, on Northern Ireland be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, May 7, 1993.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN: Thank you for the letter which you and your House colleagues sent me on Northern Ireland. I had the opportunity to discuss Northern Ireland with British Prime Minister John Major and with Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds. In my meetings with each of them, I told them that Northern Ireland will be part of our agenda with both countries, and I urged them to redouble their efforts to reconvene the talks on Northern Ireland which were suspended last year.

My discussions were the first of many we will have with the British and Irish governments in exploring ways we could help to bring an end to the troubles. As for specific initiatives, let me reiterate what I told both leaders: if there is some way that the United States could make a constructive contribution to a political settlement, we would do so. Ultimately, however, it will be up to the parties themselves to end the tragedy in Northern Ireland.

I appreciate your interest and advice on this and hope you will continue to give me the benefit of your suggestions in the days to come.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT CHAIS,
FOUNDER OF THE BERGEN
COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL
SERVICES TRAINING CENTER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the late Robert Chais, founder of the Bergen County Emergency Medical Services [EMS] Training Center in Paramus. Mr. Chais passed away on January 26, 1994, at the age of 54.

Mr. Chais died doing exactly what he was known for: helping people. Over the years, Mr. Chais has shown a strong dedication to his profession. He volunteered his time several nights a week for the last 15 years, to run the EMS Center. For all his efforts, he neither sought nor received any pay. In fact, at the time of his death, he was teaching a class at the very center which he founded.

Thousands of New Jersey volunteer ambulance, rescue, and firefighting personnel have been trained at this center under the direction of Mr. Chais. Those brave volunteers have gone on to save countless thousands of people throughout New Jersey. Mr. Chais was responsible for assembling those dedicated volunteers and training them to save lives.

Mr. Chais set the standards which have influenced similar training centers throughout

the United States and thus resulted in thousands of Americans surviving accidents and medical emergencies. The impact of his contribution can be felt nationwide.

Mr. Chais' dedication to his community and to the citizens in it was exemplary and deserves recognition and praise. He will be remembered with admiration and fondness. Most importantly, his contributions to his community will live on and bring pride to his loved ones.

**RUTH V.K. PAKALUK HIGH SCHOOL
ESSAY CONTEST**

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to provide my colleagues with the three winning essays in the recent Ruth V.K. Pakaluk High School essay contest conducted by the Massachusetts Citizens for Life. The quality and depth of thought reflected in this year's winning essays are a source of encouragement to the entire pro-life movement.

The winning essays follow:

[First Place]

THE FIRST HUMAN RIGHT—THE RIGHT TO LIFE
(By Theresa Foster)

Mother feels the stirring inside,
An esoteric, lyrical language of motions.
She is but a novice at this game of sorts, and
Can't read every signal, yet somehow she understands.

When the Inward Entity relays its insatiable demands,
She, The Outward Matrix, extends her largess.

How enchanting a love affair of soul and spirit, where
Words are exchanged only through songs of the body.

Every day, everywhere, Mothers are denied such delight.

Rampant are beliefs in the inordinate mendacities of

They who espouse perverse standards of choice;

They who give credence to "inconvenient pregnancy" and

Prioritize convenience over responsibility;

They who may legally suction and cut, and injure and murder;

They who counsel strategic warfare on one's body and spirit,

And claim ignorance to the consequences.

What illusion and trickery is used to conform to standings of

Misanthropy?

It is the utter dearth of the quality of human sanctity.

The ruling of Roe had burned Respect in effigy.

The conflagration has consumed millions upon

Millions of lives, and has engulfed a people in suffering.

We've lost so many seeds that would have ramified root

Systems of law, burgeoned skyward into stems of science, and

Blossomed beautifully as petals of literature.

The societal casualty on this battlefield is great; there is no

Longer a common perception of what is sacrosanct.

One's ineffable joy of pregnancy is another's anathema.

While one woman prays to become a mother, another sloughs off

The skin of motherhood.
Life is not a choice.

Life is a privilege given us, not by our parents, but by God.

Our existence is in the hands of God, and it is

By His decree that we are created or destroyed.

A charlatan false god holding silver instruments by the eerie

Yellow luminescence, has no right to defame a creation of God's.

When God made us human at that conceptual moment,

He gave us the right to live, and entrusted us to respect

Human existence. In this endeavor, we have sorely failed.

All that is left is to lament those we've lost, And pray for a safe arrival of those to come.

[Second Place]

ADOPTION IS THE LOVING CHOICE

(By Oskar Hallig)

Now, in my Senior year of high school, I often think of the blessings of life I have experienced that abortion could and would have taken away. Eighteen years ago, last August, I was adopted by two very loving people who have done everything in their power to make my life as rich and fulfilling as possible. I am eternally grateful to my biological mother for granting me the right to experience all the wonderful blessings that God's world has to offer.

Adoption does work, it is a way for those who want children and can't have them to become parents and also for the innocent children to live. Most of these people would be great parents because they actually want the children and are willing to put the time into giving them a good life. As we cannot deny the right to be a parent, we certainly can't deny the right for the child to live. Since there are so many willing adults to adopt out in the world, how can we condemn the unborn to death? All of the unborn are God's children and we can't willingly murder them just because their biological parents do not want them.

To think if I had not been adopted I would just be another figure, a dead child. I would never have been given the chance to know what this wonderful world had to offer. I would never have been able to play ball or run around and have fun with my friends. My biological mother knew that she was not ready to have me so she gave me to those that were. Rather than ending my life because I came at an inopportune moment, she decided to let me live and enjoy what she had been able to experience. How can this right be denied to all of the poor children that are brutally murdered by abortion each and every day? Are these children not also good enough to have a chance at life? How can we say that because one woman does not want a particular child all women do not? There is a mother out there for every child and there is no excuse for this massacre of innocent children.

In conclusion, adoption is the loving alternative to abortion. The mere chance at life is better than death. Nothing can be more loving than the chance to experience God's creation. We must make adoption a more viable alternative because all children have a place in the world and we need to stop killing them and taking their God given rights away.

[Third Place]

THE FIRST HUMAN RIGHT—THE RIGHT TO LIFE
(By Gwendolyn MacKay)

On October sixteenth Isabella is conceived. Every day she changes and grows as she is nourished by the food her mother, Nina, sends through the umbilical cord. Her microscopic body is developing more rapidly now than it ever will again. Isabella is growing limbs, hands and feet. By November sixteenth Isabella's heart is beginning to beat. A month later she is an inch and a half long and all her organs are in place. As of February sixteenth Isa can move her lips, turn her head, grasp her hands and frown. Isa is kicking her feet now. She opens her eyes on May sixteenth.

Nina is driving to Tedeschi's for milk and pickles. She beeped at the driver ahead of her. When Isa heard the horn she jumped and her heartbeat quickened. Then her leg grazed her little body and, not knowing what it was, she was startled and her body jerked. Every time Nina speaks to Isa, Isa does somersaults.

The American Heritage Dictionary defines life as the quality manifested in functions such as metabolism, growth, response to stimulation and reproduction by which living organisms are distinguished from dead organisms or inanimate matter. Isabella began metabolic activity, growth and responses to stimulation on October sixteenth. Isabella is alive. She was given her own individual life on October sixteenth. As a living human being Isabella deserves to be protected by the Constitution. The first human right is the right to life. This right includes unborn babies. There is no magic moment after conception and during pregnancy that gives babies sudden life like Pinnocchio. The only magic moment is conception.

Many people have fought for certain rights. Women demanded Women's rights, Blacks demanded Blacks' rights . . . Who will fight for the rights of unborn babies? We cannot hear them fighting for rights but they are equal people deserving equal rights. We have to demand their right to life. Maybe in return someday they will fight for us for a better world.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, every year, on March 8, women in countries on all continents commemorate International Women's Day. The observance of this occasion began in the early part of this century as a way to honor women and their struggle for equality and voting rights. Over the years, International Women's Day has been recognized by the United Nations as a day during which to celebrate the unique contribution which women make to the betterment of humankind.

On March 8th of this year, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in cooperation with the United Nations Information Centre, sponsored a briefing to focus on the status of human rights for women. We had three excellent speakers at this briefing whom I would like to acknowledge for the work they

do to advance the cause of women's human rights: Melinda Kimble, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Global Issues in the Bureau for International Organizations at the Department of State; Dorothy Q. Thomas director of the Women's Rights Project for Human Rights Watch' and Kathryn Cameron Porter, director of Gender and Social Policy at Conservation International.

I would also like to acknowledge the assistance provided by Mrs. Flavia Biancheri, who is the wife of the Italian Ambassador. Mrs. Biancheri facilitated the delivery of Mimosas, a flower which is grown on trees in Italy, to our briefing. Traditionally, women in Italy have worn mimosas on International Women's Day. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Biancheri for helping to share this tradition with us.

During this past year, the issue of human rights for women has achieved greater recognition. Following the successful lobbying efforts of women's groups at the World Conference on Human Rights held in June of last year, the human rights agenda of the international community now prominently features the rights of women. Hopefully, women will achieve even greater recognition of their rights at the upcoming International Conference on Women which will be held in Beijing next year.

Despite the advancement made by women in breaking down barriers at the international level, many societies continue to regard women as inferior and unworthy of equal status with men. Often, these long-ingrained societal attitudes lead governments to conclude that violence acts committed against women, such as rape, dowry killings and other forms of assault, are not human right abuses. Clearly, we must work to eradicate the myth that human rights abuses committed against women are marginal or are matters of privacy at home.

The Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which I cochair along with my colleague, TOM LANTOS, will continue to focus on the human rights issues facing women in developed and developing countries alike. We hope that on every International Women's Day in the future, we can celebrate the achievements of women in securing full recognition of their rights.

INTRODUCTION OF A HOUSE RESOLUTION TO NAME THE WEEK OF MAY 29 THROUGH JUNE 4, 1994, AS "PEDIATRIC AND ADOLESCENT AIDS AWARENESS WEEK"

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to lend their unwavering support to the tens of thousands of children, adolescents, and women infected with and affected by HIV infection and AIDS in the United States.

Please join me in calling upon the President to proclaim the week of May 29, through June 4, 1994, as "Pediatric and Adolescent AIDS Awareness Week".

The HIV epidemic is spreading rapidly among women, children, and adolescents.

Over 5,000 children, over 14,000 young people ages 13-24, and approximately 40,700 adult women have been diagnosed with AIDS.

Unfortunately, the need for effective HIV care is even greater than these statistics might suggest. Since AIDS-defining symptoms appear an average of ten years after infection with HIV, AIDS statistics allow us to estimate the needs of people who are at just one end of the continuum of those living with HIV disease.

Approximately 15,000 to 20,000 children, an unknown number of adolescents 110,000 women, and over 1 million men are estimated to be HIV-infected but are not yet diagnosed with AIDS. Using 1989 sero-survey data for childbearing women, the CDC estimates that 6,000 HIV infected women will give birth to children each year; approximately 1,500 to 2,000 of whom will also be HIV-infected.

Today over 19 percent of the reported AIDS cases in the United States are among young adults in the 20 to 29 age range, suggesting that a majority were infected with HIV during their adolescent years.

HIV disproportionately affects low-income African-Americans and Latinos. Fifty-four percent of the reported children with AIDS are African-American, although only 14 percent of the nation's children are African-American. In addition, 24 percent of the children with AIDS are Latino, although only 11 percent of the United States are Latino.

My congressional district of the South Bronx, has the highest rate of sero-prevalence among newborns in the entire country. Twenty-four percent of all pediatric AIDS cases in the United States are reported in New York City; and 30 percent of these are in my district. The health experts in New York City estimate that 110 HIV-infected children are born in the Bronx each year.

If the incidence of AIDS continues to increase, within the next 10 years AIDS may become the fifth leading cause of death among children of all ages in the United States.

Equally dire are the projections of the number of children that will be orphaned as a result of the HIV-AIDS epidemic—24,600 under age 13, and 21,000 between the ages of 13 and 17 by 1995. With the current trends, the total number of children orphaned by AIDS is estimated to reach over 85,000 by the year 2000.

If my colleagues have not heard much about these powder kegs, it's because these children and families have no lobbying machines to advocate for their needs here in Congress. They deserve your commitment and compassion, as do the million and more others in this country living with HIV-AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly concerned with providing access to care for these vulnerable populations. Last year, I led an effort to consolidate funding for pediatric, adolescent, and women HIV services in title IV of the CARE Act. This important program takes care of the majority of identified children and adolescents with HIV infection.

In 1990 I introduced the first resolution calling upon Congress to recognize and respond to pediatric AIDS, it became Public Law 102-57. This disease makes no distinctions between race, gender, age, nor ideology. In the other body, Senator ARLEN SPECTER has agreed to sponsor a matching resolution.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this resolution, because we must fight this disease from all angles.

TO REAUTHORIZE THE OCEAN AND COASTAL PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to reauthorize the ocean and coastal programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], within the Department of Commerce, is the primary steward of the Nation's ocean and coastal areas. NOAA has responsibility for a broad scope of marine and coastal programs which protect marine resources, enhance navigation and shipping, and provide an understanding of the ocean environment. NOAA draws general authority for its programs through a variety of public laws dating back to the last century. The first comprehensive authorization for NOAA was passed in the 102d Congress, authorizing appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. The legislation I introduce today authorizes NOAA's ocean and coastal programs through the end of fiscal year 1995.

Mr. Speaker, the structure of this bill represents an attempt to more closely match NOAA's authorizations to the appropriation process. Authorizations are provided at the activity level at which NOAA's programs are appropriated and policy decisions are made. The bill makes these authorizations only through the end of fiscal year 1995. The intention is for this to become a yearly authorization, keeping pace with changes in administration priorities and more closely matching the activities of the Committee on Appropriations.

The authorization levels provided by this legislation give priority to programs which are congressionally mandated, while maintaining the total authorization level near the President's request for fiscal year 1995. To accomplish this, offsets in the form of cuts to administrative costs and low-priority programs were made.

Mr. Speaker, this is valuable, fiscally responsible legislation which I feel reflects congressional priorities. I urge you and the other Members of the House to support this initiative.

NO PLACE IN AMERICA FOR VICIOUS BIGOTRY

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, on February 23, this body voted to condemn the racist statements made by former Nation of Islam spokesman Khalid Abdul Muhammad in his

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

speech at Kean College in Union, NJ. Less than a week later, Mr. Muhammad addressed students at Trenton State College in my district in New Jersey.

I want to share with my colleagues the statement I made to more than 500 people attending an interfaith Vigil of Conscience I helped to protest Mr. Muhammad's appearance on February 28.

The vicious words of Khalid Abdul Muhammad and his leader Louis Farrakhan, are a pointed reminder that the United States is not immune from the epidemic of ethnic and religious hatred and violence that infects so much of the world.

As Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "We are a nation of many nationalities, many races, many religions—bound together by a single unity, the unity of freedom and equality. Whoever seeks to set one nationality against another seeks to degrade all nationalities. Whoever seeks to set one race against another seeks to enslave all races. Whoever seeks to set one religion against another, seeks to destroy all religion."

It is an unspeakable sacrilege that these men who claim to be ministers of God preach hatred and violence in his name. We have organized this vigil to reaffirm that Americans of all religions and all races are united in the belief that our God demands love, not hate. He demands unity, not discord. He demands truth, not slander.

There is a risk that by forcefully responding to bigots we give them a prominence they don't deserve. But the greater risk is to remain silent in the face of malicious falsehood, implying that what they say isn't important or that it is somehow acceptable.

We are here to reaffirm that there is no place in America for vicious bigotry and ethnic hatred and that we will not realize our ideals by trying to outshout each other, by demonizing each other or by killing each other.

We must instead seize this opportunity as members of a remarkably diverse coalition that has joined together this evening on account of hate to make a permanent commitment to the hard work of reconciliation and cooperation. That is the only way we can achieve the timeless hope of all our traditions—shalom, salaam, peace.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE CARRIE MEEK HONORS MIAMI'S UNSUNG HEROINES

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to join with the city of Miami's Commission on the Status of Women in recognizing the achievements of 14 of our community's most talented and effective leaders.

The Unsung Heroine's Award luncheon is an annual event to honor outstanding women who make major contributions to our community every day but seldom make the evening news.

These women are inspiring for their commitment and remarkable for their accomplishments. They are dedicated women for whom hard work is business as usual and determination is a common attribute.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following list of this year's Un-

sung Heroine Award winners, as well as a brief description of their contributions to our community:

UNSWG HEROINES AWARDS 1994

Bonnie Dubbin Askowitz—is a long time political activist especially in the field of women's rights.

Ernestine Smith Davis—has provided public assistance and emergency housing to individuals and families. Counseled adult and youth both individually and in groups of post-traumatic stress syndrome following Hurricane Andrew.

Thelma Gibson—is active in "A Woman's Place" providing shelter for homeless women. Champion provider of services for children, youth, adults and the elderly through the Theodore Gibson Memorial Fund.

Lille Mae Henderson—works long and hard to provide necessities for the homeless, courageously determined to lift them from despair.

Cheryl A. E. Little—is a leading human rights activist who has provided free legal assistance to Haitian refugees.

Haydee Marin—an attorney who has unselfishly dedicated her life to advocate for those who suffer violations of their civil and human rights.

Lucille M. Pereira has been totally committed to the advancement of girls and women both at the educational and employment level. Extensive work on gender equity.

Bonnie Ripplingille—an attorney active in Women's Park Committee. Has worked hard with disadvantaged juvenile offenders. Defended the cause of women's rights.

Kathleen Ruggiero—works in law enforcement and is also a nurse. Extensive work with battered women and prostitutes succeeding in turning them back into productive and self-sufficient individuals.

Sharon Sbrissa—as a teacher has advocated for disadvantaged children and their families for 24 years. Has also broadened the opportunities for children with learning disabilities.

Lydia M. Sosa—a teacher who has impacted the community with her work in education.

Elba M. Stephens—has addressed the problem of autistic children. Her impact is reflected in her fight to improve the quality of life through education.

Milagros Torres—has dedicated her time to work with the youth at Aspira.

Judith Turner—Girl Scout Leader who arranged for girls in hurricane affected areas to attend local encampment, and aided their families during their time of great need.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF PALO ALTO, CA

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the vibrant City of Palo Alto, CA, on the occasion of its centennial celebration. A giant redwood tree is the symbol of Palo Alto's 100th birthday. It is a fitting reminder of the city's rich history, towering accomplishments, and solid future.

Palo Alto combines the beauty, charm, and friendliness of small town America with educational, industrial, and cultural assets rivaling

those of any large city. Its people share a strong commitment to improving their community—a commitment reflected in one of the most successful public school systems in the country. As the birthplace of Silicon Valley, the entrepreneurial spirit is alive and well in Palo Alto, where numerous new technologies and companies are launched every year. In addition, Palo Alto's concern for the environment has made it a leader in recycling, while its people's appreciation for cultural diversity has made the city a warm, exciting place to live and work.

This centennial year many events and projects are taking place to honor Palo Alto's past and help shape its future. Concerts, events with sister cities in other nations, classroom and theater presentations, environmental inventories, a centennial calendar, and a spectacular birthday party are among the many events planned for 1994. The Centennial Endowment Fund, a generous permanent gift from the people of Palo Alto, will contribute to local nonprofit organizations working in areas such as health, housing, the arts, and the environment for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, this is a community justifiably proud of its heritage. I am privileged to represent a community which day in and day out speaks of the best of America. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Palo Alto, CA, a remarkable city celebrating 100 years of excellence.

WASHINGTON PERFORMING ARTS
SOCIETY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, tonight my wife, Mary Ann, and I will have the pleasure of attending the Washington Performing Arts Society's annual gala, "Strings in Spring" which will feature a special performance by internationally acclaimed cellist Yo-Yo Ma. Under the patronage of President and Mrs. Clinton, this evening will benefit WPAS' community-wide arts enrichment programs which are focused primarily on students in the District of Columbia public school.

Now in its 28th season, the Washington Performing Arts Society [WPAS] is one of the Nation's leading nonprofit, independent, multidisciplinary, presenting organizations. Each season, WPAS presents over 100 recitals, orchestral, jazz, gospel, performance art, and dance performances at the Kennedy Center, GALA Hispanic Theater, the Warner Theater, and other theaters throughout the metropolitan Washington area. The Philadelphia Orchestra, Itzhak Perlman and Pinchas Zukerman, the Boys Choir of Harlem, Mikhail Baryshnikov and the White Oak Dance Project are among the artists WPAS is bringing to the Nation's Capital this year.

From the beginning, WPAS has been committed to enriching the educational experiences of area school students, particularly young people in need, and their families. As budget cuts force the elimination of arts enrichment programs in many schools, WPAS's

educational arts presentation are in more demand than ever. The programs that will benefit from the Gala include:

Concerts in Schools, which brings the performing arts experience to 250,000 area school students in grades K-12 each year at no cost to the schools or students. Students in every District of Columbia public school and selected schools in Maryland and Virginia suburbs are introduced to jazz, dance, music, opera, and other art forms in these programs which encourage respect for and understanding of diverse cultures.

The Embassy Adoption Program is a multicultural enrichment program designed for sixth grade students in the District of Columbia public schools. Over 40 embassies "adopt" a class for a semester and interact with the students as they study the culture, Government, and geography of their "adopted" country.

The Enriching Experiences for Seniors program provides entertainment by area professionals, university, and high school artists and choirs to senior citizens in nursing homes and retirement centers throughout the Washington metropolitan area.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating the Washington Performing Arts Society on its efforts to enrich the cultural life of our Nation's Capital by bringing the best in the performing arts and educational arts programs to our community.

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS—
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to give the Army Corps of Engineers the authority to borrow from the Federal Financing Bank in order to finance capital improvements to the Washington Aqueduct. I want to thank my good friend and colleague, Senator JOHN WARNER, for introducing this important legislation in the Senate and Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for signing on as an original cosponsor in the House.

Many of you may recall that from December 8-11 of last year, 1 million water users in Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Maryland were ordered by the Environmental Protection Agency to boil their tap water before drinking it. More than a simple inconvenience, the water alert shook resident's faith in what they believed to be a safe, clean, drinking water supply.

Although subsequent investigations revealed that dangerous bacteria, cryptosporidium, was not present in the water, it was revealed that workers at the Washington Aqueduct had failed to respond to increasing levels of turbidity in the water supply. For many residents, questions about the cleanliness of the water supply remained well after the EPA rescinded its boil-water alert.

In response to these concerns, the Corps of Engineers, which has operated the Washington Aqueduct since 1853, has been working closely with the EPA, the Council of Govern-

ments, and local government officials to identify ways to ensure the integrity of our water supply. One issue of particular concern to all the affected parties is the need to undertake capital improvements to the Washington Aqueduct. While the Corps of Engineers has identified almost \$100 million in capital improvements that are either currently required, or may be needed in the next 5 years, they have not yet been undertaken because of the Corps' inability to borrow money necessary to begin the improvements.

Unlike most private utilities across the country, the Corps does not have the authority to borrow money in order to finance improvements to the infrastructure of the water system. Without such authority, the Corps will be forced to require its customers to pay the costs of the capital improvements up front, in the form of costly water bills.

Mr. Speaker, this situation is unacceptable. Water users should not be faced with a choice between exorbitant water bills or a questionable water supply. There is no question that with some of the piping for the aqueduct dating back to its construction in 1853, these repairs are an absolute necessity.

Allowing the Corps to borrow from the Federal Financing Bank ensures that needed capital improvements can occur, while allowing customers to pay for the improvements over the life of the project, rather than up front. The Corps will follow the lead of many other Federal agencies which regularly borrow from the Federal Financing Bank to help finance programs involving construction projects.

Without necessary improvements to the Washington Aqueduct, the region's water supply may once again be put at risk.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and ensure that these improvements occur in a timely fashion and that our water supply is protected.

PROJECT CHILDREN

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I commend founder Denis Mulcahy and the supporters of Project Children for their efforts over the last 20 years in giving the children of Northern Ireland an opportunity to escape from the violence of their homeland for a short period of time.

The program and its many host families, including Lawrence and Diane Riley from my congressional district, have given these children a chance to temporarily escape the overwhelming fear that often exists in their lives.

Although the problems in Northern Ireland are deeply rooted, I hope that the experiences of these children while visiting the United States will contribute to making their future a little brighter.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPECIALTY CROPS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am here before this subcommittee to say a few words on behalf of the Giant Sequoia National Preservation Act which I introduced in May of last year. As I have stated before, my intent in introducing this bill was to ensure that the giant sequoia mixed conifer ecosystem would have permanent protection within a national forest preserve. It is essential that the protection of this ecosystem be insured by law, and not be subject to changes in the interpretation of or the adherence to the National Forest Management Act that might result from a change in administrations.

The giant sequoias are not only the world's largest trees, they are a living part of California's environmental history, the Earth's oldest living things. Millions of visitors come from within California, and from other areas of the country to walk through the sequoia and redwood forests. This ecosystem is a valuable and unique natural resource which will provide many more economic possibilities as a healthy, intact ecosystem than it will be a fragmented landscape with the scars of excessive clearcutting.

The bill calls for scientific research within the preserve, providing a living laboratory for use by scientists from the Forest Service and other organizations. As chairman of the House Science Committee, I am especially interested in better utilization of science in the development and implementation of land management. Obtaining information on a species as long-lived as the Giant Sequoia represents a unique scientific challenge.

I know that there is concern about the loss of jobs that will result from the ban on commercial timber harvesting. I do not like to see the loss of even one job. For this reason, I have made provisions in the bill for annual payments to local communities and for the establishment of job retraining, technical assistance, and loans and grants to help affected communities diversify their economies.

I should point out that if we do nothing with this there will be timber job losses. There is evidence that timber removal from the Sequoia National Forest over the past decade has exceeded sustainable rates. This pattern of overcutting will result in not only loss of jobs in the mills, but in the degradation of a valuable recreational resource. Ironically, allowing the current situation to continue will foreclose future diversification options to research and tourism. I believe that this bill will ultimately protect jobs as the forest.

Some of my colleagues from California are in opposition to this bill in its current form. They feel that this legislation is unnecessary and that the loss of timber-industry jobs in their districts would present an undue hardship on their constituents. I hope that once they have heard all of the information presented at the hearing today, that they will work with me

to improve any current deficiencies in this bill and join me in support of it. All Americans are affected by current management policies in the Sequoia National Forest even though they do not reside within the districts containing the Sequoia National Forest. The concerns of the many southern Californians and citizens from the other States in this Nation who come to the Sequoia National Forest to enjoy all of the recreational opportunities available within this forest should also be considered.

The Forest Service's own records show the recreational value of Sequoia National Forest to be substantially greater than the timber value. In fact we are losing money on the timber program in this forest.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the estimates provided to me by the Congressional Budget Office be entered into the RECORD. Item one indicates that implementation of H.R. 2153 would result in a timber program savings of about \$6 million annually.

In spite of the greater recreational value, most of the budget for this forest is used to support clearcutting of timber. This skewed distribution of resources should be corrected. We should be investing scarce taxpayer dollars in areas where they will produce the greatest benefit for the most people. This bill is a step in that direction. By redirecting the budget of the Sequoia National Forest to greater support and development of the recreational uses of this area, more people can enjoy this unique natural resource.

We have been privileged to be one in the long line of generations that have enjoyed and marveled at the majestic nature of the Giant Sequoia. I introduced the bill to insure that our generation would not be the last one in the line.

Thank you very much.

U.S. CONGRESS,

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,

Washington, DC, March 8, 1994.

Hon. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am pleased to respond to the five questions you asked in your letter of February 24 regarding the Congressional Budget Office cost estimate for H.R. 2153, the Giant Sequoia Preservation Act of 1993.

1. Reduction in Timber Program Costs in Affected Forests. In our analysis of the bill, we estimated that once fully implemented, H.R. 2153 would result in timber program savings totaling about \$6 million annually. This is consistent with your point that the average annual timber program losses in the affected forests currently total at least \$5 million. CBO expects, however, that the bill's provisions would take at least one year from the date of enactment to be fully implemented. Thus, we anticipate that the full impact of such savings would not be realized until fiscal year 1996.

2. Payments to Counties. We agree with you that the payments to counties from the affected forests currently total about \$1 million annually. Our cost estimate reflects a savings of this amount beginning in fiscal year 1995. As with the timber program costs discussed above, we assumed that it would take at least one year after the bill's enactment to fully implement the bill's provisions. Consequently, CBO estimated that the savings from lower payments to counties would be about \$500,000 in fiscal year 1994 and around \$1 million in each of the subsequent years.

In calculating the tax equivalency payments that would be paid to the affected counties in lieu of the payments they would be due under current law, CBO relied on information from your staff, the Forest Service, the California State Board of Equalization, and the local counties. The Board of Equalization provided us with the 1993 Value of Timberland schedule sent to all counties in the state. This schedule established the value per acre for tax purposes of various grades of timberland, ranging from redwood to mixed conifer. The Forest Service indicated that the lands in the proposed preserve would be classified chiefly as mixed conifer, resulting in a total land value in the preserve of about \$50 million (442,425 acres valued at about \$105 per acre). The affected counties told us that their tax rates were approximately 1 percent. Applying this tax rate to the estimated land values yielded an estimated tax equivalency payment totaling about \$500,000.

3. Yield Tax Payments. The federal budget does not record the acquisition or disposition of physical assets as budgetary transactions. Because the yield tax payments made by the federal government are "paid" to the state of California in the form of timber assets, not cash, the value of such "payments" is not recorded in the budget or included in our cost estimate.

4. Fire Management Costs. CBO's cost estimates include all effects on the federal budget that result from the enactment of new legislation, regardless of where such costs are accounted for by the affected agency. The Forest Service interpreted H.R. 2153 to require that any work done within the Giant Sequoia Preserve to clear away underbrush as part of their fire management plan for the area would have to be done without the use of mechanized equipment at greater cost to the agency. As a result, we estimated that fire management costs would increase by about \$3 million annually.

5. Timber Contract Buyout Costs. In a letter to CBO dated September 16, 1993, the Forest Service stated that "there are 7 existing timber sales within the proposed boundary [of the preserve]. If we were to buy out these sales, it would cost approximately \$8,750,000." The Forest Service interpreted the bill to require that these contracts, covering an estimated 25 million board feet of timber, would have to be cancelled and the contract-holders compensated. CBO included such costs in the estimate for H.R. 2153 because the federal government agrees in the timber contracts to pay for costs already incurred by the purchaser plus damages if the contracts are cancelled.

We have recently received more detailed information from the Forest Service which indicates that only about 11.4 million board feet of timber are currently under contract in the affected areas. Assuming additional contracts are not entered into before this bill's enactment, buyout costs are more likely to be in the range of \$4 million to \$5 million and would be incurred in the first year after enactment.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,

Director.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREST
SERVICE EQUITY STUDY ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to authorize a study of Forest Service funding allocations among the nine regions of the National Forest System. I am pleased to be joined in the introduction of the Forest Service Equity Study Act of 1994 by Representatives JOE SKEEN, STEVEN SCHIFF, BOB STUMP, JIM KOLBE, JON KYL, ED PASTOR, and KARAN ENGLISH.

As many of my colleagues know, several regions of U.S. Forest Service have historically been disadvantaged in the regional allocation process. Region Three, which includes both New Mexico and Arizona, has been a prime example of this inequity in Forest Service funding. In fact, data supplied by the Forest Service itself proves this point: some of the regions of the National Forest System receive more funding on a per unit basis than other regions for recreation management, wildlife and fish management, road maintenance and other activities.

Although the Southwest region has one of the greatest needs in the country for watershed restoration and management, our region was the lowest funded region in the Lower 48 States in fiscal year 1994 funding from the Forest Service for watershed protection. With 24 million acres, the Northwest region is comparable in size to the 21 million acres of the Southwest region. Despite this similarity, in fiscal year 1993, the Northwest received nearly twice the funds (\$95.2 million) to manage non-timber resources than did the Southwest (\$56.3 million).

My legislation, which has also been introduced in the Senate by JEFF BINGAMAN as S. 1839, is an attempt to correct this inequity by mandating a Federal study and setting the stage for reallocating regional Forest Service funds.

The Forest Service Equity Study Act of 1994 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct an equity study within 1 year of the date of enactment of this act. This study would include an analysis of the methodology and rationale justifying funding decisions regarding the regions that were made prior to the date the study is conducted; examine the equity of the allocations taking into account regional unit burdens; and examine the relationships between funding allocations, Forest Service goals, and the diverse needs of the regions based on ecological factors and demand for multiple-use services.

Mr. Speaker, as budgets get tighter and it becomes more difficult for Congress to fund even the most basic programs, equity in Federal funding on a national basis should be our standard. We cannot expect the American people to pay equally for the maintenance of the Nation and not receive at least proportional benefits.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House to secure passage of this most important funding legislation and I urge all of my colleagues from States in similar situations

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

to join me in supporting the Forest Service Equity Study Act of 1994.

SIKH NATION CONDEMNNS
CONGRESS PARTY DEATH
WARRANT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the reward of \$333,333 or 10 million rupees offered by India's ruling Congress Party for any person who assassinates Pakistani writer Sidiq Hussain. Mr. Hussain's book, "Tarik-e-Mujahedeen [History of Rebels]", contains disparaging and derogatory remarks about the Sikh Gurus, who are revered by the world's 21 million Sikhs.

I would like to point out, however, that the Congress Party death warrant directly violates Sikh principles. No major Sikh religious group has endorsed the death warrant. The call for Mr. Hussain's death was issued by Punjab Youth Congress President, Mr. Ramesh Singla, who is a Hindu, not a Sikh. Furthermore, the Congress Party is India's ruling political party, it is not a Sikh religious party of any kind.

I urge the Congress Party to withdraw its death warrant immediately. It is antidemocratic and barbaric. I am amazed that the ruling party of the world's so-called largest democracy could even participate in, much less initiate such as exercise. It says volumes about the state of Indian democracy.

For the RECORD, I am inserting a press release from the Council of Khalistan, headed by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh. The press release clearly indicates Sikh condemnation for the Congress Party death warrant.

CONGRESS PARTY ISSUES DEATH WARRANT
FOR WRITER—PUTS PRICE ON HEAD OF DR.
SIDIQ HUSSAIN IN SHAMELESS VIOLATION OF
SIKH ETHICAL CONDUCT

WASHINGTON DC, March 7, 1994.—In direct violation of Sikh principles, India's ruling Congress Party yesterday offered \$333,333 or 10 million rupees to anyone who assassinated Pakistani writer Sadiq Hussain. Mr. Hussain's book, Tarik-e-Mujahedeen (History of the Rebels), contains profane and derogatory remarks about the Sikh Gurus, who are revered by the world's 21 million Sikhs. The Congress Party is the ruling Indian political party. It is not a Sikh religious group of any kind. It was the Congress Party that attacked the holy Sikh Golden Temple in June 1984, and is still despised by Sikhs the world over.

No popular Sikh group has endorsed or supported the Congress Party's "death warrant." The "death warrant", which subverts Sikh religious institutions and procedures for dealing with Mr. Hussain's book, is the first of its kind in Sikh history. Indeed, the "death warrant" was issued in a statement on Sunday by Mr. Ramesh Singla of the Congress Party, who is a Hindu, not a Sikh.

Commenting on the Congress Party "death warrant," Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President Council of Khalistan, said: "I categorically condemn the Congress Party's attack on the natural catholicity of the Sikh reli-

March 10, 1994

gion. How dare the Congress Party attack the Sikh religion by issuing a "death warrant" in breach of Sikh principles. How dare the Congress Party subvert the authority of the Akal Takht (seat of Sikh temporal authority in Amritsar, Punjab, Khalistan) to deal with this matter. The Congress Party destroyed the Akal Takht in June 1984 and it is attacking the Akal Takht again by issuing this 'death warrant.' The Sikh nation will not stand for it."

"The Congress Party, which is responsible for ethnic cleansing in Khalistan during the past ten years, has not right to speak on behalf of the affairs of the Sikhs. If the Congress Party wants to help the Sikh nation, it should respect our October 7, 1987 declaration of independence, and vacate Khalistan immediately!"

"This terrorist death warrant is the hardwork of India's Research and Analysis Wing (India's intelligence wing, R.A.W.). Now that the movement for a free Khalistan has become peaceful and non-violent, this controversy was created by R.A.W. in order to project the Sikh nation as fundamentalists and terrorists in the international fora. Nevertheless, those who are aware of ground realities will see that no Sikh religious institution or political party has endorsed the terrorist Congress Party "death warrant."

"It is the height of hypocrisy for the Congress Party, whose government has murdered Sikhs it deems as 'terrorist,' to issue this 'death warrant.' Why doesn't Punjab Police Chief K.P.S. Gill arrest and kill Congress Party members for encouraging terrorism, as does and has done to Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan for supposedly engaging in the same crimes."

"It is quite possible that this controversy is a prelude to war with Pakistan over Kashmir. R.A.W. wants the Sikh nation to side with India, and has created this controversy in order to garner support for the Indian government. But the Sikh nation will not be fooled. In case of a war between India and Pakistan, the Sikh nation will fight against India for the liberation of Khalistan. We reject the Congress Party's barbaric 'death warrant,' and demand that Sikh religious institutions be allowed to peacefully and responsibly address Mr. Hussain's book, which is financed by R.A.W. The Congress Party should remove itself from the affairs of the Sikh nation and not insult us by disrespecting the religious authority of the Akal Takht.

Pakistan is not our enemy. The tyrannical Indian government and the Congress Party is our enemy. They are the ones brutally occupying our country, Khalistan. The Sikh nation wants independence, and we will direct ourselves towards Khalistan, and nothing else.

U.N. PEACEKEEPING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an exchange of correspondence between myself and the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, the Honorable Madeline K. Albright, on the subject of U.N. reform.

Many Members have expressed their concern about the need for two key reforms at the

United Nations: that an independent Inspector General be established expeditiously, and that the current U.S. assessed rate of 30.4 percent for U.N. peacekeeping be reduced.

I wrote recently to Ambassador Albright to highlight congressional concern over the need for progress on these two issues. Her response provided assurances that both an independent Inspector General and a reduction in the U.S. assessed rate for U.N. peacekeeping are high priorities for the administration.

The correspondence follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 1994.

Hon. MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, U.S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
New York, NY.

DEAR MADAME AMBASSADOR: It was good to talk to you last week about our Committee work on the United Nations. We are appreciative of the good working relationship among the State Department, USUN, and the Committee and feel it is essential to maintain a close and frank dialogue.

You expressed some concerns about the role Marian Chambers of the Committee staff played in New York and in her travels. She and the entire committee benefitted from the cooperation she was given this last fall by your entire mission and by the State Department. Marian came away from her three months working with and observing the UN Mission with the impression that the U.S. could do more to push the reform process at the UN. Many Members of Congress, including myself, tend to agree with that impression. Her view, of course, raises questions of tactics. It should not detract from our agreement on goals, our desire to work closely together to achieve those goals, and the necessity we both see to be able to show progress on the issues of concern which drive so much of the debate on the United Nations here in the Congress.

My purpose in this letter is to share with you a few thoughts about how to maintain and increase Congressional support for the United Nations and for its peacekeeping operations.

I know that U.N. reform is one of the Administration's priorities, including the establishment of an independent Inspector General (IG) and reduction of the U.S. assessment for peacekeeping operations. I do not underestimate the difficulties you face in trying to translate these priorities into achievements.

Many of us in Congress do not fully understand the complexities of working in a multilateral environment, or the obstacles you face. As you well know, on these two "bellwether" issues, the Congress has often urged action. Many Members are frustrated that they not only remain unresolved, but that action on them does not appear imminent.

As we will soon be in conference on the State Department Authorization Act for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, I want to work with you to try to avoid draconian restrictions. It may be necessary to support in conference further action on these issues in order to maintain even minimal funding levels necessary for the United Nations and its activities.

UN INSPECTOR GENERAL

My impression is that, to receive support here in the Congress, a resolution establishing an independent U.N. Inspector General (IG) is necessary. The details can vary, of

course, but it would probably include: broad authority for the IG to investigate throughout the United Nations, a degree of direction and control by the IG over all existing U.N. oversight mechanisms, the availability of all unedited IG reports, and an enforcement mechanism.

My thinking is that an independent IG would have a long-term positive impact on the United Nations in containing expenses, improving efficiency and program delivery, and ensuring high standards of accountability and transparency for U.N. operations, including peacekeeping missions. It would also help to restore Congressional confidence in the integrity of U.N. operations, and willingness to fund such operations.

My sense is that several steps can be taken to help achieve this goal, and to show Congress that progress is occurring. It would be helpful for you and your colleagues to explain in testimony to the Congress why thus far we have been able to obtain only a resolution which postpones examination of an independent IG until the resumed session of the UNGA this spring, and to describe what the Administration's strategy is to enact appropriate legislation at the resumed General Assembly. I would hope we would also be making a world-wide demarche to all U.N. Member States urging their support for an independent U.N. IG. We should make clear to the United Nations that the "interim IG" appointed last summer by the Secretary General is a welcome, but insufficient, step, and that continued U.S. financial support for the U.N. may likely depend on the establishment of an independent IG.

PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENTS

As you are aware, the Congress has already directed the executive branch, in report language contained in the State Appropriations bill, to inform the United Nations that the United States intends to pay a peacekeeping assessment rate no higher than 25 percent.

This directive could be toughened unless Members understand the Administration's strategy and timetable for reducing the U.S. peacekeeping assessment.

I understand that these are not the only reforms needed at the UN, but they are important steps, especially for those of us here in the Congress. I will work with you in support of these reforms.

I hope this letter is helpful. It is certainly intended to be. I look forward to seeing you soon and following up on these and other issues of mutual interest.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman.

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

February 17, 1994

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of February 7, 1994 in which you urge the establishment of an independent Inspector General and the reduction of United States assessments for United Nations peacekeeping operations. These are high priority issues for the Clinton Administration and I wish to assure you that I am fully committed to achieving these reforms as quickly as possible. In this regard, I would like to inform you of the efforts we will be undertaking over the next several months to accomplish these goals.

In his statement to the 48th General Assembly, the President called for the estab-

lishment of an Inspector General at the current session. Last fall, I presented the United States delegation's detailed proposal to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. In view of the complexity of the proposal and time constraints, it was not possible to take final action before the end of the regular session in December. However, the General Assembly resolved to consider the proposal further during the resumed session.

The United States Mission has begun consultations on this issue with a view to adopting a final resolution this spring. This resolution will establish an independent United Nations Inspector General with many of the authorities and powers described in your letter. Our efforts will be focused on negotiating appointment, operating and reporting procedures to ensure that the UN Inspector General meets these standards.

There is considerable support among member states for an independent Inspector General. However, concerns have been raised with respect to its relationship with the Secretary General and existing oversight mechanisms. We will take all necessary steps, including a worldwide demarche, to ensure that the President's goal is met by the close of the 48th session in September.

With regard to the reduction in the peacekeeping assessment rate to 25 percent rate, in order for the United States to pay less, we must convince others to undertake a greater financial burden. Since many countries face similar domestic budgetary constraints, this requires an intensive lobbying effort in New York and in capitals. Ambassador Walter Cutler will soon launch that effort on a mission for the Secretary General to persuade several UN member states whose assessments do not reflect their current economic status to accept a higher peacekeeping assessment rate. Other US officials will follow up on Ambassador Cutler's efforts. Savings for the United States would also be achieved if Japan and Germany become Permanent Members of the Security Council.

The Clinton Administration agrees that the current scale of assessments is too high and needs to be reduced. We recognize the importance the Congress attaches to this issue and I can assure you we accord it the same high priority. I will keep you informed of significant developments as we progress towards our goal. I intend to provide Members with more details regarding our efforts to upcoming Congressional hearings.

I appreciate receiving your views on these important issues and look forward to seeing you in the future. Until then, I send my very best wishes.

Sincerely,

MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT.

IN HONOR OF DENIS MULCAHY AND PROJECT CHILDREN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to call to the attention of our colleagues one of the more outstanding humanitarians of my 20th Congressional District of New York, Denis Mulcahy a decorated New York City policeman, has earned the respect and support of people throughout the world. As founder and chairman of Project Children, he has had

a tremendous impact on an entire generation of young Irish people, teaching them peace, mutual trust, and understanding.

Last night, I had the pleasure of honoring Dennis at the 7th Annual Washington Dinner of Project Children. This organization has accumulated an impressive array of family and private sector sponsors from throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my remarks honoring Dennis Mulcahy be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, MARCH 9, 1994; PROJECT CHILDREN; 7TH ANNUAL DINNER

I am honored and pleased to be here with Project Children's founder and chairman, Denis Mulcahy. Denis is a constituent of mine in our 20th Congressional District of

New York. I am pleased to note that Dennis is joined tonight by his son, Dennis Mulcahy, Jr.

For more than 20 years, this outstanding distinguished organization has brought thousands (over 9,000) Irish children, both Protestant and Catholic, to the United States for a summer vacation, helping to build mutual trust, understanding, and tolerance.

Here, with volunteer families, these children receive some peace and respite from the strife that tears at the fabric of their native Northern Ireland. From their American holiday comes lifelong friendships, and hopefully seeds of an eventual peace in the north of Ireland.

For this we all owe Denis Mulcahy a debt of gratitude and respect for his leadership and his dedication to the Irish children, the innocent victims of so much violence and hatred, over which they have no control.

I am honored to present this American flag flown over our beautiful Capitol along with this certificate by the Architect of the Capitol in addition to this 20th anniversary scrapbook, which we will fill with tributes to Denis during Irish Heritage month.

Congratulations, Denis. We sincerely thank you for your magnanimous work. On behalf of the children of Northern Ireland, all of us here this evening sincerely thank you for your dedication . . . and all of us join in thanking Dinner Chairperson Carol Wheeler for bringing us together this evening for this worthy cause.

Together we will work toward bringing about the peace that these children, and the wonderful Emerald Isle, surely deserve.

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