EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NURTURING THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY: A CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSE

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the structure of the American family varies greatly today. Indeed, many question whether there is in fact one model of "the American family."

No one can question the fact, however, that American families of all colors have undergone many changes in recent decades. We have seen lower marriage rates, higher divorce rates, earlier sexual activity, and higher proportions of births to unmarried mothers. These changes have been more pronounced, however, for African-American families. The August 30, 1993, Newsweek magazine went so far as to call the African-American family "endangered."

A brief historical view offers perspective. Many historians have documented the importance, the strength and the varied forms of the African-American family throughout our Nation's history. For example, during slavery, the family was a powerful, cohesive force. Gerald D. Jaynes and Robin M. Williams put it this way:

> Blacks evinced a remarkable loyalty to the family unit in the face of the disruptive treatment of their families by many slaveowners. When families were not broken apart by the slavery system, nuclear family units of two parents and their children were common. Some families were headed by females and many kinship units were extended, often including grandparents and grandchildren. Other relatives and their young children could be part of a single household. Neardwelling relatives formed networks of mutual aid and social support. For enslaved Blacks, the family was important since it was the primary Black institution to which they could openly be committed.

African-American families, whatever form they take—nuclear, single-parent, extended or otherwise, face unprecedented threats today. Held hostage are innocent victims, African-American children. The African-American male, faced with an uphill struggle, has become increasingly invisible, particularly in African-American family life. Female-headed, single-parent households, are becoming the norm in many communities. Here are a few telling statistics:

Ninety-four percent of those single mothers are unmarried teenagers;

Nearly half of the children in single-parent homes live in poverty;

Only 1 African-American child in 5 will be raised in a traditional two-parent home;

An American child is 15 times more likely to die from gunfire as a child in Northern Ireland, a country engaged in civil war for at least 26 years; and

The number of African-Americans in their twenties who had completed college dropped 6 percent between 1982 and 1991.

The challenges confronting our children are becoming increasingly difficult to address. Violence and drug and alcohol abuse are rampant. Liquor stores sit on virtually every corner where there should be schools, recreation centers and parks. Gang life is replacing family life. For African-American boys, firearm homicide is the leading cause of death. Our children are having sex earlier without taking the necessary precautions.

I know firsthand the conditions that have brought despair and paralysis to many African-American families. As a single parent, I raised my son and daughter in the face of many obstacles. At times, I worked three jobs to provide for my children, and I had no family health insurance. Exhaustion was a close companion. But I still found time and energy to love my children. I still found time and energy to help them with their homework, and I found the time to teach them right from wrong. That was my responsibility as their parent. I was very lucky. Unfortunately, as a female single-parent, I could teach my daughter how to be a woman, but I could not teach my son how to be a man.

I am thankful that I was not totally alone. I knew I could turn to my family, my friends, my neighbors and my church for support. In my neighborhood, my children had surrogate mothers on every block that took responsibility not only for their own children, but the other children in the neighborhood. When I was at my wits end, I could depend on them. When I needed guidance, they were there. This is a real strength in so many American communities, black, white or whatever.

The problems facing African-Americans today are not solely the problems of African-Americans. In one form or another, we are all touched by them. We all ultimately pay.

It is time for Americans to discuss these issues openly. Government has the responsibility to ensure that every American has equal opportunity to achieve the American dream. While there is no question that no level of government can legislate family values, as policymakers, we must promote policies that support families as the basic units of our country.

To enhance what Government can do, yesterday I introduced five bills, a first step of a coordinated effort to bring hope and opportunity to African-American families and restore their strength. To do otherwise would be irresponsible and deny future generations of African-Americans hope and opportunity.

PROVIDING GOOD JOBS

Jobs are critical to holding families together. In the words of Robert Griswold, a historian and author of "Fatherhood in America," "When men lose their ability to earn bread, their sense of self declines dramatically. They lose rapport with their children."

One of the most destructive forces a family can face is joblessness. Joblessness has been linked to divorce, crime, drugs, poverty, and family violence. It is hard to head a family if one lacks self-respect. One cannot pass on the values of hard work, self-discipline and perseverance if one has no work.

In my home of Detroit, over one-third of the population lives in poverty, while 26 percent receive public assistance. Not coincidentally, 19.3 percent of African-Americans are without jobs.

Americans want jobs. Last October, over 20,000 men and women showed up to register for U.S. Postal Service jobs that will not even be available until 1996. Later, 10,000 Detroiters showed up to apply for 4,500 jobs in a casino, jobs that do not yet exist.

I introduced the Infrastructure Jobs Act, a bill that would authorize three types of grants for local public works projects. The first are direct grants to State and local governments to complete "ready-to-go" public works projects where architectural design or preliminary engineering has already begun. The second are supplemental grants to increase to 100 percent the Federal share for a project for which Federal financial assistance is already authorized. The third are grants for all or any portion of a State and local share on projects authorized by State or local laws. The bill would give priorities to areas of long-term, hardcore unemployment. In this way, money will go to areas with the direst needs.

We know from experience that this type of legislation will work quickly to create jobs and reduce local unemployment rates. During the 1970's, a $6 billion local public works program created more than 340,000 full-time direct and indirect jobs.

PROVIDING MEANINGFUL JOB TRAINING

As companies become leaner in an effort to compete globally, many low-skill jobs vanish or are replaced by new high-tech, high-skills jobs. As a result, many families are headed by Americans trapped in a cycle of joblessness, poverty, and out-of-date work skills. These Americans have not only lost hope in their ability to find a job, but in their ability to acquire skills needed to hold down a job.

Many folks don't even look for a job because they know they are considered unqualified. They know that the workplace is changing. They have seen firsthand the results of the loss of about 1.5 million jobs in basic manufacturing.

Studies of the Job Training Partnership Act found that the program largely ignores the needs of the most disadvantaged. The Labor Department acknowledged this problem when it issued new regulations to address concerns that the program benefits white males almost exclusively.

My second bill, the Full Employment Opportunity and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 1993, would give hard-to-employ Americans a chance at a job and, more than that, a chance

● 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.

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at a career. This legislation would enable unemployed Americans in economically distressed areas to learn a trade by working side-by-side with skilled craftsmen, artisans and other professionals.

This is accomplished by providing assistance to service delivery areas under JTPA to set up new public works and public services training programs as part of public works and public services projects that would not otherwise be undertaken.

Participants would receive wages and benefits through the program as well as invaluable on-the-job training while working alongside professionals. Infrastructure would be rebuilt and services would be performed in those areas most desperate for revitalization, because the bill gives priority to areas of high unemployment and targets the hard-to-employ in an effort to give a chance to those who have been ignored by these types of programs in the past.

In the public works training programs, participants would get a chance to learn a trade on the job. Private contractors, for their effort in training participants, would get public works business. Cities and municipalities would get infrastructure.

In the public services training programs, participants would receive on-the-job training in fields such as environmental quality, health care, education, public safety, prison rehabilitation, maintenance of public parks, pollution control, and other fields of human betterment and community improvement. Communities would receive services they could not otherwise afford, and America would get individuals trained in the types of jobs that will become very important as we head into the 21st century.

A strength of my bill is that it would provide training while on the job. Studies show that training with specific ties to the job market is the most effective type of job training. The Full Employment Opportunity Act would offer the kinds of skills and knowledge that will help millions become productive members of our economy. It will give them the chance to be better mothers and fathers, by bringing long-term economic security to their homes.

HELPING COMMUNITIES HELP THEMSELVES

Our urban communities must help themselves. No government official or agency knows more about the problems confronting a community more than the people who live and work in that community. An effective government recognizes this point and seeks to provide assistance to those people on the front lines. I introduced the Community Safety and Empowerment Act so that individuals, rather than government, can identify and solve their own problems while at the same time promoting their own strengths. Specifically, a new interagency council would award grants to public and non-profit private entities for projects to improve the health, education, and safety of the residents in economically distressed communities.

The Federal Coordinating Council on Community Safety and Empowerment would be composed of the Attorney General, the Secretaries of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor, and would award grants for projects: First, to prevent gangs and juvenile delinquency, including drug and alcohol abuse; second, to preserve or reunite families, particularly projects that emphasize fatherhood; and third, to help youth enjoy and appreciate learning.

At present, Federal agencies make grants to States and localities with little to no coordination with other agencies. Under my bill, problems can be addressed from many perspectives, not from the compartmentalized mission of one department.

This legislation is an affirmation of the belief that government cannot legislate individual responsibility, but government can lay the groundwork for people to take charge of their own lives. We owe our citizens no less.

PROVIDING ROLE MODELS FOR YOUTH

I also introduced a mentoring bill which is modeled on the Growth and Afrocentric Program in the Saginaw, MI school district. It emphasizes the African proverb, "It takes a whole village to raise a child." Specifically, this legislation authorizes the Secretary of Education to award demonstration grants to local government agencies and community-based organizations for mentoring programs for minority youth.

American media glamorizes, as African-American role models, athletes and entertainers. But the real role models in our community, like any other community, are the men and women who interact with children on a daily basis, whether they be clergy, teachers, coaches, family friends or parents. My bill would connect these role models with the children in their communities and provide loving and nurturing relationships.

Many of our most troubled youth lack self-esteem, which is reinforced daily as the media bombards them with images of African-American crime and delinquency. The mentoring process can offer and reinforce positive images of adulthood in children. This legislation builds on the strengths of our communities by involving everyone in the process.

KEEPING FAMILIES TOGETHER

My fifth bill addresses the need to keep children with their parents, to prevent children's placement in foster care and to help those children who must for their own welfare be placed in foster care.

Since the 1980's, an increasing number of children have been entering foster care and experts predict that over 500,000 children may be in out-of-home care by 1995. With joblessness, drugs and violence unabating, the number of children in foster care rises. Sadly, some call them discarded children. As the need for foster placements has grown, the supply of licensed foster homes has declined. Many authorities say the system is in crisis.

Joblessness, stress, and poverty can have a devastating effect on family life. In the poorest inner-city neighborhoods, more than 1 out of every 10 infants will be placed in foster care. The national placement rate is 6 per 1,000 children.

Foster care has never promised a good life outcome and I am sure no parent wants to turn his or her child over to someone else. Nevertheless, foster care has a place in our society and in the interest of our children, we should make it as good as we can.

My bill has two thrusts: First, it would provide assistance for training parents in parenting, child development, conflict resolution and stress reduction, in an effort to help families avoid placing their children in foster care; and second, it would provide assistance for community-based programs to train foster parents and the people who work with them in parenting, conflict resolution and coping with stress. Rather than targeting the child only, my bill focuses on the family as a functioning unit, providing local trained personnel to help preserve families and provide good "second" homes for children that must leave their own home.

CONCLUSION

Children learn the value of family and community from family and community. In the words of writer Marilyn French, "To nourish children and raise them against odds is in any time, any place, more valuable than to fix bolts in cars or design nuclear weapons." As a society, to this goal—to nourish children—we must all rededicate ourselves.

TWO STARS ARE PLENTY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times has it right. Admiral Kelso was the captain of the ship and two stars are enough. I hope the Senate agrees.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 14, 1994]

TWO STARS ARE PLENTY

Navy Secretary John H. Dalton had it right the first time. Last year he urged the removal of Adm. Frank B. Kelso 2d as Chief of Naval Operations for failing to show proper leadership during Tailhook '91—the infamous reunion of aviators featuring a gantlet of drunken gropers that female guests, among them 15 officers, were forced to run. This week, however, Mr. Dalton joined Defense Secretary William Perry and Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in asking that the Senate retire Admiral Kelso at his four-star rank.

Two stars, which rank the admiral will automatically revert to unless the Senate says otherwise, are enough.

Admiral Kelso agreed to step down early in exchange for a tribute that would clear his name. Mr. Perry gave him that tribute two months ago, and America got a good look at the Navy at its brassiest. Now Secretaries Dalton and Perry and General Shalikashvili are polishing that brass to an inappropriately higher shine. The general at least conceded that his support was "likely to fuel charges that we in the services are operating an old boy network by trying to shield Admiral Kelso from blame." Likely? How about "certain"?

There is much illustrious about Admiral Kelso's career. As head of the Sixth Fleet, he commanded Navy forces that helped seize the Palestinian terrorists responsible for the killing of an American aboard the cruise ship Achille Lauro. He was also in charge of air strikes against Libya in 1986; and he has been conspicuously progressive in his attitude toward women's role in the Navy. True, his initiatives may have been designed partly to sweeten the aroma arising from Tailhook. Yet his concern with giving military women a fair chance was commendable and rare.

Even so, allowing Admiral Kelso to keep four stars, and the pension that goes with them, would require the Senate to dismiss—as his three advocates have done—the findings of the Navy's own judge, Capt. William T. Vest Jr. Captain Vest concluded that the admiral had lied about his own activities at Tailhook '91, and then used his rank to impede the investigations.

And if the captain's 111-page report is the last word on the subject, it is because Admiral Kelso's retirement ends any review of his conduct, and because Mr. Perry's coerced tribute curtailed the formation of a special court of inquiry.

In claiming that he had always supported retiring Admiral Kelso with four stars, Secretary Dalton is willfully overlooking one of the armed services' first principles: Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison was less myopic: "[Admiral Kelso's] character is not the issue here. The issue is his captaincy of the ship—what happened on his watch—and the signal his performance sends to the Navy and to the world."

Should Admiral Kelso keep his four stars, the signal sent to the Navy is that Admirals and such can get away with what lower-ranking officers cannot. The signal sent to the world is that the American military's old-boy network is, despite the general's disclaimer, operating at full tilt.

FIFTY-FIRST WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, Mr. FAZIO and I rise today to pay tribute to a special union which is now in its 51st year. On February 24, 1994, Ruth and Wayne Hultgren celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary here in Sacramento, CA.

As a founder of the Sacramento Modern Transit Society, Mr. Hultgren led the grassroots movement which brought light rail to Sacramento, as an alternative to another freeway. For this, he is known in Sacramento as the Father of Light Rail and was recognized for his role by the American Lung Association, the Environmental Council of Sacramento and the California State Legislature.

Mrs. Hultgren, in her career as an early childhood educator, was also an organizer. She founded the very successful Legislative Symposium for Children, a statewide advocacy event now in its 14th year. She has been named to the Hall of Fame of the Child Care Coalition of Sacramento County and also as a trendsetter by the Association for Education of Young Children.

In 1982, Mr. And Mrs. Hultgren joined the growing antinuclear weapons campaign. For a decade they have held lead positions in the Sacramento Nuclear Weapons Freeze, now called Peace Action. Mrs. Hultgren has served as president for three terms and Mr. Hultgren has twice served as coordinator for the group's most successful petition campaigns.

Mrs. Hultgren founded the August Women's Peace Event, now in its 10th year, to commemorate the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by inspiring women to join the peace movement. She also founded and cochaired the Campaign for New Priorities, Sacramento chapter. Her efforts in the peace movement have been recognized by the California State Assembly and by designation as "Woman of the Year" in State Senator Leroy Greene's district in 1988.

Apart from their tireless dedication to peace campaigns and their professions, the Hultgrens have supported numerous other causes and have inspired countless Sacramentans to volunteer time and resources toward the enrichment of this city's services and programs.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in saluting the Hultgren's outstanding community spirit and in congratulating them on their 50 years together.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH Q. DODGE FOR A LIFETIME OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, next Monday we will begin honoring our Nation's volunteers by marking National Volunteer Week and today I would like to offer one of the greatest examples possible of what the week will commemorate—the lifetime of service of Ruth Q. Dodge.

She began her lifetime of service at the age of 18 when she was admitted to the Junior League of the city of New York in 1929. For 2 years she volunteered from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, at a Charity Organization Society location which filled clothing requisitions from caseworkers for their clients. In 1933, Ruth moved to Toledo and transferred to the Junior League of Toledo, becoming its president in 1936 and serving in that capacity until 1938. Her commitment to social service volunteer work culminated in the Junior League's creation in 1948 of what was then called the Volunteer Bureau. The bureau matched volunteers with certain skills and interests with community agencies in need of those skills. The Volunteer Bureau was a project of the Junior League for 4 years, logging thousands of volunteer hours and costing the Junior League over $28,000 in 1950's money to establish and administer. In 1952, the Junior League turned the Volunteer Bureau over to the United Way of Greater Toledo and it is now called the United Way of Greater Toledo's Voluntary Action Center [VAC]. Just as it did in 1948, VAC links volunteers with area not-for-profit organizations and promotes the recognition of these volunteers.

To mark National Volunteer Week this year, the United Way Voluntary Action Center and the Junior League of Toledo are joining together to honor their volunteers. The centerpiece of these efforts will occur on Monday, April 18, when the Ruth Q. Dodge Volunteer Garden will be dedicated on the grounds of the Community Service Building in Toledo, OH, to serve as a constant reminder of the glowing example of service that is Ruth Q. Dodge. I ask all my colleagues gathered here today to join me in recognizing Ruth for her lifetime of service which continues on in the work of the Voluntary Action Center in Toledo, OH. America needs more citizens like Ruth.

THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by my colleague from Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS, in introducing a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to enable Indian tribes to enforce provisions of the act relating to leaking underground storage tanks on Indian lands.

Over the many years that States have received assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], States have developed comprehensive environmental protection programs and the regulatory capacity to directly administer federally delegated programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA]. Over this same period of time, Indian tribes were not eligible to receive assistance from the EPA to develop environmental protection programs on their reservations, nor were they able to build tribal environmental regulatory capacities.

Although Congress has amended the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act to treat Indian tribes as States, Congress has yet to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to allow Indian tribes to be treated as States. Under the provisions of RCRA, Indian tribes are treated as municipalities. Therefore, Indian tribes are precluded from receiving any program funds under RCRA and are unable to use other sources of funding from EPA to carry out activities which would fall under the provisions of RCRA. There has been very little assistance to Indian tribes to address problems related to RCRA. Over the 5-year period from 1985 through 1990, EPA has expended just over $2 million on Indian lands under RCRA. Because of the lack of Federal assistance to Indian tribes to address problems under RCRA, there are increasing numbers of serious environmental problems on Indian reservations.

One pervasive problem on Indian lands is the presence of leaking and abandoned underground storage tanks. There are many Indian tribes who are now faced with the prospect of identifying and cleaning up abandoned or leaking underground storage tanks on their lands. Because Indian tribes are treated as municipalities under the RCRA, they are not eligible for funds to clean up these leaking underground storage tanks. Because States do not have jurisdiction over Indian reservations, States will not provide financial assistance for the clean up of these tanks from the State trust funds. Nether the BIA nor the IHS provide any financial assistance to Indian tribes to clean up leaking underground storage tanks.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs, I have heard testimony from Indian tribes about the serious environmental hazards caused by leaking underground storage tanks and their frustrations in seeking Federal assistance in their attempts to clean up these facilities. In my subcommittee, representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency appeared and testified on this disturbing issue. Each Federal agency denied responsibility for this problem and stated that it was not their responsibility to provide assistance to Indian tribes to clean up leaking underground storage tanks on Indian lands. Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs is the principal land manager of Indian lands and the Secretary of the Interior must approve all leases on Indian lands, the Bureau of Indian Affairs does little to afford protection of Indian lands. The EPA is charged with regulating underground storage tanks and provides assistance to States to address problems related to underground storage tanks, yet the EPA provides no assistance to Indian tribes to address these problems on their lands. We cannot allow the Federal Government continue to stand idly by, while Indian tribes' precious resources are being contaminated.

Mr. Speaker, what was especially troubling to me was that there is no reliable data on how many underground storage tanks are located on Indian lands. We have no idea what other associated problems exist because of leaking underground storage tanks on Indian lands. We must develop a coordinated approach to environmental protection on Indian lands. This legislation will treat Indian tribes in the same fashion as States for purposes of the regulation of underground storage tanks on Indian lands. It provides assistance to Indian tribes for the regulation of underground storage tanks. It also provides financial and technical assistance for clean up of leaking underground storage tanks and any costs incurred for a corrective action on Indian lands. Finally, this bill requires the EPA to conduct a study and inventory of an underground storage tanks located on Indian lands so that we can determine the scope of the probiem facing Indian tribes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a first step in providing the same level of environmental protection on Indian lands as is enjoyed by the rest of the Nation. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

WORLD FOOD DAY TELECONFERENCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, for 10 years the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day has offered a teleconference on critical food policy issues to colleges and universities in the United States, and through the facilities of the U.S. Information Agency WorldNet service to embassies and institutions through the Western Hemisphere. In 1993, WorldNet also made it possible for the telecast to be received in Africa and Asia.

The World Food Day Program dealt with the frightening pace of genetic erosion and its impact on food security. This danger is acknowledged at the level of scientific literature and international technical conferences but there is a general lack of public awareness. There is an urgent need for the international community, national governments, and citizen organizations to act quickly and forcefully to preserve and protect the world's genetic resource base.

I want to thank the U.S. Committee for World Food Day and the Committee's National Coordinator, Ms. Patricia Young, for their efforts in bringing this important subject to public attention. I also want to thank the Agency for International Development and the U.S. Information Agency for their support of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the executive summary of the World Food Day Teleconference, and request it to be printed in full in the RECORD at this point.

1993 TELECONFERENCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The tenth annual World Food Day Teleconference was broadcast from the studios of George Washington University Television in Washington, DC, on October 15, 1993. It linked a distinguished international panel of experts on food, agriculture and biological diversity to 1,000 receive sites in the United States and throughout the Western Hemisphere. There were also a number of passive sites in Asia and Africa. The theme for the teleconference was "Seeds of Conflict: Biodiversity and Food Security."

After years of growth since the World Food Day teleconference series began in 1984, the program is believed to be the largest, single development education broadcast ever organized in the U.S. The Spanish-language broadcast, involving simultaneous interpretation from English, began in 1990 with a pilot project in Mexico through the cooperation of the Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey, which relayed the broadcast in Spanish to its 26 national campuses over Mexico's Morelos II satellite. Outreach to the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean was initiated in 1992 with the support of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the U.S. Information Agency WorldNet system.

World Food Day, held for the first time in 1981 and marking the anniversary of the founding of FAO in 1945, has captured the imagination of people throughout the world. In the U.S. the day is observed in virtually every community in the country, with especially strong support in schools, worship centers and food banks. The U.S. National Committee for World Food Day has grown in membership to more than 450 private voluntary organizations and works directly at the grassroots through more than 20,000 community organizers.

Serving on the teleconference expert panel in 1993 were Jeffrey Bennetzen, professor of genetics and plant science at Purdue University in Indiana, José Esquinas-Alcázar, secretary of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, Geoffrey Hawtin, director-general of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, and Hope Shand, research director of the Rural Advancement Foundation International. The moderator was CBS-TV Washington reporter Miriam Hernandez. FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma and the Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy also appeared on the program through special videotaped messages.

THE TELECONFERENCE CONCEPT

In the U.S. the World Food Day teleconference has become a model for development education on global issues, in part because of the enormous growth in interactive site participation and the additional millions of viewers accessed through collaborating networks and in part because of the year-around use of the program's study materials and the teleconference videotape itself in college-level courses in a great variety of disciplines. The "internationalization" of the program since 1990 has further increased its impact and was broadly welcomed by participating colleges and universities in the U.S. The main components of the teleconference package are: (1) A Study/Action Packet of print materials prepared by the non-governmental U.S. National Committee for World Food Day and distributed to all participating schools and other study centers (and distributed in Spanish to the participating sites in Latin America); (2) the three-hour satellite telecast on World Food Day composed of three hour-long segments for expert panel presentations, site consideration of the issues and a site-panel question and answer interchange; (3) publication of the teleconference report including written responses by panelists to questions that were not taken up on the air for reasons of time; and (4) analysis by selected site organizers after each year's program to make recommendations for the year to follow. All of the main teleconference components are designed as college-level curricular aids.

THE STUDY/ACTION PACKET

The Study/Action Packet is designed as an integral part of the teleconference package, but also serves as a separate study resource for groups planning World Food Day observances but not participating in the telecast. More than 1,500 copies of the packet were distributed on request in the months prior to the broadcasts to colleges, other institutions, community study groups, schools and individuals. All or part of the packet materials were reproduced by many of the participating sites.

Again in 1993 the Study/Action Packet was translated into Spanish and reprinted by the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and distributed throughout the region by the network of FAO country representatives. Copies of the English version were also distributed to U.S. embassies on request.

The 1993 packet was developed by the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day with the cooperation of several institutions and organizations which contributed material from their own research and analysis. The theme for the 1993 teleconference, exploring the effect of the global erosion of plant genetic resources on present and future world food security, offered a specifically Western Hemisphere perspective of the worldwide World Food Day theme selected by FAO—"Harvesting Nature's Diversity." The Study/Action Packet, although not intended as a comprehensive analysis of all the issues raised by biodiversity loss, served as an overview on these issues. Special viewpoint paper included in the packet and donated by their authors came from R. David Simpson and Roger A. Sedjo of Resources for the Future, Jeffrey A. McNeely of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Stephen A. Vosti of the International Food Policy Research Institute through the courtesy of Di-

versity Magazine, Dr. Juan Izquierdo of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America, and Vice-President Al Gore as author of the book "Earth in the Balance." The vice-president (then senator) was a World Food Day teleconference panelist in 1989. For the fourth year the packet also included a special "manual of modules" for integrating the teleconference and study packet into college curriculum and continuing education programs. Twelve specific course outlines and study activities contributed by university professors using the materials in their own teaching were included as well as an organizing plan for arranging the teleconference site programs.

This was the tenth study/action packet prepared in conjunction with the teleconference series and the fifth to be undertaken directly by the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day. Previous packets were prepared by the Center for Advanced International Studies at Michigan State University and by the Office of International Agriculture at the University of Illinois. Funding for the 1993 packet was partially provided by the Agency for International Development. General funding for the teleconference program was provided by the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day, FAO, Covenant Presbyterian Church of Scranton PA and the Xerox Foundation.

TELECONFERENCE OUTREACH

The WFD teleconference has grown each year since it was begun in 1984. Teleconference impact continued to grow in 1993 in at least three other ways. For the eighth year the program was used by professional organizations for continuing education credits. These credits (or professional development units) were offered again in 1993 by the American Dietetic Association, the American Home Economics Association and through the Catholic University of America to clergy and social service professionals. Beginning in 1989 there has been a steady rise in teleconference participation by high school students, initiated by both individual schools and school systems. The audience of home television sets accessed by cooperating networks is believed to be in the millions, reached through the Catholic Telecommunications Network of America, AgSat, Vision Interfaith Satellite Network, PBS Adult Learning Satellite Service and individual PBS and cable stations.

THE TELECONFERENCE BROADCAST SUMMARY

The telecast opened with a brief background statement by the moderator on the importance of protecting the world's plant genetic resources and the alarming rate of genetic loss in recent decades. FAO Director-General Saouma, in his statement, then noted the long history of FAO in protecting agricultural biodiversity and the expansion of programs in recent years falling under the concept of sustainable agriculture. The moderator then introduced the panel and posed the first question to Dr. Esquinas, asking him to explain how the biodiversity issues are linked to the world's daily food supply. Esquinas noted that world food problems were still very serious, with someone dying of hunger causes every two seconds, and that genetic resources were vital to food crop improvement. He also noted the emergence in recent years of a number of international organizations and programs to deal with genetic resources, especially issues had evolved, specifically under the aegis of FAO.

Geoffrey Hawtin, whose organization monitors the global network of "genebanks" where genetic resources are stored, pointed out that people in general were aware of only a small part of the biodiversity represented in their food, comparing the few kinds of apples sold in stores to the more than 80,000 types of rice held in seed storage by the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines. The genebanks, he said, had been able to save the huge number of plant species that otherwise would have been lost through agricultural modernization in past decades, and that these seeds were the basic stock used by plant breeders to create new and better food varieties.

Dr. Bennetzen noted that storage in genebanks has to be complemented by conservation of wild relatives of crop seeds in a state of nature. Seeds of crop plants, he said, represented only a tenth on one percent of the total genetic materials extant and that more needs to be done to protect these natural preserves as well as building up the genebank network.

Hope Shand then pointed out the vital link between genetic diversity and sustainable agriculture and the contribution made by farmers over millennia in plant selection and breeding. It is critically important, she said, that the small individual farmers around the world maintain control of their own seeds and plant varieties but that this control is being lost with the introduction of "high yielding varieties" sold by international seeds companies. Shand defined biodiversity as the total diversity of life on earth, including all living organisms, genes and species and the ecosystems of which they are a part. Bennetzen added a point on the importance of biodiversity to biotechnology, noting that genes cannot be created in a laboratory but only modified. Biotechnology, he said, is simply a tool by which biodiversity is utilized more efficiently.

The panel then discussed the causes of biodiversity shrinkage, with each panelist analyzing the impact of modern high-yield plant varieties in the previous decades. Esquinas noted that the slow, farmer-based evolution of crop seeds over hundreds of years had suddenly given way to modern science, mass production and commercial distribution, and that the substitution of traditional varieties had been very rapid. Shand added that the new varieties were very uniform genetically and more vulnerable than the older traditional varieties which held greater genetic complexity. Hawtin noted that these problems needed to be balanced by the enormous increase in production introduced by the new varieties which has enabled farmers to keep up with world population growth and even to reduce the cost of basic foods, which he said was especially important in poor regions. In response to a question from the moderator, Hawtin also noted that a number of countries had been able to introduce high production systems (seed, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), but still make a major effort to protect biodiversity.

The panel then turned to national and international issues of biodiversity protection. Esquinas noted as a starting point the difficulty of incorporating biodiversity value into modern economic terms. Market economies, he said, can only give a value based on current supply and demand, but the needs of future generations are left out of the economic equation. Shand then added that the teleconference theme was "seeds of conflict" in part because genetic diversity is a natural resource of the poor countries of the world, but is most needed and most used by the rich, without compensation. As an example, she noted that the only food crop of any major importance originating in the U.S. was the sunflower, while all the major crops came from other parts of the world and our plant breeders and genetic engineers are still dependent on these genetic resources for vital plant improvements. The early plant breeders in the Third World are given no return for centuries of work, she said, a fact leading to the concept of "farmers' rights" now under discussion in UN agencies such as FAO. Esquinas agreed, asking why it should be that a new variety always is based on the combination of natural resources and new technology, but compensation is provided to the side with the technology but not to the supplier of the raw materials (i.e., the genetic resources). It was for this reason, he said, that FAO member countries had agreed to the concept of compensation to the genetic suppliers under the term farmers' rights.

The panel then turned to the issues of plant patents and how farmers' rights could be implemented. Bennetzen noted that the issue went beyond agricultural seed companies and had to include pharmaceuticals, which have developed the concept of patenting even faster. There was a history, he said, for both pharmaceutical and plant protection patents. The issue is complicated, he said, because there is no doubt that the technology side reaps greater rewards than the genetic material suppliers, but that the argument is also made that patents and plant protection are vital incentives to plant breeding, at least in the private sector. Shand disagreed that the patenting systems were that old, especially in comparison with the centuries taken by farmers in their plant selection and breeding. For people in the Third World, she noted, they find themselves in the position of playing royalties on products that are based on their own knowledge and their own genetic resources.

Hawtin noted that part of the concern is the use of patent legislation per se over new life forms, which is very new. Plant protection rights are older, he noted, and have very different characteristics from plant patents. Plant protection, he said, still allowed farmers to produce and store their own seed and allows researchers to use a seed as a parent in new research and development. Plant breeders traditionally use previous years' new lines as the starting point for further development. Patents, he said, call all of this into legal question—even the right of farmers to store seeds from year to year. It is using a host of legislation not originally meant for life forms, and that leads to untenable positions.

Shand noted that all of this was going on without consideration of the international consequences. A system of industrial-like patents over life forms, she said, is leading countries to restrict availability of genetic resources under their sovereignty. Hawtin added that this was, in fact, already beginning. He said further that an unfortunate side effect of the Rio Biodiversity Convention has been to give many Third World countries huge expectations of profit from their genetic resources, which will almost never be the case. Esquinas added that there was a further danger of great importance in that the main stimulus of scientists in the past to do research and to publish findings was recognition. With patent systems will come to kind of secretism, he said, whereby research will be kept hidden until a monetary profit is assured. Hawtin noted that when the debate over genetic resources began the most often used understanding of ownership was "the common heritage of mankind," that a good was owned jointly by

all people on earth. Now, he said, the common heritage has been given over to national sovereignty. Bennetzen said he wanted to return to the needs of biotechnology. Genetic diversity is of no value unless it is utilized, or if it is stored and there is no effort to use what is stored. The genetic engineering industry cannot function unless there is a profit to be made, and the same is true of seed companies. Repaying farmers in the Third World is a good concept and worthwhile pursuing, he said, but we also have to recognize the realities of modern industry.

The moderator then asked where the international community finds itself now in the search for a consensus on all these issues. Esquinas said that for the first time they were at the point of a meeting of views. He noted that he and Geoffrey Hawtin had recently attended a meeting of the Biodiversity Committee in Geneva where a general framework for international cooperation was nearly complete, including a fund for the compensation of farmers' rights and a number of components now being put in place, using the genebanks as an example. Twenty years ago there were fewer than 10 properly functioning genebanks in the world, he said, while now there are more than a hundred. The genebanks work with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, which is now, in turn, working with FAO to create a truly global, interactive resource network. Shand agreed that there had been great progress, but that some of the hopes of the Convention on Biological Diversity were not yet fulfilled, including implementation of the concept of farmers' rights. She said many colleagues were concerned about a new tendency toward bilateral agreements—between one company and one government—rather than realization of a truly global system under auspices of an appropriate UN agency.

With time short for further discussion, the moderator asked each panelist to give site participants one important point to take away with them. Hawtin said the overriding lesson of the genetic diversity problem is that no country can be independent and all are interdependent; therefore, cooperation and consensus were absolutely in the interests of all. Shand said her point would be that it wasn't enough just to rescue the genetic diversity and put it into a bank, but that it was even more important to recognize the need to continue the evolution of indigenous farmer knowledge systems. Bennetzen suggested that the key point was that biodiversity is absolutely vital, not just to future crop breeding but to basic science as well, and that this resource has to be protected. Esquinas made two points: one, that protecting biodiversity was not a matter for international charity but international cooperation and the sharing of benefits; and two, that the world has to find a way to understand that the cost of a product must include the cost of preserving the natural resources that will allow future generations to consume the same product.

THIRD HOUR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

As in previous years, the third hour of the teleconference program was devoted to questions directed to the panelists by the participating sites. All questions received were answered either on the air during this third hour segment or by the panelists in writing afterward. These written answers are part of this teleconference report. Questions were received from Canada, the U.S. and countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Subjects in which there tended to be the greatest interest among the participating sites included: How food production and biodiversity conservation could be maintained in the light of rapid world population growth; What kind of system can reward those who develop new seeds, products, drugs, etc., but without patents; Is it ethical or moral to conceive of patenting life forms; How will farmers be compensated in practice for their contributions under the concept of farmers' rights. In general, all the panelists agreed on the need to find solutions to these questions while admitting that the issues were extremely complex and none of the basic problems could be said to be solved at this time.

SUPERFUND

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we should proceed this year to the kind of reform of the Superfund law that the Clinton administration has proposed, and that many of our colleagues in the House have been advocating. I am a cosponsor with the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. JOHNSON] of one approach to that, particularly affecting municipalities. And a broader overhaul is necessary. While some environmentalists have expressed concern about this, I think the attached editorial from the New Bedford Standard Times effectively refutes that argument and makes a compelling case for going forward. The people of New Bedford, and the Standard Times which reports on their activities, have a good deal of experience with the strengths and weaknesses of the Superfund Program. This editorial from the Standard Times draws quite sensibly on the experience of New Bedford and of other industrial communities, and I believe it sets forward a very strong case for proceeding to reform Superfund. Because it does deal so thoughtfully with a major issue before us, I ask that it be reprinted here.

LEAVE SUPERFUND UNTOUCHED, AND YEARS OF DELAY GUARANTEED

New Bedford harbor has been on the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund list since 1983. Sullivan's Ledge, near the city's municipal golf course, has been on it since 1984. The Re-Solve site in North Dartmouth has been listed since 1983. And the Atlas Tack site in Fairhaven has been listed since 1990.

None of them has been cleaned up. The Resolve site is well ahead of the others, having been the subject of EPA attention from the moment it was put on the list. Re-Solve early on was designated as a demonstration project to show the world what the 1980 Superfund law could do in action. But in 1994 it is still in progress. As for the others—they lag far behind, for various reasons.

But they are not unique. There are dozens of Superfund hazardous waste sites in Massachusetts, and 1,289 listed across the United States—a number expected to reach 3,000. Yet just 58 have been officially "de-listed," and 234 others have been cleaned but not yet given official clearance.

If anyone wants to know what is holding up the works, observe the old adage: Follow the money. Paying for these cleanups is extremely expensive and those held responsible have spent fortunes taking others to court to share in the pain of undoing what they did in the old days of rampant pollution. And as anyone who has ever had anything to do with a civil lawsuit knows, going to court means delays and added costs heaped upon one another.

So it is no surprise that the slow-moving, fine-grinding judicial system has thrown a monkey wrench into the Superfund works, frustrating virtually everyone involved.

Now President Clinton has proposed an alternative method of financing the cleanups via a surcharge on insurance companies and a system of mediation to replace the endless litigation. A coalition of corporations and insurance companies is backing something very similar.

And environmentalists are in a panic.

"Any opening by Congress of the Superfund law at this point is an environmental Pandora's box resulting in one of the most serious setbacks in environmental policy in 20 years," huffed Rick Hind of Greenpeace. He and others want to put off for at least a year any rewrite of the Superfund law; they fear that the polluters are in cahoots with the insurance companies to avoid forking over the money that is their responsibility.

But Greenpeace and others cannot possibly be happy with the lack of progress being made under Superfund as it is. If we are married to the existing system, then we are guaranteed year upon year of delay while we spend a third or more of the cleanup money on lawyers. This cannot possibly be what Mr. Hind wants, and it is certainly not what Mr. Clinton wants.

So while it is reasonable to be suspicious about those polluters and insurers who might want to escape responsibility, it is also sensible to realize that the Superfund law is so hamstrung by the judicial system and the money chase that some way has to be found to speed things up. Unless, of course, environmental lawyers are enjoying too much of a good thing, too.

BRIGHT IDEA NETS ST. LOUIS POSTAL EMPLOYEE $35,000 AWARD

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to offer my congratulations to Georgia Stribling, an account technician at the Postal Service's St. Louis, MO, Accounting Service Center. Ms. Stribling recently became the first female to earn $35,000, the Postal Service's highest monetary award, for a suggestion implemented through the employee suggestion program.

Her idea involved a process to eliminate duplicate payments on replacement money orders. The use of the plan has saved the government more than $2 million and the savings will continue to mount on a year-to-year basis.

Ms. Stribling also had made many previous suggestions for improving service and saving money. Nineteen of her ideas have been implemented. She received bonus money for 16 of these, but had never received more than $800. Some of these suggestions resulted in the elimination of duplicate work in the data entry of the Treasury check information and

simplifying the process to find out when international money orders were issued simply by suggesting the date be printed on the money orders.

Ms. Stribling's 21 years of dedicated service with the Postal Service speak well for many loyal Postal workers who often go unheralded and Ms. Stribling most certainly deserves the acclaim of all of us.

TRIBUTE TO REGI TAYLOR

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay special tribute to the work of one of this Nation's great citizens, Mr. Regi Taylor. An individual whose social conscience and devoted community service make him a true role model for people throughout this country.

In recognizing Mr. Taylor's work, we must make special mention of his artistic abilities and the wonderful message of peace, love, and unity that he has so masterfully conveyed through his design of the official symbol of the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding. At a time when our cities are plagued with violence and fear, it is our responsibility as leaders to recognize and foster the spread of such messages. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of promoting cultural diversity and awareness. Ours is a country based on the rich traditions of innumerable cultures—a country filled with individuals whose backgrounds encompass the globe. Mr. Taylor's participation in the activities of the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding, illustrates his commitment to a doctrine of diversity and cultural wealth realization—pushing us to act in unison for a better tomorrow.

Mr. Taylor's and the Foundation's efforts for the improvement of New York City's community surroundings have been recognized and appreciated by all who have benefited from their time and service. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their service to this country as a whole. From the 103rd Congress, and on behalf of the American people we thank Mr. Regi Taylor and the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding for their work and wish them continued success.

BRIDGES

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, in light of recent events, I would like to bring this editorial piece to the attention of my colleagues. It ran recently in the Baltimore Sun.

BRIDGES

(By Evelyn Avery)

Last weekend a few hundred Americans of different faiths and races, shivering in the wintry night air, assembled at Baltimore's Holocaust Memorial to protest the appearance of anti-Semites in a city public school. Only 50 years ago, an advanced, civilized nation exterminated one third of the world's Jews. How could this be happening?

The microphones appeared defective, silencing some of the speakers' words. "Build bridges," the crowd was told but to whom? A safe, sturdy bridge requires support at both ends.

In America, Jews have become consummate bridge builders. Organizations such as the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League, and religious social-action groups devote themselves to justice and opportunity for all. American Jews preach and practice equality, demonstrating against racism, writing against bigotry, teaching against hate.

Jewish bigots are chastised by their community, not applauded as anti-Semites are today. Because of their religious beliefs, their sense of justice and their history of persecution, Jews have made common cause with other minorities, especially black Americans.

But for black extremists, like the Nation of Islam and its bogus academic disciples, Black-Jewish relations have always been destructive. Thus, civil-rights workers are really civil-wrong doers. According to the Farrakhans the marches never happened legal battles were a myth, and Martin Luther King never dreamed.

Despite the faulty microphones, the demonstrators understood the speakers' words, words engraved in their memories of Jewish and black persecution. Were they wrong to protest? Were they exaggerating anti-Semitism and offering publicity to black racists? In the background, a faint chant, a counterpoint to the speakers, grew louder as a dozen or so white neo-nazis, flaunting swastika flags, shouted "Sieg Heil" and pledged themselves to white American purity.

Against the dark sky, the gray concrete memorial witnessed the ironies. Across town, the anti-Semite Tony Martin, a black professor, defamed Jews and nourished hate mongers. By the Holocaust Memorial, neo-nazis claimed to march for white Christian America. On television a neo-nazi proclaimed that his group supported Mr. Farrakhan's message.

A bridge of hatred was being erected by bigots of different races.

Before it is too late, the speakers warned, all decent Americans must speak out. Elected officials and institutional representatives must refuse, for any reason, to excuse prejudice or negotiate with bigots.

Instead, a powerful alliance, an invincible bridge, must be forged by all freedom-loving Americans.

TRIBUTE TO THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF NEWBURGH

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, it was 1949 when the Junior League of Newburgh, NY, had the wisdom to unite to form the Club 60 senior citizen's club, which this year will celebrate its 45th anniversary. It's active and civic-minded membership is well known to Newburgh residents and it is an honor and a privilege to pay tribute to this long standing group of dedicated citizens.

That these 250 energetic members are so committed to providing the elderly and other Newburgh residents with social services indeed warrants a moment to recognize their years of outstanding service. Club 60 stands dedicated to serving the senior community and its longevity speaks volumes to the role it has played in the Newburgh area, its dedication and its commitment.

I look forward to supporting and championing the continued success of Club 60 and thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to recognize its 45th Anniversary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1993

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by my colleague from Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS, in introducing a bill to amend section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act.

This bill is intended to clarify certain provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act to prohibit any Department of the United States from promulgating regulations which classify or diminish the privileges and immunities of an Indian tribe relative to any other federally recognized Indian tribe. I have developed this legislation to address a recent policy development in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has taken the position that there are two classifications of Indian tribes, historic Indian tribes and created Indian tribes. Historic Indian tribes are Indian tribes that still possess inherent sovereign authority of their members and their lands. Created Indian tribes are Indian tribes that only possess those authorities that are expressly conferred by the Secretary of the Interior. The Bureau of Indian Affairs cited the provisions of the Indian Reorganization of Act of 1934 in support of this authority to divest certain Federally recognized Indian tribes of their sovereign powers.

This distinction between historic and created Indian tribes was first presented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in testimony before my subcommittee during hearings on H.R. 734, a bill to provide relief to the Pascua Yaqui Indian tribe of Arizona. The Bureau of Indian Affairs took the position that the Pascua Yaqui Indian tribe was a created Indian tribe and therefore did not have the inherent authority to regulate law and order on their reservation. Their position was not persuasive then nor is it persuasive today. There is no basis in law or policy for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' position on historic and created Indian tribes.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a longstanding principle in Federal Indian law that Indian tribes possess all inherent sovereign authorities not expressly divested by the Congress. The policy that has been developed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs flies in the face of this longstanding principle. In fact, policy is in direct conflict with the very act that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has cited as authority for this distinction, the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. This law was passed by Congress to

provide stability for Indian governments and has formed the basis for future statutes which enhanced tribal self-governance and self-determination.

Mr. Speaker, there is great danger in a policy that recognizes the authority of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to limit the inherent sovereign authority of Indian tribes by the Solicitor's pen. If carried to an extreme, the Solicitor could by fiat significantly erode tribal sovereignty through a series of opinions and carry out his or her own termination policy. With the exception of the framework imposed by the judicial branch, the formulation of Indian policy is virtually the sole province of the Congress and Indian tribes. The Congress has never acknowledged distinctions in or classifications of inherent sovereignty possessed by federal recognized Indian tribes. Tribal sovereignty must be preserved and protected by the executive branch and not limited or divided into levels which are measured by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior. I have introduced this legislation with the ranking member of the subcommittee on Native American Affairs to put a stop to this policy before great harm occurs. We must not revisit the darkest period of Federal Indian policy by allowing the termination of tribal sovereign authority through the implementation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs policy distinction between historic and created Indian tribes.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL STOLLMAN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to pay tribute to one of the pioneers in the field of urban planning, Mr. Israel Stollman. As an urban planner myself, Israel Stollman represents the best our profession has to offer—a desire and ability to make the world a better and more aesthetically pleasing place to live. It is those qualities that attracted me, and thousands of other students, to the discipline of urban planning.

Israel Stollman has given his vocation 45 years of distinguished service. Beginning in 1947 when he graduated with a major in housing and planning from the City College of New York and through to his position as executive director of the American Planning Association, Israel Stollman has been a pioneer in his profession.

As a native Ohioan, I am especially pleased that many of the cities in my State benefited from Israel Stollman's guidance and foresight. From the beginning of his Ohio days as a junior planner with the Cleveland Planning Commission to his creation of the City and Regional Planning Department at Ohio State University, Israel Stollman's impact on Ohio and on the field of urban planning is surpassed only by his impact on the Nation as a whole.

In 1968, Israel Stollman was appointed the executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials. During his tenure, he took major steps toward integrating the urban planning profession by seeking to elect more African-American members to the board of directors and recruit more minorities into the profession.

One decade later, in 1978, under Israel Stollman's steady guidance, the American Society of Planning Officials merged with the American Institute of Planners to form the American Planning Association. Due in large part to Israel Stollman's remarkable leadership capabilities, the American Planning Association has grown into a highly respected and immensely effective organization.

While Israel Stollman will be missed as the guiding force at the American Planning Association, he will no doubt continue to contribute to the field of urban planning. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Israel Stollman and his decades of service to the field of urban planning and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON SCHOOL

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer these remarks on behalf of myself and my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. MENENDEZ. He and I have something very much in common besides the fact that we are both proud to be Members of this House—a fondness for Bayonne, NJ, which he currently represents in the House, and where I was born, grew up, and went through school.

One of the schools I had the privilege of attending was Washington School, which I attended from kindergarten through eighth grade, and which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year. I have very fond memories of the years I spent at that school, as does my entire family, since my two sisters and my brother also received their entire elementary school education at Washington School. Between my sister Ann's entering kindergarten, going through the years when I and my sister Doris attended, and ending with my brother David's graduation from eighth grade, my mother logged 21 years consecutively as a member of the Washington School PTA.

Mr. MENENDEZ and I are delighted to join in extending our congratulations to Principal Carol Grasz and all of the students, faculty, and other staff at Washington School for the excellent job they continue to do in the field of education. I was particularly pleased to note that the event will take place in the John C. Josefowicz Auditorium. Mr. Josefowicz, as I of course always called him, was the principal for most of my years in the school and for years after. He was an outstanding educator, and I am delighted to join in honoring the memory of the excellent work he did there.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Mr. MENENDEZ and myself, I am pleased to note the very happy occasion of the 75th anniversary of Washington School.

BLIND ARE UNABLE TO READ BRAILLE TODAY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, according to goal five of the recently enacted Goals 2000: Educate American Act: "By the year 2000, every American will be literate." Yet, nearly half of all blind elementary and secondary level students cannot read Braille or print.

In fact, the numbers of the blind who can read at all are declining. In 1968, out of 19,902 blind students enrolled in elementary and secondary education, 40 percent read Braille, 45 percent read large type or regular print, and 4 percent read both. In January, 1993, out of 50,204 blind students, fewer than 9 percent could read Braille, 27 percent could read print, and 40 percent could not read at all. In other words, while there are 40,000 more blind children in school today, only 30 percent can read—a far cry from 95 percent in 1968. These figures reflect the shocking magnitude of the literacy crisis among the visually impaired in our Nation today.

Basic literacy skills are a fundamental part of education. Undoubtedly, impaired vision can have a profound impact on reading and writing skills. Therefore, the selection of instructional materials and methodology such as Braille, large print, auditory instruction, or combinations thereof is a key decision in improving the literacy rate among the blind.

Language designed to increase literacy among the visually impaired through the use and combinations of instructional materials has been enacted in 25 States. These State laws, as written, generally require blind students to receive a Braille literacy skills assessment to determine whether a student's visual impairment affects his or her ability to read and write proficiently. The proficiency standard, identical for the visually impaired and their sighted counterparts, is based on the student's ability and grade level.

The Traficant "Braille Literacy Amendment" which I had intended to offer under H.R. 6, the Improving America's Schools Act is in essence, the same language enacted in 25 States. The Traficant amendment would have extended this language to all 50 States, requiring all States to develop a literacy plan for the blind and to manage existing funding to match those needs.

During consideration of H.R. 6, the Improving America's Schools Act, several representative organizations of the blind community, as well as the committee itself, had objections to certain provisions and definitions in the amendment. As a result, I respectfully withdrew my amendment from consideration under H.R. 6.

The issues of the declining rate of literacy among the visually impaired was first brought to my attention by the National Federal of the Blind. My intent, however, was and still is to assist the entire blind community. My intent is to ensure that every American, regardless of race, religion, economic background, or physical disability, is literate or is given every opportunity to perform to the best of his or her ability.

Representative organizations of blind community and I are currently in the process of negotiating and working together to reach a consensus on language that everyone, including the committee, can agree upon. The Traficant amendment is the foundation from which a consensus will be derived. With the support of the blind community, I stand ready to submit the consensus agreement to the committee once it has been finalized.

The basic provisions of the Traficant amendment, which in principle will be maintained in the consensus agreement are as follows:

The first section calls for an individual assessment of each student's literacy skills. Based on the assessment, each student would then receive an appropriate level of instruction of Braille to ensure the student is able to read and write on the same level as their sighted counterparts.

Under the current system, if a visually impaired student has some visual acuity, he or she is taught to read standard print. This is appropriate for most children, but there are some with progressive eye conditions who will lose sight as time goes on. As the print shrinks, as the white space and pictures disappear, and as the assignments lengthen, the student finds it more and more difficult to accomplish the simple task of reading, let alone the more complex task of learning the material. Without fundamental Braille instruction in the early grades, the student is forced to learn it years later when it is more difficult, falling further and further behind his peers. The amendment instructs parents and teachers to take steps to ensure that literacy will be retained by the child into adulthood, regardless of the medium used to achieve this goal, and instructs the teaching of an alternative medium if print will not meet this standard. Braille instruction, based on an assessment of a student's literacy skills and physical disability, is necessary component in any literacy program for the blind.

The second section establishes teacher competency standards for Braille instruction and specialized training for special and general education teachers.

Under the current system, an applicant for teacher certification to teach the visually impaired may have attended a college or university which passes students without making them demonstrate competence in reading and writing Braille. Under the Improving America's School Act we required all general education teachers to be masters in any subject area that they teach. Braille instructors should be held to the same standard by demonstrating competency in reading and writing Braille.

The third section facilitates production of Braille and digital texts and materials at essentially no cost to education agencies or textbook publishers. The digital format would give local education agencies ready access and reproduction of Braille an printed text with very little time and expense.

Until about 5 years ago, the only way to produce a Braille book was for someone to sit down with a printed copy of the book and copy it into Braille with a Braille writer, one letter at a time. With a digitized version of the book, books can be produced by computers as easily as it could be printed. Digital text requirements would make most textbooks readily available in Braille at a minimal cost. The development of a national disk depository from which States could borrow could greatly defray costs as well.

Finally, the Traficant amendment does not authorize new funding. The amendment requires schools for the blind to develop a literacy plan. By developing a plan, evaluating the reading level of the students, and obtaining digital texts for cost-effective reproduction, schools will be better able to manage existing funding to meet the needs of the students. Of the 25 States that have already established a similar program, all have done so with minimal or no additional cost. Schools for the blind currently receive a direct Federal appropriation for literacy programs under IDEA. This appropriation has been in existence since 1879. The 1994 appropriation for IDEA was $6.5 million.

INTRODUCTION OF NATO EXPANSION ACT OF 1994, H.R. 4210

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the NATO Expansion Act of 1994, H.R. 4210.

This bill is intended to help adapt one of the great institutions of the cold war—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—to the post-Cold War era. At the same time, it will recognize the great progress that the countries of Central and Eastern Europe have made since the demise of communism and the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989.

An important first step in this direction was taken at the NATO summit last January, with the establishment of the Partnership for Peace. The Partnership for Peace provided a mechanism for stepped-up cooperation between NATO and the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe, but it stopped short of promising eventual NATO membership to those countries.

The strong interest of those countries in forging closer ties to NATO is demonstrated by the fact that 14 of them already have joined the Partnership. At the same time, a number of them have expressed disappointment that NATO has not done more to acknowledge their progress and provide for their legitimate security concerns.

The Partnership for Peace was a good start, but it is now time to go farther. We cannot afford continued ambiguity while nations with strong roots in Western culture and a growing commitment to democratic values struggle in the shadow of uncertainty.

In particular, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia have demonstrated their commitment to economic and political reform and to the values for which NATO stands. It is increasingly apparent that they are now, or soon will be, in a position to further the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area, satisfying the test for admission to NATO under Article 10 of that Treaty.

The United States and NATO must demonstrate their recognition of the progress these countries have made by moving to integrate them into the NATO Alliance.

The NATO Expansion Act of 1994 will help achieve this goal by declaring the sense of Congress that Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia should be made full NATO members by 1999 at the latest—5 years after the establishment of the Partnership for Peace, provided they satisfy criteria specified in the bill. Among these criteria are continued progress toward establishing democratic institutions, free market economies, civilian control of their armed forces, protection of minority rights, and the rule of law.

Further, the bill will authorize the President to provide transition assistance to these countries in order to facilitate their integration into NATO. Such assistance, which could include the provision of excess United States defense articles and other forms of security assistance, will be designed to encourage and support joint military exercises, greater interoperability of military equipment and air defense systems, and conformity of military doctrine. Such assistance will be drawn from existing resources and will not increase foreign aid spending.

The bill does not limit the possibility of NATO membership to the four countries identified in the bill. To the contrary, it opens the door to NATO membership for other European countries emerging from Communist domination by authorizing the President to provide them NATO transition assistance if he determines they are on track for NATO membership.

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe are concerned—with good cause—about whether NATO will recognize the progress they have made and provide for their legitimate security concerns. The NATO Expansion Act of 1994 will give the President the legal authority and congressional support he needs for continued American leadership in adapting NATO to the post-cold war era.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of the NATO Expansion Act of 1994 be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 4210

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "NATO Expansion Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On January 10, 1994, the leaders of the NATO member nations meeting in Brussels, Belgium, issued an invitation to European countries that do not belong to NATO to participate in a program of expanded cooperation with NATO called the Partnership for Peace.

(2) In that invitation, the leaders of the NATO member nations stated: "We reaffirm that the Alliance, as provided in Article 10 of the Washington Treaty, remains open to the membership of other European states in a position to further the principles of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area. We expect and would welcome NATO expansion that would reach to democratic states to our East, as part of an evolutionary process, taking into account political and security developments in the whole of Europe.".

(3) The political and economic transformation of the formerly communist-ruled

countries of Europe has been under way since 1989. In establishing a new Strategic Concept for NATO in November 1991, the leaders of the NATO member nations observed: "All the countries that were formerly adversaries of NATO have dismantled the Warsaw Pact and rejected ideological hostility to the West. They have in varying degrees, embraced and begun to implement policies aimed at achieving pluralistic democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and a market economy.".

(4) In particular, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia have made significant progress toward establishing democratic institutions, free market economies, civilian control of their armed forces, and the rule of law since the fall of their previous communist governments.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the leaders of the NATO member nations are to be commended for reaffirming that NATO membership remains open to European countries emerging from communist domination and for welcoming eventual expansion of NATO to include such countries;

(2) Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia should be in a position to further the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area not later than January 10, 1999, 5 years from the date of the establishment of the Partnership for Peace, and, in accordance with Article 10 of such Treaty, should be invited to become full NATO members not later than that date, provided these countries—

(A) maintain their progress toward establishing democratic institutions, free market economies, civilian control of their armed forces, and the rule of law; and

(B) remain committed to protecting the rights of all their citizens and respecting the territorial integrity of their neighbors;

(3) the United States, other NATO member nations, and NATO itself should furnish appropriate assistance to facilitate the transition of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia to full NATO membership not later than January 10, 1999; and

(4) other European countries emerging from communist domination may be in a position at a future date to further the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area, and at the appropriate time they should receive assistance to facilitate their transition to full NATO membership and should be invited to become full NATO members.

SEC. 4 AUTHORITY FOR PROGRAM TO FACILITATE TRANSITION TO NATO MEMBERSHIP

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may establish a program to assist the transition to full NATO membership of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and other European countries emerging from communist domination designated by the President pursuant to subsection (e).

(b) CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.—The program established under subsection (a) shall facilitate the transition to full NATO membership of the countries described in such subsection by supporting and encouraging, inter alia—

(1) joint planning, training, and military exercises with NATO forces;

(2) greater inter operability of military equipment, air defense systems, and command, control, and communications systems; and

(3) conformity of military doctrine.

(c) TYPE OF ASSISTANCE.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the President may provide to the countries described in such subsection the following types of security assistance:

(1) The transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the restrictions in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a) of such section (relating to the eligibility of countries for such articles under such section).

(2) The transfer of nonlethal excess defense articles under section 519 of Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the restriction in subsection (a) of such section (relating to the justification of the foreign military financing program for the fiscal year in which a transfer is authorized).

(3) Assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the Economic Support Fund).

(4) Assistance under chapter 5 of part II of that Act (relating to international military education and training).

(5) Assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (relating to the "Foreign Military Financing Program").

(d) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—In addition to the security assistance provided under subsection (c), the President may, in carrying out the program established under subsection (a), provide assistance from funds appropriated after the date of the enactment of this Act under the following accounts:

(1) The "Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund" account.

(2) The "Countries in Transition" account.

(e) DESIGNATION OF OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EMERGING FROM COMMUNIST DOMINATION.—The President may designate other European countries emerging from communist domination to receive assistance under the program established under subsection (a) if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such countries—

(1) have made significant progress toward establishing democratic institutions, a free market economy, civilian control of their armed forces, and the rule of law; and

(2) are likely, within 5 years of such determination, to be in a position to further the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS.

The President is authorized to confer, pursuant to agreement with any country eligible to participate in the Partnership for Peace, rights in respect of the military and related civilian personnel (including dependents of any such personnel) and activities of that country in the United States comparable to the rights conferred by that country in respect of the military and related civilian personnel (including dependents of any such personnel) and activities of the United States in that country.

SEC. 6. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least once every year thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this Act.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each such report shall include—

(1) an assessment of the progress made by Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Solvakia, and other European countries emerging from communist domination designated by the President pursuant to section 4(e) toward meeting the standards for NATO membership set forth in Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty, including—

(A) an assessment of the progress of such countries toward establishing democratic institutions, free market economies, civilian control of their armed forces, and the rule of law; and

(B) the commitment of such countries in protecting the rights of all their citizens and respecting the territorial integrity of their neighbors;

(2) a description of all assistance provided under the program established under section 4, or otherwise provided by the United States Government to facilitate the transition to full NATO membership of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and other European countries emerging from communist domination designated by the President pursuant to section 4(e);

(3) a description of all assistance provided by other NATO member nations or NATO itself to facilitate the transition to full NATO membership of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and other European countries emerging from communist domination designated by the President pursuant to section 4(e); and

(4) a description of any agreement entered into pursuant to section 5.

SECTION 7. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES— The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) NATO.—The term "NATO" means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(3) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EMERGING FROM COMMUNIST DOMINATION.—The term "other European countries emerging from communist domination" means—

(A) Any member of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe located—

(i) in the territory of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; or

(ii) in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; or

(B) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, or Albania.

NATIONAL NEIGHBOR DAY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a Resolution designating May 22, 1994, as National Neighbor Day.

The neighborhoods we once knew as places of peace and harmony are now engaged in the fight against the rising tide of crime and violence. One of the saddest results of this increasing crime is that neighbors fear for their safety and become alienated from one another.

Two years ago, my constituents in Westerly, RI, came up with the idea of celebrating Neighbor Day as a way of reaching out to none another, introducing themselves to new neighbors and renewing old friendships. With parties, and open house gatherings, Neighbor Day in Westerly gave people a sense of neighborhood pride and positive community spirit.

Neighbor Day has now been adopted throughout the entire State of Rhode Island and I believe the next logical step is to adopt a National Neighbor Day. Through the creation of a National Neighbor Day, we can bring people across America closer together and overcome the atmosphere of fear and mistrust that comes with changing times.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, along with my nearest congressional neighbor, Congressman RON MACHTLEY, in cosponsoring this legislation.

LEGACY OF GOLD MOUNTAIN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Chinese American Council of Sacramento and the Sacramento History Museum. These two organizations have formed a partnership which has yielded Legacy of Gold Mountain, an exhibition which celebrates and chronicles the rich history of the Sacramento's Chinese community from 1850 to the present. On April 8, 1994, the exhibit will be unveiled during a reception at the Sacramento History Museum in Old Sacramento.

This project does the import job of acknowledging and validating the legacy of the Chinese in their quest for a better life in a new land; a quest familiar in chronicles of the Europeans' trek to early America, yet sometimes overlooked with regard to others' immigration.

By focusing on the community that settled in Sacramento, this exhibition spotlights people very real and relevant to this community. The exhibition planning committee devoted hours of research to the project, scouring government records, newspapers, public and private collections of photographs, manuscripts, correspondence, journals, and business and association records, and conducted extensive personal interviews to ensure that visitors who travel through this exhibit actually travel through time.

The result is an outstanding community and cultural resource. The exhibit follows the trials and tribulations of the Chinese through their involvement in gold mining, railroading, business, reclamation, and agriculture. It examines the effects of the anti-Chinese movements of the late 1800's through the emergence and disappearance of Sacramento's first Chinatown, and documents the record wave of immigration and the ensuing creation of a second Chinatown.

The five chronological slices of history which comprise the exhibit, vividly chronicles the lives of Chinese men and women as they slowly evolved from sojourner to settler to citizen. The exhibit underscores the essential role education plays in fostering understanding and respect for our Nation's many diverse cultures.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the Chinese American Council of Sacramento and the Sacramento History Museum for their outstanding work in the creation of Legacy of Gold Mountain.

WORK FORCE SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENT LOAN BILL

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation on behalf of myself, and Representatives GOODLING, PETRI, CASTLE, HOBSON, SHAYS, JOHNSTON, POSHARD, designed to charter a new course for the Federal Government in meeting the training needs of the U.S. work force.

The Work Force Skills and Development Loan bill creates opportunities for businesses to obtain State guaranteed loans for the purpose of upgrading the skills of their work force. Although many employers are aware of the benefits of such training, few have the resources necessary to institute such programs. Furthermore, many businesses find it difficult to secure loans from banks and other lenders for the purpose of work force investment.

The need for upgrading the skills of our Nation's workers should not be underestimated. A study by the Competitiveness Policy Council found that approximately 40 percent of business executives say they cannot modernize their equipment due to worker skill deficiencies. In addition to promoting the implementation of new technologies, skills upgrading has been documented to result in a host of other positive outcomes including increased productivity, quality improvements, and decreased job related injuries. In fact, studies of work force development programs show employers' return on investment for every dollar spent on job training is at a rate of $3.

The benefits to the employees are equally impressive. Employees who receive formal skill upgrading enjoy earnings advantages of 25 percent or more over those with no such training. They also benefit from increased job security and mobility in the event they do lose their job. Unfortunately, not enough of this type of training is being provided. It is estimated that nationally, only about 7 percent of the work force is receiving formal training. Recent statistics have found of the roughly 2 million workers who are losing their jobs, nearly one quarter lack the skills being demanded in the U.S. economy. Many of these dislocated workers end up in government administered job training programs which are often unable to provide training which has the same quality and relevancy as that provided in the workplace. It is well documented that providing skills upgrading and other early intervention services to workers facing dislocation, is one of the most successful means of both averting dislocation or drastically reducing the time of unemployment should dislocation occur.

The Work Force Development and Skills Loan Program is designed to meet the work force skill needs of both employers and employees. Using a small portion of funds currently under the Secretary of Labor's discretionary funds under title III of the Job Training Partnership Act, matching grants would be made available to States for the purpose of establishing work force skills and development reserve funds. Working with financial institutions, States would make loans available to employers and employee representatives instituting programs providing work force skills and development upgrading.

As a Nation, we need to reexamine the proper Federal role in the preparation and reskilling of the U.S. work force. As a part of that transition we must move away from the "reactionary policies indicative of our current Federal job training programs which wait until workers are laid off, then send them through a job training system which is oftentimes out of touch with the true needs of both workers and the work place. Federal policies should instead be proactive and recognize the value of training existing workers as a means of providing increased job security and as a way to meet the needs and changes in our competitive economy.

THE AUBURN INDIAN RESTORATION ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Auburn Indian Restoration Act. The bill is cosponsored by Representative DOOLITTLE and I note that the tribe is located in the district. The bill is also cosponsored by Representative RICHARDSON, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs.

The bill restores the rights and privileges of Indian tribes to the United Auburn Indian Community. This Indian tribe was terminated by Congress under the act of August 18, 1958 (P.L. 85–671).

The policy of terminating Indian tribes during the 1950's was a dismal failure. The termination policy simply meant severing the Federal trust responsibility which flows from the United States to Indian tribes. Although this trust relationship was promised to last into perpetuity through treaties and statutes, during the 1950's the Congress unilaterally determined that it would end the trust relationship between the Federal Government and several Indian tribes. The Auburn Rancheria was terminated under a 1958 act which ended the trust relationship with 41 California Rancherias.

The results of the Federal termination policy were increased poverty and despair among terminated tribes. Many tribal members were forced on to State welfare rolls. Others relocated from tribal lands, were dispersed and ceased to act as tribes.

In 1973, the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin which had been terminated, petitioned the Congress for restoration. Because these tribes were terminated by statute, legislative restoration was the only way to restore the Federal trust responsibility. The fight to restore Menominee was led successfully by Ada Deer who today is the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Indeed, times have changed.

Since Ada Deer and the Menominee led the way 20 years ago, almost all of the approximately 120 terminated tribes have been restored.

The Catawba of South Carolina were restored by statute last year. There are still several tribes who remain terminated. The restoration of the California Rancherias will truly signal an end to the unfortunate era. The bill is the first step for the Auburn Indian Community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the restoration of the Auburn Indian Community.

CELEBRATING THE INSTALLATION OF RABBI BORUCH HALEVI LEIZEROWSKI

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my many neighbors in saluting Rabbi Boruch Halevi Leizerowski, Shlita, chief rabbi of Philadelphia, who was recently installed as the associate chief justice of the Rabbinical Court of the Rabbinical Alliance of America.

The installation was held on Rosh Chodesh Nissan, Sunday, March 13, 1994. Rabbi Avrohom B. Hecht the president and Rabbi Yitzchok I. Liebes, the chief justice, as well as Rabbi Shlomo Eisner and Rabbi Nachum Zvi Josephy, the cochairmen, were in attendance as were Rabbi Herschel Kurzrock and Rabbi Dov Aaron Brisman.

The installation of an associate chief justice of the Rabbinical Court is always an important occasion, but especially so when so distinguished a scholar assumes that office. Rabbi Leizerowski is highly respected and will bring a vast store of knowledge and keen sense of justice to his new work.

The institution of the Rabbinical Court, and careful observance of halacha, has always played a central role in Jewish life both in Eretz Yisroel and in the diaspora. It is indeed impossible to understand Jewish life and the Jewish community without fully comprehending the critical role the Rabbinical Court plays in ensuring scrupulous adherence to God's laws. With the dedicated work of scholars like Rabbi Leizerowski the Rabbinical Court will remain a source and guidance and justice for the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my neighbors, and the Members of this House, in congratulating Rav Leizerowski and wishing him a hearty yasher koach.

STATEMENT OF HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT ARPAD GONCZ AND HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GEZA JESZENSZKY ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOLOCAUST IN HUNGARY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, a special commemoration was held in New York to mark the 50th anniversary of the Holocaust in Hungary. On March 19, 1944, Nazi German military forces occupied Hungary and began the systematic eradication of Hungary's Jewish population. Under the malevolent direction of Adolf Eichmann, in a few short months, the Jewish population of Hungary was reduced from 750,000 to only 139,000.

Mr. Speaker, in to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Holocaust in Hungary, a special remembrance ceremony was held on March 20 in New York City under the sponsorship of the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, the World Federation of Hungarian Jews, the American Gathering/Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, and the Emanuel Foundation. On that occasion two moving messages were read from Hungarian leaders—the President of the Republic of Hungary Arpad Goncz and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Geza Jeszenszky.

Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the Record their messages on this occasion, and I urge my colleagues to carefully and thoughtfully consider them.

STATEMENT OF ARPAD GONCZ, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

Dear Friends,

It is extremely difficult to express my feelings about the tragedy of the Holocaust of Hungarian Jewry fifty years ago. Difficult because so much has been told of the story never to be entirely told, and yet, so many of us still do not know and do not understand. Difficult because one single death can overwhelm us when it occurs close to us, and the death of millions is unbearable to feel and even more to speak of, unless we manage to keep it at a distance. Maybe this is why many refuse to lend more than one ear, and some prefer to turn a blind eye to something explained many times, and yet unexplainable.

When I heard of your day of remembrance, the words the eighty-two-year-old cantor of the Szeged synagogue recently told a friend who visited there came to my mind: "The Jewish community of the city numbered five thousand before the war, and there are three hundred of us now. With assistance from the United States, we managed to renovate the church building. We now have a splendid, although not flawless building, but no people. Would it not be better to have it the other way round?"

Those who heard, or heard of his words will not forget, I trust. And if people do not *forget*, but do everything in their power to *forgive*, there is no reason to fear the future. Forgetfulness is unjustifiable whereas forgiveness is justified, but only if we have the courage and the will to stop any recurrence of hatred and violence against Jews—or any other community. And let us hope together that the cantor, this one or the next, will see people *and* church building in Szeged.

ARPAD GONCZ

STATEMENT OF GEZA JESZENSZKY, FOREIGN MINISTER OF HUNGARY

Rabbi Schneier, Distinguished Members of the Memorial Committee, Ladies and Gentleman,

On the occasion of your gathering I have the privilege to address this honorable assembly, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Holocaust of Hungarian Jewry-Unfortunately, I can only be present through these remarks, not in person.

This commemoration in New York coincides with two events in Hungarian history, both related to the fate of Hungarian Jewry.

Today, we solemnly remember one of the darkest days in Hungary's history; Nazi Germany occupied Hungary on March 19, 1994. The relatively short but extremely violent German occupation has disastrous consequences for the whole nation, and especially the country's Jewish community. Hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews were to be deported to concentration camps. Most of them never came back. We, the survivors and the descendants, must perform the duty of the eternal survivor: never again may we let history unfold in such a way that hate and greed gain space.

This most tragic day coincides with another event of historic significance: one hundred years ago today, on March 20, 1894. Lajos Kossuth, the leader of the 1848-49 Hungarian revolution and freedom-fight, died in exile in Turin, Italy. Lajos Kossuth was a remarkable advocate of the emancipation of the Hungarian Jews. During the short term in office of Kossuth as governing president, an emancipation bill was passed which was quite unprecedented in the whole of Europe. However, since the revolution was crushed, it would not be implemented. Only later, in 1867, in the year when Austria and Hungary reached their historic compromise, did the Hungarian legislature accept the principles of the bill, and accordingly the Emancipation Act came into force. The period starting in 1867 witnessed an unprecedented economic and cultural prosperity in Hungary, from which both Jews and non-Jews benefitted.

Of the several lessons one could draw of these two turns in our history, I would like to say this: only an independent and democratic Hungary can protect her citizens and prevent irrational hatred and inhuman acts.

The denial of the values of democracy and freedom under Nazi rule in Germany, led to the Holocaust all over Europe. The Holocaust was the most terrible manifestation of Satan's appearance on earth. "And the Lord said unto Satan, Behold, all that he hath is in thy power." Like Job in Biblical times, modern man too experienced evil to its full: to us the Holocaust became the embodiment of evil. But the Bible does not leave us without hope; ". . . only upon himself put not forth thine hand." Thus, Satan could neither destroy Job, nor . . . After communism collapsed, Hungary regained her sovereignty and established a democratic sytem, leaving no room for discrimination and oppression. This, we believe, is the set of principles which will safeguard us from any repetition of history. The Hungarian government, let me assure you, will continue to realize that "most glorious monument," Kossuth's dream of democracy. While building and maintaining democracy, we should follow the words of the Psalms and should "depart from evil, and do good, seek peace, and pursue it."

THE ULSTER COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZEN'S MISSION, OF DIGNITY

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker. I rise today to speak in tribute to the 13th Annual Humanitarian Awards being held by the Ulster County Association of Retarded Citizens on Friday, April 29. UARC is a group that I have long

been associated with and I support their tireless advocacy on behalf of and services provided to people with disabilities in our community. Their commitment to enabling all people the ability to live dignified, productive lives to the fullest ability of each and every individual is a commitment that is too often undervalued in our society. I endorse, applaud, and champion that mission and I thank them for all of their continuing efforts.

I would also laud Alex Palo, who is being awarded the Pilot Industries' 1994 Employee of the Year Award. Mr. Palo is a living example of the potential an individual can strive for and achieve. He has thrived at JM Originals in Ellenville NY, and is now a conscientious, and hard-working individual, and taxpayer. I congratulate him on his achievements and wish him much continued success in the future.

THE RIVER AND WATERSHED PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT OF 1994

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation to create a national river and watershed registry. My bill, the River and Watershed Protection and Restoration Act of 1994, has been cosponsored by Representatives ELIZABETH FURSE, ALBERT WYNN, MIKE KOPETSKI, PETER DEFAZIO, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, DALE KILDEE, JOHN OLVER, CHARLIE ROSE, and DAN HAMBURG.

In creating a national river and watershed registry my legislation will establish a national policy to: First, protect the relatively undisturbed components of our riverine systems and restore those that may be more disturbed; second, provide better river and watershed management mechanisms; third, foster the involvement of local communities and citizens to develop their own locally specific protection and restoration strategies; and fourth, identify new opportunities for economic revitalization.

This legislation would establish a nomination process which would allow State agencies, Indian tribes, watershed councils, and local conservation organizations to nominate rivers or watersheds for inclusion in the national registry. The nomination process will be entirely voluntary, however, and the bill does not authorize Federal land acquisition, condemnation or land use control. The bill does not modify existing regulatory authorities of local, State, and Federal agencies.

I am especially proud that this legislation recognizes the unique needs and capabilities of Native American peoples. By establishing Native American tribes as equals under the provisions of the bill, we will ensure that rivers and watersheds on tribal land receive the same attention as other areas throughout the country.

Current law provides some measures for protection and restoration in both the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Clean Water Act. I strongly believe that both of these statutes help to protect and preserve our precious natural resources. Rather than replace the effectiveness of these current provisions, my legislation complements them by utilizing local solutions for river and watershed protection and restoration:

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides protection for high quality rivers that are largely federally managed. My legislation allows for restoration of all rivers and emphasizes the need to protect entire rivers and watersheds, well beyond riverbeds and adjacent riparian areas.

The Clean Water Act is primarily a Federal and State regulatory program controlling pollution discharge into surface water. My legislation is not a regulatory approach to conserving rivers and watersheds. Instead, it is a planning, local cooperation and financial incentive driven approach to river protection that is entirely voluntary.

The River and Watershed Protection and Restoration Act is needed now because rivers and streams need more help than existing laws provide. Nearly one-third of the Nation's waters do not meet State water quality standards. More than one-third of all North American fish species are classified by the Nature Conservancy as rare, imperiled, critically imperiled, extinct, or near extinction.

Recognizing these threats, the River and Watershed Protection and Restoration Act has been endorsed by the Pacific Rivers Council, Trout Unlimited, American Rivers, River Network, River Federation, and American Whitewater Affiliation. In addition, local river conservation groups across the country are lining up in support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I do not pretend that the River and Watershed Protection and Restoration Act will singlehandedly restore the health of all America's rivers. I do know that it will provide river conservationists and local citizens with the ability to utilize a Federal program to directly benefit their own local conservation efforts.

The intent of this legislation is not to create a new class of bureaucrats in Washington. That will not help clean up our rivers or provide enjoyment of our precious natural resources for future generations. Instead, this legislation will empower local citizens to protect and restore rivers and watersheds for future generations.

As Congress works to address local problems, I believe it is important that we begin to find ways to allow local citizens to utilize local-based solutions to solve river and watershed protection and restoration problems. Local citizens know their river best, understand their potential and will work to restore them. The River and Watershed Protection and Restoration Act provides the mechanisms for these solutions. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY ANN BENNER

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a devoted member of the Ninth District Of Ohio, who is being honored on April 16 by the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the Testimonial Dinner of VFW Post 5536. It is with great pleasure that I stand and pay tribute to Beverly Ann Benner, District 1 President.

Ms. Benner joined the Lucas County Ladies auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2898 in Toledo, Ohio on September 7, 1977, under the eligibility of her husband, Mark Benner, and continues even now to promote patriotism and community service. Beverly became Auxiliary President in 1980, the first in a series of four terms. She also served as the Lucas County Council Auxiliary President in 1992 and now serves as District 1 President for the 1993–1994 year. Her dedication and diligence as Auxiliary President has thrice earned her the title of Outstanding Auxiliary President by the State of Ohio.

Beverly has chaired a number of programs on the Auxiliary, Council and District levels, including Historian, Buddy Poppy, Safety, P.A.C., and VFW National Home. Her greatest joys as a Ladies Auxiliary member derive from the work organization does with the Youth and Hospital programs. She continues to assist our hospitalized Veterans and the youth in our communities due to her strong convictions on community outreach.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise on this occasion in honor of Ms. Beverly Benner. I am confident that my Colleagues will agree that Ms. Benner deserves recognition for her commitment to those who have given so much to all of us and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO LESLIE ALLEN TAYLOR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the contributions and achievements of Mr. Leslie Allen Taylor, a vital contributor to the health and welfare of senior citizens in Brooklyn, NY.

Mr. Taylor was born in Plainfield, NJ. After graduating from Plainfield High School he served in the Army and subsequently attended and graduated from North Carolina Central University. He met and married Carnell Fuller and they have four children, and one granddaughter.

Mr. Taylor embarked upon his service to seniors after working in different capacities for the Department of Welfare as a counselor and later as a social investigator. He was appointed director of I.H. Pink Senior Center in 1978, and maintained that position until his retirement in 1991.

Currently he serves as the director for the East New York Interagency Council, which is responsible for Department of Aging services. He has served with distinction, and is one of the founders of the East New York Interagency Council for the Aging. His efforts were instrumental in providing transportation services for seniors in the Ocean Hill/Brownsville and East New York areas.

An avid sports enthusiast and fan, Mr. Taylor is active in a softball league. He has

played on a number of championship softball teams, and has also done some umpiring.

Mr. Taylor is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He is known throughout Brooklyn for his total commitment to improving his community, particularly, senior citizens. I am proud to acknowledge the sterling achievements of this dedicated and humble man.

HONORING MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP COLLEGE BOWL TEAM

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and enthusiasm that I rise today to honor the Midwestern State University Academic College Bowl Team for their recent first place finish at the region 12 College Bowl Regional Tournament.

This year's tournament included 17 outstanding colleges and universities from Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Participants are required to answer questions on facts and figures on topics ranging from Presidents of the United States to Oscar winners and everything in between. Team members, including captain Mike Mahurin, who was named most valuable player of the tournament; John Gerhard, Michael Koofer, David Morris, and alternate David Dunsmore, practiced long hours weeks in advance with the assistance of coach Dr. Jeff Campbell and sponsors, Dr. Charles Ramser, Dr. Dick King, and Mrs. Marsha May. I want to extend my congratulations to all of these hard-working individuals for an exceptional job well done.

Since it was founded in 1922, Midwestern State University has grown from a local junior college to a regional State university serving a wide and varied public and promoting the opportunity for higher education and cultural advancement. Midwestern's drive for excellence has again been demonstrated by its outstanding performance at the College Bowl Regional Tournament. And, by this achievement, the university has further succeeded in encouraging and developing the intellectual curiosity of its students.

Once again, I want to congratulate the team members and offer my continued support as they enter the National Championship Tournament.

LIVINGSTON ACADEMY LADY WILDCATS DESERVE RECOGNITION

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, you, I, our fellow members, and the entire Nation have spent much of the past month with one eye on the NCAA men's and women's basketball tournaments. The Southeastern Conference and Tennessee were well represented in both. Many of the players that propelled those terms came out of Tennessee schools and played on state championship teams of the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Conference.

On Saturday, March 2, 1994, the Livingston Academy Lady Wildcats achieved their dream by claiming the Class AA basketball State championship in Murfreesboro, TN.

Led by tournament MVP Tiffany Krantz and all tournament players LaDonna Wright and Sunday Watson, the Wildcats downed Giles County 63–58 in the semifinals and outlasted South Greene 53–47 in overtime for the championship. These games followed Livingston Academy's 69–54 victory over previously unbeaten Gibson County.

Throughout the season, the Lady Wildcats exhibited the determination that brought them their second championship in 4 years. They lost only one game while maintaining relentless defense throughout all 38 victories. When faced with a four-point deficit after the championship game's first quarter, they fought back to take the lead. In the end, they avenged last year's second place finish and awarded coach Larry Looper another net for the school's trophy case.

The young team includes Bridgett Robbins, Sonia Davis, Jean Mitchell, LaDonna Wright, Carrie Long, Rhonda Williams, Angela Dickerson, Rachel Poston, Sunday Watson, Melinda Poston, Saundra Leach, Bethany Melton, Christie Jenkins, Lora Franklin, Tiffany Krantz, Katherine Gore, and Melanie Moore.

Their winning efforts and true sportsmanship have brought pride to Overton County and recognition to all of middle Tennessee.

High school athletics at their finest not only build physical conditioning in the student athletes, they also build strength of character, teamwork and an increased sense of responsibility. The Livingston Academy Lady Wildcats are a perfect example of those traits.

Successful teams bring the entire school and community together in a common cause. They encourage students, teachers and administrators to work toward their overriding goal—preparing our next generation of young men and women to take their place as productive citizens of the Nation. In the community, the teams unite young and old, friend and foe, with pride in their school's team.

This spirit of cooperation and support will impart good memories that will last a lifetime for the athletes, their families, their friends and the community.

I congratulate the Livingston Academy Lady Wildcats and everyone involved with the school, and I wish them the best of luck in the future. They have made us all proud.

HONORING THE COURAGEOUS MEN WHO FOUGHT IN CUBA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, April 17th marks the 33d anniversary of the gallant battle that thousands of courageous men fought, unsuccessfully, to liberate their fatherland against the most cruel tyranny that this continent has experienced.

On April 17, 1961, Cuban patriots disembarked on the Bay of Pigs trying to put an end to the despotic rule of the man who has enslaved their people and has exported terrorism and revolution throughout the hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, the desire for liberty that moved these men is firmly rooted in the new generations of Cubans who maintain alive the hope of seeing the fatherland of Jose Marti finally free.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. JAMES W. WASHINGTON, JR., RENOWNED ARTIST AND NATIVE MISSISSIPPIAN, UPON THE CELEBRATION OF HIS GLOSTER, MS, HOMECOMING

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in the Halls of Congress, in the people's chamber, to recognize a native son of my district and an esteemed citizen of our great country, Dr. James W. Washington, Jr.

In 1911, Dr. Washington was born in Gloster, Mississippi, in Amite County. Gloster was not an art center. There was no art institute in which a talented young person might develop his skills. Through correspondence courses, books, pure observation and self-teaching, Dr. Washington emerged from a rural, small-town upbringing to become the internationally renowned painter and sculptor for which he is known today. Dr. Washington also is widely recognized as a poet and philosopher. He is a true renaissance man and has been recognized as "One of the Founders of the Age of Enlightenment."

Dr. Washington enjoyed a career in U.S. government service from 1927 to 1960, at which point his artistic success allowed him to devote his full attentions to his creative talents. Beginning with his first exhibition in 1938 at the YWCA in Vicksburg, Mississippi, the works of Dr. Washington have since been exhibited across the country and abroad. He has traveled extensively and been acquainted with many of his famed contemporaries from the Mexican artist Diego Rivera to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

After spending his first 30 years in Mississippi, Dr. Washington left in 1941 and has resided in Washington State for many years with his wife of 5 decades, Janie R. Miller. However, Mississippians all know that we are Mississippians for life. No matter where we go or how long we are absent, we always come home. We also never forget the simple and good way of life that we enjoy in our native state. Dr. Washington remembers rabbit hunting, homemade muscadine jelly, and walks in the old woods near his boyhood home.

Dr. Washington is coming home on May 1, 1994. For the first time in his long and illustrious career, he will receive the accolades of his home state and his hometown community. I will be present for his homecoming, and look forward to meeting this great man.

Please join with me today in expressing admiration and gratitude to an honored native of

my state and a respected citizen of the world, Dr. James W. Washington, Jr.

INTRODUCTION OF CHILD NUTRITION LEGISLATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills which I believe will improve the operation of our current child nutrition programs.

The first bill addresses growing concerns about anticompetitive activities and fraud encountered by school food service authorities in the procurement of food products for the child nutrition programs. To allow these types of activities to continue unchecked is a serious waste of limited Federal dollars which could be better spent on improving the nutrition of this Nation's children.

This bill has three main purposes. One is to save school districts, parents, and taxpayers millions of dollars by reducing the instances of bid-rigging, price-fixing and fraud in connection with the child nutrition programs. The second purpose is to deter companies and individuals from engaging in these types of anticompetitive and fraudulent activities by strengthening the existing debarment requirements. The third purpose is to encourage the Secretary of Agriculture to provide training and technical advice to food service authorities in the identification of fraud and anticompetitive activities when procuring products for the child nutrition programs.

To accomplish the above-stated purposes, the bill identifies specific activities, which upon their occurrence, shall result in the initiation of debarment proceedings by the Secretary of Agriculture against individuals and companies participating in the child nutrition programs. These activities include: (i) Substantial and material violations of child nutrition program regulations; and (ii) criminal and/or civil findings of anticompetitive activities, other violations of antitrust laws, fraud, bribery, embezzlement, theft, forgery, breach of contract, and false claims in connection with the child nutrition programs.

A company or individual subject to debarment as determined by the Secretary shall be prohibited from participating in any child nutrition programs for a period of 3 years. If the company or individual has been previously debarred by the Secretary, a subsequent debarment shall be for a period of not less than 5 years. A company or individual wishing to challenge a debarment proceeding in court must first exhaust all administrative remedies prior to seeking judicial review.

Last, the Secretary is authorized through the Food Service Management Institute to provide advice, training, technical assistance, and guidance to representatives of States and local agencies regarding means of identifying and preventing fraud and anticompetitive activities relating to the provision of goods or services in conjunction with the participation of a local agency in a child nutrition program.

The second bill I am introducing would provide schools with greater flexibility in providing students with fresh fruits and vegetables, make permanent the current cash/CLOC demonstration projects, and provide for a broader demonstration of the effectiveness of the Commodity Letter of Credit CLOC Program.

Commodity support is currently provided to schools in two ways: entitlement commodities, which meet a legislatively specified mandate, and bonus commodities, offered when USDA needs to reduce excess commodity holdings or alleviate a specific unexpected agricultural surplus. Entitlement commodities valued at 14 cents were distributed to schools for the 1993–94 school year.

Two alternatives to the standard commodity distribution system are currently in place. One alternative allows schools to receive cash in lieu of commodities, while the other allows schools to receive commodity letters of credit CLOC, which are used to purchase the same types of products that USDA distributes under the regular commodity distribution program.

According to CLOC participants, the demonstration program has been a successful alternative to the standard commodity distribution program. Schools participating in the CLOC alternative are able to control storage costs by purchasing quantities as needed, and are also in a better position to control the nutritional content of the food served since they can require their suppliers to provide products which meet specified dietary guidelines. Also, those participating in the alternative programs indicate that they are able to purchase commodities in a form most usable by school food service personnel and most acceptable to students. This ability to purchase preprocessed foods saves schools the costs related to processing commodities received in an unusable form. As an additional benefit, CLOC achieves USDA's goal of removing specific commodities from the marketplace within USDA timelines.

One criticism of the CLOC alternative is that the demonstration is not large enough to provide an accurate picture of the program's ability to remove agricultural commodities from the marketplace. The legislation I am proposing would address this concern in two ways. First, the bill would allow the establishment of one statewide demonstration, provided that 80 percent or more of the schools in the State agree to participate. Second, the legislation would allow for one CLOC project in each State.

This legislation also addresses the criticism that, in spite of efforts to increase the amounts of fresh fruit and vegetables in the school lunch program, the commodity distribution system is unable to deliver such commodities while they are still fresh. This legislation would allow interested schools to receive 10 percent of their commodity entitlement in the form of a CLOC to be used for the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Finally, the bill I am introducing would allow an individual's eligibility for programs under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act to serve as a determination of eligibility for other nutrition programs with comparable standards. Often a school must obtain and process separate applications for School Lunch, Child Care Food and other nutrition programs. This legislation would reduce paperwork for schools and release families from the burden of applying separately for a variety of nutrition programs for which they are eligible.

I urge my Colleagues to cosponsor and support these bills.

WOMEN AND HEART DISEASE: A HISTORY OF INEQUITY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am distressed by an article in the April 5, 1994, health section of the Washington Post telling how women were slighted in a new heart study.

The article relates how researchers at St. Louis University School of Medicine found that women who scored poorly on a standard treadmill stress test were only half as likely as their male counterparts to be referred for more evaluation. And that was true even when the women had a greater number of predisposing cardiac problems.

The Post article also refers to several recent studies showing that among adults already diagnosed with heart disease, women got less aggressive treatment than men.

This new report documenting the unequal treatment women get in our health care system comes as the American Heart Association is reminding the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues that cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke, remain the No. 1 killer of American females. Heart disease kills 240,000 American women every year, while stroke claims another 88,000, according to the association.

The Heart Association also draws attention to an article in the October 3, 1993, New York Times Magazine called "Are Women's Hearts Different: Or Are They Treated Differently?" The article tells how doctors often refer women with chest pains to psychotherapists, while they send men with chest pains for medical tests.

Even when women are tested, the tests aren't suited to many of their heart problems, according to the article. And when they do get treatment, that treatment is often less aggressive than that given to men.

I feel like a broken record on this issue of health care equity for women, but lately it seems as if the bad news has come in waves. If we're not breaking the news to women about fraud in breast cancer research, we're trying to help them deal with conflicting signals or when to get mammographies. If we're not helping them grapple with Government and researchers' failure to expeditiously warn them about the risks of taking the cancer drug tamoxifen, we're telling them that many of the diseases affecting them are often mis-diagnosed.

All of this is set against an historical backdrop of women being excluded from Government-sponsored clinical trials and drug studies, which we are in the process of correcting.

We women are not going to let up on our demands for health care equity. I trust my colleagues will keep this in mind as we try to reform the system.

I take this opportunity to insert the Post article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 5, 1994]

WOMEN IN HEART STUDY SLIGHTED IN FOLLOW-UP

(By Rick Weiss)

Women who score poorly on a standard treadmill stress test are only half as likely to be referred for further evaluation as are their male counterparts, even when the women have a greater number of predisposing cardiac problems, a new study has found.

The gender-based difference in care may make a deadly difference. Compared to men in the study, the women were twice as likely to have died or had a heart attack within two years after taking the test.

Several recent studies have shown that among adults already diagnosed with heart disease, women get treated differently from men. In one study of adults who had experienced a heart attack or suffered from periodic angina attacks, women were up to 28 percent less likely than men to get an arteriogram, the most definitive measure of heart vessel health. Another study found that among adults with heart disease, men are almost twice as likely as women to get "revascularized," a medical treatment to reopen their arteries.

Now comes a report of differences in care among men and women not known to suffer from heart disease but with enough early symptoms to get referred for preliminary tests. Leslee J. Shaw and her colleagues at St. Louis University School of Medicine tracked the medical care and outcomes of 850 adults who came to a clinic for a stress test, in which a person's heart is monitored while on a treadmill.

Approximately equal numbers of men and women got abnormal scores on the test. But 62 percent of the men and only 38 percent of the women were referred for additional evaluation. Moreover, twice as many men as women went on to get revascularization.

The women in the study had a greater frequency of abnormal chest pain, longer duration of symptoms before testing, higher blood pressure, higher cholesterol levels and a greater number of risk factors for heart disease overall.

Two years later, differences persisted in terms of mortality. Five percent of the women and only two percent of the men had experienced heart attacks during that period. And two percent of the women had died of heart disease, compared to one percent of men. When the researchers analyzed each person's care and fate, it was those who had received the least follow-up care who were most likely to have had a heart attack or other cardiac problem.

The researchers note that upon initial testing, the men were more likely to show problems in several of their coronary arteries, while the women were more likely to show problems in only one, perhaps explaining the greater attention given to men. The study, which appears in the April 1 issue of the Annals of Internal Medicine, sought only to see what doctors do, not why they do what they do, so it included no questions about how decisions were made. Cardiologist Douglas Miller, a coauthor on the paper, said there is a perception among doctors that abnormal stress test results in women are often not accurate. In fact, women are more likely to get "false positive" results, he said, but the study shows that women would benefit if both they and their doctors took abnormal results more seriously.

That, the researchers conclude, remains to be measured in another study.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR OMAR BRADLEY OF COMPTON, CA

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to a young man, a native son of the city of Compton, Mayor Omar Bradley.

Mayor Bradley comes from simple beginnings—To understand him one has to trace his origin. He grew up on 131st Street, in Compton, CA, the son of Henry and Ovelmar Bradley. As a child, Mayor Bradley developed a strong work ethic, working at his fathers gas station until he was 9 years old. That sense of purpose, discipline, and dedication remained alive in him and was demonstrated as he displayed his talents as a member of the Centennial High School Football Team. After high school, the mayor attended The California State University at Long Beach where he majored in radio and television communications.

Mr. Speaker, there is a saying, "To teach is to give life to those who might otherwise die of ignorance." Soon after completing his college education, Omar Bradley began to focus on the education of our youth. In the 12 years that he has taught high school English, he has observed that people, no matter what color they are, have the same life experiences and that it is not a question of race; it's about how you treat people. That philosophy became evident in 1990 when he ran for city council and won. As a councilman, representing the first councilmanic district of Compton, Omar Bradley was a tireless advocate for our youth. As mayor, that concern still burns deep within his heart. When he is not teaching at Lynwood High School, or giving a speech, or spending time with his son and daughter, who are 16 and 10, Mayor Bradley is likely to be found organizing kids to clean up graffiti, helping to instill in them the same work ethic and pride in self that was instilled in him at a young age, by his parents. One may also find him smoothing a running track, installing a sprinkler system in a public facility, cleaning a canal, or personally painting an elementary school. The mayor has also founded a volunteer service organization called 100 Strong Men, which is dedicated to the uplift of the city of Compton, and also serves as a mentor network for young black males.

If an individual is a friend to youth—that individual is an enemy to violence and the proponents and perpetrators of violence. If a person is a friend to the women of his community—that person is also an enemy of those who disrespect and denigrate those women. Mayor Omar Bradley is an enemy of those negative forces that permeate our society. Because he is an enemy to those that would leave our community in ruin and despair—he is my ally and we will stand together.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked side by side with Omar Bradley, whether we were both running for office in the beginning of our political careers or working to bring jobs to the city. I have found him to be a sincere man, dedicated to the citizenry that elected him, and the village that raised him. In the past the mayor and I have had our personal differences—and from this day forth—we shall put aside those differences and work together toward a brighter future for the city of Compton and the citizens that make the city a great place to call home.

THE MEDICARE BENEFICIARY COINSURANCE PROTECTION ACT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Beneficiary Coinsurance Protection Act. This legislation amends Medicare part B with regard to the amount seniors pay for outpatient hospital services.

Currently, Medicare part B covers physician and outpatient hospital services. However, the financial burden placed on Medicare beneficiaries is different in these two settings. Physician services are reimbursed at 80 percent of the Medicare fee schedule and beneficiaries are responsible for the remaining 20 percent. The beneficiary's obligation is referred to as a coinsurance payment. There is no comparable fee schedule for outpatient services. When care is rendered in an outpatient setting, the beneficiary's coinsurance payment is 20 percent of whatever the hospital charges. Because hospital charges are higher than the Medicare reimbursement rates, beneficiaries bear more than 20 percent of the burden for paying for these procedures. In fact, HCFA estimated that in 1992, beneficiaries paid 40 percent of the hospital's total reimbursement for these services. The legislation that I am introducing today ensures that beneficiaries pay closer to 20 percent for outpatient hospital surgery.

In 1983, Medicare changed the way it reimburses most hospitals for inpatient services to a prospective payment system [PPS]. Under PPS, Medicare inpatient hospital payments are made at predetermined, specific rates which represent the average cost, nationwide, of treating a patient according to his or her medical condition. These rates are commonly referred to as DRG's or diagnostic related groups. Under this system a hospital that can treat a patient for less than the payment amount may keep the savings. If the treatment costs more, the hospital must absorb the loss.

Hospital outpatient procedures were not included under PPS at that time due to a lack of data concerning the costs of these services. In 1986 the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [OBRA] required HHS to develop a PPS system for hospital outpatient surgery by January 1, 1991. As of now, a PPS system for outpatient hospital services has not been developed and until it has, Medicare will continue to reimburse for these procedures based on the lesser of the hospital's customary charge, reasonable costs, or a blend of costs. In other words, Medicare does not base its reimbursement on hospital charges. However, beneficiary liability is based on that amount.

Evidence suggests that since the implementation of PPS, Medicare recipients have increasingly been treated in the outpatient set-

ting. Consequently, Medicare recipients' out-of-pocket payments have increased. In a 1990 report, the General Accounting Office [GAO] wrote:

* * * with the current hospital payment system, beneficiary's share of the hospital payment—or coinsurance—is based on hospital charges rather than on Medicare-allowable costs. This means that the beneficiary's share of the hospital payment for outpatient hospital surgery is almost always greater than the 20 percent coinsurance for certain other Medicare-covered services, such as physician costs.

The Prospective Payment Commission [ProPAC], the group which advises Congress and the HHS Secretary on hospital payment issues, noted in their March 1993 annual report to Congress that,

* * * beneficiary liability is now set at 20 percent of charges rather than 20 percent of payments as it is in other settings. Since hospital charges are generally higher than the costs or payments for outpatient services, Medicare beneficiaries are responsible for substantially more than 20 percent of costs or payments.

They went on to observe that,

* * * beneficiaries who receive services in hospital outpatient departments pay a disproportionate share of the total payments.

Recently, I heard from a gentleman in my district who had cataract surgery performed in an outpatient hospital setting. He paid his coinsurance based on hospital charges. However, had his financial liability been based on the amount Medicare reimbursed the institution—like other services under the Medicare Program—he would have saved over $300 in out-of-pocket expenses. This man's situation is a good illustration as to why the present system needs to be changed.

The bill I am introducing today will solve this problem by limiting beneficiary coinsurance for outpatient hospital services to 20 percent of the reasonable cost of the service. This straightforward solution has been recommended by ProPAC and GAO. Further, this approach and this bill has the support of the American Association of Retired Persons [AARP]. If enacted, this legislation will ensure that Medicare recipients are paying closer to 20 percent coinsurance for all medical services—not the 40 and 50 percent estimated by HCFA. Under my legislation, the gentleman in my district would have saved $300, not paid it out in medical bills. The Medicare Beneficiary Coinsurance Protection Act guarantees that seniors pay an equitable amount for their health care and that their coinsurance for these services be more consistent with other parts of the program.

This legislation also revises the formula used to calculate payments to hospitals for ambulatory surgery center-approved procedures, radiology services, and diagnostic services. Presently, Medicare reimburses facilities the lesser of costs, charges or a blended amount for these procedures. As I noted earlier, regardless of the reimbursement amount that the facility receives from Medicare, beneficiary coinsurance is always based on 20 percent of charges. For institutions reimbursed the blended amount, program payments are not reduced by the full amount of the beneficiary copayment. Thus, ProPAC notes "total payments to hospitals for outpatient services are higher than Congress intended." To fix this, the Medicare Beneficiary Coinsurance Protection Act subtracts the beneficiary out-of-pocket payment after the total payment has been calculated. This formula revision has been suggested by GAO, ProPAC and President Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, the President has made a commitment to reform the present health care system and has developed a proposal to achieve that objective. He has stated that he wants to "fix what's broken" with the current system. The fact that beneficiaries are paying much more than 20 percent coinsurance for certain Medicare services is a good example of what's not working in the current system and what needs to be fixed. Until HHS establishes a PPS system for outpatient services, recipients will continue to pay more out-of-pocket for coinsurance than necessary. In the interim, seniors need the Medicare Beneficiary Coinsurance Protection Act to ensure that they are paying what they should for outpatient services under the program. I urge my colleagues to join with me in this effort. Mr. Speaker, I have requested that the Congressional Budget Office prepare a revenue estimate for this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a letter from AARP be included in the RECORD.

AARP.

Hon. WILLIAM COYNE,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE COYNE: The American Association of Retired Persons commends you for introducing the Medicare Beneficiary Coinsurance Protection Act. This legislation would strengthen the Medicare program by correcting an inequity in beneficiary coinsurance for hospital outpatient services that has existed for several years.

As you are well aware, beneficiaries now pay a disproportionate share of the cost of hospital outpatient services. This happens because beneficiary coinsurance is based on hospital charges rather than on Medicare's payment amount. As a result of this anomaly, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission estimates that beneficiaries are now paying anywhere from 37 to 54 percent of the cost of their outpatient care. This is a significant out-of-pocket cost for beneficiaries and will only increase as more and more services are provided on an outpatient basis.

AARP believes that, ultimately, an outpatient prospective payment system is the best approach for both restoring coinsurance to the standard 20 percent and for controlling Medicare spending for outpatient care. Unfortunately, the implementation of an outpatient DRG system is several years away and the inequity in beneficiary coinsurance continues to worsen. Your legislation offers a reasonable interim solution to the beneficiary coinsurance problem that will help to restore a fair system of payment for outpatient services. You are also to be commended for including a financing mechanism in the bill and we are hopeful that the CBO estimates will prove the feasibility of implementing this long-overdue improvement in the Medicare program.

AARP supports your efforts and we look forward to working with you and your colleagues on passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

JOHN ROTHER,
Director, Division of Legislation and Public Policy.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to make minor amendments to correct errors in the Coastal Barrier Resources Act [CBRA]. This bill is limited to minor technical changes of certain coastal barrier units in Florida.

When Congress enacted the CBRA in 1982, it established the Coastal Barrier Resources System [CBRS], consisting of undeveloped coastal barriers located on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. The Act prohibited the Federal Government from offering Federal flood insurance to properties included within the CBRS. After a process involving aerial photography and on-site inspections, the Department of the Interior [Interior] designated areas that were both a coastal barrier and undeveloped. Land qualified as undeveloped, if less than one building existing per five acres of developable land. Even if less than one structure existed, Interior considered the land developed if it contained infrastructure, such as vehicle access, reasonable availability of water supply, a wastewater disposal system, or electrical service.

In 1990, Congress adopted the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act [CBIA] which substantially increased the size of the system. Again, Interior recommended additions to the system based on the extent of development of the land. The CBIA also established, for the first time, units of otherwise protected areas, defined as undeveloped coastal barriers within the boundaries of Federal or State-owned property or held by organizations for wildlife refuge or sanctuary, recreational or resource conservation purposes.

Unfortunately, when Congress designated land to be included in the units, it made some mistakes in drawing the boundaries. This bill removes a small amount of land, less than 350 acres of a total 1.3 million acres in the system, to correct these problems. In some cases, a small parcel of land was mistakenly designated as undeveloped coastal barrier within the system even though the owner had made substantial investments in local or State approvals, roads, utility systems, or had partially or completely developed the land prior to its designation. In other cases, private property was mistakenly included in an otherwise protected area, a designation that should only have been made for land owned by Federal or State governments or by conservation organizations.

The exclusions cover nine Florida congressional districts, and each House member representing these districts has cosponsored this bill. The purposes for which the Coastal Barrier System was created were sound. However, under these very unique circumstances, the act should be amended. Our bill meets the following standards:

First, the bill affects land in a single State;

Second, a bipartisan delegation from the State supports the bill;

Third, in each district in which land is affected, the member supports the bill;

Fourth, the total affected acreage is small; and

Fifth, each exclusion is warranted based on the criteria originally used for designating the units: Either there was one structure per 5 acres of developable land, or the land was partially or fully developed at the time of its inclusion in the Coastal Barrier System.

Under these narrow circumstances, Congress should be able to make minor technical adjustments to the units to ensure that equity is served.

Four of the bill's corrections affect land in my district. Each is justified under the bill's criteria.

In Butler Beach, a community on Anastasia Island in St. John's County, approximately 60 acres of single and multifamily homes and businesses were incorrectly included in the Coastal Barrier Resources System in 1990. At the time of its inclusion, the community had existing homes, electric and water utilities, roads and commercial businesses. This neighborhood borders a State park, which was included as an otherwise protected area in the CBRA amendments of 1990. Unfortunately, Congress misdrew the line of the otherwise protected area, mistakenly capturing this historic developed community.

In an area known as Carcaba Road, three private homes built in 1955, 1956 and 1971, the Seaside of Vilano Condominium complex completed in 1983 and a commercial area containing a recreational vehicle park and campground which were built prior to 1982, were mistakenly included in Unit P04A when the CBRS was established in 1982. These individual residential and commercial properties, which total less than 8 acres, should be excised from the CBRS for equitable reasons.

In Porpoise Point at Vilano Beach, 41 lots on less than 10 developed acres were mistakenly included in the CBRS in 1982. At the time of inclusion, a water treatment facility on the affected property was fully constructed. one private residence was completed. The community had paved roads and electrical utilities.

In Summer Haven a beachfront residential community in St. John's County, located on a narrow strip of fastland between the Matanzas River to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, was included in the CBRS in 1982. At the time of its inclusion, the eastern section of Summer Haven had significant residential development dating back to 1930. The bill excludes eight residences on less than 7 acres which were under construction by October 1983.

These properties, as well as the others reflected in the bill, should be excluded from the CBRS. Congress did not intend to include land in the system which had been partially or fully developed when the law was enacted. These minor technical corrections address these unique circumstances.

SOUTH DAKOTA VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, Marcus Stubbles of Brookings, SD, was recently selected as a State winner in the Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest conducted each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary. The contest theme for this year was "My Commitment to America," and of the more than 138,000 secondary school students who participated in this year's contest, Marcus also placed 27th at the national level. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Marcus' winning script be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Marcus deserves to be commended for his exceptional efforts in writing this script and participating in this contest. His insights and enthusiasm will serve as a model to others his age.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

What is America?

This question sounds simple and silly, but it can be answered in many different ways. You could look in a dictionary, and it would tell you that the term "America", used in this context, is the common shortened name for a nation known officially as the United States of America. Technically, I suppose that this is what "America" is. But all we've done by answering the question this way is to replace one word with others.

What is America?

Look at an encyclopedia, and it will tell you that America is composed of 50 states and assorted territories, covers three million, six hundred and eighteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy square miles, has about 250 million citizens, with a per capita income of about sixteen thousand U.S. dollars. Again, I suppose that this, technically, is America. But I don't think that's all there is to America.

So, what is America?

Look at an atlas. It will show you that America includes almost every type of terrain and climate documented on Earth. It has thousands of unique and beautiful plant and animal species. On the human side, it has farms and factories, homes and businesses, and every scale of settlement from small towns with only a few dozen residents to vast metropolitan areas covering hundreds of square miles with millions of people. Again, this is America. But I don't think we've really found the core of what America truly is.

The word America, to me, is a symbol representing an emotional intangible. America, more than anything else, is a state of mind, a feeling in the heart comprised of defiance, courage, and loyalty to principles and ideals above men and institutions. Let me give you some examples of what I mean.

The colonial leaders who signed the Declaration of Independence did so knowing full well that it meant war, a war in which their families and friends could be killed or imprisoned, and they themselves could be executed for treason. But they risked it all in the name of liberty and justice. That was the true beginning of America.

When John Paul Jones was called upon by his British opponent to surrender the badly damaged Bonhomme Richard, his response was nothing of the kind. Boldly declaring that he "had not yet begun to fight," he pressed the battle against the British frigate—and won. His fighting spirit, even in the face of terrible odds, was America.

When the pioneers struck out for the midwest, they faced disease, starvation, danger, and the extremes of the elements. To meet these risks, they had only what they could haul with them and their own ingenuity to use those supplies to best advantage. And they did it all for the promise of a piece of land to call their own, to work for no landlord, no master. This fierce independence and determination was America.

When the depression changed America from a carefree, prosperous land to a dustbowl filled with the unemployed and the poor, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took to the airwaves to personally calm and reassure the country and lead it toward its former security and prosperity. This firm leadership, coupled with true concern for the people, was America.

When refugees give up what property and friends they have, and risk their lives to cross an armed border or enter the sanctuary of an embassy, they have already proved themselves to be great Americans, for they have done it all to reach a place they have never seen, only heard of. America is the gleam of hope in their eyes that this new land might be free and just.

I believe that we must commit ourselves to keeping this concept of America alive. We must commit ourselves to the ideas of liberty and justice, and be as committed as the daring colonists who started America. We must maintain a fighting spirit against the worst of odds, like John Paul Jones. We must be as determined and as independent as the daring pioneers of the great plains. We must be resolute and confident in our course, and keep the common man at heart, like Franklin Delano Roosevelt. And we must always hope for a better future, and be willing to risk our property and even lives to grasp it like the refugees who have come to America since the pilgrims and who continue to dream of America today.

So, what is America? America is a nation built upon the ideals of liberty and justice, determination and confidence, spirit and defiance, courage and hope. These values have made America a great nation and have kept it strong through the years. My commitment to these values is my commitment to America. Thank you.

VOTER TURNOUT ENHANCEMENT STUDY COMMISSION ACT

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Voter Turnout Enhancement Study [VoTES] Commission Act, a bill to establish a temporary commission to determine whether changing the deadline for filing federal income tax returns to the date on which federal elections are held will enhance voter turnout rates.

Mr. Speaker, the only regular contacts most Americans have with their government are on Election Day and when they pay their income taxes. However, while nearly all Americans fulfill their tax obligations, far fewer people regularly exercise their right as citizens to participate in the electoral process.

In fact, in 1992, nearly 115 million income tax returns were filed by individuals and couples, whereas a total of only 104 million people voted in that year's presidential election. That discrepancy is alarming.

I believe that more closely tying individuals' rights as voters to their obligations as taxpayers—creating, if you will, an "Obligations of Citizenship Day"—will provide additional in-

centives for persons to both participate in the political process and scrutinize the costs and benefits of government policies.

People are probably the most focused on government when they are preparing their tax returns. So, what better time to hold an election that when people are most focused on, and interested in, what their government means to them? What better time than when people's concerns—and choices—can bring about the real change they want in government policy?

Mr. Speaker, the VoTES Commission Act provides for a thoughtful and thorough analysis of the date change, its potential impact on voter turnout, as well as any economic impact it might have. To minimize costs, members of the commission would serve on a voluntary basis, and any staff needed would be detailed from other agencies.

The bill has been endorsed by Americans for Tax Reform, the Small Business Survival Committee, the Association of Concerned Taxpayers, and the Free Congress Foundation.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation, and I insert the text of the bill in the RECORD at this point:

H.R.—

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Voter Turnout Enhancement Study Commission Act".

SECTION 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the right of citizens of the United States to vote is a fundamental right;

(2) Federal, State, and local governments have a duty to promote the exercise of the right to vote to the greatest extent possible;

(3) the power to tax is only guardedly granted to Federal, State, and local governments by the citizens of the United States.

(4) the only regular contact that most Americans have with their government consists of filing personal income tax returns and voting in Federal, State, and local elections.

(5) in 1992, almost 115,000,000 Federal income tax returns were filed by individuals and couples, but only approximately 104,000,000 votes were cast in the year's presidential election; and

(6) more closely tying the rights of individuals as voters to their obligations as taxpayers will provide additional incentives for individuals to both participate in the electoral process and scrutinize the costs and benefits of government policies.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the Voter Turnout Enhancement Study Commission (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 9 members appointed as follows:

(1) 3 members appointed by the President.

(2) 3 members appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, upon the joint recommendation of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate.

(3) 3 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, upon the joint recommendation of the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(b) POLITICAL AFFILIATION.—Not more than 2 of the 3 members of the Commission appointed under any 1 paragraph of subsection (a) may be of the same political party.

(c) TIME OF APPOINTMENT.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) TERMS.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed to serve for the life of the Commission.

(e) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(f) COMPENSATION.—

(1) RATE OF PAY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(g) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a hearing.

(h) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among its members.

(i) MEETINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of its members.

(2) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall hold its initial meeting not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed.

SEC. 5. DUTIES.

(a) STUDY.—The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive study of all matters relating to the possibility of changing the filing date for Federal income tax returns to the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November. The study shall include an analysis of—

(1) the costs and benefits of the change in filing date; and

(2) the likelihood that establishment of a single date on which individuals can fulfill obligations of citizenship as both electors and taxpayers will increase participation in Federal, State, and local elections.

(b) CONSULTATION.—The Commission shall consult with Governors, Federal and State election officials, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and any other person, agency, or entity that the Commission determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 6. POWERS.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold the hearings, sit and act at the times and places, take the testimony, and receive the information that the Commission considers advisable to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as any other Federal department or agency.

(c) POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action that the Commission is authorized to take under this section.

(d) REQUESTS FOR OFFICIAL INFORMATION.—The Commission may request from a Federal department or agency information necessary to enable the Commission to carry out this Act. The head of the department or agency shall provide the information to the Commission unless release of the information to the public by the agency is prohibited by law.

SEC. 7. STAFF ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Upon the request of the Commission or the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail any of the personnel of the department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission to carry out this Act.

SEC. 8. REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a report that contains—

(1) a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the study required by section 5; and

(2) recommendations of the Commission regarding any legislation or administrative action the Commission considers appropriate.

SEC. 9. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate upon the submission of the report required by section 8.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

(By Jamey Duhamel, Post 2509, Palmer, AK)

America, and for what it stands, has made me proud since I was old enough to understand the meaning of this land. Being a very open-minded person, I am grateful to have been born in a melting pot of diverse people, where opportunity is what you make of it, and where second chances are in abundance. This nation means to me the freedom to live our individual lives. The freedom to share our lives with others. The freedom to learn what makes every person wonderful in their own right.

As a child, I was always respectful when chanting the Pledge of Allegiance with my classmates. With my right hand across my heart, the vow range with truth in my ears. It wasn't until I was older, however, that I learned of the glory behind those words. The days of western expansion are, for me, a time of dedication, hardship, and triumph. A time for new beginnings and a taming of the wild land. Today, we reap the fruits of freedom that the frontiersman gave their lives to sow.

Everyday I learn something new. Whether it be about this great nation, or about electron microscopes, I am never sheltered from a storm of knowledge that showers me in my high school classrooms. Ever since I was born, my parents have instilled in me the desire to achieve my potentials. America gives this opportunity to me through my education. Therefore, my commitment to America is expressed in my continued learning. By bettering myself and my volume of knowledge, I fell I can contribute to the betterment of America. With this in mind, I have become an avid learner. In today's highly competitive world, I am taking advantage of the wonderful opportunity given to me by the United States of America. I am taking

free education and using it to get a jump start on those who choose to throw away this unique chance.

Life in America throws many possibilities at us. But, there is no greater opportunity to succeed in our lives than the education handed to us for thirteen years. A crucial, impressionable time is spent in a house of learning. School life itself seems an almost separate society. Decisions for the future are made here, likes and dislikes are developed here, impressions of the world are stamped here, and hobbies, friends, weaknesses and strengths are all learned in school. Also, the strength and courage to strike out on your own and consciously continue your learning is instilled here.

Without knowledge, what kind of country would we be? It is what makes this country great. The men and women of the frontier did not give their lives for future Americans to be nothing but farmers and trade workers. America, in their eyes, was a land with a potential to succeed far beyond anyone's imagination. A chance to better the standard of living, to create medicines to fight polio and other illusive, deadly illnesses, and a chance to allow people to be happy in any way they see fit. Every human being is different, with their own separate needs, desires, and beliefs. I am eternally grateful that the founders of this nation knew that and created a land in reflection of the people who inhabit it. So, stand tall America. Because I believe that we have fulfilled the prayers of the men and women of yesteryear. And education will continue to draw us farther into the light of freedom, justice, and happiness. As the Pledge of Allegiance always promises:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one National under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Every year for 47 years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary have conducted the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Scholarship Competition. More than 138,000 high school students participated in the competition this year. This year's theme was "My Commitment to America."

Jamey Duhamel, a 17-year-old senior at Colony High School in Palmer, AK, is this year's Alaska State Winner. She is a member of the first graduating class at Colony High School. Her interests include speaking, reading, and dramatics. She has been the captain of her school's speech team, vice-president of Students Against Drunk Driving chapter, and a student government representative. She is planning on majoring in biology at the University of Alaska or Washington and Lee University.

PARTY SMART AT THE DERBY

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I would like to take a moment to recognize the significant contribution of a major national alcohol education and awareness program called Party Smart. This program is visible, effective commitment by the non-profit organization Beer Drinkers of America to promote responsible alcohol consumption.

The message of Party Smart is simple yet vital: If you make the adult decision to drink alcohol, do it responsibly and in moderation. By implementing education programs in cooperation with major spring break cities, promoting the use of designated drivers, and sponsoring enjoyable non-alcoholic events, Party Smart consistently has shown, since its inception in 1988 that quality, objective, and positive alcohol education not only enhances people's lives, but helps save lives in the process.

One Party Smart program in particular has enjoyed a special relationship with my state of Kentucky. For the past three years, The Party Smart Designated Driver Program has been an integral part of the Kentucky Oaks and Derby at Churchill Downs. The Party Smart Designated Driver booths are highly visible from all areas of Churchill Downs, with two booths located at the inside track and two more at trackside.

Why is the Party Smart Designated Driver Program adopted by the management and concessionaires of the Kentucky Oaks and Derby, and endorsed every year by Churchill Downs?

The answer is simple. Because it works.

More than 2,000 Derby-goers sign up each year to be designated drivers and provide safe rides home for their friends. In exchange for their pledge not to drink alcohol, designated drivers receive free non-alcoholic beer and soft drinks.

The Kentucky Derby isn't the only place, by the way, where you'll find Party Smart. The Party Smart Designated Driver and Fan Alcohol Awareness programs also have been used successfully by a number of Major League Baseball and National Football League teams, the National Hockey League's New York Rangers, and by the U.S. Jaycees.

Every year, Party Smart continues doing what it does best—providing quality, privately-funded alcohol awareness information to those who decide not to drink. Beer Drinkers of America, with more than 750,000 members in all fifty States, is working through Party Smart to make this year's Kentucky Oaks and Derby memorable, enjoyable, and above all, safe.

Mr. Speaker, "Party Smart" neither encourages nor discourages drinking. Rather, by targeting those who already have made the adult decision to consume alcohol, Party Smart promotes personal responsibility and moderation.

Party Smart is positive, not preachy—and that, I believe, is the key to its continued success. The Party Smart model of quality education and services such as the Designated Driver Program should not be an isolated effort, but rather one that should be encouraged, emulated and implemented by others. Thank you.

The Kentucky Derby is the greatest two minutes in the sporting universe and the Party Smart program is making it even better.

AWARDING OF THE THOMAS J. D'ALESANDRO, JR. GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD TO MARY APICELLA

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 16, 1994, the Order Sons of Italy will bestow the Thomas J. D'Alesandro, Jr. Good Citizenship Award on Mary Apicella of Baltimore, MD, for her distinguished service to the community.

The award is named for the late Mayor of Baltimore, former Member of Congress and lifelong resident of Little Italy. The award is given to Mary Apicella for her dedication to her church, the Little Italy community and the great city of Baltimore.

Mary Apicella, proud mother and grandmother, is active in the Sodality and Saint Gabriel Society of Saint Leo the Great Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore, MD.

On Saturday, Mary Apicella will be honored as the president of the Little Italy Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy. Active in its founding, Mrs. Apicella has led the lodge during its era of greatest growth and success. By building new quarters for the lodge, Mary is largely responsible for the esteem in which the lodge is held.

Mr. Speaker, Mary Apicella is a good citizen indeed. Her dedication to the values of family, church, and ethnic pride make her an excellent recipient of the award in the tradition of Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to focus national attention on the anniversary of Israel's independence. In 1948, a homeland was finally established by the United Nations for the Jewish people around the world. On this day we are grateful for the existence of the State of Israel, as we recognize the significant role it played in light of the Holocaust. Thousands of displaced Holocaust survivors were literally saved by the land of Israel.

One week ago, on April 8, Holocaust Remembrance Day, Israel and the Jewish people halted their daily routines to reflect on the destruction and tremendous loss perpetrated by the Nazi regime. Although this event affected the Jewish people uniquely, its impact is universal. This genocide speaks to all mankind, serving as a reminder of the gruesome potential of man's evil instincts. In an age of revisionism, when its often easier to overlook what may be painful and difficult to understand, it is our duty to not let these events be forgotten.

In his report to the President as part of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, Elie Wiesel referred to the necessity of this responsibility:

First, we cannot grant the kills a posthumous victory. Not only did they humiliate

and assassinate their victims, they wanted also to destroy their memory. They killed them twice, reducing them to ashes and then denying their deed. Not to remember the dead now would mean to become accomplices to their murderers. Second, we cannot deny the victims the fulfillment of their last wish—to bear witness. Every ghetto had its historians, every death camp is chroniclers. Young and old, learned and unlearned, everybody kept diaries—composed poems and prayers. They wanted to remember and to be remembered—to defeat the enemies conspiracy of silence, to communicate a spark of the fire that nearly consumed their generation, and, above all, to serve as warning to future generations. And third, we must remember for our own sake, the sake of our own humanity.

In this spirit of remembrance, 5,000 Jewish teenagers marched from the work camp at Auschwitz to the death camp at Birkenau as participants in a program called the March of the Living. Joined by Holocaust survivors, these young people honored the 6 million who were murdered, simultaneously affirming life. As they retraced this path of death, they forced the world to recognize the dangers of hatred, ignorance, and prejudice. I celebrate their moral courage and commend their willingness to lead our Nation in the task of remembrance. Please joint me in vowing never to forget.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL POLICIES SACRIFICE EXPERTISE IN FAVOR OF DIVERSITY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when many observers have raised concerns about the quality and consistency of U.S. foreign policy, one would assume that President Clinton would want the very best people to provide advice and implement his policies. It seems, however, that this is not the case. In an effort to enhance diversity, President Clinton has opted to emphasize the selection of women and minorities for senior policymaking positions. Obviously, there is great merit in such an objective and the President has the right to appoint anyone he chooses to serve in his administration; this Member would not suggest otherwise. But competence, knowledge, and experience must remain the fundamental criteria in the selection of key Executive branch personnel.

It is with this thought in mind that this Member would call to the attention of his colleagues an editorial in the March 23, 1994 edition of the Omaha World-Herald. Entitled "Diversity Drives Seasoned Man Out," the editorial laments the Administration's unwillingness to respect the State Department's recommendation and appoint one of our nation's most experienced diplomats, the Honorable Warren Zimmerman, to a position of responsibility. Having run headlong into the diversity wall Ambassador Zimmerman was placed in a position where he had no option but to end his career. This Member has no doubt that Ambassador Zimmerman will prosper in the years ahead, and that it will be our Nation that suffers from his premature retirement.

DIVERSITY DRIVES SEASONED MAN OUT

The story of Warren Zimmerman illustrates why a number of people are concerned about the Clinton administration's criteria for filling high government positions.

Zimmerman, 59, was a career foreign service officer in the State Department. He had held diplomatic posts in Paris and Moscow and served as ambassador to Yugoslavia. The New York Times said he was "universally respected within the foreign service" and that he had "a reputation for loyalty and a nonconfrontational approach to problem-solving."

State Department officials had created a new post, that of assistant secretary of state for population and refugee migration affairs. Zimmerman hoped to be appointed. Secretary of State Warren Christopher backed him. The Times said Zimmerman was widely considered the best qualified person available.

But the White House said no. Zimmerman is a white male. The Clinton administration wanted the job to go to a woman or a man from a minority group.

So Zimmerman resigned, ending a three-decade State Department career. He said he disagreed with the administration's Bosnia policy, although sources told The Times that Zimmerman would have stayed if he had received the promotion he desired.

The administration's goal of bringing more women and minority-group members to the higher levels of government is commendable. But surely the goal can be pursued without driving away career officials whose reservoir of expertise is needed to give the government continuity and direction.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DELTA REGION

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my friend and colleague from Arkansas, Ms. LAMBERT, in introducing the Lower Mississippi Delta Initiatives Act of 1994. This bill establishes a comprehensive Federal effort to promote expanded educational opportunities, economic development, and cultural tourism in the seven-State lower Mississippi Delta region.

The lower Mississippi Delta region of the country consists of 219 counties and parishes that are among the Nation's poorest. When the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission, chaired by then-Governor Bill Clinton, issued its report in May 1990, the statistics were eye opening. Substantial poverty, poor health, high infant mortality, lack of education, and lack of suitable infrastructure are among the factors which have limited the opportunities available to residents of the delta region.

Despite these adverse conditions, the people of the delta prefer hope to despair. They are hard-working and forthright, and they are one of the region's most tremendous resources. They did not come to the Congress looking for a handout; rather, the Congress is, by virtue of this bill, offering the region a hand up.

This bill would expand the Department of Energy's Institutional Conservation Program and Low-Income Weatherization Assistance Program to provide energy efficiency improvements to schools, hospitals, and low-income dwellings within the delta region. It would also establish educational initiatives and scholarships in the areas of natural resources, the environment, the sciences, cultural resource management, historic preservation, aquaculture, and archeology. In addition this bill would authorized Federal grants to States for upgrading or maintaining public roads and trails that provide access to designated tourist sites. Also this bill would authorize funding to the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Center in Memphis to continue coordinating the goals of the Delta Development Commission's report to Congress.

I am truly excited about the potential unleashed by the Lower Mississippi Delta Initiatives Act of 1994. This bill takes the suggestions and recommendations of the Delta Commission's report to Congress in 1990 a big step forward. This bill provides further hope to improve the quality of life for folks in the Mississippi Delta region. A similar bill passed last November in the Senate and I would like to see this bill swiftly enacted in the House.

TRIBUTE TO ERIE COUNTY VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Erie County Volunteer Firefighters of Western New York for the donation of spare firematic gear to a volunteer-based relief effort in Bosnia. Three companies stood above all the rest in their response last spring.

The Hamburg, NY, Fire Department, North Evans, NY, Fire Department, and Sheridan Park, NY, Fire Company are the fall 1993 winners of the Excellence Through Teamwork Award presented by the Erie County Volunteer Fire Fighter Newspaper.

The equipment donation from Erie County was at the top of the list—our firefighters and those from Prince Georges County, MD, gave the most gear to the leaders of the Rhode Island Volunteer Group, an organization for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

What they did in western New York may save a life thousands of miles away. There is no clearer definition of the unselfish spirit of the American volunteer fire service. The generosity, the concern, and the dedication exhibited by these volunteer firefighters from Erie County for people half a world away is the same that they exhibit every day in the protection of their fellow citizens, and the people of Erie County are very grateful.

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW G. VOLLBRECHT

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary young man from Everett, PA, Matthew G. Vollbrecht. Matthew is young, only 10 years old, and blind, yet he has managed to overcome his handicap to accomplish great things as an musician.

This year, Matthew was awarded the 1994 Panasonic Young Soloists Award. This high honor comes with a $5,000 scholarship to continue his study of music and a performance at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. This award was established by Very Special Arts to recognize students with disabilities who have exhibited unique talents as either a vocalist or an instrumentalist.

Although he is only 10 years old, Matthew has a long list of achievements. He began studying the piano at the age of 4 and voice when he was 6; when he was only 8, he composed his first composition, "Since Your Love's Come Back to Me".

Matthew has appeared in concert more than 110 times, including a performance with the Altoona Symphony Orchestra. In 1992, he released his first cassette, Melodic Insight—With Love, Matthew.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Matthew and complimenting him for this award and all of his past and future accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO RAY BURROWS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, 1994, Mr. Ray Burrows, the District I commander, and commander of Post 5536, will be recognized at the testimonial dinner of the Toledo VFW Post 5536. It is my pleasure to stand and pay tribute to this outstanding member of my community.

He has served his country to the fullest, beginning with the Navy in 1958. While stationed in Cuba, he was awarded the National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, and the Navy Expeditionary Medal. His military service ended in 1962; however, he has tirelessly committed his life to community service as president of the Interlake Federal Credit Union for 4 years, treasurer of the USWA for 3 years, delegate to Toledo Labor Council for 4 years, and a delegate to the Toledo Area AFL–CIO for 8 years.

Mr. Burrows joined the VFW post in 1985 and his past offices include post commander for 4 years and Lucas County Council chaplin. He has received numerous honors, including the All-State Post Commander for 1990, 1991, and 1992 as well as National Aide-de-Camp Recruiter for 1991 and 1992.

Ray Burrows is a man of integrity, committing himself to his wife, Marge for 30 years, their 7 children and their 13 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise on behalf of a man of such devotion. Mr. Burrows has been quoted as stating that he is proud to be an American and will serve his country in any way possible. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me today in recognition of this fine man. May he be an inspiration to us all.

S. 2004, STUDENT LOAN ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2004, the extension of the college loan default exemption for certain institutions of higher education.

This legislation will extend the exemption for historically black colleges and universities, Tribally controlled community colleges and Navajo community colleges from the 25 percent default cutoff for participation in the student loan program until July 1, 1998.

My remarks will address the necessity of this legislation for historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

First, institutional measures to reduce default rates are already underway and time must be allotted to permit these measures to have an impact on the default rates. Second, this extension will allow the higher education community time to work with the Department on developing criteria to address the issue of loan defaults.

Mr. Speaker, postponing congressional action on this exemption places these institutions at very serious risk of closure because the institutions affected enroll disproportionately large numbers of students who rely on student loans in order to be able to even attend institutions of higher education. The cessation of funding for the students would have a calamitous effect on the operations and even the survival of a significant number of HBCUs.

Although defaults at historically black colleges and universities make up less than three percent of all higher education defaults, based on the 1990 cohort default data, more than one-third of the historically black colleges and universities could be eliminated from the student loan program this year, if the exemption is not extended.

Many of the students that attend HBCUs have unusual conditions. What has historically been true, and that fact remains today, is that HBCUs have been the college of last resort for a great number of black students who have the scholastic ability but lack the fiscal and monetary resources in order to attend colleges and universities.

I firmly believe that, in spite of the current fiscal difficulties, that it is in our national interest to support black and minority young people in the Nation's historically black colleges and universities. The other vital dimension is that the graduates of these HBCUs contribute to the national economy.

Mr. Speaker, these students represent a previous and vital human capital that we can ill-afford to sacrifice because of their property. The national leadership in black America today is overwhelmingly products of HBCUs. It is imperative, I believe, that we continue this proud and valuable tradition as a service, not only to these young people, but also to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this vital legislation.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6, Improving America's Schools Act.

Providing our children with a quality education is one of the most important responsibilities we have as a Nation. America's future economic welfare depends on having a well-trained, well-educated labor force capable of maintaining and advancing the competitive position which the United States currently enjoys.

H.R. 6 will reauthorize Federal programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which will help local school districts break down the barriers that have too often prevented our children from obtaining the education they deserve. The bill will fund drug-free school programs, help special education and low-income students, and train the teachers who work with these at-risk children.

The chapter 1 program is one of the most important ways in which the Federal Government assists low-income children. I am pleased that the formula has been revised so that more funds will go to the school districts with the largest indigent populations. Under the new formula, the Chicago School District will receive over $173 million over the next 2 years to help educate its large population of poor children. Chicago will also receive $17 from the chapter 2 block grant program for teacher training, library resources, technical assistance, and innovation and flexibility; $4 million for Chicago Magnet Schools; $4 million for drug-free school programs; $4 million for immigrant and bi-lingual education. These Federal funds will enable local districts like Chicago to better meet their responsibilities in educating our elementary and secondary school children.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6. By giving full support to our education system, we are making a strong commitment to the future of our children and our Nation.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES WHITSETT

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a selfless community leader and constituent, Mr. Charles Whitsett, who recently re-

tired from the school system in the city of Orland after 37 years of service.

Mr. Whitsett embodies the spirit of the Orland community. He is always available to lend a hand to a good cause.

He is a member of the Educators Hall of Fame since 1992. It is a distinguished achievement that neither he nor the community take lightly. Mr. Whitsett describes the feat as a memorable milestone. I consider it a very worthy, yet small recognition, for the countless young lives he has influenced.

Mr. Whitsett served for 28 years in Glenn County as a member of the board of education.

His reputation as an activist for student counseling services is legendary in rural Glenn County. Mr. Whitsett believes counseling to be an essential part of the education process and was a vocal advocate whenever fiscal constraints threatened to curtail or eliminate the service. His battle cry was, "Cut Elsewhere!"

Mr. Whitsett's educational roots are deep in Glenn County, where a building is named after his great aunt, Mae Reager. His great uncle, Frank Reager, was Orland's first high school principal almost 100 years ago.

His mother, Phyllis Reed Whitsett, was a Class of 1923 graduate from the Orland school system. His sister, Dorothy Smith, was a graduate of the Class of 1943 and his brother, Kenneth, was a graduate of the Class of 1947.

Mr. Whitsett is a 1945 graduate of Orland High School.

He attended the University of California at Davis and graduated from Chico State College, which is what it was called at the time. After that, he was a student teacher at Orland High School and upon completion of the program, he was hired by the high school to teach drafting and other industrial arts. Mr. Whitsett was a class advisor and school counselor.

He was the principal at C.K. Price Middle School for 6 years during the early 1970's. In 1977, Mr. Whitsett returned to Orland High School as counselor. He served in this capacity for the remaining 16 years of his career.

Mr. Whitsett is an original member of the Phi Delta Kappa education fraternity in Chico. In fact, he played an instrumental role in helping the organization get its charter.

Mr. Whitsett has been active in a program to promote foreign student exchange. He was also one of the main organizers and workers who established Lollipop Land playground in Vinsonhaler Park.

Mr. Whitsett and his wife, Carolyn, have two sons and five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Mr. Whitsett for his many years of service to the Orland community and I wish him much happiness and continued success in all his future endeavors.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL ACTIVITIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this past week many commemorative activities have taken place around our nation which recall the terrible events that took place during the Holocaust. The Days of Remembrance Ceremony was held once again in the Rotunda of out Nation's Capitol, and similar, moving commemorations were held in cities and towns throughout our congressional districts.

This year, however, there were a number of striking differences. This year the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum is open and fully operational, hosting substantially more visitors each month than had been anticipated. And this year Holocaust education throughout the country is taking on added dimensions to increase public knowledge and awareness.

Yet, the most recent acquisition to Holocaust education and commemoration activities is the landmark film, "Schindler's List", directed by Steven Spielberg and which garnered seven Academy Awards. This tour de force has instantly exposed the horrors of the Holocaust and its many ethical and moral messages to the world at large.

Mr. Speaker, with every year that passes there are fewer and fewer survivors of the Holocaust alive to bear witness. It therefore behooves us to make a special effort to ensure that their experiences, as terrible as they were, are transmitted to future generations. We can do no less for those who have perished, and for those who follow in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE LOREN S. DAHL

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Loren S. Dahl, who is retiring from 14 years of dedicated service to the bench of the Eastern District of California.

As Chief Judge of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of California, Judge Dahl was named 1993 Judge of the Year by the Sacramento County Bar Association. In bestowing the award, the bar association cited Judge Dahl's work as a "sterling example of how to increase access to justice for the benefit of the general public, debtors and creditors alike."

Judge Dahl was appointed to the bench in 1980 and since 1986 he has served as the Chief Judge of the court. During his tenure on the bench, the number of bankruptcy cases filed increased 281%. In order to deal with this staggering case load, Judge Dahl effected a number of changes including the adoption of local rules, the development of streamlined law and motion practices and a self-set calendar system—the only one of its kind in the federal courts—where litigants are able to schedule matters on the court's calendar without advance approval from the court. Moreover, Judge Dahl streamlined the chapter 13 process and expedited the taking of direct testimony during trials.

Besides his duties as Chief Judge, Judge Dahl served as Chairman of the Ninth Circuit Conference of Chief Bankruptcy Judges and as such was an observer-member of the Ninth Circuit Judicial Council.

Prior to his judicial appointment, he practiced law for 30 years as a senior partner of the Sacramento firm Dahl, Hefner, Stark and Marios specializing in bankruptcy and other matters.

He has been active in many Sacramento civic organizations, including a lifelong involvement in Boy Scouts of America. Since 1980, he has been a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the Pacific as well as the Board of Visitors of McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I salute the many contributions Judge Loren Dahl has made to the legal community. His leadership on the bench has been instrumental to the effective administration of justice in the Eastern District and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him continued success in all of his future endeavors.

THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE INCIDENT IN ZHEJIANG, CHINA

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the Thousand Island Lake incident which occurred in Zhejiang province, China, on March 31, 1994. I believe that this incident is of great concern to all people who place a premium on basic human rights and dignity.

When 24 Taiwanese citizens were boating on Thousand Island Lake, their boat inexplicably caught fire. All of the passengers and six crew members burned to death aboard the vessel. When the boat was discovered, the charred corpses were rounded up and held in the boat by Chinese officials. No valuables, wallets, or identification were reported found on the bodies.

Chinese officials refused to allow the removal or inspection of the bodies. In addition, it denied the requests of family members to bring the bodies home or have them cremated according to Taiwanese tradition. Subsequently, the families were informed that if they did not agree to this course of action they would be detained. Despite enormous opposition from the families of the deceased, the Chinese government then burned all of the bodies.

Official inquiries about the deaths from Taipei to Beijing have gone unanswered. The frustrated Taiwanese Government has responded by announcing a total boycott of travel to China. This action, however, can not bring back those individuals who perished at Thousand Island Lake. I urge the Chinese Government to respond immediately with full information regarding the events that led to the boaters' deaths and the government's decision to burn the bodies.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JOSÉ CABRANES' NOMINATION TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in standing before you today, both as the first Puerto Rican woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and as a Latina. I say proud, because this Nation is on the brink of an historic step—proud because a Latino—this time a son of Borinquen—is a front-runner in the candidacy to one of this Nation's most important posts. I am referring to U.S. District Judge José Cabranes, a leading candidate in President Clinton's list of Supreme Court Justice nominees.

I have known Judge Cabranes since 1976, when I met him during his tenure as director of the Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Since then I have come to know him as both a man of reason and a brilliant jurist. He is truly an individual objective in his approach to the law, and unfaltering in his commitment to fairness. In fact, it is perhaps the L.A. Times that said it best when it referred to him as a pragmatic intellectual.

Judge Cabranes' professional credentials speak for themselves, beginning with his involvement in numerous national organizations, a list that includes such distinctions as the Chairmanship on the Board of Directors for New York's Aspira, a key role as one of the Puerto Rican Legal Defense Fund's founding members, and the General Councilship at Yale University. As far as his work on the bench is concerned, José Cabranes' career can only be referred to as "exceptional". He is the first Puerto Rican jurist appointed to a mainland Federal court, and is praised by his colleagues for the highly uncommon ability to approach a case as both a detached arbiter and a firm advocate of justice. His decisions are noted by all who know him, for their nonpartisanship and unwavering objectivity.

President Clinton has stated that he is looking for "someone of genuine stature and a largeness of spirit" to fill the large shoes of retiring Supreme Court Justice Blackmun—José Cabranes is that someone. He represents the very best that the law profession has to offer—unbiased, kind in spirit and strong in resolve—in short, he is the individual the American people need on the Supreme Court.

It is truly a pleasure to stand before you today and join my colleagues of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus in urging President Clinton to nominate U.S. District Judge José Cabranes to the United States Supreme Court. He is truly this country's best.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD VAN DYKE

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker. It is both an honor and a privilege,to bring to your attention the ceremony which will take place on April 23d at the New Central Baptist Church in Kingston, New York, celebrating the naming of Van Dyke Lane after the late Leonard Van Dyke, the first African American in Ulster County to be so honored. I have had the good fortune to enjoy the support of the Van Dyke family for many years now and can safely say that such an honor is indeed appropriate.

Mr. Van Dyke was also a political pioneer; he was the first African American to hold elected office in Kingston, serving as a Ward 6 Alderman. His commitment to civil rights was well known not only within our community, but statewide, with local achievements including the establishment of the Ulster County branch of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Mr. Van Dyke's leadership in the trade union community was well respected and his work again led the way for minority participation and representation in the union community. Yet despite his many civic duties and responsibilities, Mr. Van Dyke always found time to devote to local church affairs.

It has been a privilege to be associated with the Van Dyke family for as many years as I have, and I feel honored to be able to share in the recognition that is so justly being bestowed upon Mr. Leonard Van Dyke.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 1994

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, legislation developed by the administration to revamp the current crop insurance and disaster assistance programs.

The need for reform in the way the Federal Government provides risk management assistance to our Nation's farmers has never been greater. The current system is simply not working as desired.

The Federal Government currently operates a crop insurance program that loses nearly $1 billion a year because too few farmers participate to make it actuarially sound. For every dollar collected in premiums since 1981 by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—the U.S. Department of Agriculture agency that administers the program—$1.47 is paid out in claims. This high-loss ratio and the government costs it entails are a cause of growing concern to the administration and to Congress.

Low farmer participation and the poor financial performance of the program have been attributed to several factors. There are farmers who say the premiums charged are too high relative to the indemnities that would be paid out in a claim. Others say the yield coverage is too low. Some farmers have found the paperwork burden and foulups not worth the bother. There also seems to be a willingness of some producers to just take a gamble on the weather.

But most experts agree that the biggest factor dissuading farmers from participating in the current crop insurance program is the availability—or at least the probability—of emergency disaster payments appropriated by Congress. Ad hoc disaster payments in the wake of major natural disasters have been approved by Congress and signed into law, by Republican and Democratic Presidents alike, in each of the past 8 years. Over the past 6 years alone the Federal Government has funded an average of $1.5 billion in disaster payments to farmers.

It is obvious that crop insurance and ad hoc disaster assistance work at cross purposes. It should also be obvious that adequately funding two separate risk management programs will become more and more politically difficult given the budget pressures facing Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes the seriousness of these problems. They understand that our Nation's farmers need a workable and affordable risk management program that helps protect them from production losses associated with the vagaries of nature. The Department's proposal embodied in the legislation I am introducing is a comprehensive reform package designed to make crop insurance the primary risk management tool for farmers. This is a proposal which will rechannel Federal farm disaster relief spending into a single, more disciplined, on-budget insurance program.

For this kind of bold and comprehensive insurance program to work, Congress will have to agree to provide adequate funding for the new insurance program. This bill also asks Congress to agree to parliamentary and budget changes that are designed to discourage future ad hoc disaster bills. While I have concerns about certain aspects of the administration's plan and whether the congressional budget resolution will allow for adequate funding, I believe the administration proposal merits our consideration in the event these issues can be addressed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to have a brief summary of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following this statement.

SUMMARY OF THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 1994

REPEAL OF AD HOC DISASTER AUTHORITY

The bill repeals the current legal authorities for ad hoc crop loss disaster relief. It erects a parliamentary hurdle to the congressional passage of ad hoc crop loss disaster relief bills by requiring that future ad hoc crop disaster bills be "on-budget."

CATASTROPHIC CROP INSURANCE COVERAGE

The bill establishes a new catastrophic coverage level for all crops covered by Federal crop insurance. This coverage would be available to all farmers for a nominal processing fee of $50 per crop per county, capped at $100 per farmer per county. It provides protection against yield losses greater than 50 percent at a payment rate of 60 percent of the expected market price—a level comparable to disaster relief programs in recent years. The bill waives the processing fee for eligible limited resource farmers.

The bill encourages farmers to purchase additional private insurance coverage providing higher yield or price protection levels. It provides targeted subsidies to encourage farmers to pursue these higher coverage levels.

LINKAGE TO FARM PROGRAMS

The bill requires participants in Federal commodity support programs or Farmers

Home Administration farm loans to purchase at least the new catastrophic level of crop insurance. This provision is designed to ensure a participation sufficient in scope to achieve an actuarially-sound insurance program.

DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR NEW PROGRAM

The bill allows farmers the choice of purchasing the catastrophic coverage either through a private reinsured company or through a USDA county office. Higher levels of insurance coverages remain available only through private insurers.

FOSTERING INDUSTRY COMPETITION

The bill restructures premium rates to reflect both direct Federal premium subsidies and the insurers' expense reimbursement allowance. It allows more-efficient insurance companies to pass along lowered overhead costs in reduced rates charged to farmers, creating a more competitive market environment.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR UNINSURABLE CROPS

The bill establishes a permanent disaster assistance program for those crops not coverage by Federal crop insurance. Eligibility and payments would be triggered by area-wide loss levels. Protection levels are similar to those under the catastrophic insurance plan.

FISCAL AND ACTUARIAL SOUNDNESS

The bill requires that the new catastrophic coverage be governed by Actual Production History (APH) yields and all other program changes outlined in FCIC's recently-announced "Blueprint for Financial Soundness" initiative designed to move the Federal crop insurance program toward fiscal and actuarial soundness.

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND PROGRAM COST

The bill combines congressional spending for crop insurance (currently designated on-budget) and ad hoc disaster spending (currently designated emergency, off-budget spending) into a single unified on-budget program. Costs for operating the new program are estimated at about $8.1 billion for fiscal years 1995 through 1999. This represents a five-year savings of about $750 million compared to the projected cost of the current Federal crop insurance program plus the average annual cost for ad hoc crop loss disaster relief programs over the past decade.

RECOGNIZING DR. GEORGE SEUFFERT'S RECEIPT OF THE CRYSTAL AWARD

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to acknowledge publicly the outstanding citizens of our nation.

I am pleased to announce today that conductor Dr. George Seuffert will be presented with the Music Performance Trust Fund's first Crystal Award. I can think of no man more deserving of this honor than Dr. Seuffert. This newly-established annual award is given to that musician whose work exemplifies the Fund's goal of enhancing music appreciation and education through the presentation of admission-free performances to the public, as Dr. Seuffert has done for the last 35 years. He has devoted his life to presenting music of the highest quality and diversity. As evidence, the program at the award ceremony will feature selections ranging from Verdi to Sousa, Gershwin to Wagner, and will include arrangements of country music, rock, and vocal arrangements.

I congratulate Dr. Seuffert on the receipt of this award and I hope he and his band will continue to bring us music for many years to come.

MIDDLE EAST

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that honest, sincere people on both sides of the peace talks in the Middle East want a peaceful, diplomatic solution in that area.

But, as the most recent and horrifying act of terrorism in the town of Afula suggests, there are people and groups who want no solution in the Middle East that does not include blood and devastation.

Constituents in my district often ask, as I'm sure they do in everyone's district, "What is our stake in the Middle East? Why are we involved there?"

One need not travel farther than Manhattan or Brooklyn in New York to find an answer to that question. The same groups who preach hate and blood revenge exhibited their brand of public relations by blowing up a bomb in the World Trade Center.

And it is rumored that these same groups may be involved in the attempted murder of a busload of American schoolchildren.

What is this Government doing about the spread of well-financed and well-organized terrorist cells in the United States?

I am inserting in the RECORD the names of civilians murdered in Israel since the signing of the Declaration of Principles, the so-called Middle East Peace Accord in September, 1993. These are names like Mizrahi, Vaknin, Ozana. Over 30 civilians murdered in over 22 terrorist attacks in 7 months.

Will this Government step up its investigation of these groups who have already attacked Americans when the roll call of their dead starts reading Smith or Jones?

Or will this Government move decisively against these groups before more Americans are added to the list?

ATTACKS AGAINST ISRAELI CITIZENS SINCE THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Since the signing of the Declaration of Principles between Israel and the PLO on September 13, 1993, 39 Israeli civilians and soldiers have been killed in terrorist attacks, as follows: In Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip—14 civilians and 5 soldiers; within the Green Line—19 civilians and 1 soldier.

CIVILIANS

Sep. 24, 1993—Yigal Vaknin was stabbed to death in an orchard near the trailer home where he lived near the village of Basra. A squad of the HAMAS' Iz a-Din al Kassam claimed responsibility for the attack.

Oct. 9, 1993—Dror Forer and Aran Bachar were murdered by terrorists in Wadi Kelt in the Judean Desert. The Popular Front and the Islamic Jihad 'Al-Aqsa Squads' each publicly claimed responsibility.

Oct. 29, 1993—Chaim Mizrahi, resident of Beit-El, was kidnapped by three terrorists from a poultry farm near Ramallah. He was murdered and his body burned. HAMAS publicly claimed responsibility for the attack.

Nov. 7, 1993—Efraim Ayubi of Kfar Darom, Rabbi Chaim Druckman's personal driver, was shot to death by terrorists near Hebron. HAMAS publicly claimed responsibility for the murder.

Nov. 9, 1993—Salman 'Id el-Hawashla, age 38, an Israeli Bedouin of the Abu Rekaik tribe who was driving a car with Israeli plates, was killed by three armed men driving a truck hijacked from the Gaza municipality, in a deliberate head-on collision.

Dec. 1, 1993—Shalva Ozana, age 23, Yitzhak Weinstock, age 19, were shot to death by terrorists from a moving vehicle, while parked on the side of the road to Ramallah because of engine trouble. Weinstock died of wounds the following morning. Iz a-Din al Kassam claimed responsibility for the attack, stating that it was carried out in retaliation for the killing by Israeli forces of Imad Akel, a wanted HAMAS leader in Gaza.

Dec. 6, 1993—Mordechai Labpid and his son Shalon Lapid, age 19, were shot to death by terrorists near Hebron. HAMAS publicly claimed responsibility for the attack.

Dec. 22, 1993—Eliahu Levine and Meir Mendelovitch were killed by shots fired at their car from a passing vehicle in the Ramallah area. HAMAS claimed responsibility.

Dec. 23, 1993—Anatoly Kolisnikov, an Ashdod resident employed as a relief watchman at a construction site there, was stabbed to death while on duty.

Dec. 31, 1993—Chaim Weizman and David Bizi were found murdered in a Ramle apartment. ID cards of two Gaza residents were found in the apartment, together with a leaflet of the Popular Front 'Red Eagle' group, claiming responsibility for the murder.

Jan. 12, 1994—Moshe Becker of Rishon LeZion was stabbed to death by three Palestinian employees while working in his orchard. The Popular Front claimed responsibility for the murder.

Jan. 14, 1994—Grigory Ivanov was stabbed to death by a terrorist in the industrial zone at the Erez junction, near the Gaza Strip. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the attack.

Feb. 9, 1994—Ilan Sudri, a taxi driver, was kidnapped and murdered while returning home from work. The Islamic Jihad Shekaki group sent a message to the news agencies claiming responsibility for the murder.

Feb. 10, 1994—Nafrali Sahar, a citrus grower, was murdered by blows to his head. His body was found in his orchard near Kibbutz Na'an.

Feb. 17, 1994—Yuval Golan, stabbed on December 29, 1993 by a terrorist near Adarim in the Hebron area, died of his wounds.

Feb. 19, 1994—Zipora Sasson, resident of Ariel and five months pregnant, was killed on the trans-Samaria highway in an ambush by shots fired at her car. The terrorists were members of HAMAS.

Feb. 25, 1994—Sam Eisenstadt, age 80, was assaulted with an axe in the center of Kfar Saba. He died of his wounds shortly afterwards.

Mar. 23, 1994—Victor Lashchiver, employed as a guard at the Income Tax offices in East Jerusalem, was shot and killed near Damas-

cus Gate on his way to work. The Popular Front claimed responsibility for the attack.

Mar. 29, 1994—Yitzhak Rothenberg, age 70 of Petah Tikva, was attacked on a construction site by two residents of Khan Yunis by axe blows to the head. He died several days later of his wounds. The murderers, apprehended the next day, stated that they carried out the attack in order to clear themselves of suspected collaboration with the Israel authorities.

Mar. 31, 1994—Yosef Zandani, age 28 of Bnei Ayish, near Gedera, was found murdered in his apartment. Near the body was a leaflet of the DFLP "Red Star", explaining that the murder was carried out in revenge for the shooting of one of its members by an Israeli citizen. The Israeli acted in self-defense.

Apr. 6, 1994—Asher Attia, 48, of Afula, bus driver; Vered Mordechai, 13, of Afula; Maya Elharar, 17, of Afula; Ilana Schreiber, 45, a teacher from Kibbutz Nir David; Meirav Ben-Moshe, 16, of Afula; Ayala Vahaba, 40, a teacher from Afula; and Fadiya Shalabi, 25, of Iksal were killed in a car-bomb attack on a bus in the center of Afula. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the attack.

Apr. 7, 1994—Yishai Gadassi, age 32 of Kvutzat Yavne, was shot and killed at a hitchhiking post at the Ashdod junction by a member of HAMAS. The terrorist was killed by bystanders at the scene.

SOLDIERS AND SECURITY PERSONNEL

Oct. 24, 1993—Two IDF soldiers, Staff Sergeant (res.) Ehud Rot, age 35, and Sergeant Ilan Levi, age 23, were killed by a HAMAS Iz a-Din al Kassam squad. The two entered a Subaru with Israeli license plates outside a Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip, whose passengers were apparently terrorists disguised as Israelis. Following a brief struggle, the soldiers were shot at close range and killed. HAMAS publicly claimed responsibility for the attack.

Nov. 17, 1993—Sergeant First Class Chaim Darina, age 37, was stabbed by a Gazan terrorist while seated at the cafeteria at the Nahal Oz road block at the entrance to the Gaza Strip. The perpetrator was apprehended. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the murder.

Dec. 5, 1993—David Mashrati, a reserve soldier, was shot and killed by a terrorist attempting to board a bus on route 641 at the Holon junction. The Islamic Jihad Shekaki group claimed responsibility for the attack.

Dec. 24, 1993—Lieutenant Colonel Meir Mintz, commander of the IDF special forces in the Gaza area, was shot and killed by terrorists in an ambush on his jeep at the T-junction in Gaza. The HAMAS Iz a-Din al Kassam squads publicly claimed responsibility for the attack.

Feb. 13, 1994—Noam Cohen, age 28, member of the General Security Service, was shot and killed in an ambush on his car. Two of his colleagues who were also in the vehicle suffered moderate injuries. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the attack.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN ISRAEL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my outrage at the two recent terrorist attacks that occurred in Israel over the past week: The first massacre in Afula, which killed 7 and seriously wounded forty, and yesterday's incident in Hadera which killed six people and wounded 25. This blast in Hadera came about an hour before a nationwide 2-minute siren for Memorial Day, which honors Israeli soldiers killed in the Mideast wars. Israel's Independence Day starts tonight, and Hamas has said a new bombing campaign will be tied to this observance.

Mr. Speaker, if you recall, after the Hebron incident, the PLO refused to resume peace talks with Israel unless there was a U.N. Resolution condemning it. The Rabin government condemned the Hebron incident and offered compensation to the families of the victims. There was a lot of effort expended between the United States, Israel and the PLO to work out a compromise to condemn Hebron in order to satisfy PLO demands that action be taken. In addition, an international police force has been set up in Hebron to protect the Palestinians.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, to my knowledge, Mr. Arafat has not condemned these acts at all. I find this double standard reprehensible and unacceptable. The Government of Israel is not threatening to cut off the peace talks, in fact, Prime Minister Rabin has insisted—despite these horrendous terrorist acts—that the talks continue in order to complete the pullout from Gaza and Jericho as soon as possible.

As a matter of fact, all Arafat was quoted in Strasbourg today as saying was that this incident "strikes at the heart of the peace process." He said that he did not know who carried out the bombing. When Israeli President Ezer Weizman attacked Arafat for failing to condemn the Afula killing, Arafat said that "Israeli counter-measures after Hebron had prompted regrettable reactions, which we reject, from Palestinian extremists against Israeli citizens, as happened in Afula." But, wary of losing support to Hamas as autonomy negotiations drag on with few tangible results, he also said "Israel had created the conditions for such attacks." This is from a man that will be responsible for keeping Gaza and Jericho in control?

Arafat also said that yesterday should have been the day for final withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza and Jericho under the Declaration of Principles—as if to suggest that if Israel had pulled out on the original timetable, these incidents would not have occurred. Arafat also said "it's the delay in implementing the decisions (of the automony talks) that causes these catastrophes because it gives the extremists the possibility to have a good reason to act." In his prepared text to the parliamentary assembly of the 32-nation Council today, which promotes democracy and human rights, Arafat made these tough remarks and his speech ran counter to a conciliatory note struck by PLO negotiator Nabil Shaath at the autonomy talks which were adjourned for at least four days in Cairo on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely disgusted and appalled at the lack of response by Mr. Arafat. How can it be that the world condemns Hebron but there is no pressure to bear upon Arafat and the PLO to condemn the incidents in Afula and Hadera in the strongest terms! Why is it that there is a double standard applied here for the PLO, which has repeatedly engaged in terrorist activities and yet is not held accountable in condemning them. This peace process cannot go forward at any price, and the Israelis have been restrained after these two incidents by agreeing to continue the negotiations despite these murderous acts. But how much longer can this be allowed to continue?

Mr. Speaker, I call upon the PLO to condemn these acts immediately as well as for the world community to speak out.

APOLLO 11 MISSION REMEMBERED

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, July 20, 1994, marks the 25th anniversary of the historic Apollo 11 mission to the Moon.

The moment when Astronaut Neil Armstrong planted his foot onto the surface of the Moon will be heralded for all time as one of the greatest achievements of humankind in the 20th century.

The Apollo 11 Moon Landing renewed faith in our Nation's ability to respond to any challenge, no matter how great and captured the imagination and dreams of the entire world.

I introduce this resolution designating July 16–24, 1994, as "National Apollo Anniversary Observance" in hopes of recapturing and rekindling the spirit that landed man on the Moon.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution that will serve to remind use that our Nation has the ingenuity and the will to meet the challenges of progress that await us as we near the dawn of the 21st century.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOLOCAUST IN HUNGARY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, March 19 marks the tragic 50th anniversary of the Holocaust in Hungary. Fifty years ago on March 19, 1944, Nazi German military forces occupied Hungary and established complete control of Hungary, although the Hungarian government at that time was already an ally of Germany.

Even before the Nazi occupation of Hungary, Adolf Eichmann was personally preparing to supervise the extermination of the Jews in Hungary. Eichmann was the notorious SS officer who headed the Nazi "Jewish Department" and had been involved in implementing the "final solution" in a number of other areas before he arrived in Budapest in the spring of 1944. By this time, Eichmann and his henchmen had become particularly skillful and efficient in their hellish task. Women, children, old people and the few men who had not already been pressed into forced labor to serve the Hungarian and German military forces on the Russian front were packed into sealed box-

cars and forced to stand for days in damp, cold and searing heat, without food or drink or sanitary facilities. The lucky ones died, the strong survived to reach the death camps.

It was in July of 1944 that Raoul Wallenberg, at the request of the United States War Refugee Board, arrived in Budapest in a last effort to rescue as many as he could save. During the final seven months of the nightmare—at a time when the rest of the world was blind and deaf to the suffering millions—Wallenberg's selfless and heroic acts saved the lives of tens of thousands of his fellow women and men. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues know, my wife Annette and I were among those fortunate individuals who were saved through the efforts of Raoul Wallenberg and others who were inspired by his example to fight against the vicious evil unleashed by Hitler and his henchmen like Eichmann.

Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate enough to have 15 grandchildren, and every time I look at them, play with them, talk to them—and I do that every spare moment I have—I see the tens of thousands of little Hungarian children—the infants, the toddlers, grade schoolers, high schoolers, the ones who were university age—and I think what the world has lost as this mindless insanity devoured these beautiful and promising lives.

I knew that this year would be a year of commemoration of the tragic events. For me that commemoration started a little early—just a year ago, President Clinton called me and asked me to be his representative and take a remarkable group of men and women, leaders of the American Jewish and American Polish community, to Warsaw for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. It was an incredible experience to walk through the streets of that ghetto with Yitzhak Rabin and AL GORE to pay tribute to that incredible Jewish community. It is now the time to remember the Hungarian Jews.

We commemorate, but that is not enough. We must also make a commitment to fight with every conceivable weapon at our command every sign of bigotry and hatred, whether it involves Jews or not. I commend Warren Christopher for telling the Chinese leadership that the rape of Buddhist nuns must come to an end, so must the incarceration of people who have committed no crime except to articulate the basic views of the founders of this republic, and I look with disdain upon some members of the business community who feel that pragmatic considerations must have the upper hand. By pragmatic considerations I understand that you sell them the gas chambers and that improves the bottom line. When Saddam Hussein said that he will burn down half of Israel, he had on his side some of the industrial and financial leadership of Western Europe. It is not without risk to speak out against these things, but we must speak out.

We have the mission to commemorate and educate upcoming generations about what it means when the forces of evil are unleashed and prevail. The Holocaust did not begin with gas chambers—it began with words, hatred and bigotry. It began with Austria's population cheering as Hilter's troops entered Vienna. If you have any doubt of that, go to the Holocaust Museum and see newsreel film of that time. I was ten years old at that time, and I remember the day because the headlines of the newspapers in Budapest spoke of the Anschluss. I bought a newspaper with my own money that day. I took it home and I felt, as a 10 year old boy, that something fundamentally had changed in the lives of millions of people in Europe. And it did.

Our mission is to fight. There is no room in 1994 in the United States for silent Jews or silent citizens of any kind. The bystander who chooses not to notice or participate in the perpetration of hatred is almost as guilty as the perpetrator of hatred. We have seen them throughout Europe. A few days ago I was telling President Kravchuk of Ukraine that we are anxious and eager to build a new relationship with his country, but not at the cost of sweeping under the rug the nightmarish history of the past. We will not remain silent when a German court in 1994 considers German public figures innocent when they deny that the Holocaust ever occurred. Denial is the first step towards the commission of crimes of unspeakable proportions.

As we commemorate, as we educate and as we are determined to fight, we should be filled with the knowledge that long after the Hilters, the Saddam Husseins, and Kadhaffis of this world have been thrown into the dust heap of history, every single one of our loved ones and what they stood for, what they preached, and what they fought for will remain forever as a beacon to humankind.

Mr. Speaker, to observe the 50th anniversary of the unspeakable tragedy and horror of those who suffered in Hungary, a special commemoration was held on March 20 in New York City. This observance was sponsored by the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, the World Federation of Hungarian Jews, the American Gathering/Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, and the Emanuel Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the Record the outstanding remarks of the participants on that occasion: Rabbi Arthur Schneier, Chairman of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad and Senior Rabbi of the Park East Synagogue in New York; remarks of Ambassador Andre Erdos, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations; and remarks of Tsuriel Raphael, Deputy Consul General of Israel in New York.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to give serious and thoughtful attention to these remarks.

ADDRESS BY RABBI ARTHUR SCHNEIER, CHAIRMAN, U.S. COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

Congressman Lantos, your excellencies, Ambassador Erdos, distinguished clergy, dear friends, first I would like to introduce the representatives of the diplomatic corps because during the darkest days there was some light—there were embassies in Budapest who in the fall of '44 tried to rescue some Jews. Raul Wallenberg is a great hero, but so there were others: I'd like to call on representatives of Swiss, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, the Vatican, also the Ambassador of Romania to the U.N.

I remember that on the eve of my birthday on Sunday, March 19, 1944 I was in Budapest on a rainy afternoon when I saw the first Nazi troops marching on the streets of Budapest. That caused a total change in my life and in all our lives, survivors who are here today. Life was never the same. You remember the law that was passed, if you can call it a law, ordering that every Jew wore the yellow star and all those other laws that were enacted to deprive Hungarian citizens of rights that belonged to them, only because they were Jews. And what was remarkable, friends, that Adolph Eichmann, the Beast, with a 150 Gestapo aided and abetted by the Gendarmerie and the Fascist cohorts of Hungary, were able to cleanse the Hungarian country side—within three months Hungarian Jews of the country side with the exception of Budapest were deported first to ghettos, just like my grandparents from Korozsmezo the Mateszalka ghetto, that in cattle cars to Auschwitz to be gassed and never to be seen alive.

We, who survived, went through hell of persecution and oppression, we lost our dear and loved ones in the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Treblinka and the death marches to Mauthausen. I am glad Cantor Malovany chose Psalm 16, because it was God who saved us, and he saved us not because you and I were any better, but because he extended our lives for a purpose: we have to be the conscience and we have to remind the world that indeed the human tragedy of the Holocaust took place. Never mind the revisionist historians who challenge it, we are the witnesses, many of us still carry the numbers on our arms and the stark haunting memories. How dare they challenge the tragedy of our people. So, unfortunately the clock is ticking—we are 50 years older, but what we must do today in memory of those of our loved ones who didn't make it, is to make a pledge, to a resolution that as long as God gives us life, we will make sure that their memory is not forgotten.

Furthermore, we pledge ourselves on this 50th Anniversary that the neo-nazis and those who are spreading venom and hatred that divide man from man, that they will not have their day on earth. Who would have thought after the loss of 600,000 Hungarian Jews that in democratic Hungary today there are forces who are trying to undermine that fragile democracy, who use code names that we are all familiar with: bolshevik which is a code word for Jew, for they claim that too many non-Hungarians are in the press and the television. And what about some of the antisemitic onslaught by extremists, by fascists who once brought about the disaster to the Hungarian nation and to the Hungarian Jewish community and are tempering with the destiny and the future of Hungarian democracy.

So, it is a painful commemoration: we see ethnic cleansing in our days, we see antisemitism, xenophobia, hate the stranger, and it is all happening 50 years after the tragic days of the Holocaust. And finally my friends, another painful recollection: I fled Vienna as a child in Budapest and I can tell you that I spoke German in Vienna and because I spoke German and Hungarian I worked as a messenger for the Jewish community and I carried some of the correspondence to the headquarters of the Beast Eichmann and that black uniform is still before me for as long as I live. And I also met the Knight of Righteousness on a white horse, Raul Wallenberg. The Beast of Men and the Best of Men. Human nature hasn't changed, my friends: there is the beast of us and the best of us and the beasts are raising their voices and too many of the best are keeping silent. Let us make sure that the beasts will not prevail, let us make sure that the Eichmanns will not prevail again. That is your task and my task.

But the world has changed; we carry the pain, we carry the scars . . . . look at these two flags. There is a state of Israel—had there been a state of Israel at that time many of our loved ones would have been spared. Had there been a Hungary at that time based on democratic institutions, those laws couldn't have been enacted. Then the greatest bastion of democracy, the United States; had America at the time taken the same position on human rights that Tom Lantos is taking in Congress and that the U.S. President is taking today, Nazi Germans and their Hungarian collaborators would not have dared do what they did. A world of silence, but no longer. Human rights is a basic corner stone of the American policy today and let that be understood by any nation who wants to enter the international community. The only way there is an entry to that standard is a commitment to human rights and religious freedom.

So the world has changed and we say in our prayers . . . to life and not to death. Hungarian Jews were transplanted to different parts of the world: here in the U.S., Israel, Australia, Canada, Sweden. They have made their contribution to those countries and we are committed and determined to work for life not for destruction.

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR ANDRÉ ERDÖS, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS

We are gathered here today to commemorate events that took place half a century ago. Fifty years is a rather long period of time. It definitely is by human standards. And so much can change and has, indeed, changed in the course of five decades, the ranks of those who went through hell are wearing thin with each passing day. As the number of survivors dwindles, the need to recall seems to grow. To recall hell, to recall the darkest pages of mankind's history, of Hungary's history.

I feel privileged to be able to address you on this day as Permanent Representative of the Republic of Hungary to the United Nations. I feel honored to join in and add democratic Hungary's voice to the solemn commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the holocaust of Hungarian Jewry. Fifty years ago, it was 1944, a particularly dramatic year in contemporary Hungarian history, fateful for the German occupation of the country, for the deportation of hundreds of thousands of Hungarians of Jewish faith or descent, for the beginning of devastating military operations on Hungarian territory, for the last minute desperate and unsuccessful attempt at extricating Hungary from the war, and for the seizure of power by thugs of the Hungarian Nazi Arrow-Cross Party and the introduction of a reign of terror unparalleled in Hungarian history in its consistency and brutality.

The world has definitely changed since then. Even that somber year of 1944, after its procession of destruction and sufferings, ended with more than a glimmer of hope: as a result of the combined efforts of the Allied Powers both from the East and the West, the last chapter in the crushing of the German war-machine finally began, the Hitlerites and their Hungarian accomplices were being driven out of the country, the siege of Budapest to rid it of the Nazi presence commenced and the Provisional National Assembly of a new, free Hungary held its first session in Debrecen. In the course of this last half a century, we have seen the emergence of an alliance of powerful and democratic States, the establishment and consolidation of Israel, a member State of the United Nations, the collapse of totalitarian States and ideologies, and the triumph worldwide of the ideas of democracy and human rights. As a result of epochal changes that, like a whirlwind, swept across the globe 4–5 years ago, our conviction about the power of truth, the power of freedom and justice have become stronger than ever.

However the optimistic predictions about a new world order after the euphoric transformations in the international landscape have proven painfully premature. The simultaneous assault of old and new problems has brought about a world that might seem, on sowing division amongst us, on turning neighbor against neighbor and on contaminating people's, especially young people's minds with the venom of exclusion and unbridled fundamentalism. And we sure know that those who, half a century ago, were killed and exterminated, who perished in the flames of a well-planned, methodic barbarism are with us today, they are here in this synagogue, their sacrifices and their memories won't go away, making our commitment ever stronger not only to be sensitive to violations of fundamental human rights, of the rights of national, religious, linguistic, racial or other minorities, not only to raise awareness of such infringements and discriminations, but also to be ready to act, not in words, but in deeds, by sending out the only right message at the end of this much-suffering century; the world, the powerful forces of democracy reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human being and they shall simply not tolerate attempts at undermining the very foundations upon which our civilization rests.

To make good on this promise is the best we all can do in Hungary, in the United States, in Israel and elsewhere to keep alive the names and faces, the smiles and tears, the humanity of the millions of martyrs, so that their fate, long after the holocaust, would continue to inspire and keep alert generations to come.

ADDRESS BY TSURIEL RAPHAEL, DEPUTY COUNSUL GENERAL OF ISRAEL, NEW YORK

Rabbi Schneier, Congressman Lantos, Ambassador Erdos, distinguished guests and friends, on behalf of Medinat Yisrael and the Consulate of Israel, I am honored to bring you greetings on this solemn occasion.

On the eve of World War II, 650,000 Jews lived in Hungary and in the areas under Hungarian control. In March 1944, Germany invaded Hungary and Eichmann marched into Budapest to begin the "final solution" for the Jews of Hungary. By the end of the war, most of the Jews who had lived in Hungary were no more. They had joined the other 5.5 million Jews, altogether 6 million Jews—men, women, and children—who were murdered by Nazi Germany and its supporters. A once vibrant community was torn asunder and destroyed.

Today we honor the memory of the Jews of Hungary, as, indeed, we honor the other victims of the Holocaust.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, it is called in English the Holocaust, in Hebrew Hashoah—but the immensity of the crime and the evil that was perpetrated, the intensity and depth of the horror and despair, the massiveness of the destruction and slaughter cannot be contained in just one word.

At the time, most of the world cast a blind eye to the horrors of what was happening to the Jews in the ghettos and in the death camps. The nations of the world convened in Bermuda in 1943 and decided to do nothing. Quotas barring Jewish refugees from entering the democratic countries forced them to turn back to their deaths. The gates of Palestine were kept closed by the British.

Some even helped the Nazis do the devil's handiwork. The fascist allies and collaborators of the Nazis in Hungary and elsewhere assisted in the process of murdering Jews.

But there were the others: the Righteous Gentiles—Hasidei Umot Haolam—who are their very own peril, risking their lives and the lives of their own families, acted to save the Jews.

Heading this effort in Hungary was the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. His courage saved many Jewish lives. We shall never forget him. He shall always be remembered as a hero in our history. He did not deserve his ultimate fate, and someday, hopefully, light will be shed on what befell him.

Although the State of Israel did not yet exist, the Yishuv in Eretz Yisrael was determined to do its part—despite the obstacles set by others—to fight Hitler and help the Jews in peril. Young men and women were parachuted into Europe. One such person was Hannah Senesh, a brave and talented young woman who immigrated to Israel from Hungary in 1939. After parachuting into Hungary, she was captured, imprisoned, tortured and finally executed. Her heroism and courage have forever earned her a very special place in the history and memory of the Jewish people. Today she rests along with the other heroes of Israel on Har Herzl.

The Jewish people suffered a calamity, a horrible and traumatic loss of one-third of our people. But in the end it was the Nazis who were defeated, and it is we who have survived.

The Holocaust meant death. The State of Israel means life. Israel rose like a phoenix from the ashes—home to many of the survivors of the Holocaust, from Hungary and from the other lands of war-torn Europe.

It is incumbent upon us to remember what happened so that we will honor the memory of the victims—for it is only their memory that they have left.

We also must not forget, because the Holocaust has a vital lesson for the future. Hatred and fanaticism are evils that must never be ignored. What may begin only as words, in the writings or speeches of extremist demagogues, can lead to horrible atrocities, mass murder, and genocide.

The antisemitism and extremism of Zhirinovsky, Pamyat, HAMAS, Hizbollah, Islamic Jihad, Farrakhan, the Nation of Islam, Khaddafi, Teheran, the skin-heads and the neo-Nazis follows the path set by the Nazis a half century ago. Those who deny that the Holocaust ever happened are allies of these hatemongers.

We applaud the decision taken by the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva this month to condemn antisemitism as a form of bigotry and racism, and to include the monitoring of antisemitism as one of the Commission's tasks.

Israel will continue to fight its own battle against antisemitism and the violence of extremism. We believe that in our part of the world—in the Middle East—the quest for peace with security will enable us ultimately to defeat the advocates of hate and the perpetrators of terror, murder, and aggression—from wherever they come.

This we owe to the memory of our brothers and sisters in Hungary and throughout Europe who perished in the Holocaust. This we owe to the survivors who made their home in Israel.

Dear friends, on behalf of the State of Israel and the Consulate General here in New

York, I thank you for holding this commemoration today. The flags of the United States, democratic Hungary, and Israel here today symbolize the friendship between our three nations, and the values in which we believe.

Next week we shall be celebrating Passover (Pessah) and three weeks after that Yom Haatzmaut, rejoining in our liberation from bondage in ancient Egypt and in modern times the rebirth of the State of Israel.

As we remember the Jews of Hungary who had nowhere to turn, losing first their freedom and then their lives in the Holocaust, let us cherish our own freedom and be thankful that we live in a time when there is a State of Israel in which Jews can find refuge and a home.

TRIBUTE TO THE NCAA DIVISION I NATIONAL CHAMPION LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY LAKERS HOCKEY TEAM

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the NCAA Division I National Champion Lake Superior State University Lakers Hockey Team. Although they are a small school, they are as large as the Soo Locks when it comes to hockey. In addition to their 1988 national championship, they have been to the finals in each of the past 3 years, winning the national championship in 1992 and again this year. It wasn't easy. The Lakers registered a fabulous first round overtime victory over their downstate rivals, the University of Michigan. In the semifinals they notched another victory against the Crimson of Harvard, thanks to team captain, Clayton Beddoes' overtime goal. In the finals, Lake Superior State dropped the Boston Terriers quicker than the temperature falls in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. LSSU won the Championship with a second period storm of goals leading to a 9–1 final score. Sean Tellaire picked up a hat trick on his way to being honored as tournament MVP. Goalie Blaine Lacher came up big with a NCAA record 375 minutes between the pipes without giving up a goal. Defensemen Steven Barnes and Keith Aldridge, who made the all-tournament first team, reinforced the old sports adage; defense wins championships. Although there were many spectacular performances, this was truly a team effort. Coach Jeff Jackson emphasizes the team and his teams are consistent winners on and off the ice.

The athletic achievement at Lake State is only matched by its excellence in academics. Its 3,300 students benefit from modern facilities and extension programs in Traverse City, Alpena, Petskey, Escanaba, and Ironwood. The school specializes in baccalaureate degrees in such diverse subjects as Business, Nursing, Engineering Tech, along with Biology, Chemistry and Criminal Justice. Because of the small size, students receive personal attention from professors and faculty. Students graduate well-trained, capable, and prepared to conquer todays job market.

Nestled on the beautiful eastern end of Lake Superior, Lake State boasts a campus of exceptional scenic charm. Located on the original site of Fort Brady, an old army post built in 1822, LSSU looks out over the St. Marys River and the Soo Locks where today 70 percent of our country's iron ore passes on its way to production in Detroit, Cleveland and the rest of the world.

Northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula are proud of the accomplishments of the Lakers. They are champions in academics and on the frozen pond. On behalf of Michigan's First District, I congratulate the Lake Superior State University Lakers for their Championship in men's Division I hockey. I look forward to next year's run at the championship and dare I say DYNASTY.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA INITIATIVES ACT

HON. BLANCHE M. LAMBERT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce a bill to help revitalize the Mississippi Delta region through economic development, expanded tourism and educational opportunities.

As our Nation has moved from an economy based on agriculture to a more industrial base, we have watched the delta slip behind. Employment opportunities have plummeted and educational reputations have sagged. But we have everything we need to attract new industries and jobs right there in the Delta. Simply put, this bill will help us to organize our most valuable resources—people.

As chairman of the Delta Caucus, I am honored to offer this bill as the beginning of my commitment to transform the Delta Initiatives into public policy. This bill will set up partnerships between universities and private businesses. It will help us pool our resources, share ideas and expand economic growth in a seven-State region along the Mississippi River. The Lower Mississippi Delta Initiatives Act will cover all of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and parts of Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Many of the ideas contained in this bill have been implemented with success in our States. Business incubators, which this bill encourages, have produced amazing results. By offering fledgling businesses office space and technical assistance, incubators have helped 80 percent of the businesses they've worked with succeed. In contrast, 80 percent of the small businesses that have started out on their own have failed. Ideas in this bill are results-oriented, with the bottom line being economic development.

The Delta Initiatives Act establishes a Federal effort led by the Departments of Interior and Energy to, among other things:

Stimulate economic development through an operating grant to the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Center located in Memphis, TN.;

Boost growth in energy services, manufacturing and exports through a newly created Delta technology and business development center;

Establish educational initiatives and scholarships in the area of aquaculture, natural resources, the environment, the sciences, cultural resource management, historic preservation, and archeology;

Preserve the heritage of the delta region and promote cultural tourism through designating historically significant roads and waterways within the region; and

Provide energy efficient improvements to schools, hospitals and low-income dwellings within the delta region.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE RELIGIOUS USE OF PEYOTE BY INDIANS IN TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 14, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make statutory the protection now provided by Federal regulation and the laws of 28 States for the religious use of peyote by Indian practitioners. This legislation to protect the first amendment right of Indians to use peyote as a sacrament is made necessary by the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Employment Division* v. *Smith,* 494 U.S. 872 (1990).

Peyote, the scientific name of which is Lophophora willaimsii, is a small, spineless cactus that grows only in the Rio Grande valley of Texas and northern Mexico. Native American religious use of peyote was discovered by Spanish explorers in the 1600's and has continued to the present. Such use exists today, largely through the Native American Church of North America [NAC], among about 50 Indian tribes in the United States. The NAC is the present-day embodiment of one of the oldest religious traditions in the Western Hemisphere. Anthropologists date the sacramental use of the peyote cactus among indigenous peoples back 10,000 years. The contemporary NAC was first incorporated in Oklahoma in 1918, and now has chapters in 20 States. About 250,000 American Indians are affiliated with the NAC.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal District Court in New Mexico, in the 1986 case of Toledo v. Nobel-Sysco, Inc., held that the religious use of peyote was not illegal. The court found that—

> Church peyote users believe that peyote is a sacred and powerful plant. Peyote is seen as a medicine, a protector, and a teacher. In terms used by other religions, peyote can be called a sacrament, something which when eaten gives awareness of God. The use of peyote is central to the Native American peyote religion. The religion teaches that those who use peyote must not use alcohol. It encourages love of parents and obedience to parents, fidelity to a spouse, and charity towards others. The peyote religion does not prohibit members from also practicing other religions.

While the first amendment right of Indian practitioners of the peyote religion is endangered by the Smith decision, its religious use is basically noncontroversial. Attempts by the Congress to recognize and protect this right have a long history. When the House of Rep-

resentatives passed H.R. 2, which became the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, it protected the right of Indians to use peyote in connection with the ceremonies of a certified religious organization. The Senate omitted that specific protection, preferring that substances be included on such a list on a case-by-case basis. Congressman Harris assured House members that such omissions would not prevent bona fide religious use because courts had already upheld peyote use as a first amendment right. The administration then added peyote to Schedule I by administrative regulation in 1966, but provided an exemption for nondrug use of peyote in religious ceremonies of the Native American Church.

When Congress passed the Controlled Substance Act of 1970, it enacted Schedule I into law. During hearings on the legislation, Congressman Satterfield expressed concern that the religious use of peyote by Indian practitioners be protected. The administration assured him that this would be taken care of by regulation. The regulations adopted in 1971 to implement the act included such an exemption and provides, at 21 CFR 1307.31, that—

> The listing of peyote as a controlled substance in Schedule I does not apply to the nondrug use of peyote in bona fide religious ceremonies of the Native American Church.

Since that time, Native American Church use of peyote as a religious sacrament has had the limited protection of that Federal regulation. Also, 28 States have included some degree of protection of the religious use of peyote by Indians in their laws. Unfortunately, neither the Federal regulations nor the State laws provide the full range of protection needed for the unhindered religious use of peyote by Indians, and 22 of the States still have no laws protecting that right.

Mr. Speaker, there have been some perceptions expressed about the religious use of peyote by Indian people as a part of the severe drug problems of this Nation. Nothing could be further from the truth. Officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice testified at a House hearing in 1993 that the religious use of peyote by Indians has nothing to do with the vast and violent traffic in illegal narcotics that plagues this country. The NAC enjoys a good, cooperative relationship with DEA in ensuring that peyote is lawfully harvested and distributed solely for American Indian religious use. The distribution of peyote is strictly controlled by Federal regulations, and by the laws and regulations of the State of Texas, the only State in which the sacrament grows in significant quantities. I am attaching to my statement a chart listing the number of States which do have protective laws and the nature of such laws.

In addition, the medical evidence, based on the opinion of scientists and other experts, including medical doctors, former directors of the Indian Health Service, and anthropologists, is that peyote is not injurious to the Indian religious user, and, in fact, is often helpful in controlling that scourge which afflicts many Indian people, alcoholism and alcohol abuse. All courts that have made factual findings regarding the religious use of peyote by Indians have correctly concluded that such is not harmful.

If there already exists an exemption in Federal regulations for the religious use of peyote by Indians, and if 28 States have some similar protective laws, the question could be raised as to why this legislation is necessary to protect this first amendment right of members of the Native American Church.

First, while the church has appreciated the existence of the Federal and State protective laws, such laws do not provide the range of protection necessary to meet the standards of the first amendment. For instance, in some States, the legal protection for Native Americans is limited to the opportunity to provide the religious use of peyote is an affirmative defense in the context of felony prosecution. This means bona fide NAC members can be arrested, finger-printed, incarcerated, and subjected to all the indignities of a felony prosecution before they can hope to be vindicated and set free. Even then, they will have a criminal record—simply for practicing a bona fide religion that predates the founding of this country by some 10,000 years. Mr. Speaker, it is an intolerable irony that the First Americans still do not have the right to worship freely in our great Nation—which was founded in large part on the fundamental democratic principle guaranteeing religious liberty to all. We must rectify this inequity.

Second, as noted 22 States make no provision for the protection of the religious use of peyote by Indians. As a result of the diverse State laws governing the use of peyote, Indians in different tribes from different States, as well as from different tribes within some States, are treated differently regarding that use. NAC members who have lawfully acquired the sacrament in Texas can still be arrested and subjected to felony prosecution and imprisonment in those 22 States, States in which they may live or through which they must travel on their way home from Texas after lawfully acquiring the sacrament. Legislation is therefore needed to assure comprehensive equal, and uniform protection of the religious use of peyote by Indians throughout the United States, without regard to State or reservation of residence, or tribal affiliation.

Finally, the legislation remains necessary despite the recent enactment of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of November 16, 1993. This act, which was supported by all of the major religious denominations of the United States, in effect reversed the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Smith case, which rejected the longstanding "compelling government interest" test in determining government infringements on religious freedom. On behalf of the Nation's religions, the act reinstated this test. Ironically, however, the act left endangered the very religious practice, the traditional use of peyote by Indians, which was impaired in the Smith case. Justice O'Connor made clear in her concurring opinion in the Smith case that, even if the "compelling government interest" test was applied, she would still find that the State of Oregon had a right to abrogate Smith's religious right to the use of peyote. This is an unacceptable result to the NAC and its members, particularly in light of the fact that, as correctly pointed out by Justice Blackmun in his dissent, Oregon's position that it has an interest in protecting its citizens from the dangers of peyote rests on no evidentiary foundation at all, and is therefore entirely speculative.

Mr. Speaker, the only remaining objection which could be made regarding this legislation is one of constitutional problems. That is easily met and answered. The granting of a religious exemption for the sacramental use of peyote solely by American Indians presents no equal protection or establishment clause problems. At the urging of the U.S. Department of Justice, the long-standing rationale for special Indian treatment by the Federal Government was recently applied by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the religious use of peyote in the case of *Peyote Way Church of God* v. *Thornburgh,* 922 F.2d 1210 (1991). Finding that the Native American Church members were also members of federally recognized tribes, the court upheld the constitutionality of the DEA's protective regulation—

> We hold that the federal NAC exemption allowing tribal Native Americans to continue their centuries-old tradition of peyote use is rationally related to the legitimate governmental objective of preserving Native American culture. Such preservation is fundamental to the federal government's trust relationship with tribal Native Americans.

Last year, this Congress passed the Religious Freedom Restoration Act to restore religious liberty to the vast majority of this great Nation. Unfortunately, that law does not adequately protect American Indians who worship in traditional ways. As President Clinton emphasized when he signed the act on November 15, 1993:

> The agenda for restoration of religious freedom in American will not be complete until traditional Native American religious practices have received the protection they deserve. My administration has been and will continue to work actively with Native Americans and the Congress on legislation to address these concerns.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we pass this legislation this Session to secure to these American citizens the most basic of the rights guaranteed by our Constitution, the right of religious workship. It will be my intention to schedule early hearings on this subject and to move expeditiously on the legislation. I invite all Members to cosponsor the bill.