

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOW SCHOOL CHOICE IMPROVES  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the attention of my colleagues an editorial about school choice and how it would improve the disastrous state of our public school system.

The article follows:

HOW SCHOOL CHOICE IMPROVES PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS

(By Robert J. Barro)

School-choice programs that include private schools are a promising way to deliver improved education, especially for children from poor families. Experiments such as Milwaukee's have shown some success, but systems that include any funding for private schools are rare. Not coincidentally, in 1990 only 12% of elementary and secondary students attended private schools, with only 12% of the private enrollment in non-sectarian institutions (8% at the primary level and 14% at the secondary level). Catholic schools were the dominant private provider, with about 70% of overall private enrollment.

The overwhelming choice of public over private education does not, of course, mean that most people view public schooling as superior. Various studies, notably those by sociologist James Coleman and his associates, have found that students with a given level of native ability do better when they attend private institutions, especially Catholic schools in inner cities.

What sustains the dominance of public schools is that individual consumers regard the public option as free and the private one as expensive. Catholic schools are able to thrive in spite of this obstacle because church subsidies maintain low levels of tuition.

Nonsectarian schools—including elite places such as Andover and St. Paul's—typically have to rely on high levels to tuition and limited amount of financial aid and therefore can serve only a small, privileged market.

The central element of school-choice plans is the use of vouchers or tax credits to level the playing field between public and private schools. Vouchers would increase the demand for private education and, hence, improve the average performance of graduate. The most dramatic change would be predicted for poor families, who now typically lack access to private schools or high-quality public schools.

A substantial part of the opposition to school-choice plans comes from two groups: well-off suburbanites and public-school employees. Suburbanites are usually at least somewhat satisfied with their local public schools and do not wish to pay higher taxes to give money to people who already use private schools. Public-school employees do not want to lose an entrenched position that ensures a reasonable income even when their

performance is bad. For these opposition groups, a key concern is how a school-choice plan and the consequent expansion of private alternatives would affect the public schools. Would the quality and levels of funding diminish, or would the increased competition force the public schools to do better?

Recent research by Caroline Minter-Hoxby in her doctoral dissertation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("Do Private Schools Provide Competition for Public Schools?") offers evidence on this issue. The main information in her study comes from the interaction between an area's use of private schools—especially Catholic schools—and the quality of public education. The information in these data is better than that provided by existing school-choice programs because in the latter case it is hard to discern long-run responses to experiments (such as the one in Milwaukee) that are relatively new and perceived as temporary. Moreover, existing school-choice plans tend to contain serious restrictions on the options of schools and students.

The key challenge is to isolate the effect of greater availability of private schools on the performance of the public schools. This work is a challenge because the simple relation between an area's private-school use and the quality of the public schools could, in theory, be positive or negative.

First, if an area's public schools are performing badly, then more families would be motivated to use private schools. This response tends to generate a negative relation between public-school quality and private-school use. Second, if an area's families are wealthier and better educated, then private-school use and public-school quality are both likely to be higher. This interaction tends to generate a positive relation between public-school quality and private-school use. Finally, if an increased availability of private schools provides competition that motivates the public schools to perform more efficiently, this creates a positive relationship. It is this relation that we would like to measure if it exists.

The Minter-Hoxby study shows how cross-county differences in the costs of providing private education affect the quality of public schools. In practice, the U.S. experience dictates a reliance on information about sectarian private schooling. The cost difference for operating these sectarian schools come from variations across counties, in the population density of Catholics or of other religious denominations that run significant numbers of private schools.

The key conclusion is that greater use of private schools, driven by differences in costs, leads to improved performance by public-school students and to greater per-pupil spending in the public schools. These results remain true after adjusting for an array of individual and county differences, including levels of income and parental education and a person's religion and race.

One finding is that an increase of 10 percentage points in the share of a county's enrollment in private secondary schools adds 0.3 years to the highest grade completed by the average public-school student by age 24. This increase in the share of private enroll-

ment is also estimated to raise a public-school student's probability of receiving a high-school diploma by age 19 by 2% and to increase the wage earned by the average public-school student at age 24 by 5% partly because the student is more likely to move to a more prosperous area and partly because the student's position in the earnings distribution improves). Thus the presence of private alternatives means that the students who remain in the public schools achieve at higher levels.

The data also show that governments respond to greater competition from private schools by raising teachers' salaries and overall spending per student in the public schools. An increase by 10 percentage points in the share of a county's enrollment in private secondary schools is estimated to raise the starting salary for a teacher with a B.A. by \$160 in public secondary schools and to raise per pupil spending in these schools by \$340 (all measured in 1980 dollars). Hence, at least the public-school teachers who retain their positions—presumably the most qualified ought to be happy when private schools become more available.

If we combine the Minter-Hoxby evidence with previous results on the performance of private schools, then the inference is that full school choice programs would improve student achievement whether the students shift to private schools or stay in the public system. In other words, school choice is a good idea.

## HONORING PETER HEANEY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents of the Fifth Congressional District in recognizing Peter Heaney, a businessman selflessly dedicated to the improvement of the less fortunate and the continued growth of the community.

A native of Massachusetts, Peter moved to New York in 1951 and attended local schools. Attracted to St. John's University, he excelled in its management and marketing program and was graduated in 1964.

Through innovative telemarketing and a keen sense of business development, Mr. Heaney now heads Skaggs-Walsh Inc., a company providing heating oil to over 9,000 customers throughout New York City and Nassau County. He has headed this firm for over 30 years and has consistently demonstrated a commitment to energy conservation.

Peter Heaney's expertise as a business leader extends well beyond his own company. Recognizing his expertise and willingness to share his broad experience, his colleagues have appointed him to such leadership positions as director of the New York Oil Heating Association, a trustee of the Oil Heating Insurance Fund, and president of the Empire State

● 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.

Petroleum Association. In addition, he is former director of the College Point Board of Trade and a sponsor of the Queens Half Marathon.

Peter constantly utilizes his business and organizational expertise to enhance civic and philanthropic associations. His efforts on behalf of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, the American Cancer Society, the Cardinal's Committee of the Laity, the Family Services Association, Phillips Exeter Academy, Georgetown, Yale, St. John's Universities, and the North Shore University Hospital have served to enhance the efforts of these groups in supporting the general community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me today in honoring a fine philanthropist and entrepreneur, Peter Heany. His is a most truly talented and compassionate individual who constantly has given of himself for the enhancement of others.

#### IN HONOR OF MARIE MARTIN

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Marie Martin's distinguished career of service to the schools and community of Fremont, CA.

For more than 23 years, Marie Martin has committed herself to service in the field of education. Beginning in 1973, Mrs. Martin taught grades K-6 for over a decade. From 1983 to 1985, she served as a reading specialist, before becoming a staff development trainer in the Fremont Unified School District. In July 1986, Mrs. Martin became the principal of the Chadbourne School in Fremont, where she has served faithfully for the last 8 years.

Mrs. Martin has previously served as a trainer in the mentor teacher program of the Fremont Unified School District. She also has been a member of the National Education Association and the American Association of University Women. Currently, Mrs. Martin is a member of Partners in Education, the Alameda County Staff Development Network, and is serving as a trainer in the school improvement program of lead and non-lead program reviewers.

On May 20, 1994 Marie Martin's colleagues and friends will hold a retirement celebration to acknowledge her as an outstanding educator and principal. I would like to join with those who have recognized her for her excellent achievements.

Marie Martin will be sorely missed at the Fremont Unified School District. I wish her much happiness and success in all of her future endeavors.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### NATIONAL UNDERSEA RESEARCH PROGRAM

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to establish the National Undersea Research Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The National Undersea Research Program [NURP] has been in existence since 1980 and is the Nation's sole civilian agency whose primary mission is to provide researchers access to advanced undersea technologies to conduct marine research. The objective of NURP is to provide an integrated program focusing on research relating to processes in the oceans and Great Lakes in order to better understand the global marine ecosystem. This mission is carried out by a network of National Undersea Research Centers which fund and conduct scientific research through a competitive, merit review grant process. The Centers provide underwater research systems including shallow and deep diving submersibles, remotely operated vehicles, and specialized SCUBA systems through a combination of leased and in-house capabilities. In addition, the Centers provide technical expertise in the operation of these systems. This allows scientists access to the newest undersea technologies and methods, as well as guidance in the application of these tools to complex research projects.

The bill I introduce today is very similar to H.R. 3247, which was introduced and passed by the House last Congress. The bill directs the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere to establish and maintain an Office of Undersea Research within the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] to contain the National Undersea Research Program. The bill directs the Under Secretary to appoint a Program Director to oversee the Office of Undersea Research and to administer NURP. The Under Secretary is also directed to establish an independent steering committee to advise the Under Secretary and the Program Director concerning the operation of NURP, the need to revise the priority research areas, and the designation and operation of the National Undersea Research Centers. The bill sets out procedures for the establishment of undersea research regions and Centers, as well as for reviewing and funding research within the Centers. In addition, the legislation establishes a new undersea research center for the Gulf of Mexico region.

Authorization for funding the NURP regional Centers is set at \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, increasing by \$2,000,000 per year until fiscal year 1999. A separate authorization of \$2,100,000 for fiscal year 1995 (increasing by \$100,000 through fiscal year 1999) is provided for management, administration and support the ALVIN undersea research submersible.

Mr. Speaker, this program has been a proven leader in the oceanographic research community for many years. This authorization will legislatively establish the program with many

*April 18, 1994*

of the existing operational processes, and additionally, provide needed guidance through a high level steering committee. I urge you and the other members of the House to support this initiative.

### GUN-FREE PUBLIC HOUSING ZONES ACT OF 1994

### HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that is designed to help reduce the terror of gunfire in our country's public housing facilities. I am proposing that the Federal Government lend a helping hand to housing authorities which are struggling to cope with the violent crime plaguing their communities. Today, I am introducing the Gun-Free Public Housing Zones Act of 1994.

The proliferation of violence, including the scourge of gun violence, in public housing is well documented from Los Angeles to Chicago to New York City. In some local housing authority facilities, violent incidents are two to six times greater than the local average. For example, in Los Angeles between 1986 and 1989, reported violent crime, including firearm violations, occurred at an average annual rate of 67 per 1,000 people in public housing developments, compared to 22 per 1,000 city-wide.

Weapons seizures in public housing facilities have increased dramatically since 1990 in Chicago. Last year alone, housing authority and Chicago police confiscated over 1100 firearms from inside Chicago housing projects, a 22 percent increase from the nearly 900 seizures in 1990. Equally as disturbing are some recent statistics on the incidence of gun shots. Authorities estimate that during one weekend late last month, there were over 300 reports of shots fire at one Chicago Housing Authority property, the Robert Taylor Homes.

Last year, the New York City Housing Authority Police Department listed 1063 firearms seized and over 1,500 reports of gunfire in public housing facilities. The housing authority also reported 135 gun-related deaths.

Across America, weapons and gunfire are quickly becoming commonplace in public housing facilities. Children are afraid to play outside or even walk to school. Parents risk their lives everytime they walk to the bus stop or make a trip to the grocery store. These conditions are very real for public housing residents in Chicago and around the country.

And it is not just an urban problem—smaller communities are also suffering the horrors of gun violence in public housing. My home town of Springfield, IL, has seen a rash of violence and gunfire in the Evergreen Terrace housing project and other facilities around the city. In Marion County, IL, gun shots frequently ring out from public housing units.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has responded to the proliferation of gun violence by initiating Operation Safe Home. Many local public housing authorities have also responded by initiating sweeping measures to rid the projects of weapons. I be-

lieve it is time for Congress to step up and assume some of the responsibility for addressing this deadly issue.

My legislation, the Gun-Free Public Housing Zones Act of 1994, would prohibit the possession of an illegal firearm on public housing property, punishable by up to 5 years in prison, a \$5,000 fine, or both. It would also prohibit, with certain exceptions, the reckless discharge or attempted discharge of any firearm on public housing property.

The Federal Government has a responsibility for the protection and well-being of society's most vulnerable citizens. In the past several years, Congress has recognized this responsibility by consistently passing legislation that prohibits the possession of any guns in special school zones.

This legislation does not prohibit all guns from public housing zones. However, it does recognize the special vulnerability of public housing residents by increasing the punishment for those caught with illegal weapons there. Currently, the penalty for being caught with an illegal weapon on public housing property is not an overwhelming concern of lawbreakers. If this measure is enacted, it certainly will be.

Mr. Speaker, our response to the ever-growing nightmare of gun violence in public housing facilities must be comprehensive and decisive. I believe this legislation is an important step in the right direction.

**SALUTE TO THE SULTAN JIHAD AHMAD SCHOLARSHIP**

**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to inform my colleagues of the Sultan Jihad Ahmad Scholarship Fund Dinner Dance to be held this Wednesday, April 20. Two years ago, Sultan Jihad was tragically killed, a victim of senseless violent crime. Sultan Ahmad, his father and executive director of the Mayor's office of community services in Philadelphia, has put together this annual event as a tribute to his son and as a message that we must focus our attention and energies on our youth so that they grow up with real opportunities.

Sultan Ahmad was a guest at a White House crime briefing back in February, and took the opportunity to remind Vice President GORE and others present at the meeting that crime is something that must be stopped through the presentation of opportunities to our youth rather than the implementation of penalties after a life of crime has begun. Sultan explained at the White House that we are only fooling ourselves with tough rhetoric about crime, and that the only way to truly change the violent nature of our society is to fundamentally alter the atmosphere in which our children grow up. To quote Sultan:

We won't have to mourn the loss of kids to drugs if we go beyond the slogans and instead, commit genuine resources to ending the demand for drugs on the street. We won't suffer the agony of losing our kids to vio-

lence if we spend real dollars to make our schools a place where kids want to learn and are safe to attend.

We must take Sultan's words to heart. Everyday our children are further corrupted by the evil side of society, while being presented with very few positive opportunities for growth and learning. Sultan Ahmad is following his own words by honoring the memory of his lost son with a memorial scholarship. As the House of Representatives considers anticrime legislation this week, we, as Members of Congress, must also learn from Sultan's example by opening doors for our children and providing them with opportunities and resources instead of hollow rhetoric. I salute Sultan Ahmad and join him in honoring the memory of his son.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE INSURANCE FORM SIMPLIFICATION ACT**

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Insurance Form Simplification Act. This bill requires insurance claims under both the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program [FEHBP] and the Civilian Health And Medical Program of the Uniformed Services [CHAMPUS] to use a standard form.

In other words, it will standardize and simplify insurance claims for Federal employees and for military personnel.

This is an important first step in reforming health care. If we can't use one form for health care claims I don't know how we are going to eliminate waste.

There are nearly 15 million military and civilian employees, retirees, and family members who participate in these plans.

Since many of the health care proposals either exclude these programs or in some cases use them as a model, it is especially important that we take steps to reduce the cost of these plans.

If we can reduce paper work, we can save money. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring the Insurance Form Simplification Act.

**TRIBUTE TO KINGS PARK CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT IN HONOR OF ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Kings Park Central School District on its 150th anniversary.

The Kings Park School District is one of the oldest public school systems in the United States. On February 1, 1844, Kings Park held its first school board meeting. During these early years, like most school systems, it oper-

ated out of a one-room school house. By 1872, Kings Park had 34 students and the entire annual budget for teacher's wages was \$292.

By the late 1800's, the community had grown due to the establishment of the Kings County Farm, today known as the Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park. A new one-room school house was built, which covered grades one to eight. One teacher taught all grade levels.

After the turn of the century, a new, two-story, four-room school house was built, and several teachers were now hired. However, students who wanted to go to high school had to attend nearby Smithtown or Northport High Schools. This changed in 1928 when a new school was built that included a high school. By now the student population had grown to 250.

Since the late 1920's the Kings Park School District has grown as the population of the community increased significantly. This continued until 1987 when the district went through a major reorganization. The district was scaled back to two elementary schools, a middle school for grades 5, 6, 7, and 8, and a high school. A new student population increase is now taking place and the district has reopened the Ralph Osgood Elementary School.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to District Superintendent Dr. Mary DeRose, School Board President Charles Gardner, and to all of the students, parents, teachers, administrators, and staff of the Kings Park School District as the district celebrates 150 years of quality education to our youth.

**IN HONOR OF TONY NIEVES**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Tony Nieves' distinguished career of service to the citizens of Fremont, CA.

For over 39 years, Mr. Nieves has dedicated himself to the safety and well-being of the students in the Fremont Unified School District. Hired in 1955, Mr. Nieves worked on the building maintenance staff, helping to ensure the smooth operation of the schools of Fremont. He later began specializing in carpentry and drafting, before becoming the coordinating assistant for facilities construction. In 1976, Mr. Nieves served as an administrative assistant in the management office. Currently, he is the director of facilities management, a position that he has held for the last 14 years.

Throughout his years of service, Mr. Nieves' goal has been to ensure that the district's school facilities would provide the safest and best possible learning environment for the students. His dedication to this goal has made him an integral part of the education of Fremont's youth.

On September 30, 1994, the friends and colleagues of Tony Nieves will be hosting a retirement party to honor his years of faithful

service to the Fremont Unified School District. I would like to join them in their commendation of his hard work and dedication.

#### MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

### HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulation to a young man, Matthew Kirby-Smith of Beaufort, NC, located in my congressional district, for being the overall winner for the State of North Carolina in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy scholarship program. Matthew submitted his essay through Jones-Austin VFW Post 2401 and Ladies Auxiliary.

This past year more than 138,000 students participated. The contest theme for this year was "My Commitment to America." Matthew is an active participant in school activities at East Carteret High School and in his community. I am proud to include this following essay in my remarks for the RECORD.

#### "MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA"

(By Matthew Kirby-Smith, Post 2401, Beaufort, NC, 1993/94 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program North Carolina Winner)

"America is a country founded by the people, for the people." This statement is more than just a simple statement by our forefathers. It is the ideal that our country is founded on. The government is here by the people, for the people. Those peoples are us; you, me, and everyone else that lives here. In order for life to be what we want it—free, fair, and just—we must all realize our responsibilities to our ideal. America is not merely a free country of opportunity, it is a group of free people pursuing their happiness. To retain this privilege we must all contribute to the ideal. My responsibility to this country is what everyone's is: to fight for my country, me life; to help ensure good leadership, to vote; and to ensure the immortality of this country and her ideals, I must help others. The key to our lives in freedom is our stand together, as the people of the country, for this country.

To elaborate on these responsibilities is necessary to ensure true understanding of what I, along with my generation, must be ready, willing, and able to do.

One of the most obvious responsibilities I have is that of service. Service in the military, and the will to fight for what I believe our country should be; this is a responsibility handed down to me by countless other patriots who fought and died for this idea. This is a responsibility not to be taken lightly. From the War of 1812, in which 2,200 died, to WWII where 407,000 Americans died; it has always been a struggle for American freedom. To keep our way of life, we sometimes must fight. In order for the deaths of these patriots to mean something, we must be ready to uphold their efforts, even if it means fighting.

When I turn 18 I will receive a gift that was established early in American history (first for whites, then blacks and women), the right to vote. This right is truly a trademark of the American way. To choose the leaders of the government is unheard of in many countries. It will be my job to use this privi-

lege correctly, and to help others to use theirs. Our country really depends on all of our contributions. We have the chance to choose who leads us. I am proud of this right! I choose who I follow. To a certain extent, I am the master of my fate. It makes me incredibly happy to know that no one is telling me what to do unless I choose him to do so. It should make you happy, too.

We truly do not realize what voting is. The power is in my hands. It is in our hands.

The right to vote and the willingness to fight are two important parts of our country and of my responsibilities. Perhaps an even more important responsibility of mine is to myself and others. Although voting is a direct way of making our will known, more important is our personal impact on each other. My major responsibility to our country's life is my influence on my peers. I am capable of influencing my generation. This responsibility becomes evident as we become older. We start to form parties and to lobby for different causes. If I can't be in the government, I can still help direct it by my vote, and by my actions on others. I can help to teach other people about their abilities; the ability to vote and to change things with letters to congressmen and to senators. The simple action of obeying laws, and just setting examples for others. These are two very subtle, but effective ways of helping our country.

To be ready to fight, to vote, to lead by example and influence—these are my responsibilities to America. These are mine and all of ours. This country will only survive if we want it to. We all influence its change and growth. It truly is a place in which I am very happy to be. It is up to me.

#### HONORING NORTH MIAMI BOY SCOUT TROOP 39

### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 13, 1994, North Miami's Boy Scout Troop 39 will celebrate its 39th anniversary.

Founded in 1955, and originally meeting in the old north Miami firehouse, Troop 39 has been a guiding force behind generations of Scouts in the north Dade area. Presently under the leadership of Scoutmaster Joe Alterman, Troop 39 continues to serve the community in a variety of ways. They have sponsored a breakfast for local war veterans and coordinated an Easter egg hunt in a local park.

Troop 39's May 13 celebration will serve as a homecoming for past Scouts and leaders. As they gather on this important occasion, I want to join with our community in honoring the past and present members of Boy Scout Troop 39 and their sponsor, the North Miami Elks Lodge 1835. Their efforts on behalf of the community set a high standard of service. I know they will continue their outstanding work well into the next century.

#### TRIBUTE TO DONALD L. BROWN

### HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, on April 30 of this year, Mr. Donald L. Brown will conclude 10 years of service to Children's National Medical Center. As many of my colleagues know, Children's is a premier pediatric health care facility. Last year, more than 1,600 children were admitted to the trauma service at Children's National Medical Center, where they received immediate treatment for their injuries.

Mr. Brown began his association with Children's in 1984, when he joined the hospital as executive vice president and chief operating officer. In October 1986, he was named president and chief executive officer. Throughout his association with Children's National Medical Center, Don Brown has demonstrated exceptional leadership in guiding the growth and development of Children's National Medical Center to protect, preserve, and advance the unique medical needs of children in this region.

Under Mr. Brown's leadership, the hospital developed a 5-year strategic plan to guide the growth of the hospital's programs and services, including a corporate restructuring in 1989 that enabled the hospital to function more effectively and efficiently. In 1989, in anticipation of a changing market, Mr. Brown constituted a hospital task force to examine future challenges in pediatric health care and their potential impact on Children's National Medical Center. This group produced "Vision for the Year 2000" which outlined strategies to address such issues as increasing operating costs and decreasing reimbursements. The medical center has been employing those strategies effectively in recent years.

Under Don Brown's leadership, Children's National Medical Center expanded a number of its clinical activities in ways that greatly improved access to high quality pediatric health care for the children and families in northern Virginia. Children's National Medical Center built a helipad as part of their renowned trauma service so that children could arrive by helicopter as well as by ambulance. They also developed the national safe Kids campaign, which is a nationwide effort to reduce the number of childhood accidents. The Safe Kids campaign now has more than 160 State and local coalitions in 46 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

Another notable accomplishment was the expansion and enhancement of the main hospital facility. Under Don Brown's leadership, the hospital has grown facility. Under Don Brown's leadership, the hospital has grown by 175,000 square feet between 1986 and 1993. A long-range facilities plan was developed, and construction of new facilities for research and expanded ambulatory and emergency care areas undertaken. These physical changes to the infrastructure symbolize the commitment of Children's National Medical Center to the continued health and vitality of the children and families of this region.

Most notably, Children's has worked to enhance and expand services and access for the

children of northern Virginia. The Children's satellite center in Annandale, VA, is an important pediatric health care follow-up clinic and referral center for our families and our community's primary care physicians. The hospital is developing even stronger ties to children in northern Virginia by expanding its clinics. Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Children's National Medical Center is very important to me and to my constituents. I was pleased to participate in last year's Children's Miracle Network Telethon on behalf of the hospital. Our regional community raised a record breaking \$2.2 million.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Don Brown for his accomplishments as president of Children's National Medical Center and his continued leadership on behalf of the special needs of children. Don Brown's vision and commitment have helped ensure that the children of northern Virginia and their families will be able to count on Children's National Medical Center and its unique brand of pediatric health care well into the next century.

**TRIBUTE TO JOHN CULLEN AND BERNARD KENNEDY, RECIPIENTS OF THE 1994 LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION MEDAL OF HONOR**

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Cullen and Bernard Kennedy, who will be honored by the Long Island Association with its 1994 Medal of Honor.

The Long Island Association is the leading business and civic group for the Long Island region. It is also one of the largest business organizations in the country. The Medal of Honor is the association's highest award, and is presented once a year to individuals who distinguished themselves by significantly contributing to the lives of all of the residents of Long Island.

John Cullen is chairman and chief executive officer, and Bernard Kennedy is president and chief operating officer, of King Kullen Grocery Co., the Nation's oldest supermarket chain. The King Kullen Grocery Co., which was founded in 1930 by Michael J. Cullen, has been recognized by the Smithsonian Institute as America's first supermarket. The company is family-owned and operated, and currently employs 4,500 people at its 46 stores throughout Suffolk, Nassau, Queens, and Richmond Counties in New York.

In 1930, founder Michael Cullen leased a vacant garage in Jamaica, Queens, and started the first supermarket. Immediately he revolutionized the retail food industry by allowing customers for the first time to obtain all their groceries from one store. Consumers no longer had to visit separate shops to obtain all their provisions. John Cullen and Bernard Kennedy continue this tradition today. They have also been major supporters of a wide variety of not-for-profit organizations and charities. Various Long Island hospitals, the Little Flower Children's Services of New York and

the Family Service League of Nassau and Suffolk Counties are among the many organizations King Kullen supports through the leadership of John Cullen and Bernard Kennedy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting these two fine philanthropists and entrepreneurs, John Cullen and Bernard Kennedy, for their outstanding contributions to the Long Island community, and to congratulate them on being awarded the Long Island Association's 1994 Medal of Honor.

**HONOR IN PUBLIC SERVICE: THE VALUE IN EFFORT**

**HON. LARRY LaROCCO**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of attending the 11th annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs at Boise State University. As part of the conference on Honor in Public Service, Bryndi Joyce, a senior at Boise High School was awarded first prize for her essay, entitled, "The Value in Effort." I ask that the essay be printed in the RECORD.

**FIRST-PLACE ESSAY PRAISES VALUE OF HELPING OTHERS**

The following is the text of an essay written by Bryndi Joyce, a senior at Boise High School. The essay won first place in a contest sponsored by the Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs. The topic is, "Who Me? Responsibility to Public Service."

**THE VALUE IN EFFORT**

It is hard for me to imagine a life without endless opportunities. Having a father who devotes his time to saving the lives of others, knowing wonderful teachers, and being a volunteer has allowed me to experience the benefits of public service. I realize that my success is a result of others, and by becoming more publicly involved, I can give this time and devotion back to society.

My father's occupation as a firefighter has driven me towards public involvement throughout my life. I see his happiness each time he has saved the life of another human being, or risks his own life at times when others are in need. His efforts have embodied the importance of providing services for the public, because without people to fill these jobs, society could not function. People too often take these services for granted, and fail to imagine what it would be like without firefighters to extinguish the burning flames of a house. My father's occupation has also demonstrated that one's willingness to give up something brings about a stronger community. My family and I have witnessed his sacrifices for public safety as he works 24-hour shifts and often misses out on valuable sleep. I, too, want to help the individuals who have given up their own time for me.

The teachers who devote energy and thought into students' learning provide another source of public service that cannot be appreciated enough. Considering the amount of time a teacher spends with a student each day, the teacher becomes one of the greatest influences in developing our minds and attitudes. I have been fortunate enough to know individuals who have shown me that my efforts do make a difference. These teachers have encouraged me, as well as other stu-

dents, to have a voice in society and value our own opinions. This motivates me to be a part of school clubs and organizations because I know that my ideas are important in helping others succeed.

I believe that others would become more involved with clubs and volunteering if they realized the power each individual has in shaping society. I would like to be in a position that encourages every type of student to develop and pursue his/her talents, and provide an atmosphere where students can become familiar with playing a part in society. I can, and by devoting my time to individuals who need tutoring or improvement in certain areas, inspire students to take part in public services. Once a person sees that my effort to help them are making a difference, he/she can also do the same for someone else. A teacher's positive attitude and enthusiasm offer a basis for students to learn the benefits of public service.

Volunteering to serve the public has demonstrated that individual efforts benefit society. Contributing services to our community is so important in preventing crime and maintaining a healthy atmosphere for everyone.

Unfortunately, I see many individuals steering towards private business jobs and concerning themselves with only their personal goals. More responsibility must be taken by everyone in order to create better education systems and a less violent country. There are no quick solutions to these problems facing society, but the best measure for prevention is to assume an active role in helping troubled teens or other individuals who need direction. Designing youth involvement programs makes volunteer work more accessible, allowing students to see that a solution to violence and crime relies on their own individual effort. As students see that their efforts are valued by teachers and other citizens, they will have a greater interest to continue public involvement.

I feel that this attitude is implemented by those around us. Teachers, parents, and other people who are serving the public should encourage more students to have a functioning voice in society. This influence will allow students to recognize a responsibility for the well-being of citizens at the same time they are pursuing personal goals and interests.

Those who aspire to "save the earth" or "change the world" often fail to recognize that achieving these goals depends on their dedication to get people involved with public service. My individual efforts can encourage others to have a more active voice in society, and as James Baldwin suggests, our aspirations for a better community will begin to take place. "The world will change according to the way people see it, and if you alter, even by a millimeter, the way a person sees reality, then you can change (the world)."

**TRIBUTE TO LOUIS A. FAZZANO**

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Rhode Islander, Louis A. Fazzano who is being honored by the Providence Rotary as their distinguished citizen of the year.

Mr. Fazzano has been a leader in Rhode Island for many years and he is known for his success as a businessman, his commitment to community service and his unselfish dedication to charitable and philanthropic endeavors.

Mr. Fazzano began his succession of accomplishments and service to Rhode Island when he moved here in 1946. After 37 years, he retired from the Imperial Knife Co., Inc., as its treasurer and chief administrative officer and within a year, he was named director of the Rhode Island Department of Economic Development. During his stewardship of Rhode Island's lead economic development agency, he led an aggressive campaign to bring new industry to the State, while at the same time, expanding existing businesses and developing the tourism industry in Rhode Island.

Louis Fazzano then left state service to embark on the difficult challenge of restoring financial stability to an institution which today is one of the State's largest employers, Rhode Island Hospital.

When Mr. Fazzano became president of Rhode Island Hospital in 1989, his leadership and dedication reversed the hospital's record deficit of \$18.5 million to a break-even position in only 3 years. His keen business sense and unwavering determination are evident and his efforts have been instrumental in the hospital's emergence as a leader in healthcare, research and education. At the end of 1993, Mr. Fazzano retired as chairman of the board of trustees.

Mr. Fazzano's leadership qualities and results-oriented attitude have earned him the respect and affection of many, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring an outstanding Rhode Islander, Louis A. Fazzano.

#### BOYS' TOWNS OF ITALY MAN OF THE YEAR

### HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct pleasure today to rise in honor of a gentleman from my district who was recently named the Boys' Towns of Italy 1994 Man of the Year, Roger L. Palczewski.

Roger Palczewski is a lifelong resident of Buffalo. He attended St. Francis High School and graduated from the University of Buffalo with a B.S. in Administration. Roger returned to St. Francis to serve as business administrator after service in the U.S. Air Force.

Roger Palczewski has been very active in the dairy industry—an extremely important industry to the western New York. Roger is the former president and chief executive officer of Sorrento, Inc. and its subsidiaries. He began his career with the Sorrento Cheese Co. in 1972 as controller and later became senior vice president finance and senior vice president administrative.

Currently, a member of the board for Perry's Ice Cream Company, Inc. and Rosina Food Products, Inc., Roger continues to work for the best interests of dairy producers and processors. Roger has been active as a member

of the National Cheese Institute and the American Producers of Italian Type Cheese Association.

Playing an important role in the community, Roger serves as a trustee at Hilbert College and is past director of Our Lady of Victory Hospital.

Along with his wife Carol and their children Todd, Tracey, and Jennifer, Roger Palczewski makes enormous contributions to Buffalo and is always willing to offer his support and assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending hearty congratulations and best wishes to the Boys' Towns of Italy Man of the Year, Roger Palczewski.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING HEIGHTS ACT OF 1994

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing the District of Columbia Building Heights Act of 1994. This legislation was originally introduced on March 23, 1994.

While certain provisions have been modified, its purpose and essential elements remain unchanged. It confirms the limitations Congress enacted in the 1910 Height of Buildings Act and the intent that it be strictly construed.

When Washington, DC, was granted home rule in 1973, Congress expressly prohibited the city from raising the height limit. In 1991, Congress acted to prevent a waiver of the height limit for a proposed Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation building. Unfortunately, there are numerous examples of successful efforts to avoid the Height Act which were not brought to the attention of Congress. This bill is intended to prevent violation of the 1910 statute by administrative action.

Mr. Speaker, I did receive a number of useful suggestions regarding the original version of the District of Columbia Building Heights Act of 1994, and have incorporated many of them into the bill introduced today.

I have deleted from my original bill several provisions better left to the local process, particularly since the National Capital Planning Commission will be more closely involved in that process in the future. Unlike the original bill, the version introduced today would not require all towers, minarets, spires, and similar structures to be set back from exterior walls.

The bill will also allow a penthouse to be built out to an outside wall that directly abuts another building whose roof is as high or higher, and grants some administrative discretion in truly unusual circumstances. I have also expanded the buildings to which the modifications would apply and clarified the authority of National Capital Planning Commission members to enforce the height limits.

Because it is clearly a matter of Federal interest to defend the height limits and preserve the character of our Capital City, Mr. Speaker, I plan to move quickly on this legislation. I will press for swift committee and floor consideration of the measure.

#### THE PUBLIC HOUSING MORASS

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to commend to his colleagues the following editorial from the April 15, 1994, Washington Times, concerning the corruption and scandal surrounding the District of Columbia's Department of Public and Assisted Housing.

Both daily newspapers in the city have condemned the mismanagement, corruption and betrayal of the District's citizens by this agency. As the Washington Post reported on April 15, 1994, the Department of Housing and Urban Development will move to establish more oversight over the District's housing programs. The Post reported that "One of the first changes will be for the District's housing department to put all Federal funds it receives into a bank account separate from those used by other city agencies." Certainly this is a needed step, and one which should have been taken long ago.

[From the Washington Times, April 15, 1994]  
THE PUBLIC HOUSING MORASS

Now we know why thousands of families can languish on waiting lists for public housing in the District, some for as many as seven years: They don't have enough money to bribe their way into an apartment. The allegations of bribery lodged against five employees of the Department of Public and Assisted Housing (DPAH) are absolutely stunning. Of about 400 tenants who received housing assistance payments over the past four years, as few as 15 did so through proper channels, according to a two-year investigation.

Some people held the process in such disregard that they acted as brokers, coordinating bribes between friends and relatives and housing employees. One top administrator allegedly sent vouchers, which are used as money to subsidize rent for the poorest tenants, to her sister in Chicago. Meanwhile, families unable to afford housing try to play it by the rules and end up waiting it out in city shelters or on the streets.

The question is not whether the District's Department of Public and Assisted Housing should be placed into receivership, but when. Corruption is evidently so extensive and mismanagement so thorough that only a body that is independent of city politics will be able to actually "see" the problems, fix them and prevent them from occurring again.

The bribery investigation began in early 1992 courtesy of Ray Price, who was then director of DPAH. He notified police and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that he suspected grants were being exchanged for bribes. The FBI joined the probe in 1993. Not long afterward, Mr. Price quit, having run headlong into the same obstacles that frustrated several of his predecessors—a politically motivated, meddlesome administration.

Receivership is the recommendation of the special master appointed by a D.C. Superior Court judge last spring to identify the source of the department's malfunction. Clearly, something drastic is needed to wrench the agency out of its chronic misery. Nothing else has worked so far—certainly not the stream of a dozen directors in 15 years, not

scathing reports from federal reviewers, not the threat of fines from the court and not a new mayor with big promises.

Politics is the precise factor that has kept public housing mired in its persistent problems. Public housing units have become no more than convenient backdrops for capturing political agendas in photo opportunities. That was true of the last administration and is no less true of the present one. Removing the mayor's office from the formula seems a sensible idea.

Politics, after all, is what drove the passionate though unrealistic promises Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly made three years ago about restoring 2,200 units within 18 months. She was completely unaware of the land mines, from unhelpful personnel rules to incompetence to (it appears now) corruption.

She made an impossible vow, and when the heat came on she rolled a head. The last one belonged to Robert Jenkins, who was canned after less than a year on the job despite a court recommendation to keep him in place. He succeeded Mr. Price, who also was appointed by Mrs. Kelly. One of Mr. Stockard's earlier reports had pinpointed the continued problems to the constant change in directors.

Naturally, Mayor Kelly and city leaders are resistant to a takeover. It is a political liability to concede turf or have it snatched from you at any time, let alone in an election year. The administration reportedly is contemplating creation of a special five-member policy-making board that would provide the department with direction. But with the mayor as chairman, as the mayor proposes, such a board will be useless. What seems to have escaped notice here is that the mayor's office and her practice of excessive interference have been identified as major stumbling blocks to progress at DPAH.

No one doubts that Mayor Kelly and other city leaders truly want to improve public housing in the District. The problem is that many of them have been at it for more than a decade, and their heartfelt desires are not turning into results. If results there are to be, they are probably going to have to come from the outside.

**PREVENT A BLATANT VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I join the ranking minority member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. BLILEY, in introducing legislation to stop a blatant and unquestionable violation of Federal law. Specifically, the current building designed for relocating the studios of WETA television station on the campus of George Washington University violates the 1910 Height Act. What we have found takes this controversy far beyond a matter of mere differing views of architectural technicalities, but rather illustrates a rather shrewd—and nearly successful—attempt to sneak around longstanding Federal law.

Simply, the issue is this: The original GW/WETA proposal clearly stated that their building was over 116 feet high and that the appropriate Height Act limitation was 130 feet. There are numerous official documents from both the GW/WETA applicants and the District

of Columbia government stating the building's height at more than 116 feet. However, they had made an error because the maximum height allowed on this site under the Height Act is only 110 feet.

When they discovered their error, instead of reviewing and redesigning the building, GW/WETA simply introduced an invisible roof. When the D.C. Zoning Administrator ruled that this nonsense failed compliance, the D.C. Zoning Commission allowed GW/WETA to submit a revised plan which simply added a solid line at 110 feet and labeled it "solid studio roof." No details were requested or required, and opponents were not allowed to ask questions about the revised plan, which was approved last week.

The District of Columbia Zoning Commission and a misinformed National Capital Planning Commission have mistakenly approved construction of a building that exceeds the federally prescribed height limit for any structure placed at that location. I say misinformed NCPC because they were never told about the above history of the project. The applicants have never voluntarily disclosed these material facts. A manipulation of the original design involving redesignation of the roof is the most egregious, but not the only, attempt to evade the Height Act in the planned construction of the GW/WETA building.

Our bill to prohibit the planned construction is not a case of improper interference with local regulation. Congress has intended for centuries to protect the unique skyline of our Nation's Capital from overzealous development. Protection of this city's skyline was, is, and will remain a matter of the Federal interest.

In 1991, Congress acted to disapprove a D.C. City Council act that would have raised the height limit for a Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation building. The legislation we are introducing today similarly stops administrative action that would vitiate the 1910 Act. And as guardians of that Federal interest, we are required to identify and guard against such assaults. No one is above the law.

We intend to move this bill through to final passage expeditiously. We urge our colleagues to support us.

**PIRACY OF U.S. PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS COSTS OUR COMPANIES BILLIONS**

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to get companies like Pfizer pharmaceutical of Groton, CT, real help in combating the theft of American know-how.

The piracy of U.S. patents and copyrights by foreign countries costs our companies \$15 to 17 billion each year. That means over 300,000 American jobs are put at risk every year by foreign pirates. Pharmaceutical companies like Pfizer lose \$5 billion or more each and every year, jeopardizing at least 100,000 American jobs.

America's strongest asset in this competitive world is its ingenuity and its creativity. From the pencil-making machine to the microchip, U.S. inventors have created millions of groundbreaking products over the years. But products like these are being stolen every day by countries that have no respect for the rights of the inventor. From the scientists who invent the products to the men and women who make and ship them, American workers are being ripped off by foreign pirates.

My legislation would put a stop to that by calling on the administration to use every possible policy lever, including withholding trade benefits, to end the thievery of our intellectual property.

And for those countries that are earnestly trying to stop the thievery but do not have the wherewithal to do so, my legislation helps them to get the training and technology needed to put in place a real system of intellectual property protection.

Everything that Americans create or invent for the marketplace gets a patent or copyright in this country to ensure that the creators get a return for their labors. No less should be expected in other countries that want to benefit from our ingenuity and creativity. Whether they want to get relief from common arthritis pain, or to keep their accounts on Lotus 1-2-3 or just to watch a Steven Spielberg movie, foreign benefactors of American ingenuity should pay for the privilege.

**RUSSIAN IMPERIAL DECREE**

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

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 18, 1994*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD the following decree signed on April 5 by President Yeltsin of Russia.

The decree declares that Russia will build several military bases in the Commonwealth of Independent States and Latvia. Mr. Speaker, this is truly an ominous development. Russian foreign policy has become more and more aggressive over the past year, and this latest decree seems to confirm the worst of our fears.

Russian retractions on Latvia's inclusion in the decree, claiming that it was a technical error, are not to be taken at face value. Recall, Mr. Speaker, that Soviet maps from 1939, before the Baltic annexations of 1940, had already begun to show the Baltics as Soviet territory. When asked about this, Stalin replied that the maps were a "mistake."

While the decree does allude to "negotiations" with these other countries, there is in the decree an air of inevitability. The Russians are obviously assuming that the other countries will capitulate.

And given the Moscow-Washington tag team against the former Soviet Republics, it is probably a good bet that they will. Economic and military threats by Moscow combined with economic carrots and political threats by Washington have already broken the will of several former Soviet Republics.

Witness the case of Latvia. As several thousand Russian troops continue to loiter in that

Baltic country, the Clinton administration recently pressured the Latvians to be "more accommodative" to Russian concerns and held out the prospects of further aid to Latvia. The result was the initialing of a pact which called for the final withdrawal of Russian troops by August 31, but only under the conditions that the Russians will continue to operate a radar base in Latvia and that the Latvian Government will pay the pension of thousands of Russian military retirees. This is not the way it was supposed to be, Mr. Speaker.

Or how about Ukraine? The Moscow-Washington axis was successful in pressuring President Kravchuk into unilateral nuclear disarmament, and everybody applauded. But given recent events, and especially this decree, does anybody seriously still believe that Ukrainian nuclear weapons represent the threat in that part of the world?

Mr. Speaker, the Eurasian Continent is on the verge of a great deal of trouble, and the Clinton administration seems oblivious. Congress must stand up and be heard. I thank the Speaker for the time and submit the text of the decree for the RECORD.

DECREE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

APRIL 5, 1994.

Consent to the proposal of Russia's Defense Ministry, which has been approved by Russia's Foreign Affairs Ministry, to create Russian Federation military (hard to read, perhaps, "eight") bases on the territory of CIS and Latvia, to ensure the security of the Russian Federation and the above named nations, as well as to test new weapons and military machinery.

The Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry, together with the Defense Ministry and other interested ministries and departments of the Russian Federation are to negotiate this question with CIS members and the Republic of Latvia and the obtained agreements have to be formulated by appropriate documents.  
B. YELTSIN.

#### MANAGEMENT WEEK IN AMERICA

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the men and women who play a critical but sometimes underappreciated role in keeping America in business—the Nation's managers.

This year marks the 16th observance of Management Week in America. Sponsored by the National Management Association, the week of June 5–11 has been set aside to recognize management as a valued profession and to promote our American competitive enterprise system.

Since its inception in 1978 by the National Management Association, Management Week in America has grown each year in size and scope, and deservedly so. For just as we need people with vision to develop the ideas that keep America moving forward and people with the skills to produce the goods and services that result from those ideas, so too do we need the people to ensure that those ideas are carried out.

The National Management Association, with more than 60,000 members in 200 chapters covering the spectrum of American business, industry and the public sector, helps those managers improve their skills and abilities, and contributes to improving our productivity and our economy. Founded in 1925 in Dayton, OH, the association is a nonprofit, nonpolitical educational society committed to fostering the development of individuals as managers through personal effort, motivation, and participation.

I would like to pay special recognition today to the association's Rockwell Valley Chapter, which has more than 1,100 members located at Rockwell facilities in Canoga Park, Chatsworth, Santa Susana, Westlake Village, and Thousand Oaks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating Management Week in America, and in supporting policies to make our free enterprise system stronger and even more capable of meeting the economic challenges of the years ahead.

#### RWANDA'S SITUATION BEARS WATCHING

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I come before my colleagues today to bring attention to the atrocities occurring in Rwanda. To date, 20,000 have been massacred as a result of conflicts between warring factions. The world is witnessing the mass exodus of foreigners from Rwanda in the aftermath of the killing of its President in a plane crash explosion along with the former President of Burundi.

It is important for those of us who cherish the notion of democracy and freedom, to raise our voices in support of the notion of democratic rule, but against wanton killing and political repression. At the same time, it is important that we not typify this as a tribal conflict, because it is in fact a political conflict among principals who happen to be from different tribes.

The stated goal of the rebels warring against the military government is to implement a democratic government. It is a lofty goal indeed. However, the method, the chaos, and the human toll being exacted is beyond comprehension. I ask my colleagues to be equally mindful of the scenario being played out in Africa, as we have in other parts of the world. We should not send the wrong message, that African lives are of less importance than those being lost in other parts of the world.

#### WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA SMALL BUSINESS HEALTH CARE INITIATIVE

### HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, Congress and

the Nation have been debating health care. Being a small businessman myself, I have been concerned that this debate has often excluded the impact to our largest provider of jobs in this country, the small businesses.

In western North Carolina, small businesses provide 90 percent of the jobs for our people. More than two-thirds of the new jobs created in our country come from small businesses.

We must include the impact of any health care initiative by Congress on our small employers. In western North Carolina, it is encouraging to report of a new initiative being undertaken to assist small businesses with health care for their employees. I believe Congress should provide for alternatives such as the one being undertaken in my district.

In 1993, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a bill allowing regional health care purchasing cooperatives. Specifically, the measure was aimed at allowing businesses with 50 employees or less to pool their financial resources to shop more effectively for health care insurance. This will increase the affordability, efficiency, and fairness of health coverage for small businesses.

Following the ratification of this bill, the Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce established a communitywide team to evaluate prospects for creating a voluntary small business health alliance. This 20-person panel was comprised of physicians, hospital administration officials, health educators, small business owners, and insurance professionals. They named the WNC initiative Health Link.

Health Link will become North Carolina's first voluntary alliance of small businesses dedicated to reducing the costs associated with health care insurance for small businesses across western North Carolina.

Health Link will be administered by a newly chartered private, nonprofit corporation. Health Link will work through chambers of commerce and other business organizations. Health Link will develop a system for qualifying agents to sell approved health plans and provide regular education programs to assure that agents maintain the latest information on current plans.

Health Link will drive down insurance costs to small businesses by providing competition for alliance business among insurance companies and developing a large pool of alliance participants.

The principle which will make Health Link successful is that small business will gain bargaining power from strength in numbers. Health Link is allowing the free enterprise system to work.

It is an honor for me to be a community sponsor for Health Link. I look forward to sharing this concept with other Members of Congress as we proceed in our health care debate.

#### TRIBUTE TO OTIS CHIDESTER

### HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Mr. Otis H.

Chidester, who on April 5, 1993, became the oldest man in history to receive the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award from the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. This award recognizes men who have been an Eagle Scout for at least 25 years, have distinguished themselves in their chosen profession, and have accumulated an exceptional record in community service.

On June 12, 1912, in Susquehanna, PA, Otis Chidester joined the Boy's Brigade which later merged with the Boy Scouts of America. Over the years, Mr. Chidester received numerous honors in connection with his service. Today, over 80 years later, Otis is still actively involved with the Boy Scouts. He is only the sixth man to accomplish 80 years of service. Currently, Mr. Chidester is in his 31st year as Scout historian and is acknowledged as the dean of all Boy Scout Council historians in the United States.

Mr. Chidester received an M.A. degree in education at the University of Arizona and taught for 43 years before his retirement in 1973. He and his wife, Martha, spent many of their summers at Camp Lawton where he served as camp director. In 1940, Mr. Chidester founded the graphic arts department at Tucson High School and served as departmental chairman for 28 years. He is also the founder, curator, and benefactor of the Otis H. Chidester Scout Museum of Southern Arizona.

At 91 years of age, Otis is the Nation's and the world's senior living active Boy Scout. His distinguished contributions to society serve as an example to the youth of Arizona and should be commended. Mr. Chidester, thank you for your years of dedication and hard work and service to our community, State, and Nation.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, central New York is a place of diverse cultures, very much a cross-section of America in the late 20th century. Our Nation is stronger because of immigrants who have come searching for freedom. Among those groups are Armenian Americans, who have thrived in my hometown and have laid groundwork for their children's future. Sadly, as we salute their hard work and faith, we must mention in the same breath the very reason most Armenians came to America. Because today, as we do each April, we force ourselves to remember the Armenian genocide, a holocaust victimizing not only the 1.5 million people massacred by the Turkish Ottoman Empire, but those who were forced to abandon their ancient homeland.

The details of the inhumanity are repulsive to us who live side-by-side with children and grandchildren of the survivors. We remember, easily in some cases, the prejudice has taken many forms against many groups of immigrants. But in few cases has the horror of intense hatred in the homeland reached a level of viciousness that it bears the name of genocide. This has been true of the Armenian people.

I sympathize today with the descendants of those who died, and those who came to America. I condemn the acts, past and present, which are carried out against a people in the name of nationalism or any other cause. And I thank God with my Armenian American friends today that they have brought their culture to our great Nation. Their children will carry forward their customs, their pride, their spirit into the ages, and all our children are better for knowing this.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting Armenian Americans on this day, and in condemning the aggression of genocide against their ancestors.

COMMEMORATING THE 79TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Armenian-American community in Rhode Island and across the Nation in commemorating the 79th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

In this month in 1915, the religious, political and intellectual leaders of the Armenian community in the Ottoman Empire were rounded up and exiled from their homes. Over the next 8 years, they, and 1.5 million other Armenian men, women, and children were executed by the brutal Ottoman regime. Where before there stood a thriving community of 2,500,000, now only 80,000 remain. Where there were once mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, friends and relatives, now there are only memories.

To the world's horror, the Government of Turkey continues to deny that the massacre occurred. In doing so, they deny the very existence of the 1½ million people who were killed.

As long as this policy of denial continues, we must redouble our determination to uphold the memory of the victims of the slaughter and make the truth known. Not only for those who perished, but for those Armenians who are suffering today, and for those who are yet to be born.

CRIME BILL STRAYS INTO SOCIAL PROGRAMS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to commend to his colleagues the following editorial from the April 18, 1994, Omaha World-Herald, concerning the anticrime measure pending before the House. Crime prevention programs are important, and must be adequately funded, yet, as the editorial makes clear, the majority party's leadership has confused fighting crime with creating expensive social programs. It is a thoughtful

editorial and this Member urges his colleagues to heed its message.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Apr. 18, 1994]

CRIME BILL STRAYS INTO SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Christmastime returns in April to Capitol Hill. At least that's how it appears as Santa Claus wannabes in Congress decorate the crime bill with additional ornaments.

For cities, the House version includes \$6.9 billion in community-based crime "prevention" programs. That's nearly half the cost of the bill—and all for social programs that may or may not have any effect on the crime rate.

Congress would pay local governments to run midnight sports leagues. It would create yet another jobs program. The House version includes \$2 billion that would be sent to cities under a revenue-sharing plan. Cities wouldn't have to apply for the money but would get it automatically according to a formula based on the number of residents who met poverty guidelines. Recipients would be encouraged to use the money for health and education programs.

The \$6.9 billion package for cities isn't the only gift that Santa Congress plans to leave. For trial attorneys, the package includes the so-called Racial Justice Act. The residents of the nation's death rows could use it to clog court dockets with even more appeals. It would give the government's blessing to the use of sentencing statistics to challenge the death penalty as racially discriminatory.

Congress sometimes seems to confuse creating more court cases with fighting crime. That confusion is apparent in the Violence Against Women Act, another "anti-crime" measure that isn't included in the main crime bill.

Violence against women is a problem in this country, to be sure. But it's hard to see how this bill would stop violence against women. The bill would allow a person to file a civil suit to seek compensation for an assault by a person of the opposite sex. A woman who was assaulted by her husband's girlfriend couldn't sue, for example, but an abusive husband could use the act to sue his wife if she fought back. The bill could also open the door for women to harass men with civil suits on the basis of alleged assaults for which no evidence existed to justify a criminal charge.

Putting real teeth in sentences for rape and assault would do more to prevent violence against women than would this misguided act.

Fighting crime means putting police officers on the streets, prosecuting cases in a timely manner and handing down sentences that provide real punishment. It also means restoring respect for authority and reverence for the sanctity of the family—a field in which government has so far displayed little ability to bring about a positive effect.

In Congress, fighting crime apparently still means forking over huge sums of cash for questionable social programs and pushing the agenda of interest groups in search of a vehicle to carry their politically correct cause. It hasn't reduced crime in the past, and there's no reason to assume that it would in the future.

## CLEANING UP FLORIDA BAY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to my colleagues, the following article from the Miami Herald on April 18, written by Donald Smith.

## HOW SOON IS SOON ENOUGH TO CLEAN UP FLORIDA BAY?

ISLAMORADA.—It was a sunny Florida Keys morning, the kind of day when death should have been on vacation. Charter fishing guide John Kipp revved up his 16-foot skiff and joked with his two passengers as they glided through flat bay water and headed for Rabbit Key. They were after big game: tarpon, which they would cut loose after capture to allow the silver monsters to fight again another day.

Kipp saw the dead fish about eight miles out. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of them were lying on their sides, motionless except for the rocking caused by the boat's bow wave as he throttled back for a better look. The button-like eyes of the fish stared into the sun, as if in shock.

"They were not small fish," Kipp recalls. "These were large snappers, barracuda. It certainly wasn't a good sign."

The fish devastation that Kipp saw last August has become a distressingly common sight in Florida Bay, a 1,040-square-mile wedge of water, between the Florida Keys and the Gulf of Mexico, once haunted by the likes of Zane Grey and Ernest Hemingway.

Everyone agrees that Florida Bay is dying. The question is how to bring it back to life. As it expires, it threatens to take with it much of South Florida's sport and commercial fishing industry.

Floridians also fear harm to other natural assets, including 500,000 acres of mangroves that line the shores and islands, and the chain of coral reefs just offshore in the Atlantic Ocean that annually draw hordes of scuba divers and snorkelers.

Dusky blooms of algae sometimes stain as much as half of the bay. The brown and green smudges suck up oxygen that fish need for life and choke off beds of sea grass and sponges that lobsters, stone crabs, and other species call home.

"This is an ecosystem on the verge of collapse," says Michael Collins, an Islamorada charter boat owner who used to help run fishing expeditions for President Bush and his friends.

"Just five years ago you could read a newspaper lying on the bottom through 10 feet of water," Collins tells National Geographic. "Now, sometimes the visibility is less than six inches."

Commercial fishermen and marine scientists report declines of 80 percent in catches of pink shrimp and 30 percent in juvenile spiny lobsters. Average lobster catches on the east side of the bay are down 40 percent, and commercial catches of pompano and mackerel have plummeted by 75 percent. The damage is all the more remarkable because it has occurred in an area nominally protected by the federal government. The bay is part of Everglades National Park.

For years, environmentalists, along with fishermen and others who depend on Florida Bay for a living, have argued that the chief culprit has been the diversion of fresh water that once flowed into the bay from the Ever-

glades. That view is now disputed by scientists who blame high nitrogen levels caused by pesticides and other chemicals.

Since early in the century, water has been siphoned off from the vast wetlands to the north to create farmland, control flooding, and provide drinking water for cities on both of Florida's coasts. Today 1,364 miles of canals drain off more than a trillion gallons of water a year. Park hydrologists estimate that the bay now receives as little as 10 percent of the fresh water that it once did.

These diversions, the environmentalists say, have upset the delicate balance between fresh water and salt water that sustains Florida Bay's diverse plant and animal life, elevating salinity levels, and setting off chains of destruction.

All this has produced a bitter struggle between the bay advocates and the farmers whose livelihoods depend on the diverted water. After years of controversy and delay, state, and federal agencies have agreed that the way to save the bay is to restore the flow of fresh water.

The Army Corps of Engineers recently proposed that the federal government buy a belt of farmland north of the bay to act as a buffer zone between the Everglades and other farmland. The immense plumbing system would be redesigned to restore much of the freshwater flow into the bay. The initial estimated cost of the whole project is \$100 million.

Other scientists argue that the biggest problem isn't salinity, but pollution. Some say that chemical runoff from farms and cities raises the levels of nitrogen in bay waters, sustaining the death-producing algae. Others attribute the high nitrogen content to decaying sea grasses.

Principal proponent of the runoff view is marine biologist Brian LaPointe, who operates an independent laboratory at Florida's Big Pine Key. "Nutrient pollution is the No. 1 threat to water quality in Florida Bay," he says. "Adding more water is like adding fuel to the fire."

Last September a panel of experts, convened at the request of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, decided that more research is needed.

Bruce Rosendahl, dean of the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, advocates a federally financed two-year study of the bay's ecosystem. "We think lack of water flow into the bay is certainly a problem," he says. "But it's probably a complex series of issues, including pollution. I would like to know what the entire problem is before I start dumping money into any one part of it."

In the meantime, veteran fisherman John Kipp doubts that anything will be done soon: "We'll probably all be dead before it's cleaned up."

## RECOGNITION OF ROBERT LESLIE AND HOME BUILDERS INTERNATIONAL OF HOPKINS, MN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1994

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, it is all too easy, unfortunately, for those of us who take the roof over our heads for granted, to disregard what it means to live without clean, safe housing. Yet, one of every four people on Earth, in-

cluding many Americans, is faced with these circumstances. Their plight is made painfully clear to us when a natural disaster, such as the midwestern floods, the Los Angeles earthquake, or Hurricane Andrew, ravages a region of our country and leaves our family members or friends without shelter.

That's why, Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to share with my colleagues an article that appeared in last week's Parade magazine about a revolutionary new type of house—one that can be built for less than \$5,000, yet is durable enough to withstand hurricane-force winds, seismic shock, and resist cold, heat, and humidity. The inventor of this UniHome concept, Robert Leslie, produces these homes at Home Builders International in Hopkins, MN.

I know my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating Home Builders International for its success in applying innovative technology to one of today's most pressing domestic and global human needs.

The article from Parade, "A Different Kind of House" follows:

## A DIFFERENT KIND OF HOUSE

In recent months—because of recurring natural disasters across the U.S., like the fires, earthquakes and mudslides that hit California—many Americans have experienced housing problems similar to those in the Third World.

There is an urgent need for low-cost homes that can be assembled quickly. One out of every four people around the world—1.25 billion—lives in an unsanitary and unsafe shelter, according to the United Nations Center for Human Settlements. Now, many disaster victims in America and people in Third World nations may be able to obtain new, permanent housing, thanks to one man's creative idea.

I went to Hopkins, Minn., to meet that man—Robert Leslie, a 56-year-old inventor born in Australia—and to find out more about his creation.

For 26 years, Leslie had worked in more than 20 nations and designed farm equipment and building products. His idea for a new type of house came from a conversation in 1991 with Philip Johnston, present of CARE, the relief and development agency. Was it possible, Johnston wondered, to build a safe strong home that indigent governments, humanitarian groups and private developers in poor nations could afford? The typical core house of concrete block costs an average of \$8000 worldwide. Could one be built for less than \$5000?

Leslie went home and thought about it. Within months, he came up with an answer. First, he envisioned the "skin" of the house—the walls, windows, doors and roof—as a unique interlocking system. "I had used slots before in other inventions," Leslie explained, "and that was my solution." The house sections would be joined with deep grooves, slots and pockets—not nails and staples—and bound with strong adhesives, roof clips and foundation fasteners to create a "monolithic" structure.

By "thickening the skin" with more material at key points—corners, window and door frames, and trim—a network of posts, beams and headers evolved. The wall panels acted as diagonal braces, further enhancing the strength. The result was the Shelter Series house, designed to withstand hurricane-force winds and seismic shock.

Philip Johnston said Leslie "is on to something with his Shelter Series house that will

have great impact both through-out the Third World and the U.S."

Leslie builds the components for the Shelter Series house in Minnesota at his company, Home Builders International. The houses range in size from 320 square feet to more than 1000 square feet. The basic home costs about \$4000. It is 20 feet long and 16 feet wide—small by Western standards but quite large in most developing nations. Larger models, which can accommodate several families, cost about \$7000.

"I always had the idea of building housing for people in developing nations," Leslie told me. "Along with food and education, it is the most important challenge."

The durability of the houses was tested in Guam during the hurricane season two years ago. Despite the winds, the houses remained intact. Unlike a traditional home, which might fly apart from punishing winds, the Shelter Series house has no unbonded openings or corners. It locks together and works as one piece. In addition, it can be put together by two people in one day and is easy to transport. Electricity and plumbing are optional.

In Oglala, S.D., Adam and Ina Espinosa and their nine children have been enjoying their Shelter Series house since 1992. For nearly 10 years, the family was cramped inside a three-room trailer, but the four oldest boys now live in a four-room Shelter Series house, situated near the trailer. "It's worked out real good for us," said Adam. "There are no problems during bad weather."

The Espinosa family's home was assembled in three days by 12 high school students from the Good Samaritan Ministries of the Immanuel Lutheran Church of Palatine, Ill., led by their ministries director, Tim Hetzner.

"It's quite exciting what Leslie has come up with," said Thomas H. Stahl, the architect who prepared the blueprints for Leslie's invention. "It fills the housing gap that Andrew created."

Stahl was referring to Hurricane Andrew, which left 160,000 people homeless in southern Florida 18 months ago. Currently, 1300 families remain without homes, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Although three Shelter series houses have been built there, none is inhabited, since the blueprints haven't been approved by country officials. "The bureaucracy is very slow," said Leslie.

In the past two years, Leslie's homes have been assembled—and inhabited—in Mexico and Micronesia, and more will soon appear on Pacific Ocean atolls and mountainsides in Central America. More than 100 were constructed last year on nine remote locations in the Marshall Islands, a U.S. protectorate in the Western Pacific.

Working with the Persons Helping People Foundation, a nonprofit organization, Home Builders International recently agreed to build 1200 houses in La Argentina, El Salvador, a hillside village populated mostly by refugees.

This project will be an important test for Leslie. It is based on the idea that the people of the village will learn how to make the material needed to create their homes from resources in their own environment. That material is another Leslie invention, called "enviroboard." It is made from a mixture of cement and crop residues—straw, rice or wheat shafts and husks, corn stalks, sugar cane, grasses, papyrus or other fibrous materials. By adding chemicals to bind the cement and the crop residues, entire house panels, rafters, headers and beams can be created right on the site. The enviroboard

panels are cut into the precise pieces—including slots and pockets—needed to assemble the house.

"The people of La Argentina are very excited by the idea of building their homes and learning the technology to do it," said Michael A. Olson, the executive director of the Persons Helping People Foundation.

There is excitement in the U.S. as well. Last month, Leslie's company constructed 32 homes in Monte Alto, Tex., for employees at a large food-processing plant. They are now renting the homes for \$250 to \$300 a month. Each house measures 400 square feet.

"The North American Free Trade Agreement is bringing a lot of companies to the U.S.-Mexico border region, and there is a big need for well-built, affordable housing," said Leslie, who expects to construct more houses in the area.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 19, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and to review the future years defense program, focusing on the unified commands military strategy and operational requirements. SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to review the Department of the Interior's proposed rule to amend the Department's regulations concerning livestock grazing, and on S. 1326, to establish a forage fee formula on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, and S. 896, to revise the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to promote ecologically healthy and biologically diverse ecosystems on rangelands used for domestic livestock grazing. SD-366

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the regulation of Indian gaming. SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on issues relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). SD-562

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Treasury, and the United States Postal Service. SD-116

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on recent developments in transnational crime affecting United States law enforcement and foreign policy, the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters with Panama (Treaty Doc. 102-15), and the 1994 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. SD-419

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1404, to revise chapter 111 of title 28, United States Code, relating to protective orders, sealing cases, and disclosures of discovery information in civil actions. SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To continue hearings on recent developments in transnational crime affecting United States law enforcement and foreign policy, the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters with Panama (Treaty Doc. 102-15), and the 1994 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Office of Government Ethics. SD-342

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs. S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-106

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission. S-146, Capitol

- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Ricardo Martinez, of Louisiana, to be Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, and Carrye Burley Brown, of the District of Columbia, to be Administrator, United States Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency. SD-628
- Finance  
To resume hearings on health care reform issues, focusing on access to medical care in rural and urban areas. SD-215
- Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on recent developments in transnational crime affecting United States law enforcement and foreign policy, the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters with Panama (Treaty Doc. 102-15), and the 1994 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. SD-419
- Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-342
- Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. SD-430
- Joint Economic  
To hold a roundtable discussion on the state of the economy.  
Room to be announced
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nomination of William D. Hathaway, of Maine, and Joe Scroggins Jr., of Florida, each to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner. SR-253
- Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on recent developments in transnational crime affecting United States law enforcement and foreign policy, the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters with Panama (Treaty Doc. 102-15), and the 1994 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. SD-419
- Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
To hold a briefing to review the results of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Migrant Workers Seminar, held March 21-25, 1994 in Warsaw, Poland. 2359 Rayburn Building
- 2:30 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review new management directives for the U.S. Forest Service. SD-628
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1509, to transfer a parcel of land to the Taos Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, S. 1897, the Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act, S. 1975 and H.R. 2921, bills to establish a grant program to restore and preserve historic buildings at historically black colleges and universities, S. 1980, the Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area Act, and S. 1919, the Rio Puerco Watershed Act. SD-366
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nominations of William J. Crowe, Jr., of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ralph R. Johnson, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Coordinator of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Program. SD-226
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Carl E. Stewart, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, James G. Carr, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Mary M. Lisi, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, Frank M. Hull, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, W. Louis Sands, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, and Clarence Cooper, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia. SD-226
- Select on Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219
- APRIL 22
- 9:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings to examine the Administration's compromise with Venezuela regarding changing the final reformulated gasoline rule. SD-406
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the health care industry. SD-192
- Armed Services  
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on research, development, test and evaluation infrastructure. SR-222
- 10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on S. 1945, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1995 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation. SR-253
- Finance  
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on health care reform issues, focusing on consumer protection and quality assurance. SD-215
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, all of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
- APRIL 26
- 9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on the chemical demilitarization program. SR-222
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA). S-407, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Justice Programs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of the Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government. SR-222
- APRIL 27
- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To resume hearings on S. 1350, to provide for an expanded Federal program of hazards mitigation and insurance against the risk of catastrophic natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Fed-

eral Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metro Transit Authority.

SD-138

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on dangerous exposures in the Persian Gulf War.

SD-G50

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine the impact of unfunded Federal mandates on how State and local governments provide programs, services, and activities, and on related measures including S. 563, S. 648, S. 993, and S. 1604.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-106

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Information Agency.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Boron-Neutron Cancer Therapy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Food and Consumer Services, Food and Nutrition Service, and Human Nutrition Information Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.

SD-192

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing

on Title III, Subtitle B (Staffing, Administration, and Support Agencies), and Subtitle C (Abolishing the Joint Committees).

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Election Commission.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.

SD-106

MAY 15

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business.

EF-100, Capitol

MAY 17

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.

SD-192

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Veteran's Affairs, and the Selective Service System.

SD-106

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Veteran's Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-106

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

2:30 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine proposals to finance veterans health care reform.

SR-418

MAY 3

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the implementation of the Central Valley

Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of P.L. 102-575) and the coordination of the program with other Federal protection and restoration efforts in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

SD-366

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol