

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST  
FUND WILL BE THERE WHEN  
YOU RETIRE

**HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, in surveys, editorials, books and demonstrations, baby boomers and baby busters repeatedly express their fear and conviction that Social Security won't be around for them when they reach retirement age. Some of the people in this group believe Social Security will be significantly cut back by the time they are ready to collect benefits. Others think Social Security will no longer be in existence when they reach retirement age—or that it will have been reduced to a means-tested program paying subsistence benefits.

At the same time, today's retirees are concerned that their benefits are threatened. They fear a cut in their benefits as part of an effort to reduce the Federal deficit or to reduce entitlement spending which is proclaimed to be out of control. Their fears, as well as those of younger workers, are bolstered by dramatic claims based in part on fact and in part on wild and unrealistic speculation about the future.

Let's look at the facts and the unrealistic conclusions that are drawn from those facts. The Social Security trust fund is not currently in long-range [75-year] financial balance; that is, the system is expected to have insufficient funding to pay for promised benefits beginning about 35–40 years from today. This fact has been known for some time and is published in annual, public reports on the Social Security trust fund. Some opponents of Social Security use this information to scare people into believing that Social Security will simply cease to exist at some point in the future. Others suggest that the projected growth in Social Security as the baby-boom generation ages proves that Social Security is wildly out of control and that strong measures are required to rein it in, such as severely cutting back on benefits to everyone. Still others claim that an enormously high and unaffordable level of payroll taxation will be necessary to fund the system as currently structured—as much as a 50 percent payroll tax.

I am today introducing a bill which responds to these concerns in a responsible way. It is meant to bring reasonableness back into the debate, replacing exaggeration and overblown rhetoric with facts and responsible conclusions. Furthermore, it is intended to encourage debate about Social Security in the context of the long-range health of the Social Security program, not in the context of some overly-broad, ill-defined concept such as entitlement reform.

This legislation addresses the concerns of younger workers by showing just exactly what

it takes to bring the Social Security program into long-range balance and to assure steady and predictable payment of benefits to all contributors. It responds to the concerns of retirees who fear significant reductions in current benefits by requiring only a modest contribution to preserving the stability of the system, with the larger contributions being required only by those who are most able to afford it.

This legislation is proof that reasonable and modest changes are all that is required to make the system solvent permanently into the future. Moreover, my bill is true to the essential principles of Social Security—that everyone contributes to the system and everyone receives a benefit based on the level of his or her contributions.

My bill is not intended as the only way to assure the long-range solvency of the Social Security program. Instead, it is a starting point to encourage responsible debate and to show that reasonable, affordable changes can be made which would sustain the program nearly indefinitely. It is intended to move the debate away from rhetoric and toward a reasonable solution. Let me emphasize that I am not recommending any one of these provisions standing by itself. Rather, I am suggesting all of them as an outline for responsible change.

This legislation would bring the Social Security system into balance through a combination of provisions—almost half through benefit changes and coverage improvements and the rest through payroll tax changes. Current workers would make the largest contribution to bringing the trust fund back into balance, but current retirees would also be asked to make a contribution. Some of the provisions would apply to beneficiaries across-the-board. Others would affect only those who have higher earnings, thus helping to preserve an essential feature of the Social Security system: its progressivity.

Two of the legislation's provisions affect the benefit levels of future beneficiaries. The most significant of these is a revision in the benefit formula itself. This revision will gradually reduce benefits for new groups of beneficiaries over a 50-year phase-in period. This change leaves the benefits of low earners completely unaffected. At the end of the 50-year phase-in, when the 4-year-olds of today reach retirement, the benefits of average earners would be reduced by 8.4 percent and the benefits of high earners would be reduced by just over 20 percent from their levels under current law.

It might be helpful to contrast this proposed change with another proposal being advanced to reduce benefits paid to high earners. This proposal, part of the Concord Coalition's plan to reduce the Federal deficit, would cut the benefits of anyone with non-Social Security income of more than \$40,000 a year. Under this plan, benefits would be reduced by as much as 85 percent for those with high incomes. The Concord Coalition plan would also have a strong disincentive effect on savings and other

private preparations for retirement, since the more an individual saved and invested for retirement, the less he or she would receive from Social Security. Changing the benefit formula as proposed in my legislation would have no such savings disincentive effect.

The second provision affecting benefits would shorten the phase-in period set under current law for the increase in the so-called "normal retirement age." This is the age at which a new retiree may collect full benefits, unreduced for early retirement. For current retirees, the normal retirement age is 65, but is scheduled to rise gradually to age 67. Under my bill, the increase in the retirement age begins with those reaching age 65 in 2003, as it does under current law, but the phase-in to age 67 would be accomplished in a shorter period of time. While other proposals have suggested raising the normal retirement age to age 68 or age 70, my bill does not raise it beyond age 67.

The legislation also asks current beneficiaries to make a contribution toward preserving the Social Security system for future generations. There would be a small, one-time reduction of one-half of 1 percentage point in the cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] in 1995. The 1995 COLA is projected to be about 3 percent. For the average beneficiary, this reduction would amount to only \$3 per month. In addition, the bill would require beneficiaries who pay income tax on their benefits but include less than 85 percent of their benefits in taxable income—about 13 percent of beneficiaries—to include a larger percentage of their benefits in taxable income. This change would apply only to better-off beneficiaries, those with incomes above \$34,000 for married couples and \$25,000 for singles. It should be emphasized that these provisions are part of a broad package of changes intended to preserve the program for future generations and are not intended to stand alone.

My bill also takes the final step toward universal Social Security coverage by bringing into the system the largest remaining category of workers not covered by Social Security: State and local government employees. This would be done gradually and would affect only newly-hired workers. Once the proposal was fully phased in, employees of State and local governments would be provided the same security in retirement enjoyed by almost every other worker in our economy.

Together, the provisions described above would bring the Social Security system almost half-way to long-range balance. The remaining deficit would be closed by phasing in an increase in the payroll tax for employees and employers each of 1.15 percentage points, beginning in the year 2020, and by phasing in an additional 0.8 percentage points, beginning in the year 2055.

In my view, these changes represent a reasonable and balanced way to preserve the Social Security system for future generations. My

● 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.

bill shows that bringing Social Security into long-range financial balance is possible and requires only reasonable, moderate changes in the program. It assures future beneficiaries that Social Security will be there for them; it assures young workers that payroll taxes do not have to rise to extreme levels in order to fund the Nation's basic retirement program; and it assures today's beneficiaries that Congress will not be forced to make draconian cuts in their Social Security benefits.

A summary of the bill follows:

1. REDUCE GENEROSITY OF BENEFIT FORMULA

Several steps are involved in determining the amount of a worker's Social Security benefit. First, his or her earnings from past years are updated to current dollars, then averaged together to determine the worker's Average Indexed Monthly Earnings [AIME]. Next, a three-bracket formula is applied to the AIME to determine the benefit amount. For a worker reaching age 62 in 1994, the benefit is equal to 90 percent of the first \$422 of AIME, plus 32 percent of AIME over \$422 through \$2,545, plus 15 percent of any AIME over \$2,545. The dollar amounts in this formula—called "bendpoints"—are updated each year by wage growth in the economy. The amount produced by this formula is called the Primary Insurance Amount [PIA].

The bill would modify the benefit formula beginning in the year 2003 and gradually reduce—over a 50-year period—the benefits paid to workers with average and above-average earnings. Specifically, the bill would add a third bendpoint above the current top bendpoint and a new bracket of 10 percent which would apply to AIME in excess of this third bendpoint. Over 50 years, the current bendpoints would move gradually downward until the new bendpoint would be equivalent to the current-law top bendpoint.

2. ELIMINATE AGE-66 PLATEAU IN INCREASE IN THE NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE

The "normal retirement age" is the age at which a worker may retire with full benefits. Workers who collect benefits before reaching this age have a permanent actuarial reduction applied to their benefits. The normal retirement age is currently age 65. Beginning with persons reaching age 62 in the year 2000, the normal retirement age will begin to rise gradually by 2 months per year for each group of persons reaching age 62 in successive years until it reaches age 66. It will remain at age 66 for 12 years, then begin to rise again by 2-month increments until it reaches age 67 for those who attain age 62 in 2022.

The bill would eliminate the 12-year plateau in the increase in the normal retirement age, and instead continue to raise the age by 2-month increments until it reaches age 67 for those attaining age 62 in the year 2011. The ultimate normal retirement age—age 67—and the early retirement age—age 62—would not be changed by the bill.

3. REDUCE COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT FOR 1995

The bill would reduce the 1995 cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] by 0.5 percentage points. Because the 1995 COLA is projected to be 3.0 percent, the proposal would result in a COLA of 2.5 percent. Supplemental Security recipients would not be affected by this change.

4. REDUCE INCOME THRESHOLDS AT WHICH 85 PERCENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS ARE SUBJECT TO INCOME TAXATION

Beneficiaries with income above certain thresholds are required to include a portion of their Social Security benefits in their taxable income. Beneficiaries with incomes of more than \$25,000 if single and \$32,000 if married must include up to 50 percent of their benefits in taxable income. Beneficiaries with incomes of more than \$34,000 if single and \$44,000 if married must include up to 85 percent of their benefits in their taxable income.

The bill would lower the thresholds at which up to 85 percent of benefits must be included in taxable income to \$25,000 if single and \$32,000 if married, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1994.

5. COVER ALL NEWLY HIRED EMPLOYEES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Generally, employees of State and local governments are not mandatorily covered by the Social Security system, unlike workers in virtually all private-sector jobs, and therefore do not pay Social Security taxes on their wages. The majority of these workers are nevertheless covered by Social Security, either through agreements entered into between their State and the Federal Government, or because they are not eligible to participate in a public retirement plan and thus are mandatorily covered as a result of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. An estimated one-third of State or local government employees are not covered by Social Security through either of these means.

The bill would extend Social Security coverage, on a mandatory basis, to all State and local government employees who are hired on or after January 1, 1995. Thus, they would begin to pay Social Security taxes on their wages and would earn credit toward eventual receipt of Social Security benefits. Employees hired before 1995 would not be affected by this change.

6. INCREASE SOCIAL SECURITY PAYROLL TAX IN THE YEAR 2020 AND THE YEAR 2055

The OASDI tax rate imposed on wages up to the taxable maximum—\$60,600 in 1994—is 6.20 percent for employees and employers each. Another 1.45 percent is imposed on all wages and is deposited in the hospital insurance Medicare part A trust fund.

The bill would increase this rate by a total of 1.15 percentage points over a 5-year phase-in period beginning in the year 2020. By 2024, the rate would thus reach 7.35 percent for employers and employees each. The tax rate would increase by an additional 0.8 percentage points over a 4-year phase-in period beginning in the year 2055. It would reach a rate of 8.15 percent for employees and employers each by 2058 and would remain at that level thereafter.

ESSAY ENTITLED "STATE OF THE UNION" WRITTEN BY JEFF RANU

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, enclosed is a copy of an essay entitled "State of the Union" sub-

mitted to me by Ms. Jennifer Ranu on behalf of her son, Jeff. Jeff is a graduating senior at De Paul Diocesan High School in Wayne, NJ.

Jeff's well written and thoughtful essay addresses many of the domestic issues that affect all of us sitting here today. It is a great example of how an active member of our young generation can express his feelings on issues such as crime, health care, and education. Jeff is to be commended for this fine effort.

I submit Jeff's entire speech to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

STATE OF THE UNION

(By Jeff Ranu)

Citizens of this great country and friends, I come before you today to present the State of the Union address.

It is the major goal of this administration to put Americans first. Nearly 2.5 million New York City middle class residents had to sacrifice clothing, medical care, living arrangements, or even food to make ends meet in the past year. Yes, here in our own country, poverty is spreading. We have unemployment, children suffering from malnutrition, and diseases we can not cure. We have serious problems among all age groups with drugs and crime. Children are having children, and our educational system is failing. In order to solve our problems, money must be spent—but Americans have been taxed enough. I will make, and keep President George Bush's promise, "There will be no new taxes." This administration pledges to heal our wounds without creating new ones. We will redirect funds from foreign to domestic aid.

We cannot afford any longer to be the keeper of the world. We have tried in the past to feed, clothe, protect and care for the sick, no matter where on this planet they live. In order to solve the world's problems, we must first solve our own problems at home. Perhaps our friends throughout the world will not look kindly at us when we finally say, "No." But, it is time that we take full responsibility to eradicate what is wrong here. Then and only then, can we resume providing aid to those who live in other lands.

We will begin with our own housekeeping. Proof of American citizenship will assure equality among Americans. The gender, ethnic background, religion or color of a person's skin, will no longer be the criteria that will determine advantages or disadvantages in the lives of the people who live here. We will pour money into research and programs that will undo the wrongs that are causing our country to be less than great. We will begin the clean-up by providing free health insurance, and free education for every American citizen.

We will not forget that it was the immigrant who built America. My own great-grandfather came from Italy, and worked as a laborer to lay the tracks which connected the east and west of this country. We owe it to our ancestors to open our doors, make immigrants feel at home, and encourage them to become American citizens too.

Education will be our major concern. Too many American citizens can not read, write, or do mathematics past an eighth grade level. New programs will be funded which will keep the youth of this country off the streets and in the classrooms where they belong—perhaps for a six day school week. Funding will be provided to create new technical programs for students who want to learn a trade. For those who seek higher education, regardless of financial need, a college

education will be free to qualifying American citizens.

During the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated The Civilian Conservation Corps. This government sponsored program helped men with no direction in life, and gave them a purpose. They cut down trees in the forests of Oregon, and maintained our national parks. This administration wishes to activate this program again, modifying it to meet the needs of urban areas.

President Bill Clinton's health care program began to take steps in a direction to provide health care protection for Americans. This administration pledges to make available ample money for research to find cures for the devastating diseases which plague us today. Our senior American citizens will no longer need to liquidate their lifelong savings to pay for medical costs and prescription drugs. They will enjoy the benefits of free medical care.

Americans must always be first: on land, in the sea, or in the air. We must develop new technologies that will help us to withstand the mighty hand of nature when earthquakes and hurricanes paralyze us. We must support our farmers. We must find ways to keep our waters pure, and continue our quest to explore the universe.

We are not the kind of people who can easily turn our backs on those who reach out to us for help, but for just a little while—we may have to turn our heads. Within a short time, Americans will be able to share with the world what we have accomplished through research. But for now, we must put Americans first.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CRIME VICTIMS' POLITICAL PLATFORM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an important anticrime organization called Crime Victims' Political Platform. Mr. Barry Sudikof founded this group with the guiding purpose of ensuring that all citizens have the right to live safely and without fear of crime.

Crime Victims' Political Platform has helped thousands of victims and their families alleviate the physical and mental anguish they have suffered as a result of crime. By fighting for tougher legislation against criminals, CVPP is working to make our communities safe again. The organization has received recognition from 100 New York State Assembly members who want to see change in our legal system. The Fraternal Order of Police has lent its support. CVPP has also organized demonstrations against the problems with the criminal justice system, including the backlog in our courts. Such actions amply demonstrate CVPP's credo—that the safety of every American is worth protecting.

CVPP has reminded us of the duty of every citizen to make their neighborhood a better and safer place. For its work to assist crime victims, for its support on anticrime laws, and for its uncompromising values, I salute the Crime Victims' Political Platform.

THE MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, it was a most moving sermon, and I have included a portion of it for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because Pastor Bridges not only eulogized Mr. Natcher but also Government officials who will carry on in Mr. Natcher's absence.

The local paper ran a headline the other day: "Who Will Replace Natcher?" The story beneath it speculated on the identity of the man or woman who would next represent this district. But when we picked up the paper and read the headline we all said, silently yet as though we spoke with one voice, "No one. No one will replace him." After all, we thought, he was one of a kind. But we were wrong to think it.

One of the reasons we have gathered from across the country in this church house today is that as long as Bill Natcher was in Congress we maintained our faith in the institutions of government. But an honest man can never serve alone. He can only serve when he is in the company of others equally brave, equally devoted, and equally without guile.

The word is abroad in the land that government is bumbling, caught in gridlock, impossibly incompetent, foolishly distracted. That word is false.

The word is abroad in the land that government is populated only by the shrill voices of rancor, only by people of zero virtue, seeking their own gain, and playing loosely with the truth. That word is false.

The word is abroad in the land that government cannot be trusted, that it serves causes other than those of the people, that it is mired in the culture of only one American city, that it is blind to the values that are right and good and noble. And that word is false.

I know it to be false because I knew Bill Natcher. Because he was part of the government. I knew that the American character was intact, that the American dream was alive, and that the American vision was undimmed.

Mr. Natcher would have us remember here at this hour that he was not alone. The truth is, there are thousands of them—strong men and strong women—who are in government service this very day. His replacements are already in office, already employed, already at work, men and women of decency, faith, virtue, and honor who serve the American people.

It is true: the robe of Lady Liberty is frayed at the cuff, perhaps a smudge or two that needs to be cleaned, and it is wrinkled from overwork and great stress, but beneath the grayed robe there may be found the heart and soul of the American government that is as pure and as deep as gold.

Mr. Natcher was not the only good and decent man to ever serve this nation. The American people need to know that there are more—many more—great hearted men and women like Mr. Natcher in the government today. And there are more of them than those who seek their own pitiful private aims. Many of them are in this room today.

We are somewhat amused that only now, at his death, has the rest of the country discovered him. The country, as a whole, did not know that for forty years, this great and

good man was one of those politicians who made the country work. That fact should stand as a reminder to us whenever anyone, regardless of his or her credentials, levels sweeping condemnation of the government, let them pause to remember that good men and women deserve better, that great men and great women hard at patriotism's honest tasks outnumber the shiny laggards and that decency and love of country have not evaporated from the chambers of delegated power.

The nation stands secure today on the shoulders of the political brothers and sisters of William Natcher.

SALUTING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my congratulations to Greeks and Greek-Americans on the occasion of their recent celebration of Greek Independence Day. This celebration of Greek and American democracy commemorates the special bond Greeks share with us in our commitment to democracy.

Democracy was first developed 2,500 years ago in Greece. Our Founding Fathers modeled our system of government after the democratic ideals that had originated in Greece to give all citizens equality before the law, making this a day to celebrate our shared beliefs of freedom and equality for all. I share the pride of my constituents of Greek descent, as we reflect on the impact their heritage has had in the development of our democratic society.

The foundation of this very government can be traced to the Greek system of democracy. The Federalist Papers, written by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, asserted that the "most considerable" of confederacies was that of the Greeks and the similarity and instructive power of their work assisted us in the formation of our Nation.

In saluting Greek Independence Day, we should not only honor Greece's past, but also the role Greece plays in world relations both today and in the future. Greece maintains strong ties with the United States and is currently a member of NATO and the European Community. Throughout this century, Greece has been one of the only countries to be our ally in every major international conflict.

Greek Americans have also played an extensive role in the development of the United States in the 20th century. By 1970, Greek-Americans ranked first among ethnic nationalities in regard to their median educational attainment. Greek Americans are current members of the House and Senate; they are Governors and doctors, and Presidential candidates.

Let us always remember the fact that we are all influenced by Greece and its past in some way—by its laws, its literature, its religion, its art, and other aspects of its culture.

TRIBUTE TO BIRTHPLACE OF  
COCA-COLA BOTTLE

**HON. JOHN T. MYERS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to honor a symbol of Americana and recognize its birthplace in Indiana.

Today, the State of Indiana will dedicate an official historical marker to honor the "Birthplace of the Coca-Cola Bottle." The bottle's design was created in 1915 at the Root Glass Co. in Terre Haute, IN, after winning a national competition to find a distinctive shape for Coca-Cola.

During the decades that followed, the significance of that trademark has gone beyond the simply commercial; the Coca-Cola bottle has become part of American culture, a symbol that generations of Americans young and old recognize.

Indiana officials, Terre Haute civic leaders, and representatives of the Coca-Cola Co., will be in Terre Haute today to celebrate this important occasion at the Vigo County Historical Society.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the House of Representatives should honor the Root Glass Co., for designing, and the citizens of Vigo County for preserving, a symbol of 20th century America.

1993-94 GATOR BASKETBALL—A  
SEASON TO REMEMBER

**HON. KAREN L. THURMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 1993-94 University of Florida men's basketball team. This magnificent group of players demonstrated a unique combination of natural talent, hard work, and dedication, which vaulted them to their first appearance in the NCAA Final Four in school history.

Despite receiving little credit for their success for most of the season, the players earned the SEC Eastern Division co-championship before fulfilling their dreams of reaching the Final Four. The team's determination and never-say-die attitude are brilliantly summarized in the team motto, "Find a Way." Finishing the season with an outstanding record of 29-8, the Gators showed the Nation that by playing as a team and believing in one another, people can realize their goals. This team "Found a Way."

All of Florida can be proud of the team Coach Lon Kruger has built. We should all bring the same care and effort to our jobs and lives as he shows every day for his team and our community. Coach Kruger should be singled out for recognition for his personal dedication not only to achieving a winning basketball program, but also to providing young athletes with a real opportunity to grow and attain their life dreams, both on and off the court.

Coach Kruger demands the same level of dedication in the classroom as on the basket-

ball court. Over the last 2 years, the team has ranked second in the SEC in all-SEC honor roll selections. Of the players Lon Kruger has coached at Florida since his arrival in 1990, 75 percent will have earned degrees by next spring. Every one of Coach Kruger's recruits who has completed his basketball eligibility will graduate on schedule.

The 1993-94 Gator basketball team was led by seniors Craig Brown and Martti Kuisma. Rounding out the team were Jason Anderson, Clayton Bates, Dan Cross, Andrew DeClercq, Svein Dyrkolbotn, John Griffiths, Dametri Hill, Tony Mickens, Joel Reinhart, Brian Thompson, Dan Williams, and Greg Williams. Coach Kruger was assisted by Robert McCullum, Ron Stewart, and R.C. Buford.

I congratulate this fine group for their accomplishments over the past year. Go Gators.

PASSAIC SEMI-PRO BASEBALL  
ANNIVERSARY REUNION DINNER

**HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Passaic Semi-Pro Baseball Reunion Dinner which will be held May 6 in Clifton, NJ, as it honors four baseball greats: Richie Amos, Andrew Murcko, Rudy Demarest, and Bill Librera.

Rudy Demarest was not only a great baseball player, but also coached in North Jersey with great achievement. When Rudy was a freshman at Central High School in Paterson, he coached the varsity team to the city championship. He continued this winning tradition throughout his entire coaching career which started in 1939 and lasted until 1984. His many awards include the Managerial Award, County Semi-Pro Hall of Fame, the Gil Hodges Length of Service Award—American Legion Post 8, the Jan-Ben Marmo Good Guy Award for faithfulness and unselfishness to the North Jersey Semi-Pro League, and the Paterson Youth Guidance Man of the Year 1985.

Andrew Murcko started playing baseball when he was in grade school, and he used to watch the local clubs. He saw many greats such as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, and Joe DiMaggio. Andy and his friends used to repair bats with nails and tape to last through the game. His first team, the Passaic Demuro Comets, developed an impressive winning record. He later moved on to the American Legion Post 200 where he played 2 years and went to the playoffs. Andy is currently living in south Jersey and still loves the game.

Bill Librera earned nine varsity letters at Garfield High School and gained All-County and All-State honors in football, basketball, and baseball. Although he was offered a professional baseball contract by the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1941, he chose to accept a football-baseball scholarship to Fordham University. After several years in the service, he returned to New Jersey and played with several teams. In 1949, Bill began coaching football and baseball at Lyndhurst High School where his teams won three conference titles and two

group 2 sectional State championships. Later, he coached at Passaic High School, before being named the athletic director of Indian Hills High School. Among his many honors are selections to four different halls of fame at: Garfield High School, Lyndhurst High School, Panzer College, and the Bergen County Semi-Pro Baseball Team.

Richie Amos played semi-pro baseball from 1940 to 1950 for several teams: the Passaic Drazins, the Passaic Kievelts, and the Passaic Demuro Comets. He played several positions for these teams including shortstop, second base, and catcher. In fact, Richie tried out for two professional teams, the Philadelphia Phillies and the St. Louis Cardinals. He was also very active in Garfield for many years. For example, he helped organize the Garfield Babe Ruth League.

It is a great honor to ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating these four men for their accomplishments.

HONORING THE ARMED SERVICE  
ACADEMY APPOINTEE FROM  
SHEEPSHEAD BAY

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding young student from my district. He was among the select few who were chosen as appointees to our armed service academies.

Each of my colleagues is very familiar with the rigorous procedure used to determine academy appointments. Candidates must display the academic skills, as well as possess the character and commitment to succeed.

It is encouraging to see strong determination in those who seek appointments. People who give so much of themselves to serve their country are truly an inspiration. Those selected to the academy become part of an enduring tradition and legacy.

In 1989, Sheepshead Bay was fortunate enough to have representation at the elite service academies. Michael Simonelli was an appointee to the Air Force Academy who was a leader in his high school and example for his peers. Michael's dedication to academic interests qualified him as an outstanding student who participated on both the math team and Academic Olympics in his high school career. Michael is a hard-working and ambitious young man who relates very well with his peers and is a leader in athletics. Michael graduated from Sheepshead Bay High School in June 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in wishing this fine young man all the best in the future. We are extremely proud to have him representing and serving us at the service academies, and hope that all of his expectations are met and exceeded.

RECOGNITION OF ADAM M. GELLER

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my constituent, Mr. Adam Geller from Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, NY. Adam's excellence in academics and athletics, as well as his devotion to his community, has won him the great honor of being named a regional recipient for the AAU/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Award.

Adam has been awarded a \$10,000 scholarship toward his college education. The selection was made by a blue-ribbon panel of nationally recognized educators, Olympians, and community service achievers. Adam was selected out of 10,000 high school seniors nationwide.

An outstanding student ranked eighth in a class of 1,231, Adam is a member of the National Honors Society and the Spanish Chapter of the National Foreign Language Honor Society. Adam also serves as student government president. He received the multiple year award for Who's Who Among American High School Students and the Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizen Award. Adam was also the Sachem High School representative at the Senate Student Policy Forum in Albany and at the New York State leadership conference. A trumpet player in the Sachem High School concert band, Adam earned a silver medal at the New York State School Music Association [NYSSMA] competition for the past 3 years.

In the athletic arena, Adam has distinguished himself in volleyball and tennis. An All-American-League player for the past 3 years, he is cocaptain of the varsity tennis team and received the Coaches Award. Adam was named to the Suffolk County Volleyball All-Academic Team and is a member of the varsity volleyball team which won the League 1 championships in 1992 and 1993 and a county championship in 1993.

Despite a demanding schedule, Adam finds time for a variety of community service activities. He works as a peer tutor and was a volunteer for the Big Brother/Big Sister Festival and for the 1992 Special Olympic Games. Adam also coordinated and participated in his school's Thanksgiving food drive. In addition, Adam lobbied for increased State aid for Sachem High School through letter-writing campaigns to Governor Cuomo, State senators and assemblymen.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the First Congressional District of New York, it is my pleasure to recognize Adam Geller today. I wish him happiness and success in his future endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE 79TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I ask you to join me in commemoration of the 79th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. On April 24, 1915, under the direction of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, a campaign of Armenian extermination began. By 1923, 1.5 million Armenians were murdered, with another 500,000 forced into Russian exile. Today we recognize the struggle of the Armenian people to live peacefully in their historic homeland.

Armenians in the United States and elsewhere should know that their history of suffering has not and will not be ignored. Like the Jewish and Cambodian Holocausts, the Armenian genocide stands out as one of the world's most morally reprehensible acts. We need to address and trace the causal factors leading to the rise of totalitarian governments, and ensure that the seeds of fascism are never again planted.

On this day, we all should take a moment to remember those Armenians who died 79 years ago. The United States and our allies should also reaffirm our resolve to ensure that no nation will ever again have the opportunity to participate in mass genocide.

Thank you Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

**HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to send warm greetings and well deserved congratulations to all of my friends celebrating the 356 anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. I will always remember the fond memories I have of the time I have spent at Faneuil Hall with the Company.

For over three and one half centuries members of this group have exemplified the spirit of patriotism that has made our country great. Their record has been one of activism on behalf of liberty, freedom, and of all of the values on which this Nation is based. The Company's museum is a treasure, not only because it preserves this distinguished record, but because it enables younger generations to learn about our heritage.

I know the ancients will continue the tradition of the Company in providing leadership in all areas of our community and especially in public service. Public service is, after all, what drives the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and I feel proud of the contributions they make to the Commonwealth.

I ask the Company to please accept my best wishes for another successful year. I know there will be many more to come.

DAN WATERS, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER, RETIRES

**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity to acknowledge the significant contributions of Daniel W. Waters to the public power industry and the city of Los Angeles.

Waters who recently retired as general manager and chief engineer for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP], has been a tireless, caring, and innovative manager and steward of the public's valuable energy and water resources for 32 years.

His career assignments include chief field engineer for the Castaic Powerplant, manager of government affairs, assistant chief electrical engineer, and assistant general manager in charge of external organizational services.

During his tenure as GM, Mr. Waters increased the emphasis on serving the customer, in part by creating a new customer service organization. He also made environmental concerns a top priority. Under his leadership, the DWP was the first municipal utility to announce a voluntary program to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from its powerplants to address the threat of global climate change.

He also implemented several innovative water conservation measures, including a conservation-driven water rate structure, and a variety of energy efficiency programs. In addition, Dan oversaw the first development in Los Angeles of alternative water supply projects involving water reclamation and reuse. He accomplished these achievements while organizing the department's response to drought, fire, civil unrest, work stoppage, earthquake, and economic downturns.

In addition to running the Nation's biggest public utility, Mr. Waters retires as chairman of the Large Public Power Council, cochair of the National Electric Transportation Coalition, vice chair of the California Municipal Utilities Association, and vice president of the Western Energy Supply and Transmission Associates.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Dan Waters for a number of years and have worked with him on many energy and environmental issues that have been before Congress. He has always been a valuable source of information and advice, an effective ally, and a trusted friend. We will miss his participation in the development of public policy. I wish him great happiness and continued success in his retirement.

THE FIRST OCCUPATIONAL CENTER OF NEW JERSEY HONORS OUTSTANDING CITIZENS FOR 40TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to four exceptional gentlemen

being honored by the First Occupational Center of New Jersey for their significant contributions to the community. I am very proud to join this organization on its 40th anniversary as it praises Ace Alagna, publisher of the Italian Tribune News, Allen J. Kasden, president of Crow Construction, James Lukaszewicz, plant manager of Anheuser-Busch's Newark brewery, and William J. Marino, president and CEO of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of New Jersey, Inc.

The First Occupational Center of New Jersey is a broad-based not-for-profit training and working program serving New Jersey. The center assists individuals, and their families, who are challenged by disabilities or social economic disadvantages. Through professional counseling, vocational training, and employment opportunities, OCNJ helps people to reach their full vocational potential and because contributing members of the community. It is the oldest and largest training facility of its kind in the State.

Ace Alagna, publisher of the Italian Tribune News since 1968, has been outstanding in many different kinds of activities. Not only is he a newspaper publisher, but he has also taken award-winning photos, acted in Academy Award-winning motion pictures, and been given the key to the cities of Newark, Atlantic City, Hoboken, Rome, Naples, New Orleans, and Philadelphia.

Possibly Ace's greatest endeavor has been raising millions of dollars for those in need. He dedicated a Children's Day Care Center with funds raised by the Italian Tribune News Earthquake Relief Fund during the earthquakes in northern Italy in 1976 and in Palomonte, Italy in 1980. In 1980, when Poland was in need of medical assistance, the country received over \$800,000 worth of supplies from Alagna's support.

James Lukaszewicz was named plant manager of Anheuser-Busch's, Newark brewery in 1990. Prior to his Newark assignment, Lukaszewicz served as assistant plant manager at the company's breweries in Houston, Jacksonville, FL and Williamsburg, VA. Lukaszewicz joined Anheuser-Busch in 1968 following discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps, having served as a captain of infantry troops in Vietnam. He holds a bachelor's degree from Marquette University and an M.B.A. from Jacksonville University.

Allen J. Kasden, president of Crow Construction Co., has over 20 years of construction experience with an extensive background in commercial institutional, and high-rise building. Kasden holds a civil engineering degree from Duke University and is a professional engineer in the State of Louisiana. He is vice president and director of the New York Building Congress and director of the Regional Alliance for Small Contractors.

William J. Marino is president and CEO of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of New Jersey, Inc. Before Marino joined BCBSNJ he was vice president of regional group operations for New York and Connecticut for the Prudential. Marino is presently chairman of the board of trustees and 1993-94 campaign chairman for the United Way of Essex and West Hudson. He is also on the board of trustees for the New Jersey Network Foundation, and is a member of the board of regents of St. Peter's

College. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, Inc., and of the board of directors and executive committee of the New Jersey Business Group of Health. He previously sat on the board of the New York State HMO Conference and Hospital Boards.

These gentlemen have helped the First Occupational Center of New Jersey assist many individuals in need. It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring them on this occasion.

TRIBUTE TO REGIONAL AID FOR  
INTERIM NEEDS, INC., ON ITS  
30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to my colleagues' attention an organization called Regional Aid for Interim Needs, Inc. [R.A.I.N.], which this Thursday will celebrate its 30th year of service to the seniors of the Bronx.

For 30 years R.A.I.N. has been enriching the lives of seniors with such services as home attendant care, recreational activities, and an in-house thrift shop staffed by seniors.

This Thursday the board of directors of R.A.I.N. will honor three preeminent leaders who bear great responsibility for the welfare of the seniors of the Bronx: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, and the president and founder of R.A.I.N., Beatrice Castiglia Catullo.

Mr. Speaker, the elderly are becoming a greater and greater segment of our communities across the United States. I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to R.A.I.N. and its honorees for their continuing efforts to brighten the future for ourselves and our Nation.

THE ELECTED SCHOOL BOARD: AN  
AMERICAN TRADITION REAFFIRMED

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the following article on educational policy by Dr. Thomas Shannon, Executive Director of the National School Boards Association. Dr. Shannon's article, published in the March 29, 1994 edition of the School Board News, focuses on the advantage of democratic governance of our schools through local school boards.

As Dr. Shannon points out, the resounding support of Virginia voters for elected school boards is just one indication of the strength of the institution of school boards and their democratic governance of our local schools. I urge my colleagues and their staff to note Dr. Shannon's views.

THE ELECTED SCHOOL BOARD: AN AMERICAN  
TRADITION REAFFIRMED

Virginia has a lesson for critics of public school governance. Those who make claims

that elected school boards are not an integral part of the future of public elementary and secondary education need look only at how voters in the Old Dominion state overwhelmingly rejected that spurious notion.

A state law enacted in July 1992 allowed Virginia citizens to petition for a referendum election on the question of whether local school board members should be elected by the voters of their districts, instead of continuing to be appointed by county boards of supervisors.

Eighty school districts (out of a total 138) have held such elections so far. In all of those elections, the voters chose to have elected school boards. And the overwhelmingly "yes" votes were impressive indeed in these times when a 43 percent plurality of the popular vote elected our president, and when our governors, members of Congress and state legislators typically receive only a bare majority approval. The resultant facts in Virginia: The average majority vote percentage for all districts was 81 percent. And this percentage was substantially the same for the largest and the smallest districts and for rural, suburban, and urban communities across the state.

The Virginia lesson has several dimensions. First, there clearly is a deep and abiding faith in the American institution of free, democratic representative governance of the public elementary and secondary schools. The people trust their own elected representatives over any other form of leadership. Even when voters are frustrated and disappointed with their elected officials, there is ample evidence that it is political suicide to assume voters would rather hand over governmental leadership to someone not directly accountable to them. Indeed, any agreement about the worth of electing public officials by popular vote is usually quashed by the simple question: What would you replace our system of elected representative governance with?

Second, it ineluctably follows that if the voters want to elect their school boards, they want them to govern. They don't want school boards just to advise professionals, lead cheers for the school system, bow down to teacher unions, look to federal and state policymakers and administrators to govern in their stead, or turn over fundamental policymaking to groups of school employees and parents at school sites. The people clearly want the line of responsibility and accountability to be direct and unfettered between them as voters and their elected representatives. They want school boards to be in charge of their schools for them, with all that portends for the quality and equity of the instructional program, the competency of the staff, and the cost of education as mirrored in the school tax rate. And an important corollary is that the people expect federal and state government officials to respect their strong support of elected school boards by trusting the judgments of school boards to govern effectively.

Third, critics of school governance should focus their talents on making representative governance of the public schools works in the local community, rather than on how federal and state government officials, school employees, self-appointed groups of parents accountable to nobody, and teacher unions can end-run or subvert local representative governance. "Make the system work!" is an injunction that all of us should heed. It should be encouraged as a personal and individual duty of every person in a democracy.

The reason is simple—and Virginia voters implicitly endorsed it by gargantuan mar-

gins—our American institution of free, democratic representative governance (that is epitomized in public education by the school board) is the best system of governance ever devised by humankind. In these times of enormous change necessitated, not by the failure of schools today, but by the need to adjust our education system to the needs of tomorrow, our system of governance is not always the most peaceful, the least argumentative, the most efficient, or even every time the fairest. But overall it is the best, as we Americans know deep down in our bellies.

IN RECOGNITION OF RESEARCH I STATUS FOR ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of Arizona State University in its designation as a Research I Institution by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In achieving this status, Arizona State joins an elite group of colleges and universities, only 88 out of the almost 3,600 institutions of higher education nationwide. To earn consideration as a Research I institution, a school must receive at least \$40 million in Federal support and award at least 50 doctoral degrees per year. As ASU does not have a medical school or college of agriculture, two areas of study which traditionally receive many Federal grants, ASU's accomplishment becomes all the more impressive. In fact, ASU is one of only eight Research I schools ever to achieve this honor without having either a medical school or college of agriculture.

This academic seal of approval not only rewards the university for its impressive quality of education, but the whole metropolitan Phoenix community benefits as well. ASU's Research I status recognizes the stature of its programs, professors, and students. In addition, it increases Arizona State's ability to attract new industries to the region and enhances our State's economy. ASU's new designation only confirms what we in Arizona have known for decades, that Arizona State provides both top-flight research and outstanding graduates in key fields.

Four years ago, University President Lattie Coor spoke of the future he envisioned for ASU, one in which Arizona State would "compete with the very best in the nation and the world." The Carnegie Foundation's selection of ASU as a Research I institution shows that the future is now. President Coor and the entire university community should take great pleasure in this latest triumph, just one of many such accolades earned by Arizona State University. I know it will not be the last.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO FRED MARTELLA

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a fellow farmer and long-time personal and family friend, Fred Martella of Hanford, CA, who is being honored this month by the chamber of commerce in my hometown of Hanford as its 1993 Citizen of the Year for his lifetime of service to his community.

Fred is a dairyman, cattle breeder, and an auctioneer of widespread renown. His professional skills have gone far to benefit the economy of Kings County. But they have also gone far to benefit the community at large.

Fred has always been willing to use his auctioneering skills to help local agencies raise funds. Among those organizations that have benefitted from his contributions are St. Brigid's Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Sons of Italy, and the Elks Lodge. The youth of Kings County have greatly profited through his fundraising efforts for 4-H, Future Farmers of America, the Willow Grove School, and the Thomas McCarthy School Parents Club.

Fred has not shrunk from his obligation to take a stand for his community. His auctioneering skills were put to use to raise over \$60,000 in a successful battle by the people of Hanford to keep a coal-burning plant from their town.

This is not the first time in his very distinguished life that his community has seen fit to honor Fred Martella. He was awarded a lifetime membership from the Dairy Shrine Club; served as 1964 Dairyman of the Year; was given the Phi Delta Kappa Certificate of Recognition for his service to education, and was the Kings County Old-Time Dairyman in 1990.

Fred's family is also well known in Kings County. The Martella family history in the county goes back to 1904, when his Swiss immigrant grandfather opened the first cheese factory there.

And the Martella family goes on. Fred and his wife, Ann, have been married 20 years. Fred has raised three daughters, Loretta Montgomery, Barbara Caveziel, and Celine Henking; and two stepdaughters, Cheryl Stivers and Kathy Sequeira. The Martellas have also been blessed with 12 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren.

Fred recently told the Hanford Sentinel that he could not find a better place to live than Hanford. "There's always someone there to lend a hand," he said.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that finding someone to lend a hand is much easier in a community that has a Fred Martella.

Please join me, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, in honoring Fred Martella.

TRIBUTE TO KAREN AND CHRIS COLLMAN, 1994 NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS PEOPLE OF THE YEAR

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of my New Hampshire constituents, Karen and Chris Collman, who have recently been recognized as New Hampshire's 1994 Small Business Persons of the Year.

Karen and Chris Collman are owners of Gale River Designs, a private-label garment manufacturer located in Franconia, NH. Since its founding in 1979, Gale River Designs has grown from an attic-based venture to a thriving international business.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of this success story, however, is the overwhelming obstacles which the Collmans have had to surmount on their road to success. Karen and Chris have been able to steer Gale River Designs through difficult times that included the bankruptcy of a major account and a devastating fire that destroyed their new facility. With astounding resiliency and with the help of a guaranteed loan from the Small Business Administration, the Collmans worked alongside their employees to rebuild.

Mr. Speaker, the Collman's success is a wonderful example of how hard work and public investment can pay off. As Congress debates budget priorities, we need to recognize the difference between government spending and public investment. There are many fine people and organizations, including the United States SBA and the New Hampshire Small Business Development Center, working shoulder-to-shoulder to ensure our small businesses will survive and prosper. By accessing the direct support offered by these organizations, through funding and one-on-one consulting companies like Gale River Designs are prospering and providing jobs and security for families all across the country. The economy of this great Nation depends on these small businesses, and I want to salute them and the organizations that stand behind them.

Mr. Speaker, Karen and Chris Collman exemplifies the rock solid values that are typical of the people of New Hampshire. Their hard work and dedication deserve our respect and recognition. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Karen and Chris Collman and all of their employees, past and present, for a job well done.

IN HONOR OF VICE PRINCIPAL LIZ CHASE

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Liz Chase, vice principal of John F. Kennedy High School located in Paterson, NJ. I am very proud to join the administration, faculty, staff, and students of JFK High School in paying tribute to Ms. Chase for her 25 years

of service in the Paterson public school system.

Ms. Chase is the daughter of the late Rev. Aliona and Ruthie Knight and was born in Habgood, NC. She attended Shaw University for her undergraduate studies. Later, she received two master's degrees from William Paterson College, one in reading and the other in counseling. She also received certification in administration and supervision.

Ms. Chase began her career at School No. 12 in Paterson as a classroom teacher. She has also spent much time at Schools Nos. 14, 19, 13, and 28. In addition, she was the Vice Principal of School No. 25 before her current position at JFK High School.

Throughout her career, Ms. Chase has demonstrated dedication to her schools, church, community, and the city of Paterson beyond the call of duty. For these reasons, I ask my colleagues join me in honoring her on this distinguished occasion.

#### TRIBUTE TO LADY BULLDOGS

### HON. DON JOHNSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an astonishing athletic achievement by a group of remarkable young women in my district. The Lady Bulldogs of Hart County High School this year won a State-record sixth straight State basketball championship. Six straight State titles. Some of my colleagues in this Chamber may have been fortunate enough to have won a single State championship some years ago and can recall the joy that came with that accomplishment. Lady Bulldog fans have experienced that joy six times over. The Chicago Bulls take pride in their three-peat of NBA titles, yet these young ladies have doubled that accomplishment. The Dallas Cowboys have two straight Super Bowls to their credit; the Lady Bulldogs have tripled that output.

Much of the credit for this accomplishment goes to the coaches, of course. First Eddie McCurley and then Glenda Gibson have guided, prodded, encouraged, and directed six different groups of athletes to the ultimate accomplishment in high school sports. Their dedication to the young people of Hart County is heartwarming. It also serves as a reminder of how much can be accomplished when a caring adult devotes his or her time and energy to such a good cause.

The numbers speak for themselves: Six State titles and 104 consecutive victories over Georgia opponents. Mr. Speaker, too often we criticize today's youth. Too often we bemoan the perceived lack of dedication, the apparent failure to focus on a goal. And then come the Hart County Lady Bulldogs to remind us that kids can still come together for their school, their parents, and themselves. Go lady dogs—shoot for seven.

REMARKS OF DR. ALBERT R. JONSEN

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues some remarks made by Dr. Albert R. Jonsen, professor and chairman of the department of medical history and ethics at Washington University School of Medicine, before the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus on Monday, March 21, 1994. The text of Dr. Jonsen's remarks follow:

The speakers at past meetings of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus, and Dr. Jules Hirsch today, have eloquently and convincingly stated the case for the importance of biomedical research as a benefit to society and to individuals. Our society would not be what it is today—vigorous, progressive, competitive—had it not benefited from the numerous advances in promotion of health and prevention of disease that come from biomedical research. However, in recent months, a dark side to that research has appeared and has been widely noted in the media. Several months ago, news stories about research on the effects of radiation, carried out during the 1950s and 60s, under sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Commission and later of the Department of Energy, have cast doubt on the integrity of researchers and on the ethics of the research itself. In the last two weeks, the following headlines appeared in the New York Times, "Agency Faults UCLA Study For Suffering Mental Patients," (March 10, 1994), "U.S. Ethics Questioned by Critics of Vaccine Trial in Italy and Sweden" (March 13, 1994), and "Researcher Falsified Data in Breast Cancer Study" (March 14, 1991). These stories, and many others, have revealed a dark side to the world of research.

However, this revelation is not unprecedented. In the late 1960s and early 70s, a similar series of stories that questioned the ethics of biomedical research appeared in the media. These stories agitated the public, which had until then seen biomedical research as an undiluted good. They aroused the attention of legislators and regulators, who sought to remedy the abuses by law and regulation. They deeply disturbed many scientists, who deplored ethical lapses and also recognized that a tainted reputation could hinder valuable scientific work. Thus, a quarter of a century ago, as again today, significant attention was focused on the ethics of research with human subjects.

In order to appreciate the current concerns, we must understand one particular event, the accomplishments of the National Commission for Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. Congress established that Commission by including in the National Research Act of 1974 (PL 93-348) the requirement that a group of citizens be formed to recommend to the Secretary DHEW (now DHHS) regulations to safeguard the rights and welfare of human subjects of research and to develop the ethical principles that should govern such research. The idea of such a Commission had been proposed in hearings held by Senator Mondale in 1968, but the idea was pushed into reality by the unusual conjunction of two events. In 1971, the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, a Public Health Service research

project which had excluded 400 rural black men from treatment for syphilis over a thirty year period, was made public. At the same time, studies on the human fetus, done in Finland by American researchers with federal funds, aroused ire. Thus, legislators concerned about civil rights and racial discrimination, and legislators concerned about abortion and right to life, found in biomedical research a common cause. Without that convergence of left and right, I doubt that the National Commission would have come into being.

The Commission (on which I was privileged to serve) worked for four years. During that time it produced detailed studies of the ethical issues in research, made recommendations to the Secretary on research involving the human fetus, children, incarcerated persons, the mentally incapacitated, and endorsed a system of public and peer review of research for the nation. That system exists today and is, demonstrably, a fair, effective and efficient method to assure that biomedical research meets the ethical principles stated by the Commission: respect for personal autonomy, promotion of benefit, avoidance of harm and fairness in recruitment of subjects. This system has been in place for twenty years. The recent reports of ethically questionable research are the first to appear during that time (the radiation research, of course, was done before the system came into being).

I propose that the current problems are the result of one important gap in the system of protection of research subjects. The Commission recommended that a standing body of citizens and scientists be established within DHEW, the Ethics Advisory Board, whose function would be deliberation about particularly difficult cases. That body was instituted in 1977; it was discontinued in 1980. Although its name appears in the Federal Regulations, and it has assigned functions in the review of research, it has not existed for fourteen years. This absence essentially blocked certain types of research, such as proposals to study the human fetus and the use of fetal tissue, and made difficult the assessment of many other proposals. The two studies that made the headlines I cited above, vaccine trials and trials of an antipsychotic medication, would have, in all likelihood, gone to that body for review, had it existed. The failure to maintain the Ethical Advisory Board was a political and bureaucratic decision: it has been detrimental to research ethics and to the progress of research itself.

The Commission's accomplishments mark a before and after point in the history of the ethics of research with human subjects. For over a century prior to its establishment, biomedical research had evolved from exciting but primitive origins to a vast, sophisticated enterprise. The modern era of biomedical research begins in the first half of the nineteenth century. As scientists began to understand health and disease in terms of cellular structure and pathology, to learn more about microbial pathogens, to invent and utilize instruments to measure physical processes, biomedical science advanced from "trying the unknown," to a formal process of investigation. The great French physiologist, Claude Bernard, produced the classic description of that process in his 1865 volume, *Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine*. In that book, Bernard not only lucidly exposed the logic of investigation; he also stated the fundamental ethic for investigators. He wrote, "the principle of medical and surgical morality consists in

never performing on man an experiment that might be harmful to him to any extent, even though the result might be advantageous to science, that is, to the health of others."

This statement, however, does not take into account that experimentation, which is always to some extent a voyage into the unknown, has its risks and dangers that are almost unavoidable. Strict adherence to Bernard's strict rule, "harmful to any extent," poses a difficult problem to conscientious researchers. Forty years after Bernard wrote these words, one of the most famous medical experiments was hailed for its success and the bravery of its participants. Major Walter Reed had invited a crew of persons, mostly US Army soldiers and a few civilians, to risk serious disease and even death to determine with certainty whether yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitos. When the leading medical educator of the time, William Osler, was asked whether it was not immoral to experiment on man with possible ill result, he answered, "it is always immoral without a definite specific statement from the subject himself, with full knowledge of the circumstances." Reed had done just this, preparing a document for the signature of his volunteers that informed them of the risk of death.

It is clear, from these historical events and from much other evidence, that the idea of voluntary consent of subjects and the duty to avoid harm was hardly foreign to researchers. At the same time, it was commonly believed that the researchers themselves were the best judges of the ethical nature of their work. A conscientious investigator was the best assurance of ethical investigation. This can be a fragile safeguard against abuse. Certainly, there are unscrupulous investigators, whose sole aim is fame. However, even the conscientious researcher may take a dangerous track. This may happen when persons judge that the social benefits of scientific advance outweigh in moral importance the rights of individuals.

During World War II, the worst distortion of this view generated the most heinous crimes in the name of research, the Nazi concentration camp experiments. The physician criminals who carried out these experiments were tried and convicted at Nuremberg in 1949 and the famous Nuremberg Code, stating the ethical principles for human experimentation, was first expressed in their judgment. At the same time, a great pressure was building in American biomedical science to solve the medical problems posed by war. The Committee on Medical Research, established in 1941 by President Roosevelt, began an ambitious program of sponsoring research in American universities. Biomedicine became part of the war effort. Here, too, the principle of social benefit overriding individual rights, while hardly taken to the extremes of the Nazis, carried some weight. Wartime medical research, often carried out as classified, did not always scrupulously respect the principles clearly stated by Bernard, Reed and Osler. This attitude carried over, to some extent, to the postwar, cold war years and was manifested in some of the radiation research currently under criticism. The National Institutes of Health continued and accelerated the research sponsorship that had been begun by the Committee on Medical Research and, in its early years, had no definite policy with regard to the ethics of sponsored research.

It can be said, then, that the culture of medical research prior to the National Commission was one in which the principles of voluntary consent and avoidance of harm

were acknowledged. At the same time, the conscience of the individual investigator was the measure and source of judgment on these matters and a bias in favor of social benefit over individual rights, while subtle, prevailed.

The National Commission preserved the rules of voluntary consent and avoidance of harm as the foundations of research ethics and developed these in conceptual clarity and practical detail. However, it recognized clearly that the conscience of the investigator was an inadequate safeguard, since the investigator who was a physician faced an inherent conflict of interest between care of the patient and the search for new information. The Commission endorsed and strengthened the practice of peer and public review of research that had been a slowly developing policy within the National Institutes of Health during the late 1960s. Other judges than the researchers themselves were to have a say in what might constitute informed consent and risk-benefit features of all research protocols. The establishment of Institutional Review Boards at all research institutions brought thousands of participants into the review of the ethics of research, as many scientists, scholars and public members were rotated through these Boards. The private conscience of the researchers and the secret nature of research is now exposed to open and critical discussion. In this light, the ease with which social benefit can be invoked as a justification for slighting individual rights is challenged by critical scrutiny and by a very strong presumption in favor of the protection of the individual. This system, which Dr. Gary Ellis, who is with us today, can explain in detail, had been for twenty years a fair, efficient and effective method of assuring that the rights and welfare of research subjects are protected.

Yet, we are having problems. Does this mean that the system is cracking? I do not think so. I believe that the problems occur because the system is only two thirds in place. The first third consists in the clear understanding of the basic concepts of the ethics of research and their appreciation by many persons who have participated in the system of review. This is an enormous improvement in quality and quantity over the pre-Commission culture of research. The second third consists in the review system itself, implemented in research institutions and carefully monitored by federal agencies. By the greater part of the ethical problems, such as inadequacies in informed consent documents and in risk-benefit analysis, are caught early and corrected before any human subjects are touched. The final, missing third is the Ethical Advisory Board which has not been in existence since 1980. The purpose of this Board, as envisioned by the National Commission, was to provide a forum for the difficult questions that cannot be answered at a local level or by an agency review, but require open, impartial debate. The absence of such a forum has led to obstruction of research, clumsy management of ethical conflicts and the inadequate assessment and explanation of problematic cases. Both of the recent cases that reached the headlines of the New York Times would probably have been considered by the EAB, if the process envisioned by the National Commission has been followed (although the Commission's recommendations on research with mentally incapacitated persons, which might have governed the schizophrenia studies, were rejected by Secretary Schwicker in 1983, the only example of such a rejection).

In addition, recent debates over such questions as the distinction between research and treatment that troubles the development of new drugs to treat HIV infection and the inclusion of women in research studies, could have been discussed at the EAB, had it existed.

During this legislative session, Senator Hatfield submitted a bill to reestablish the EAB (SB 1042). I have heard that this proposal has been assumed into a broader plan to establish a new Presidential or National Commission that Senator Kennedy is now preparing. I do not know the details of that proposal. However, I urge attention to one crucial point. The National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (1974-78) and its successor, the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and in Biomedical and Behavioral Research (1979-82) were both time limited bodies, constituted to study and recommend resolutions for particular problems. The EAB was intended to be a standing body prepared to take on difficult questions as they arise. The former Commissions drew up broad principles and guidelines; the EAB was to apply these with prudence and flexibility to unanticipated situations. Whether or not we need a new Commission, of the former sort I am uncertain. I am sure that we need an Ethics Advisory Board. I strongly urge that this be done and that the final third of the structure for protection of human subjects be firmly put into place.

KAREN ROSENKOETTER, OF  
PRINCETON, IL, IS VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST HONOREE

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate a constituent, Karen Rosenkoetter of Princeton. Karen won fourth place honors in the national Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary and was named the Illinois winner.

Karen's script, entitled "My Commitment to America," is a very moving essay about her visit to the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, DC.

I was extremely impressed by the script and the important points she made about our country and its citizens.

Karen is the daughter of Robert and Paula Morrow and a student at Princeton High School.

I respectfully submit her script to be printed here in the RECORD.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

Each morning, I get up and go through my routine to get ready for the day and then every day, I reach for that special place on my dresser and put on that silver bracelet. It is different from a normal bangle. My bracelet has been clearly engraved with letters spelling: Maj. Robert P. Rosenbach; USAF 05 Mar 70 SVN; MO.

This means a young man named Robert, a member of the United States Air Force, was declared Missing In Action on 5 March 1970 in South Vietnam. He was from Missouri. I

never met Maj. Rosenbach, yet I wear his name on my wrist.

This bracelet is a symbol of my commitment to America.

When I was in eighth grade, I visited Washington, D.C. with my church choir. The most memorable place for me was the Vietnam War Memorial—a huge black wall with both ends vanishing into the ground. Each name carved on its immense face represents a lost life—a person who made the ultimate commitment to America. So many names! It was a calm, sunny day, yet all around me people were crying. I thought I would never forget.

I went back home and the memorial's effect on me slowly faded. I ignored the fact that people in uniforms were defending my country while I debated whether to wear the peach sweater or the green sweater to school that day. I forgot about the big black wall.

Then I met a girl who always wore a metal bracelet, even if it didn't match her shirt. I asked her what was so special about it and she showed it to me. It had a name on it. One name. And I remembered.

I now wear a MIA bracelet every day so I will not forget again. The wall was too powerful, too overwhelming. It shocked me, but at the same time I just couldn't grasp it. Now, I concentrate on the people. One name is easier to understand. I think about Robert every day. Who was he? Why did he go to Vietnam? What sort of plans did he have for his future?

When I put on Robert's bracelet, I am renewing my commitment to remember. The American men and women who have died for our country must never be forgotten. And I am making another commitment—a commitment to live for my country. If I actively work toward justice and peace, maybe I will affect just one more person.

One person can make a difference in another's life. If I see a child playing with a toy gun, I can hand him a book instead. If I see an angry face, I give that person my smile. And I believe it doesn't stop there. I influence one person, who influences another and another and another. Together, we can work for a better America and a better world.

Every night before I go to sleep, I go through another short routine. I brush my teeth, take out my contacts, and wash my face, just like other people do. Then I take off my silver bracelet, place it on my dresser, and crawl into bed thinking about a poem by Eve Merriam: I dream of giving birth to a child who will ask "Mother, what was war?"

Wishful thinking? Not necessarily. If each of us cared enough to influence just one person, this vision could become a reality. The unknown Maj. Rosenbach has made a difference in my life. Now I can make a difference to others. That is my commitment. That is the way to reach out—one step at a time. One name, one person, one action, can make a difference.

#### CHICAGO PARTNERSHIP FOR THE EARNED INCOME CREDIT

### HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I come before my colleagues today to offer my sincerest thanks to a very special group of Chicago businesses and community organizations who have joined me in an important venture to let citizens in the

Chicagoland area know how to apply for the Federal earned income tax credit.

The earned income tax credit rewards working families who have found it increasingly difficult to take care of their children at home while working. This credit may be worth up to \$2,364 for families with one or more children. In an effort to let low-income working families know about this important credit, the Chicago partnership for the earned income credit was formed. Through a series of mass mailings to Chicago families, and in conjunction with television and radio PSAs, billboards on public buses, and a press conference with Vice-President Gore, word was sent out to thousands of eligible families about how to apply for the earned income tax credit. It is expected that over 100,000 low-income families will apply for the credit and receive, on average, a credit of \$1000 in 1994.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for my colleagues to join with me in thanking Ameritech; Arthur Andersen; Commonwealth Edison; the Community Currency Exchange Association; the First Chicago Bank; Jewel-Osco; the Chicago Business Women's Association and H.A. King & Associates; the Chicago Transit Authority; the Chicago Urban League; the Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce; the Illinois CPA Society; Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company; the Illinois Restaurant Association; Dominick Finer Foods; Fleishman-Hillard; Highland Community Bank; Gleeson, Sklar & Sawyers; the City of Chicago; and the IRS for their outstanding contribution in this effort to reward working families in Chicago.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY POST 291

### HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, Newport Harbor American Legion Post No. 291 is celebrating its 70th anniversary this year, and the American Legion's 75th birthday.

American Legion Post 291 was chartered on January 28, 1924, by meritorious members who fought in World War I. Since then, veterans from every war and conflict in the 20th century, representing the full spectrum of military service, have joined Post 291.

America remains a beacon of freedom and hope because of the courage and spirit of American veterans. They have endured hardship, hazardous duty, and untold sacrifices to fight tyranny and oppression around the world. As defenders of America's liberty, their dedication and commitment brought security and stability to a troubled world. They have earned our recognition and appreciation.

But for the veterans of Post 291, service to country didn't end when their enlistments did. The 1,600 members of the Newport Harbor American Legion Post have volunteered thousands of hours to make their community a better, safer place. They have sponsored local baseball teams, the Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts, and scores of civic endeavors that benefit the community. And like any good group, they take care of their own. The main charitable activity of Post 291 is for veterans in VA Hospitals.

I am honored to represent the veterans of Newport Harbor American Legion Post 291, to commend them for their dedicated and devoted military service, their exemplary record of civic participation, and congratulate them as they celebrate 70 years of service. My best wishes to them for continued success in future endeavors.

#### COMPEER PROGRAMS—COMPEER FRIENDSHIP WEEK, APRIL 17 TO APRIL 23, 1994

### HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this year 117 Compeer programs across the Nation will celebrate Compeer Friendship Week from April 17, to April 24, 1994. The goal of Compeer Friendship Week is to provide an opportunity for each Compeer program to increase its name recognition, gain community support, and recruit volunteers. Compeer programs will be hosting many special events during this week.

The Compeer Program, which originated in my home district of Rochester, NY, is now in its 21st year of existence in Rochester and 11th year nationwide. Begun as an adopt-a-patient program at the Rochester Psychiatric Center in 1973, Compeer matches caring, sensitive, and trained volunteers to those who are isolated, lonely, or who, because of mental illness, experience difficulty in coping. Compeer is based on the concept that, through the sharing of friendship with clients, volunteers can offset the sometime systemized isolation and loneliness of the mentally ill, and relieve families of their continuous focus on care.

In the past, the mentally ill have been discharged into communities where, in theory, they would lead richer, more productive lives than they would in institutions. The reality proves otherwise. People who suffer from illness, who are living both in and out of hospitals, suffer from isolation and loneliness. The majority lack a support system of either friends or family.

Compeer has helped to change this. A unique partnership between volunteer, client, therapist, and Compeer staff has enabled hundreds to become fully integrated into society as mentally and emotionally healthy individuals. In an era of health care cost containment, decreased funding for mental illness, skyrocketing costs of psychiatric hospitalizations, and deteriorating traditional support systems, Compeer addressed a national problem by providing cost-effective utilization of volunteers as an adjunct to therapy. Compeer has made a tremendous difference in our country—fostering and nurturing new friendships, filling the gaps of loneliness, and building bridges of understanding and hope.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Compeer Friendship Week from April 17 to April 24, 1994, and in congratulating the volunteers, clients, therapists, and staff of Compeer for their selfless and tireless efforts.

IN HONOR OF BELLE VISTA  
SIMPSON

**HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Belle Vista Simpson United Methodist Church, located in Clifton, NJ. I am very proud to join with the church as it celebrates its 100th and 105th anniversaries on Sunday, April 24, 1994.

Belle Vista Simpson will begin the day with a special anniversary Sunday church service, and continue the festivities with a luncheon at Fellowship Hall.

Belle Vista Simpson is a small church which has been involved with the community for over 100 years. Most of the members are from Clifton, and are very active in community and civic affairs. For example, the church's special member is Mrs. Juel Olczak who is on the Board of Health and the curator of Clifton's Hamilton House Museum. In addition, many of the members are FOCUS volunteers who help at the senior nutrition site at the church.

The younger members of the church participate in the Stallion Soccer and Little League teams. At Clifton High School, they are involved in the Mustang band, Madrigals, concert choir, and the La Crosse team.

Also, Belle Vista was a proud participant of Clifton's 75th anniversary celebration by making a beautiful float.

Moreover, Mrs. Elsie Amann deserves a special tribute because on June 17th she will be celebrating her 100th birthday. I am told that she is a remarkable lady, and one that is an example for all to follow.

Since all the members of the church contribute to the community in some kind of service, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating Belle Vista Simpson United Methodist Church.

BRING SBA INTO THE TRADE  
POLICYMAKING STRUCTURE

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, much has been said regarding the substantial contribution of small business in the United States. Small businesses frequently are called the backbone of the U.S. economy. They constitute nearly two-thirds of the work force. They have created the vast majority of new jobs over the last decade—nearly 9 million since 1985. Indeed, much of the recent good news on economic growth in this country is owed to the dynamism of small business, as large corporations have restructured by cutting employment.

On the international front, it has been U.S. policy to encourage small businesses to export as one means to reduce our trade deficit. We have opened one-stop export assistance centers, provided counseling, and mandated that portions of U.S. trade finance and other

support be directed to small business. The administration has developed a program for improving the flow of technology to small business as a means to enhance its competitiveness. Last fall, the President announced the administration's export promotion program as developed by the interagency Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, and the Small Business Administration was a part of that effort.

The Small Business Committee, which I chair, held a hearing in February on small business initiatives recently undertaken by two international organizations—the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD]. In preparations for meetings of these organizations on the small-business issue, executive branch departments—State, USTR, Commerce—called on SBA for its expertise, and rightly so. I was surprised to learn that the Small Business Administration does not participate in the existing interagency structures that deliberate on and decide trade policy issues.

The mechanism for trade policy deliberations is the Trade Policy Review Group [TPRG] chaired by the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative. This interagency trade-coordinating mechanism is established by law and specific agencies are named as participants, that is, USTR, State, Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, and Labor. Legislation states that the U.S. Trade Representatives "may invite representatives from other agencies . . ." Over the years, Justice, Defense, Transportation, the NSC, the White House, OMB, and CEA have become regular members. Under the Clinton administration, EPA and HHS have been invited to participate. According to USTR, the Small Business Administration has never been invited to participate in the deliberations of the TPRG. Why is it that the sector of the U.S. economy that is consistently promoted as the backbone, the essence of U.S. economic strength, the new force in exporting, has never been invited to a seat at the trade table?

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 by specifically naming the Administrator of the Small Business Administration as a permanent member of the Interagency Trade Organization. In this way, the voice of small business will be heard consistently in the deliberations of U.S. trade policy. It is past time to recognize the importance of small business, not only in our domestic programs but in our trade-policy decisions as well. The Trade Policy Review Group is the place to do it, and now is the time.

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Section 242 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1872) is amended by inserting before the penultimate sentence in subsection (a) the following:*

"(G) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration."

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE LOKER

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Mrs. Katherine Loker, who has demonstrated great generosity with her contributions to an impressive range of cutting-edge scientific and medical endeavors. Over the years, Mrs. Loker and her late husband Donald served as volunteers and contributors to the Gerald P. Loker Cancer Treatment Center at the California Medical Hospital Medical Center of Los Angeles, the University of California Irvine College of Medicine, the California State University at Dominguez Hills, the California Museum of Science and Industry, and Harvard University.

Mrs. Loker's admirable contributions to these fine institutions are equaled only by her role in the establishment of the Loker Hydrocarbon Institute at the University of Southern California. In 1983, the Lokers created an endowed chair in organic chemistry for the institute, thus helping to ensure that it would become a world-class center for excellence in hydrocarbon research. Then in 1990, Mrs. Loker contributed additional funds to construct an entire new wing for the institute.

It is impossible to underestimate the importance of the research being conducted at the institute that bears the Loker name. Hydrocarbons, including petroleum and natural gas, constitute our primary sources of energy, and we are dependent on them for transportation, heat, and a variety of other purposes. Unfortunately, hydrocarbons are a finite resource, and alternative sources of energy must eventually be found. This is the fundamental mission of the Loker Hydrocarbon Institute and the many outstanding scientists and researchers who work under its auspices. I can think of few more worthwhile endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Mrs. Katherine Loker, whose innumerable charitable activities, whether related to cancer of hydrocarbons, share one common and extremely important theme: A vision of a better tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO WANDA MARIE  
HEARD

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Ms. Wanda Marie Heard, who on May 3, 1994, will retire from the Long Beach Naval Shipyard's personnel operations division. On Friday, April 22, 1994, family and friends will gather at a retirement luncheon honoring Ms. Heard for her three decades of outstanding Government service. I am pleased to provide my colleagues with just a few highlights of her stellar career.

Ms. Heard began her career with the Navy in 1965 as a commissary store salesclerk. Her performance as a dedicated, enthusiastic, and

astute employee resulted in frequent promotions. As the wife of a Navy serviceman, she often moved and was faced with the task of locating new employment opportunities. Because of her outstanding employment record, however, she found little difficulty in landing new and more challenging positions with the Navy.

Wanda's unique ability to counsel individuals in personnel matters, combined with her commitment to equal rights and fairness, led her to specialize in equal employment opportunity EEO matters. Her expertise in this area would prove instrumental to enhancing the Navy's work environment, including strengthening the morale of naval enlistees.

As an EEO specialist, Wanda Heard prepared the Navy Command's affirmative employment program plan and the Federal equal employment opportunity recruitment plan and accomplishment reports. Her work received the support of management and enabled her to play an integral role in the development of affirmative employment plans in other departments as well.

During her tenure as an EEO specialist, Wanda facilitated workshops on sexual harassment, worked to increase public awareness about the necessity for removing barriers to the physically challenged, and administered comprehensive sensitivity training for her colleagues. Wanda worked diligently and effectively to mediate discrimination complaints, and has been credited with bolstering the command's recruitment program.

In recognition of her outstanding and distinguished Government service, Ms. Heard has received numerous awards, including the Federal Executive Board [FEB] Award, and the FEB Federal Women's Program Heroine Award. She also is the recipient of the Blacks in Government Presidential Award, and in 1987 received the Equal Employment Opportunity Employee of the Year Award. In addition, she has received numerous cash awards, certificates of appreciation, and special achievement awards.

Wanda is a motivating force in her community as well. She is a member of the Greater Los Angeles Area Federal Women's Council, and served as the organization's chairperson in 1989 and 1990. She also has been an active member of the Federally Employed Women, Blacks in Government, Federal Managers Association, the Seal Beach Adopt-A-School Program, and the Employees' Association. Ms. Heard has volunteered annually for the American Cancer Society's special events committee and was a participant in the Winnie Mandela Ministries.

Mr. Speaker, Wanda Marie Heard is an exceptional woman who throughout her career has championed fairness and equality for minorities in the Federal Government workplace. I am pleased to join her family, friends, and colleagues in commending her on her three decades of distinguished service to the U.S. Government. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing her a long, prosperous, and healthy retirement.

IN HONOR OF GEORGE M. MARCUS  
INDUCTED INTO THE BUSINESS  
HALL OF FAME BY THE SANTA  
CLARA COUNTY CHAPTER OF  
JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of the outstanding citizens of California's 14th Congressional District, George M. Marcus, who was recently inducted into the Business Hall of Fame by the Santa Clara County Chapter of Junior Achievement. I have known George Marcus well for many years and there is no one more deserving of this prestigious honor.

George Marcus was born in Limni, Greece and earned his B.A. in economics from San Francisco State University in 1965.

He has been a driving force in commercial real estate in the San Francisco Bay Area since he first founded G.M. Marcus & Co. in 1971, and is now the president of the Marcus & Millichap Co., one of the Nation's premier commercial real estate, investment, and development firms.

George Marcus is devoted to a variety of community and civic endeavors and always makes time in his busy schedule to lend his considerable talents to such organizations as the San Jose/Cleveland Ballet, the University of California, Berkeley, Center for Real Estate and Urban Economics, and the St. Nicholas Greek-Orthodox Church. As a business leader in our community, George Marcus is an exemplary civic activist known for his integrity, generosity, and commitment.

His outstanding success in business and dedication to the community were recognized by San Francisco State University in 1989 when he was presented with its Alumnus of the Year Award. His contributions to our Nation have received public acclaim when he was awarded The Ellis Island Medal of Honor, given to distinguished Americans who perform outstanding service to humanity in any field, profession, or occupation.

In all of his work, George Marcus has been supported by his devoted wife Judy and their four wonderful children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting George Marcus, a pre-eminent business leader and a genuine American hero.

### HONORING SISTER MARY A. DOOLEY

### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Sister Mary A. Dooley, who is retiring after a long and distinguished career in the field of education.

At the end of the current school year, Sister Dooley will be retiring as president of the Col-

lege of Our Lady of the Elms in Chicopee, MA. During her tenure as president, Sister Dooley has thoroughly modernized that school, significantly improving the academic prestige of the institution, while upholding the mission of the college, which is to provide young women with a quality liberal arts education.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Sister Dooley personally for over 20 years and have found her to be an inspiring personality. An extraordinary woman, Sister Dooley has dedicated her life to the Christian ideals of kindness, generosity, and compassion. Her contributions to western Massachusetts however, have extended well beyond the educational community, where she chose to make her career and have positively affected the lives of thousands in that region.

A Renaissance Woman, Sister Dooley holds several graduate degrees, in a number of different disciplines. In addition to these degrees, Sister Dooley has been awarded several honorary degrees from local colleges and has also been awarded a multitude of community service awards, too numerous to include here.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize, along with the people of western Massachusetts, the career accomplishments of Sister Mary Dooley. I wish her well in her future endeavors.

### FED IS ACTING PRUDENTLY

### HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 19, 1994*

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Federal Reserve raised short-term interest rates, for the third time this year. The action led to a 41-point drop in the stock market. So far, the Fed has raised the Federal funds rate to 3.75 percent, and 3 percent, in increments of 25 basis points.

No one disputes the FED's motives or intentions. For reasons that escape many analysts and "wannabe" analysts, the Fed believes the economy must be cooled down in order to avoid future inflation. I believe the Fed is acting prudently.

The evidence for the inflation argument based on conventional indicators is, at best, mixed and tends to argue against an inflationary threat. The conventional indicators—namely, the price and wage indices—show no upward movement inclination whatsoever. Moreover, capacity utilization is actually lower today than in 1989 when the economy was moving along a fairly good clip. Nevertheless, the capacity utilization indices are moving into a range which historically has meant future inflation. Consistent with this, industrial production for the first quarter grew at an unsustainable annualized rate of 5.7 percent.

Why, then, is the Fed so obviously concerned about inflation. Notwithstanding the absence of strong and consistent signals for impending inflation from conventional indicators, I believe the Fed has acted as it has because of its appropriate concern with overshooting our economy's noninflationary, full employment growth rate. To put it another way, the

Fed is trying to achieve the coveted soft landing and not crash and burn.

The economy is growing rapidly and the unemployment rate is now within about 1 percent of so-called full employment. If the economy were to continue to grow at a relatively rapid rate—faster than what economists call "potential GDP", about 2½ to 2¾ percent—then, inflation is indeed a very real possibility. And the Fed is well aware of the lag time required for monetary policy to take hold. Therefore, the Fed's action makes sense.

It is much better to return to our economy's potential growth rate by a soft landing than it is to crash through the full employment barrier and set off a destructive new round of inflation. The Fed also realizes that it's a lot easier and safer to coax an economy to its full employment, low inflation, sustainable growth rate from a lower growth rate than from a higher one.

Wall Street, at least as reported by the popular press, rarely thinks raising interest rates is a good thing. Indeed, the impression one gets is that lowering interest rates is always good and raising them is always bad. That, of course, is utter nonsense.

The Fed does not have the luxury of omniscience. Like all mortals and their institutions the Fed will have to be judged on the basis of future events and outcomes. Until then, I am satisfied the Fed has acted responsibly in the face of available evidence.

TRIBUTE TO TED AND RUTH  
GUTMAN

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BEILENSON, and I are honored to pay tribute to Ted and Ruth Gutman, close friends for years and among the most active, dedicated individuals in the San Fernando Valley. Together the Gutmans exhibited the kind of devotion to community activism and good governance that is rare in these days of voter apathy.

From the 1950's, the Gutmans have generously given of their time and resources to register voters and increase community interest in representative government. Their boundless energy and tireless work made them a Valley symbol for citizen involvement.

Perhaps the only thing that Ruth and Ted place above community activism is family. And it is family that is taking them away from the San Fernando Valley, the area they have called home for more than four decades. They are moving to northern California to be close to their daughter and grandchildren. The San Fernando Valley will be made poorer by their absence.

We ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Ted and Ruth Gutman, two wonderful people who exemplify the best in democratic and representative government.

TAX RELIEF FOR HOME WORKERS

**HON. SAM COPPERSMITH**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the Home Worker Tax Relief Act of 1994, a bill to assist and encourage businesses of all sizes, as well as the self-employed, a bill that also will promote family-supportive and environmentally friendly schedules and workplaces. This bill helps meet these goals by allowing people who work out of their homes to deduct home office expenses, including telecommuting expenses, from their Federal income taxes.

Current tax law treats the rapidly increasing number of people who work out of their homes unfairly. The business environment has changed, and we need the tax system to reflect these changes.

This bill allows people who work in their homes to deduct the costs of necessary office equipment as a business expense. Last year, in Commissioner versus Soliman, the U.S. Supreme Court placed severe limitations on the home office deduction, essentially making it unavailable to most home workers. This bill restores and expands slightly the prior tax deduction for the portion of a home where the taxpayer works.

This bill also breaks new ground in encouraging the work schedules and workplaces of tomorrow by encouraging telecommuting—working through a modem instead of using a car. The Home Worker Tax Relief Act of 1994 allows individuals who work at home to deduct a proportionate amount of the equipment they use to telecommute, such as fax machines, computers, and modems.

Telecommuting offers many additional benefits, both to individuals and the country. Telecommuting lets individuals take advantage of the recent dramatic advances in telecommunications to improve their quality of life. Employees who work from home have both more flexible work schedules and more time to spend with their families. Instead of driving a car to work, one can simply turn on a computer and spend the time with one's family instead of in traffic.

Telecommuting also helps the environment. Auto emissions represent the greatest source of air pollution. Telecommuting reduces auto emissions by taking people off the road and can reduce both the costs of maintaining heavily traveled roads and the need to build new roads to handle the traffic demand at peak hours.

Employers as well as employees stand to gain from telecommuting. Studies consistently show that telecommuting increases worker productivity. Moreover, this legislation could particularly benefit small startup firms that could allow telecommuting but simply cannot afford to make the investment in additional computer equipment. This bill allows employees to purchase equipment for use in their homes. The employees benefit from having flexible schedules, while the employer benefits from the employees having additional resources the business could not afforded.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides needed assistance to small business and to the

self-employed while reducing air pollution. It allows workers to use existing technology to have more flexibility, increased productivity, and more time with their families. The technology for the workplace and schedules of tomorrow has arrived. Today, in Congress, we can make sure our tax laws keep pace.

TRIBUTE TO UMPQUA RESEARCH  
CO.

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Umpqua Research Co. which has recently won the NASA Government Invention of the Year and the NASA Commercial Invention of the Year. Umpqua operates a research lab in Myrtle Creek, OR, and a sales and marketing office in Belleville, IL, in my congressional district.

The NASA awards were given in honor of Umpqua's water purification technology called the Regenerable Biocide Delivery Unit. While the system is primarily used by NASA, it has commercial applications around the world in schools, hospitals, and entire villages. Umpqua is the first organization to receive a separate NASA award for an invention demonstrating commercial potential to complement inventions that benefit NASA's mission.

The Regenerable Biocide Delivery Unit was created for NASA under a Small Business Innovative Research contract to purify water for long-term space missions. This unit differs from Umpqua's microbial check valve [MCV] cartridge system, which has been used on every space shuttle flight since 1979, in that its cartridges can be regenerated without removing them from the unit, a function which had to be done manually on the original MCV system.

Umpqua will be recognized for its research efforts by NASA at a formal award ceremony on Friday, April 22. I thank my colleagues for joining me in recognizing Umpqua for its outstanding achievement in water purification technology.

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS MEMORIAL  
DAY

**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute Workers Memorial Day which is this Thursday, April 21. In Philadelphia, Workers Memorial Day will be commemorated with a program to be held at the Sheetmetal Workers Hall in my district. This event, cosponsored by the Philadelphia Area Project on Occupational Safety and Health [PHILAPOSH] and the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, will be attended by hundreds of labor leaders, and will honor those workers in the Philadelphia Tri-State area who lost their lives in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, each day, toxic substances, explosions, and other hazards injure more

than 20,000 workers, and each year, more than 100,000 American workers die from job related injuries and diseases. These are 100,000 deaths that should not happen, and 100,000 reasons for the Congress to pass comprehensive workplace safety reform immediately. H.R. 1280, the Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Reform Act, will take massive steps toward protecting the American worker from danger in the workplace by strengthening job safety and reporting requirements on employers, and encouraging the Secretary of Labor to take a more proactive role in identifying and correcting work safety problems.

We have already lost too many relatives, friends, and coworkers to senseless, avoidable deaths. The time has come to remember the purpose of Workers Memorial Day and to honor the memories of those who have left us by passing comprehensive OSHA reform now.

IN HONOR OF THOMAS J. PERKINS  
INDUCTED INTO THE BUSINESS  
HALL OF FAME BY THE SANTA  
CLARA COUNTY CHAPTER OF  
JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of the outstanding citizens of the San Francisco Bay area, Thomas J. Perkins, who was recently inducted into the Business Hall of Fame by the Santa Clara County chapter of Junior Achievement. As we the pioneers in the field of venture capital and one of its most successful practitioners, he is eminently deserving of this prestigious honor.

Tom Perkins was educated as an electrical engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and went on to receive his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1957. His career has been marked by excellence, whether in corporate management at Hewlett-Packard, teaching at the Stanford Graduate School

of Business, or consulting with Booz, Allen and Hamilton.

Tom Perkins is best known as one of the founders of Kleiner, Perkins, Caufield & Byers, the preeminent venture capital firm in Silicon Valley. He has been directly involved in a host of successful new companies whose growth has created jobs and prosperity for untold numbers in our community. Some of the high-technology ventures that have directly benefited from Tom Perkins' considerable talents include Applied Materials, LSI Logic, Tandam Computers, Acuson, and Genetech.

Tom Perkins is also devoted to a variety of community and civic endeavors and is known for his integrity, generosity, and commitment. In addition, he is an avid collector of vintage automobiles and has built a collection that is recognized worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, Thomas Perkins is a champion of economic growth and employee ownership of companies with a remarkable record of success. He has contributed much to our community and our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Thomas Perkins, a great business leader and a genuine American hero.