

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTEREST RATES AND THE
ECONOMY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 4, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INTEREST RATES AND THE ECONOMY

Most Hoosiers recognize that the economy is doing better now than it has in many years. Yet the recent actions by the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates have increased concerns about the outlook for the economy. I am frequently asked why the Fed raised interest rates when unemployment is still too high and there are no signs of inflation, and how the Fed's actions will affect the job outlook and family finances for Hoosiers.

THE ECONOMY

Many people wonder why the Fed wants to slow the economy just when it finally appears to be strengthening. The U.S. economy got progressively stronger throughout 1993 and grew at a 7.0% rate during the final quarter, the fastest growth in a decade. The economy grew at a 2.6% rate during the first quarter of 1994, and analysts expect continued growth of about 3.0% this year. There has also been a welcomed pick-up in job growth. Since January 1993, the economy has created 2.5 million new jobs, double the rate in 1992. These jobs have almost all been in the private sector, including more manufacturing jobs after years of losses. In Indiana, more than 20,000 jobs were added during the past year, including 7,000 jobs in manufacturing. The Indiana unemployment rate in February was 5.0%, down from 5.7% a year ago, and a full point and a half less than the national rate of 6.5%. Growth in income per person is also doing better, and that has helped push consumer confidence to a five-year high.

Much of the strengthening of the economy is linked to the reduction in the federal budget deficit, and the resulting lower interest rates. Last year, Congress enacted a major deficit reduction package that will reduce the projected federal deficit by some \$430 billion during the next five years. Spending was cut for more than 500 programs. In relation to the nation's output, the deficit in 1995 will be the lowest since 1979.

Fed decisions to hike interest rates are closely linked to a fear of impending inflation. For the past three years, the inflation rate has been declining and most analysts expect little or no increase in inflation in the foreseeable future. The 2.7% rise in prices in 1993 was one of the lowest in 30 years. Analysts cite a number of reasons why they think inflation will remain under control, including the impressive recent rise in productivity, the large pool of available workers, worldwide excess capacity in many industries, and competition from foreign products.

FED ACTIONS

Interest rates, particularly long-term rates, can strengthen or weaken economic growth since they affect business investment decisions and major household purchases. The Fed can directly influence the direction of short-term interest rates, such as the rates on savings accounts or automobile loans. But long-term rates, such as the rates on home mortgages or corporate borrowing, are determined largely by private sector and government demand for long-term loans and by the outlook for inflation.

During 1993, the Fed kept short-term interest rates at a 30-year low. At the same time, long-term interest rates declined to their lowest levels since the late 1960s, and that helped boost the economy, particularly by the fourth quarter. This year, with the economy growing and the unemployment rate falling, the Fed has responded by raising interest rates three times since early February. Its purpose is to brake lightly the economy's recent acceleration and ensure that there will be no significant rise in inflation. The question is whether the Fed is over-reacting to a decline in unemployment. It appears to be convinced that the inflation danger is imminent. Many disagree.

Certainly at some point unemployment will fall so low that there will not be enough people for all the jobs employers want to fill. At that point enterprises will compete for workers by bidding up wages, and that will accelerate inflation. Some economists argue that unemployment can fall to 7 million people before a shortage of workers begins. The Fed thinks the key point is 8 million, and as unemployment has fallen toward that level it has acted.

While I do not criticize the Fed at this point, my instinct is that we should favor jobs at least as much as fighting inflation. The risk is that when the Fed decides to use tight money to fight inflation it may succeed at holding inflation down but it can also generate a real slump and put people out of work.

Before he started raising short-term rates to control inflation, Fed Chairman Greenspan testified that a rise in short-term rates would have only a small effect on long-term interest rates and could eventually bring them down. I supported the Fed's initial increase on that basis. But long-term rates have risen much more than anyone anticipated. The rates on home mortgages and corporate bonds have gone to their highest level in two years. Since moderate long-term rates are essential for sustained economic growth, the recent rise is a matter of concern. Many households will have to pay more interest on their home equity loans and credit cards, and interest costs for businesses will also rise. This may slow the economy.

I support the independence of the Fed and respect its judgment. The Fed believes the increase in rates will be good for the economy, but it will be some time before we know whether it was the right thing to do. At the moment, I am concerned that the Fed has not done a very good job of explaining why it raised interest rates and what it hopes to accomplish, particularly since long-term interest rates have behaved so dif-

ferently from what it expected. At a time when unemployment is still higher than most of us would like and there are no signs of rising inflation, Congress and the American people need to understand what the Fed is doing. Before they proceed with additional interest rate hikes, Fed officials should testify before Congress to give a full accounting of their recent actions.

CONCLUSION

Without doubt we have to recognize the critical need to remain vigilant against inflation, and I do understand that the Fed is trying to change the psychological atmosphere in the financial markets. What bothers me is that the specter of inflation—not the fact of inflation—is governing the speed at which the economy can grow.

The building blocks for sustained expansion—including smaller deficits, improved productivity, and strong investment—are increasingly in place. The U.S. economy is well positioned to experience a long phase of steady growth and only modest inflation. The delicate task of economic policy at the moment is to throttle inflation but not the expansion.

COMMEMORATING THE 79TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN
GENOCIDE

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the victims of the 1915 massacre of Armenians. I join with many of my colleagues as well as the President in renewing our commitment to the memory of the estimated 1.5 million Armenian lives lost between 1915 and 1923. At a time in history when there are so many regional conflicts throughout the world, we must take time out to recognize such acts of inhumanity in the hopes that we can avoid them in the future. History is there to provide us with important lessons and experiences. Let us learn from the genocide of the Armenian people in 1915 as we honor those who fell, their families, friends, and relatives. Let us take this lesson and apply it to the many situations around the world such as Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, the Middle East and of course the conflicts going on among states from the former Soviet Union. By learning how to stand up against acts of genocide, we will be paying tribute to those victims of the terrible Armenian massacre in 1915.

● 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.

IN HONOR OF SISTER VERONICA SKILLIN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant and outstanding educator, Sister Veronica Skillin, on the occasion of her retirement as president of the College of Notre Dame.

Through her remarkable leadership, Sister Veronica has brought many changes to the College of Notre Dame. As president, she has helped that institution grow in size, strength, and reputation, as exemplified by the rich diversity of its student body, the construction of its Gleason Center gymnasium, and the development of its governance board. Sister Veronica has also successfully cultivated a community spirit among the students, faculty, and staff at the College of Notre Dame, so each individual knows that his or her work is appreciated.

Sister Veronica's dedication to education extends far beyond her role as college president. As a long time member of the education community, she has worked with young people as an elementary school teacher, principal of Notre Dame Elementary School, principal of Notre Dame High School, coordinator of in-service programs for the University of San Francisco School of Education, and dean of students at the College of Notre Dame.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Veronica is an outstanding educator and human being who has made a difference in many people's lives. She has gained the utmost respect and regard of those who have worked with her and whom she has served. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Sister Veronica Skillin for her countless contributions to our community and our children.

FATHER MICHAEL ZEMBRZUSKI HONORED FOR 60 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHURCH AND COMMUNITY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place on May 14 in Brooklyn, NY. On that day, there will be a festive celebration of the 60th anniversary of the ordination of Father Michael M. Zembrzuski, a Roman-Catholic priest well known in the Polish and American communities as a wonderful human being and a great humanitarian.

Since arriving in the United States in 1951, Father Zembrzuski has spent his life working among the American Polonia. Soon after his arrival, he took on the task of the creation of a sanctuary known as the American Czestochowa in Doylestown, PA. After much time and effort, Father Zembrzuski succeeded in acquiring the funds needed for such a center.

Father Zembrzuski then ably supervised the building of the American Czestochowa, the largest Polish religious center in the world. This sanctuary was officially consecrated by the Archbishop of Philadelphia, John Cardinal Krol, on October 16, 1966 with President Lyndon B. Johnson and his family in attendance. Throughout the years, the sanctuary has been visited by other important political figures, such as Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, as well as Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Between 1980 and 1993, Father Zembrzuski devoted his considerable efforts to the betterment of the Polish and Slavic Center. With about 35,000 members, this center is one of the largest Polish organizations. One of his major accomplishments during that period was the creation of a highly successful home attendant program, of which he was the director for 13 years.

As a member of the Polish-American Congress, and as the former chaplain of the Downstate New York Division, Father Zembrzuski remains extremely active in many prestigious organizations. During his lifetime of service, Father Zembrzuski has certainly been one of the driving forces behind the consolidation of the Polish community as a strong and proud ethnic group. He offered countless immigrants from Poland and Hungary guidance and assistance in their struggles to fully integrate themselves into broader American life.

Mr. Speaker, because of his tremendous accomplishments on behalf of the Polish-American community, I would like my colleagues to join me in honoring the distinguished Father Zembrzuski on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his ordination.

TRIBUTE TO TOM HUGHES

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional American, Mr. Tom Hughes. Tom Hughes, the producer and managing director of the Dallas Summer Musicals, brought big-time musicals and their stars to Dallas for the past 33 summers. He died Sunday, April 10, 1994.

He brought Katharine Hepburn, Richard Burton, Yul Brynner, Ginger Rogers, Gene Kelly, and Carol Burnett to Dallas, and gave Texans Tommy Tune and Sandy Duncan their first jobs. He launched the national tours last year of the Tony-winning "Crazy for You" and "The Who's Tommy."

Many of Dallas theater's best-known boosters remembered the man with the ever-present cane, three-piece suits, and fresh flower in the lapel for his gentlemanliness as much as for his considerable artistic contributions.

Tom Hughes began his theater career in Dallas in 1955, when he was named house manager of the State Fair Musicals. The name was changed to Dallas Summer Musicals in 1962. He worked as assistant to the producer, assistant managing director and executive production associate until 1961, when he was ap-

pointed managing director, a job he held and performed with distinction until his death.

This theater master was also executive director of the Tom Hughes Foundation, which was founded in 1983. The foundation brings national touring companies of dramas and musicals to the beautifully restored Majestic Theatre and the Music Hall during the months when the Summer Musicals are inactive.

Mr. Hughes will be sorely missed not only by those in the theater world, whose work he nurtured so unselfishly, but also by the countless citizens throughout the area and the world who benefited from exposure to his theatrical productions.

ARIZONA SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Joseph Wojcich, the Small Business Administration's Arizona Small Business Person of the Year. Since his start in 1975, using personal savings of \$1,500, Mr. Wojcich has grown his company, Tempe Camera, to a thriving business with 31 employees and projected 1994 sales of \$3.4 million, occupying a 10,000 square-foot building.

Mr. Wojcich came to the United States in 1951, when his Ukrainian father and Polish mother escaped from East Germany. At 17, he joined the U.S. Air Force, and served as a machinist at Luke Air Force Base. After leaving the Air Force, Mr. Wojcich worked as a machinist—until he nearly severed two fingers in an accident. He then taught himself camera repair. The rest is, as they say, history.

The success of Tempe Camera is no surprise to those who know the skill and loyalty of its employees. Mr. Wojcich purposefully pays generally higher wages than his competitors, has a significant employee profitsharing plan, and provides employees with full medical and dental benefits.

Joseph Wojcich's commitment to his employees, his customers, and his craft serve as an example to all business owners, large and small. I take special pride that for the second consecutive year, an entrepreneur from the first congressional district has received the Arizona Small Business Person of the Year Award. I am proud to represent countless such entrepreneurs in my district, the men and women who drive our economy. Joseph Wojcich is a most worthy representative of their spirit, determination, and will to succeed.

DEVELOPING A POSITIVE TRADING RELATIONSHIP

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to recognize a business venture that represents the development of a

constructive and enduring relationship between companies in the United States and Japan. The successful business alliance between Morse Controls, located in my district in Hudson, OH, and Tokyo Electric Power Company of Tokyo, Japan, demonstrates that the global marketplace can work to the advantage of all nations and their people.

Tokyo Electric Power Company and Morse Controls, a division of Imo Industries, have successfully maintained a mutually beneficial business relationship for more than 8 years.

Tokyo Electric Power Company is a large enterprise that has played a major role in the supply of critical energy services to Japan. It has displayed genuine economic cosmopolitanism by reaching out to an American company for the provision of needed goods and services.

Morse Controls, engineer and manufacturer of a unique remote control system, has supplied thousands of its products for the Japanese electricity distribution systems. In doing so, it has met the highest service and quality standards of Tokyo Electric Power Company and enhanced the safe and reliable operation of electrical distribution systems in Japan.

The extensive flow of international commerce that this business association represents has benefited the Japanese people and provided valuable employment opportunities for workers in northeast Ohio.

At a time when appropriate trade standards between Japan and the United States have come under increased scrutiny, I think it is important to recognize successful instances of transnational business partnerships. The association between Tokyo Electric Power Company and Morse Controls is a commendable example of how our two Nations can develop a positive trading relationship.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. STACK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas J. Stack, a personal friend of mine, who lost a long battle with cancer on April 16, 1994. This tribute is to memorialize his life of sacrifice, patriotism, and dedication to our country.

No one has spoken or written more accurately or articulately about Tom, than Mr. Steve Neal, political editor and columnist of the Chicago Sun-Times. From this point on I quote the Neal column of April 18, 1994.

He was among the more decorated soldiers of the Vietnam War. But Thomas J. Stack seldom talked about his combat record.

On his return from Vietnam, Stack had a reunion in his basement with some of his pals from the Southwest Side. He wanted to know how they were doing. Stack never talked about himself much. But he helped a generation recover its lost pride.

Stack, 50, who died on Saturday after a 17-year bout with cancer, was a sergeant in the 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam who earned two Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars for valor and the Air Medal for taking part in more than 25 aerial missions over hostile territory.

"He was a hell of a man," said retired Gen. William C. Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968. "Tom showed great bravery and valor on the battlefield. He put his life on the line to protect his men," Westmoreland said Tuesday. He recalled that Stack was among the more selfless men that he had known.

In Stack's final hours, his spirits brightened when he received a phone call from Westmoreland at St. Francis Hospital in Blue Island. Stack smiled when he got the call from his wartime commander. "I just told him how much he meant to all of us and that we were pulling for him," said Westmoreland, 80, who frequently corresponded with Stack. "He's going to be missed."

When he was under fire in Vietnam, Stack responded with toughness and courage. In the face of enemy fire, he dove into a stream, saved an American soldier from drowning and also captured a Viet Cong officer. While serving as a platoon leader, Sgt. Stack was under fire with his men behind a rice-paddy dike. Stack led a charge that wiped out five bunkers, rescued wounded American soldiers, and took heavy Vietnamese casualties. On another occasion when his platoon was under heavy fire, Stack led an assault that knocked out enemy snipers. Stack was a soldier's soldier.

On coming home from the Vietnam War, Stack and other veterans were greeted by protesters who called them names. It bothered him that Vietnam veterans weren't treated fairly. Stack was in Washington, D.C. in 1982 for the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. He was deeply moved by the Wall and visited it often.

As part of the healing process from the Vietnam era, Stack organized the 1986 Vietnam Veterans Welcome Home Parade that brought more than 250,000 Vietnam veterans to Chicago. It was an extraordinary event. Westmoreland said Tuesday that Stack played an important role in the process of national reconciliation. "That cracked the ice. Vietnam was an unpopular war, and that rubbed off on veterans," said Westmoreland. "But the Chicago parade cracked the ice on the country's attitude toward the Vietnam veteran and the veteran's attitude about himself. Other cities began honoring their veterans. Tom Stack started it all."

Stack received thousands of letters from parents and children of soldiers who had died in Vietnam, from veterans and families of surviving veterans that thanked him for honoring the courage and sacrifice of American soldiers.

He was among the more heroic figures of his generation.

Tom was a life-long contributor to the Chicagoland community. He grew up on the Chicago's south side and served as a Chicago police officer for 9 years after he returned from Vietnam. Tom was a professor of criminal justice at Daley College and was active in a number of veterans organizations. Tom was also my personal advisor on all veterans issues. He is survived by his two daughters, Kristine and Kathryn, and his son, William.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize this honorable man who made these tremendous contributions to our community and our country. I hope my colleagues will join me in memorializing his many years of dedication to his fellow veterans and our country. I will personally miss him a great deal.

TRIBUTE TO A HERO: SYLVESTER WELCH

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, Webster's New Dictionary on American Language defines the word hero as, and I quote: "A man of exceptional quality who wins admiration by noble deeds, especially deeds of courage".

Mr. Speaker, after reading that definition, it gives me great pleasure to rise and pay tribute to a man of exceptional quality who has won the admiration of many by his noble and courageous deeds, Mr. Sylvester Welch.

Sylvester Welch was named "Western Region Hero of the year" by the National Association of Letter Carriers, for saving a woman from assault by two gang members trying to steal her purse at a city bus stop.

In the predawn darkness of downtown Los Angeles, Sylvester Welch watched in horror as a gang attack unfolded at a bus stop across the street from where he stood. Ms. Linda Shine was waiting, as she did every morning, for the bus to take her to work. Suddenly, two gang members, one carrying a knife, came out of the darkness and accosted Ms. Shine. They tried to snatch her purse and her gym bag, and when Ms. Shine held on to her possessions one of the thugs knocked her down and began dragging her along the sidewalk while others stood by and watched in horror and dismay. Sylvester Welch, a letter carrier, refused to stand by and do nothing while the assault took place. He immediately rushed across the street to help the struggling victim. Faced with Sylvester's strong challenge, the two juveniles let go of the purse and fled into the shadows with the gym bag. Stopping only long enough to make sure that the woman was unharmed, Mr. Welch then hopped into his truck, pursued the assailants, but lost sight of them in the dark streets.

At a time when senseless acts of violence plague our society and citizens are afraid to walk the streets of their own neighborhoods, Mr. Sylvester Welch took bold and fearless action to protect the life and property of one of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, be it therefore acknowledged that Mr. Sylvester Welch is recognized as one of this Nation's great American heroes and that his act of bravery be recognized as a "random act of kindness."

IN HONOR OF MEL SOLOMON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant and outstanding business person, Mr. Mel Solomon, on the occasion of his retirement as executive director of the Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce.

Mel has provided the chamber with exceptional leadership over the past 6 years.

Through his remarkable expertise and passion for business development, he has brought together both large and small businesses to work in partnership throughout the community. The Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce has substantially expanded its role under his guidance and increased the services it offers to local businesses. Mel has also been instrumental in bringing to the region a wide array of community resources to help companies succeed, such as the Silicon Valley/San Mateo County Small Business Development Center and the De Anza College Small Business Institute. In addition, Mel has been a driving force in bringing businesses and dislocated workers together to utilize the NOVA/Private Industry Council's invaluable support services and retraining programs.

Mel is credited with not only putting together resources to support businesses and the Sunnyvale community, but also serving as a major source of business expertise himself. Mel worked for 23 years as a national marketing director and program business manager for GTE/Sylvania. Starting from scratch in 1970, he and his wife, Maxine, built the Sportique fashion-retail business into a successful six-store chain and sold the business in 1985. During the past 20 years, he has taught entrepreneurship startup and expansion classes at colleges throughout the bay area and published a book on this subject. He also hosted a nationally televised series entitled "The Small Business Counselor" for 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, Mel Solomon has united the Sunnyvale business community in a way that has never happened before. He has been the catalyst for many innovations, and the partnerships he has created will flourish long after he has retired. I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring this remarkable man who has truly made Sunnyvale a great place to live and do business.

MICHAEL PAJAK HONORED AS PULASKIAN OF THE YEAR

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place in my district in New York on May 6. On that day, the Pulaski Association of the New York City Police Department will honor Mr. Michael Pajak as their Pulaskian of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, no individual could deserve this rare honor more than Michael Pajak. Ever since Mr. Pajak came to this country as a small boy in 1960, he been an integral part of the Polish-American community.

After serving in the Armed Forces, Mr. Pajak opened his own highly successful printing business in 1975 called "Polstar." By the early eighties, he had become a member of the supervisory committee of the Polish and Slavic Federal Credit Union. Only 1 year later, Mr. Pajak had assumed an important role as a member of that organization's executive committee, a position he continues to hold to this day.

In addition, Mr. Pajak has also served the Polish-American community through his work with the New York Division of the Polish American Congress. In fact, he has been president of this preeminent Polonian organization since 1991. In this capacity, Mr. Pajak had the vision to be the driving force behind the creation of the Father Popieluszko statue upon the square named after that martyred young Polish priest.

Mr. Pajak is also a devoted family man. He and Regina, his lovely bride of 25 years, are the proud parents of two: Darian, a second year premed student at the prestigious Cornell University, and Adriana, who will graduate this year from St. Ignatius Loyola High School.

Truly, Mr. Speaker, Michael Pajak has exemplified the essence of achieving the American dream. Since his arrival in America, he has grown into a successful businessman and has started his own family here. But what makes him such a great American is the fact that he has never forgotten his roots. During the past two decades, Mr. Pajak has given so much back to the Polish-American community.

That is why it is so fitting that he be honored as Pulaskian of the Year, and why I would like my colleagues to join with me in honoring Michael Pajak for his visionary leadership and years of service on behalf of the Polish-American community.

REPRESENTATIVE MEEK HONORS THE INSURANCE WOMEN OF MIAMI DURING NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE WOMEN WEEK

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the week of May 15-21, 1994, has been designated as National Association of Insurance Women Week to draw public attention to the important role of women in the insurance industry.

Professional insurance women make a significant contribution to the risk and insurance industry. They are increasingly effective in promoting public awareness of such important issues as tort reform, automobile safety, and the problem of drinking and driving. With a membership of more than 15,000, the NAIW, including the Insurance Women of Miami, endeavors to provide consumers with quality insurance products and services consistent with the industry's highest professional standards and ethics.

I am sure that my colleagues will join me in honoring the women who are performing important and diverse roles throughout the risk management and insurance industry.

TRIBUTE TO JOYCE LYNN WILSON

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Joyce Lynn

Wilson. To the shock and disbelief of her family, friends, and loved ones, on January 17, 1994, Joyce fell victim to the tragic earthquake that rocked through southern California and ripped apart the lives of so many innocent people.

My wife Sallie, and I, had known Joyce for years. She stood by our side and the side of her fellow Republicans and helped us fight the evils that threatened our families, our livelihood, and our country. She was not only a wonderful woman, she was a loving wife and mother, a devout Catholic, and a true patriot. Those of us who were fortunate enough to know Joyce continue to be profoundly saddened by her loss.

In memory of Joyce, I would like to insert the text of the eulogy that was given on the day of her funeral. May she rest in eternal peace in the arms of our Almighty Father.

ODE TO JOY, A EULOGY FOR JOYCE LYNN WILSON, JUNE 15, 1941-JANUARY 17, 1994

On the morning of January 17, the earth trembled, and Joyce Lynn Wilson died. I'd like to say that another way. On the morning of January 17, Joyce Lynn Wilson died, and the earth trembled. Her heart trembled, and gave its last beat as she summoned her children to safety. Hers was a big heart—warm, generous, and full of Joy. Her life, like all of ours, was filled with many sorrows, trials and tragedies, but her attitude was like her name—joy.

She always called Gayle her baby sister, and me her baby brother-in-law. So now I would like to talk about my big sister-in-law.

Joy was a writer, a devout and staunch Catholic, a pro-lifer and a patriot, not to mention a wife, mother, aunt, grandmother, beautician, teacher, taxi service, political activist, confidant, and friend.

As a wife and mother, she brought seven lovely children into this world: Shelley, Kathleen, Monica, Eddie, Mike, Elizabeth, and Eileen. She sewed, shopped, cooked, mended, and even found time to make those lovely holiday crafts which so many of us have in our homes. She worked tirelessly for her kids schooling. How many hours did she spend on her knees scrubbing the bathroom floors at Padre Pio Academy? She was devoted to the end.

With seven children, could anyone doubt that Joy was a Catholic all the way? She was always devout, but in the last few years, her devotion became intense; daily Mass and Communion, many acts of charity and generosity, and always an attitude of humility and self accusation.

Not only was she devout. She was staunch, in the best sense of the word. In the most active sense of the word. She was a pillar of pro-life activities here in Orange County. You could see her picketing abortion clinics with her kids in a stroller. There was the time her picketing friends came by her house with signs of their own and shouting slogans: "We are, pro-Joyce! We are, pro-Joyce."

She campaigned for the good guys. In the words of her friend, "She was the glue that held everything together, even when things got sticky."

And if a modernist theologian dared to set foot in Orange County to peddle his heterodox theology, she was there. How many of you remember the visit of Father Raymond Brown? Joyce was there. It was his last visit to Orange County.

She had this idea for a prayer letter—a forty hours devotion where people from all

over could storm Heaven with their prayers and petitions for each other. How many of us have received favors from this wonderful devotion?

She wrote articles for the Diocesan Bulletin. She wrote about Satanism and its effect on our kids; about gangs, and about chastity. How many Catholics could say this much?

She was not only a Catholic, she was a patriot. Most of us would say a super-patriot. In 1976, she got involved with the schools to make people understand what the Bicentennial of 1776 was really about, and to put God back into our country and our schools.

She fought liberals and Communism with her mightiest weapons: her pen and her phone. Using the pen-name of Margo Bellencourt, she took on the Liberals in the L.A. Times. When no one else even realized he was a threat, she took on Lyndon LaRouche. She saw through him, she fought him, and now he is in jail.

With her ready pen, she took on Jimmy Carter. Who can forget her "Fireside Chat" parodies where, in response to his foreign aid debacles, she, Joyce Wilson, announced that she was going to cordon off her property, declare it a sovereign nation, and apply for foreign aid; and if she didn't get it, secede from the Union and declare war on the United States.

Who could forget her "Campaign for Creative Bureaucracy." And when Bill and Hillary Clinton came into power, who could forget her Limmericks. Like this one on Inauguration Day:

The Inaugural bash told the tale
'Twas a day that made satirists pale
And the Do-Dah Parade
All the wierdos had made
Shows our leader, indeed, does inhale.

Or, when Clinton declared war on the Military by allowing in Gays, her stories of Private Percy Periwinkle. She kept all of us in stitches. She knew more about the U.S. and the Russian military than I do, and I work in Defense.

As a final tribute to her patriotism, Congressman Bob Dornan has informed us that he is arranging for a United States flag to be flown over the U.S. Capitol in her honor.

You're a real patriot, Joy. I think this little poem composed by your baby sister says it all:

Loyal and true
Loved the Red, White and Blue
God and Country through and through
Joyce, there will never be another you.

On January 17, the earth shook, our hearts trembled, our lives were shaken. The loss was profound. But more than buildings or dishes, more than freeways or bridges, on that day, we lost our Joy.

But our loss is Heaven's gain. Up there, she can do what she did so well down here even better—fighting for the good.

And so to her husband, Ed, to her children—our Godchildren—I say to you, "Weep, but have Joy in your hearts. She goeth to prepare a place for you."

Given January 19, 1994, St. Mary's by the Sea Catholic Church.

TRIBUTE TO AUXILIARY BISHOP
RAYMOND KAFFER OF THE JO-
LIET DIOCESE ON HIS 40TH ANNI-
VERSARY AS A PRIEST

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a spiritual leader, respected educator and community leader—Auxiliary Bishop Raymond Kaffer of the Joliet, IL, Catholic Diocese, who is celebrating his 40 anniversary in the priesthood this month.

Bishop Kaffer has had a long and distinguished career serving the diocese, and the community as a whole, in numerous capacities. After his ordination May 1, 1954, Bishop Kaffer, a Joliet native, committed himself to education and the young people of the communities in the diocese. He served as assistant chancellor of schools from 1954 to 1965, and then become rector of the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary in Lockport, IL. In 1970, he was named principal of Providence Catholic High School in New Lenox, IL, where he guided the school through tremendous growth, mirroring the expansion of the communities Providence serves.

In 1985, he briefly served as rector of the Cathedral of St. Raymond in Joliet, and in that same year was appointed auxiliary bishop of the Joliet Diocese, the second largest diocese in Illinois.

Bishop Kaffer continued his own education while guiding the intellectual and spiritual growth of young people in the diocese. He earned advanced degrees at DePaul University and St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary.

He was named Man of the Year by his fellow Joliet Catholic High School alumni in 1978 and has been active in both the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the Catholic Conference of Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Bishop Kaffer on 40 distinguished years of service to the Catholic Church, and wish him many more years of success as a spiritual leader of this community.

NICARAGUA'S ECONOMIC
SITUATION

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to share with Members an update I received from the head of Meso-American Studies, Mr. Bruce Jones, regarding the current economic situation in Nicaragua. As Mr. Jones points out in his letter unemployment in Nicaragua stands at 60 percent and it is difficult for entrepreneurs to get loans. I encourage all my colleagues to read Mr. Jones' account of his recent visit to Nicaragua and the economic problems they are experiencing.

MESO-AMERICAN STUDIES,
Reston, VA, March 23, 1994.

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNTER: Since mid-November, I have spent approximately six weeks working on a pre-feasibility study in Nicaragua for a mid-west investment group. Due to their interest in agricultural enterprises, including cattle, this was my primary area of investigation. While Nicaragua has made substantial progress from the state oriented policies of the former government, much is yet to be done.

As the failure of the Sandinista revolution became more apparent internationally, their access to credits and financing declined, as did their standard of living. By 1990, Nicaragua had one of the lowest standards of living in the Western Hemisphere. Due to both their failure to satisfy the needs of the Nicaraguan people and international pressure, in the elections of 1990, the Sandinistas were voted out of power. Now the re-establishment of a free-market economy and democratic pluralism is being slowly implemented by the Chamorro Government.

One of the sadder legacies of the Sandinista regime has been the bankrupting of the Nicaraguan economy. Since the taking of power in 1990, the government of Nicaragua has struggled to restructure its debt and, at the same time, reactivate the economy. While the IMF and the World Bank are satisfied with the austerity program that has been implemented, this program has hindered the economy. Nicaragua has traditionally been an agricultural and beef producing country, with between 24 to 31 percent of its GNP generated through agricultural, cattle, timber and fishing production.¹

While often the new government's policies are not highly visible, one example clearly shows the new orientation of Nicaragua. In 1990, inflation was 13,490 percent, in 1992 the inflation rate fell dramatically. This fiscal responsibility has its social cost however, and now in 1994, unemployment is estimated to surpass 60 percent.² This can be a potential social time-bomb if measures are not taken to alleviate this problem. Perhaps the most important measure to defuse this social problem—that is obviously also an economic problem—is to create a climate of confidence for foreign investment. To its credit, the Chamorro Government has taken positive steps to both attract foreign investment and provide guarantees that these investments will offer the investor a reasonable chance of success.

Perhaps the two most important initiatives taken by the Chamorro Government have been the Foreign Investment Law (FIL), Law #127; and the Exports Promotion Law (EPL), Decree Law #37-91. The FIL has been designed to attract foreign capital for investment within Nicaragua and the EPL provides further initiatives to promote the exportation of Nicaraguan products, with emphasis on non-traditional goods.

Never-the-less, the austerity programs have seriously affected local Nicaraguan producers. In regard to bank loans to the cattle industry, long-term loans for building of ranch infrastructure are virtually unavailable and short-term loans carry an onerous interest rate.³ Short-term cattle loans, given in córdobas, the Nicaraguan currency, have been tied to the relation of the córdoba to the U.S. dollar. This is to say that if, during the course of a loan period, the córdoba is de-

Footnotes at end of article.

valued in relation to the dollar, the Nicaraguan borrower, who borrowed in local currency, has his loan readjusted to reflect this change. This is called "maintenance of value". In January of 1993, the córdoba was devalued 20 percent in relation to the dollar. Any loan active at that time had an extra 20 percent, in local currency, added to the loan value.

Meso-American Studies examined, and possesses, copies of two loan contracts active in that period. Above the 22 percent interest rate that BANIC, one of the two government banks, charged to the borrower, 20 percent was added above the original interest rate. Coupled to this is a 3-percent bank charge for processing the loan, which gives an effective interest rate of 45 percent a year. While the different banks in Nicaragua charge different interest rates, they all share the "maintenance of value". Prior to the examination of the clauses in the BANIC loans, Meso-American Studies has assumed that only the mafia charged this type of interest. Copies of these loan contracts are attached to this letter. Clause #8 clearly states the relation between the córdoba and the dollar.

"In agreement to the credit, changes, and monetary standards in force, it is established that the amount of this loan at the official rate of exchange today, corresponds to the quantity of — dollars. It remains expressly agreed that the debtor clearly assumes the risk for the variations in the rate of change. Therefore, the debtor is obliged to pay the Bank the quantity of córdobas that may be necessary to cover the value, in the indicated dollars, at the rate (of exchange) applicable in the moment of its cancellation. The payments, or partial payments will be applied at the rate (of exchange) applicable in the date of each payment." Banco Nicaraguense, Contrato de Crédito con Garantía Prendaria, Clause Eight.

Even though the Nicaraguan borrower receives córdobas from the bank, is paid for his product in córdobas and repays his loan in córdobas, governmental monetary policies beyond his control may raise his interest rate, due to fluctuations with the dollar, to an unacceptable level.

Equally disturbing was the fact that few loans were available for long-term ranch infrastructure. While Nicaragua has the pasture capacity for maintaining 4,000,000 head, the current cattle population is estimated at 1,500,000 head.⁴ The lack of access to long-term credits and exorbitant interest rates was the motivation of meetings between representatives of cattlemen and members of the Economic Commission of the Nicaraguan National Assembly on Nov. 3, 1993. These meetings ended without any solution to the problem of access to credit.

Because Nicaragua is literally living "hand to mouth", long-term ranch infrastructure loans simply are not available. Short-term loans are available, but at excessive interest rates. These loans typically are one year loans used to purchase cattle for fattening. Since a major portion of the Nicaraguan cattle industry is dedicated to exportation, this brings into the Nicaraguan economy hard currency. Yet the cost of this policy has been the stagnation of the cattle industry.

This problem has no short-term solution from the private sector, a change in foreign governmental and international banking policies in regard to loans in Nicaragua is the obvious solution. Yet changes could provoke an unwanted inflationary spiral. However, loans targeting a particular sector of the Nicaraguan economy could avoid this possibility. If just one export oriented meat

packing house can generate over \$34,000,000 in hard currency in a two year period,⁵ given the present pasture under-utilization and national herd size, what would the future bring with a robust cattle industry?

I bring this matter to your attention in the hopes that either A.I.D. funds or Foreign Assistance Funds for FY95 be targeted, in part, to provide reasonable interest rate loans to the productive sectors of the Nicaraguan economy, which obviously would include the cattle and agricultural sector. Much of Nicaragua's resources go to service their international debts, debts occurred during the last decade in which the Nicaraguan people has no real opportunity to express their political will. That they continue to suffer the consequences of failed policies of the past is unacceptable.

I have no solution to this matter, it is my hope that you, and other members of Congress will address this problem at an appropriate time, and provide the necessary assistance to a people who never lost their faith in the United States. This is an issue that cuts across all political boundaries in Nicaragua. The people are not asking for a "hand out", rather a hand up.

Sincerely,

BRUCE B. JONES.

FOOTNOTES

¹Doing Business in Nicaragua. American Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua. Dec. 1993. Page 17, 1993 Foreign Economic Trends; Nicaragua. April, 1993. Economic/Commercial Section, U.S. Embassy, Managua. Page 5.

²1993 Trade Act Report; Nicaragua. November 1992. Economic/Commercial Section, U.S. Embassy, Managua. Page 1. According to this report the Nicaraguan Ministry of Labor reported that unemployment in 1992 was only 18 percent, this figure simply is not credible. Nicaraguan Government estimates for 1993 do indicate 50 percent plus unemployment. See also Doing Business in Nicaragua. American Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua. Dec. 1993. Page 61.

³Interview with Maximo Huertado Aviles, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo—El Muelle; Credit Director

⁴Interview with Edgard Lacayo V., CORNAP, Executive Director, Sector Pecuario

⁵La Terneria; FAGANIC. 3rd Edition. 1993. Page 21.

MENTORING SAVES MINORITY CHILDREN, NAS FINDS

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, saying that "The underrepresentation of minorities in the health and other professions has long cast a shadow over our Nation's efforts to develop a more representative and productive society," the National Academy of Sciences in a new report calls on many segments of society to take steps to increase the numbers of minorities in the health professions.

This important study calls our failures to encourage minorities to enter health professions leaks in the pipeline, in a chapter entitled, "Where the Leak Begins," the report notes that children begin their schooling with much curiosity about how the natural world works, but that by the fourth grade, minorities start to fall behind in science and math. Sometimes this starts as early as the second grade. To quote from the report:

African American students start school with test scores that fall within the same

range as those of whites their age, but by the sixth grade, African Americans in many school districts are two full grade levels behind whites in achievement.

A central recommendation is to encourage mentoring, offered in a systematic way to students of all ages. The report notes:

Minorities who have stayed the educational course often credit someone—a parent, teacher, or mentor—for helping them succeed * * *. Mentoring releases talent and energy that would otherwise lie dormant.

I am very disturbed that we are losing children so early, but I am encouraged by the recognition of the value of mentoring. I have introduced H.R. 4186, a bill providing assistance for mentoring programs for minority youth. As the media drowns us with images of young minority men and women in trouble, we must take every step we can to provide supports and positive images for building self-confidence and self-esteem.

I hope the Members of the House will join me in passing a bill that with a few funds can bring great returns. The NAS study shows how we all have a responsibility and how these small steps can reap great rewards if we start early enough with our children.

A SALUTE TO ROBERT P. ARGENTINE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to Robert P. Argentine, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania, for his 50 years of continuous leadership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Robert Argentine is being honored in Pittsburgh on May 7, 1994, by the Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania for his many years of service to the cause of working men and women. He has been a tireless advocate for the rights of workers. A labor leader in Pennsylvania, Bob Argentine has played a major role in promoting the economic well-being of working men and women in our region.

As the United States prepares to compete in the global economy of the 21st-century, it is fitting for the House to recognize the contributions of individuals like Robert Argentine who have helped to make our country an economic superpower. He and his colleagues in the labor movement have fought steadfastly for the improvement of working conditions and opportunities for workers to share in the wealth generated by their labor. Individuals like Bob Argentine have provided the leadership needed in their communities to help raise living standards for both members of the labor movement and for all working Americans. He offers an inspiring example for working men and women who seek to build on the legacy of the American labor movement.

A native Pittsburgher, Robert Argentine has been a member of Carpenters' Local Union 142 since 1942. After attending the University of Pittsburgh School of Engineering and re-

ceiving two years of academic credit, Bob Argentine worked as a carpenter foreman and superintendent for various firms in Pittsburgh. He was selected to serve as business representative of the Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania and has held this position since 1954. He also served as executive business manager of the Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania from 1971 to 1993.

Bob Argentine has worked within the Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania to provide opportunities for working men and women. He has used his position as a business representative to open the door for countless workers who have sought good paying jobs. During periods of growth and recession, Bob Argentine has done his best to link together employers with skilled, qualified and dedicated working men and women.

Bob Argentine has also been a union leader at the State and national levels. He served as chairman of the Carpenters' Pension Fund; the Carpenters' Medical Plan; and the Carpenters' Annuity & Savings Fund from 1971 to 1993. Bob Argentine retired in 1993 from the position of vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

Bob Argentine has also been active in a variety of civic leadership positions in the Pittsburgh area and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Planning Commission and has also been a dynamic member of board of directors of the Port Authority of Allegheny County where he has served as chairman of the Construction Committee responsible for overseeing efforts to expand access to first-rate mass transit service. He has also served as second vice chairman of the Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind and is a former member of the Bishop's Committee on Unemployment. In addition, Bob has been a member of the board of directors of Allegheny County Works, Inc., and a member of the Allegheny County Community College Advisory Committee. He is also a past member of the Blue Cross Board of Directors and a former member of the board of directors of QED Communications. Finally, Bob is a member of the Duquesne Council Knights of Columbus.

I know that Phyl Argentine has a right to be proud of her husband and the four outstanding children they have raised together: Robert Jr., who is a pediatrician; Dorthea Ann, who is married to an attorney in Washington, DC.; Peter, who is a producer of documentaries for PBS; and, Joseph, who recently received a doctorate in entomology and toxicology. I want to express here my strong regards for Bob Argentine and his family.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer this salute to Robert Argentine. All too often our Nation forgets the contributions of individuals like Bob Argentine who have helped to build our modern economy. It is highly appropriate that the House should provide an opportunity for this tribute to Bob Argentine and the working men and women of the United States of America.

DEFENSELESSNESS LIMITS OUR ABILITY TO ACT AGAINST NORTH KOREA

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, North Korea stands firm in its resolve to develop nuclear weapons despite the Clinton administration's diplomacy and exhortation. The administration's current strategy of looking to the U.N. Security Council promises to be equally ineffective. Meanwhile, it has limited our ability to act by not funding the most effective defense against North Korea's nuclear threat—missile defense technology. The following article by Richard Perle in the May 3, 1994, edition of the Wall Street Journal reveals the dangerous course the administration has put us on by letting our defenses down while North Korea's threat has been building. I commend to my colleagues' attention the following:

[From the Wall Street Journal May 3, 1994]

THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST NORTH KOREA

(By Richard Perle)

There are few things one can be certain about in international affairs these days, but I can think of two: (1) With or without international inspections, the North Koreans will not give up their nuclear weapons program; and (2) when they eventually get many nuclear weapons—and they will—we will wish we had a reliable ballistic missile defense, and we won't.

These expectations are not shared by the Clinton administration, which is facing important decisions regarding North Korea, as well as the future of the ballistic missile defense program started by Ronald Reagan more than a decade ago.

On the evidence to date, the Clinton administration is working harder, and much more effectively, to halt the development of our own missile defense system than it is to halt Kim Il Sung's nuclear weapons program. There is no other way to comprehend the administration's dithering on North Korea while devoting its meager ration of decisiveness to killing what remains of the Strategic Defense Initiative and cutting back sharply on other defensive systems.

RUTHLESS AND MONOMANIACAL

Despite its worsening poverty and post-Cold War isolation, North Korea still considers the development of nuclear weapons its highest priority. The North Korean "Manhattan Project" is run by Kim Il Sung's son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, who, if it can be imagined, is even more ruthless and monomaniacal than his father. Together they have relentlessly borne a huge financial burden, brushed aside American admonitions and scorned near-global opprobrium as they work to accumulate nuclear weapons.

There is not the slightest reason to suppose, or even hope, that North Korea will quit before it achieves success, which is now within reach. It is particularly foolish to believe that North Korea will be talked out of the nuclear weapons it is sacrificing so much to acquire. Kim Il Sung believes nuclear weapons are essential for his security and his ambitions to reunify Korea on his terms. He may also believe that there are billions of dollars to be earned by selling nuclear weapons in a market that until now has had no willing suppliers to satisfy a queue of eager potential buyers.

That diplomacy and exhortation alone will not suffice is hard to accept for an administration that tries to get by with words rather than deeds, redefinition rather than resolve. President Clinton's firm autumn stand, "North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb," has gone the way of last winter's snow. In its place is a new objective—International Atomic Energy Agency inspections of those nuclear facilities that North Korea volunteers to identify. Such an inspection regime cannot reliably reveal, much less halt, the North Korean nuclear weapons program. And to accomplish even this modest purpose, the White House is looking again to its preferred diplomatic instrument—the United Nations Security Council, that engine of will and determination (ask any Serb).

But far worse than words without deeds is a dangerous pattern of words contradicted by deeds, as when U.S.-South Korean military exercises are called off or postponed as a concession to Kim Il Sung or when defensive Patriot missiles dispatched prudently—and vociferously—to protect American troops in South Korea are deliberately sent by slow ship.

After months of North Korean maneuvering and American backing and filling, we have failed to gain Kim Il Sung's consent to inspections that would not, in any case, prevent the covert continuation of the North Korean program or its quick resumption if it were temporarily halted.

Contemplating North Korea's potential bang with an American whimper, Undersecretary of State Lynn Davis last month summarized the administration's thinking: "Through diplomacy, we have made a serious effort to find out whether North Korea is willing to accept a nuclear-free Korean peninsula. . . . Our strategy if diplomacy fails takes us back to the U.N. Security Council."

Whatever else the Security Council can do, it is not very good at stopping bombs or missiles (ask any Bosnian). That is a task for our armed forces. But this task is, unhappily, one they cannot now carry out.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the specter of a nuclear-armed North Korea—to say nothing of its likely customers, Iran, Iraq and Libya—would cause the administration to think again about how we might defend against the missiles that Kim Il Sung or someone like him might someday aim at us, our allies or our troops abroad.

The wise decision to send Patriot missiles to South Korea proves again an important lesson of the Gulf War: In crisis as in war, missile defenses are much to be preferred to the abject vulnerability favored by the administration. That this lesson is so dimly perceived by the very team that ordered the Patriots to the rescue is striking commentary on the administration's failure to see the interconnections that distinguish a deliberate policy from a collection of unrelated reactions.

While decrying its lack of options for dealing with a nuclear-armed North Korea, the administration is out to throttle some of the most promising technologies for missile defense. Yet it is precisely this defenselessness that limits our freedom of action.

With help from its friends in Congress, the administration has decimated the missile defense budget while straitjacketing the development of promising defensive technologies on the grounds that they are not allowed under a narrow and controversial interpretation of the antiballistic missile treaty of 1972. It has reduced by 80% the amount of money projected by the Bush administration

for work on a nationwide defense system. More recently, it has proposed extending the ABM treaty, by now an artifact of the Cold War, to all of the former Soviet republics, thus diminishing greatly the possibility that it might one day be revised to allow us (and the Russians) to build nationwide defenses against emerging nuclear powers.

When it comes to killing missile defenses, an administration given to drift and vacillation has found an uncharacteristic sense of purpose.

The extraordinary thing about the opposition to an American strategic defense is its resilience. The now obsolete (and perhaps always misplaced) concern that the development of an American missile defense would deepen a U.S.-Soviet arms race has managed to survive the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union with no loss of fervor.

UNCONVINCING THREATS

Administration success in ruling out the use of space-based components capable of intercepting missiles early in their flight will guarantee that we face future Kim Il Sung without effective means of defense. It will also sacrifice some of the most promising options for theater defense. This will force us to rely on threats to use nuclear weapons in retaliation, as President Clinton has hinted we would do. But in nearly all contingencies such threats are unlikely to be convincing.

In the end, nuclear coercion, especially as part of a politico-military strategy, is bound to triumph over deterrence. For in the end, coercive threats coming from a Kim Il Sung who defied the world and managed to get a bomb are more likely to be believed than deterrent threats coming from an American president who decided we should not develop the means to intercept it.

SECOND ANNUAL STUDENT ART COMPETITION

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to the talented and hard-working young men and women who participated in my second annual Student Art Competition on April 30, 1994. The exceptional work submitted by 34 students from high schools across Nassau County, NY impressed me and a very distinguished panel of judges.

The third district competition was held in conjunction with "An Artistic Discovery," the nationwide arts program sponsored by the Congressional Arts caucus. I am very proud to support the mission of the Arts caucus to promote the arts and encourage the creative talents of young Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report to my colleagues in the House of Representatives the results of the third district's art competition:

Winner: David Felice, Farmingdale High School.

Honorable Mention: Jeff Lohrius, Locust Valley High School; Stephen Herradora, Oceanside High School; William Blaschuk, Farmingdale High School.

Entrants: Christopher Barrett, Hicksville High School; Lisa Cohen, Plainview/Old Bethpage

John F. Kennedy High School; Robert D'Amelio, Oceanside High School; Alexandria DiPietra, Plainview/Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School; Danny Escobar, Plainview/Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School; Neelofar Ghaznawi, Plainview/Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School; Kelly Hass, Seaford High School; Cara Karp, Oceanside High School; Illana Kasten, Oceanside High School; Elizabeth Kerr, Farmingdale High School; Brett Kitt, Oceanside High School; Lauren LaMonica, Oceanside High School; Gabriela Leganna, Farmingdale High School; Meredith LeRoux, Oyster Bay High School; Melanie Macioli, Oceanside High School; Josh Marlowe, Oceanside High School; Danielle Monsees, Hicksville High School; Jessica Milberg, Oceanside High School; Asa Mittman, Syosset High School; Jami Nuzzi, Farmingdale High School; Stephanie Occhipinti, Syosset High School; John Rasmussen, Hicksville High School; Leslie Pelikow, Plainview/Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School; Robert Ruggiero, Oceanside High School; Sadiya Sarij, Plainview/Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School; James Seaman, Long Beach High School; Kristopher Seluga, Seaford High School; Vanessa Taub, Lynbrook High School; Elizabeth Vineis, Syosset High School; Nicole Wong, Hicksville High School; Scott Yule, Seaford High School.

In addition to the participants, I want to pay tribute, recognize, and extend my sincere thanks to those whose hard work made the competition a success. Mrs. Linda Mondello of Hofstra University was a tremendous help to me and my staff as the cosponsor of this event. Her hard work and sense of commitment was truly inspiring. I also want to recognize the very distinguished panel of judges, Christos Hamawi, Maria Castellano, Aaron Michlin, and Krista Pfeiffer all of the Hofstra University Arts Alliance. They were faced with the difficult task of evaluating the entries and, I am very pleased to say, did a truly magnificent job. Each of these accomplished individuals has earned the thanks of the people of the third district.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the dozens of high school art instructors who dedicate themselves to encourage and nurture the creative talents of their students.

TRIBUTE TO HILDRETH "HAL" WALKER

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special man. A man who has been at the forefront of some of the most cutting edge technology of our time. A man, Mr. Speaker, who is a true role model for the youth of this Nation, Mr. Hildreth "Hal" Walker.

Hal Walker began his career in the field of laser technology in 1964 at Korad Laser Systems, a division of the Union Carbide Corp. As a laser systems specialist Hal traveled throughout the United States and the world in-

troducing advanced new laser technologies to the scientific community.

Hal is a 33-year veteran of the aerospace industry and has recently retired from Hughes Aircraft Co. where he was a part of the management team. While at Hughes Hal was also a part of the electro-optical and data systems group and participated in the development and placement of the first tactical laser target designator system into the inventory of the U.S. Army. This technology is currently on display at the Smithsonian Institution.

Since retiring from Hughes Aircraft Co., Hal has become the president of Tech Plus, a laser technology consulting group. Tech Plus has ties to international laser technology in Russia, Japan, and Canada. Tech Plus also has ties with major laser technology centers in the United States such as Lawrence Livermore.

Walker is also the chairman of the board and cofounder of the African-American Male Achievers Network, Inc. [A-MAN], a non-profit corporation, 501(C)(3). A-MAN is dedicated to the nurturing of young African-American male children, providing guidance, thus giving them the foundation that they will need to build pride and self-esteem, thus adding credence to the old African proverb "it takes a whole village to raise one child."

Mr. Speaker I rise to pay tribute to Hildreth "Hal" Walker, a true American success story and role model for the youth of today.

FEDERAL AGENCY ACCESS ACT INTRODUCED

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that would help all Americans by making our Federal agencies more accessible and thus more responsive to the people.

This legislation would require all Federal agencies to list a telephone number on their stationery.

It is my intent to have each Federal agency place a local or regional telephone number on their stationery.

It is my intent to have each Federal agency place a local or regional telephone number on their stationery. For example, any local or regional office with over 50 employees could place a telephone number on their stationery so that people living in these respective areas of the Country could contact the Federal agency with any concerns or questions they might have.

I know that there are many well intentioned Federal employees within our Government. However, I also believe that our Federal Government has gotten so big and so cumbersome that it has lost touch with the very people it is supposed to serve.

I had hoped that Federal agencies would take this upon themselves and become more available to the hardworking taxpayers who pay their salaries. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

The bureaucracy and the Congress are adding over 60,000 pages of fine print to the Fed-

eral Register each year. This is on top of the millions of laws, rules, and regulations we have already at the Federal, State, and local levels. Many small businessmen and businesswomen cannot keep up with all of these requirements and they are having a difficult time getting timely and responsive assistance from our enormous bureaucracy.

Social Security recipients, students, veterans, and many others cannot even contact the Federal bureaucrats who are supposed to be helping solve the problems that many Americans are having with their Federal Government.

Federal employees should be doing all they can to be more accessible and responsive to the people. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation so that we can help provide all Americans with greater accessibility to their Federal Government.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Agency Access Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL AGENCIES REQUIRED TO USE STATIONERY WITH TELEPHONE NUMBER.

The head of each Federal agency shall require, in the most cost effective manner practicable for the agency, that all written correspondence of the agency appear on stationery on which is printed the telephone number of the agency.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall report to the Congress a plan for complying with this Act.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE JAMES FLORIO BEFORE THE TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION COMMISSION

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 15, 1994, a public hearing on a critical environmental issue facing my constituents, the citizens of Texas and all Americans was held before the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission. The subject of the hearing was a proposed strategy to more stringently regulate the burning of hazardous wastes in cement kilns. I am pleased that Texas under the able leadership of Gov. Ann Richards has recognized the need to lead the way in this area.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues in particular the comments of former New Jersey Governor Florio who appeared before the TNRCC on behalf of the Association for Responsible Thermal Treatment. Governor Florio's comments are especially pertinent because of his work on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Superfund when he served as a member of this body.

TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMISSION PUBLIC HEARING ON CEMENT KILN CONCEPT PAPERS, APRIL 15, 1994

Good morning Chairman Hall and Commissioners Reed and Garner, my name is Jim Florio. I am a former Governor of the State of New Jersey and a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives. As a Congressman, I was directly involved in drafting RCRA and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 and continue to have a strong interest in solid waste issues. I am appearing here this morning on behalf of the Association for Responsible Thermal Treatment, an organization of seven companies engaged in hazardous waste incineration.

At the outset, I would like to express my appreciation to the Commission for allowing me and other members of the public to offer our comments regarding the Commission's very important initiative regarding the burning of hazardous waste in cement kilns. I commend the Commission's commitment and leadership in addressing this issue which is not only very important to the citizens of this State but also important to citizens of other states where hazardous waste is being burned in cement kilns. I am hopeful that the Commission's commitment will translate into effective and practical measures for regulating the burning of hazardous wastes in cement kilns, which will set the standard to be followed by other states and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Congress enacted RCRA to establish a comprehensive, detailed and stringent program to properly monitor and regulate the generation, transportation and disposal of both solid and hazardous wastes. Congress specifically declared that: "It is the national policy of the United States that, wherever feasible, the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or eliminated as expeditiously as possible. Waste that is nevertheless generated should be treated, stored or disposed of so as to minimize the present and future threat to human health and the environment."

Consistent with this policy, commercial incinerators are carefully monitored, the burning processes are tightly regulated, and the ash residue is disposed of in a specially designed hazardous waste landfill. Unfortunately, over 60 percent of our Nation's liquid and solid hazardous wastes are being burned in cement kilns that are not subject to the same stringent requirements. These facilities instead are regulated as "interim status" facilities under the federal Boiler and Industrial Furnace rules, without strict standards to control the emissions resulting from the burning process and without a requirement that the resulting cement kiln dust be properly disposed in an environmentally safe landfill.

Under RCRA, we also intended to provide incentives for the reclamation of solvent wastes. Cement kilns are supplied by a system of fuel blenders. Many of these blenders use the solvent as a "carrier fluid" for low fuel value solid waste streams, like heavy metal contaminated sludges and soils. Contrary to our intent under RCRA, this "blending up" for burning discourages true recycling of high quality solvents. This loophole must be addressed not only at the state level but at the federal level. Fuel blenders operate with very little regulatory control under RCRA and are cause for public concern.

I believe it is imperative to move forward, without delay, to establish appropriate standards and regulations to ensure that the management of hazardous waste at fuel blending facilities and the burning of hazard-

ous waste in cement kilns is properly managed under RCRA. This was certainly my intention when, as a Congressman, I helped draft this nation's hazardous waste law.

This Commission, in its March 15 Concept Papers, set forth a well devised and comprehensive approach to properly regulate the burning of hazardous wastes in cement kilns. Among other things, this approach included: (1) particulate and opacity limitations on air emissions from cement kilns burning hazardous waste; (2) clean hazardous waste fuel criteria; and (3) restrictions on cement kiln dust disposal. The Commission rightly recognized that it is important to regulate not only the types of hazardous wastes that are burned in cement kilns through the clean fuels concept but also the process itself and the cement kiln dust residues. As the Commission recognizes, cement kilns burning hazardous waste should be subject to the same regulatory requirements as are incinerators, for example, as regards the production of acid gases. Similarly, incinerators should be subject to the same requirements as are kilns. This approach is fully consistent with RCRA and would further enhance the objectives and intentions of Congress.

Of course, I recognize that others will not be fully supportive of the March Concept Papers. As a former Governor and Congressman, I realize that it is important for the Commission to fully review all competing interests and weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the policies in those papers. I am confident that ultimately the Commission will be led to the conclusion that it should adopt those policies.

I want to emphasize that there is a role in hazardous waste management for fuel blenders and other hazardous waste collectors, cement kilns, and incinerators. Fuel blenders must continue to handle and process high quality, high BTU liquid wastes for cement kilns. They and other collectors must continue their role of gathering waste and directing it to the appropriate treatment and disposal facility. We understand that small businesses may be concerned about outlets for their waste needs, but we see no need for this concern. Their waste needs will be handled as they are at present, with their waste being sent to the facility most appropriate for its disposal by, in all likelihood, the same company they are currently dealing with. The cement industry will also play an important role by providing additional treatment capacity for high quality, high BTU liquid waste. And waste that should go to fully permitted RCRA incinerators for treatment will end up where it belongs.

From my experience as Congressman, the March Concept Papers are on the right track. You should continue forward as expeditiously as possible to promulgate the regulatory standards outlined in them. I respect your courage and leadership, and I am hopeful that the initiative of this Commission will prompt other states and the federal government to follow the same course.

In closing, I would like to again thank the Commission for providing me with the opportunity to speak here today. Also, I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

TRIBUTE TO MYRLIE EVERS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize Mrs. Myrlie Evers for her many contributions to her community and the Nation. Mrs. Evers, the widow of slain civil rights leader, Medgar Evers, is a native of Vicksburg, MS. She attended Alcorn State University in Lorman, MS, and received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Pomona College in Claremont, CA.

Mrs. Evers is an author, public speaker, and former public official. She authored a book entitled "For Us the Living," which described her life with Medgar Evers and their experiences as active participants in the civil rights movement. In the State of California, she has served as a commissioner of public works for Los Angeles County. Mrs. Evers has also served as a member of the National Board of the NAACP. She is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn, NY and a member of the Board of Trustees of Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, MS.

Since her husband's untimely death in 1963, Mrs. Evers along with her three children have worked diligently to bring her husband's assassin to justice. In 1964, the State of Mississippi prosecuted Medgar Evers' alleged assassin in two different trials. Each trial resulted in a mistrial because jurors failed to reach a verdict. However, Mrs. Evers never gave up her dream of securing justice in this case.

In 1989, a local Jackson, MS, newspaper published excerpts from the files of a defunct state agency that was created in the 1950's to maintain segregation. The paper reported that this agency had helped screen potential jurors in the 1964 cases against Medgar Evers' alleged assassin. This information led to a review of the murder case by local prosecutors and new witnesses came forward with new evidence regarding events surrounding the assassination. She was a major influence in encouraging the prosecutors to reopen this case.

During this period, prosecutors also discovered that there was no transcript of the original trial available. However, Mrs. Evers had a copy of the original trial transcript and presented the transcript to the district attorney's office of Hinds County, MS. A grand jury was convened and Byron de la Beckwith, the alleged assassin, was indicted and sent to jail without bond.

Beckwith subsequently appealed the State's refusal to allow him to go free on bond and alleged that a third trial would constitute double jeopardy as well as a denial of his right to a speedy trial. The Mississippi Supreme Court denied his appeal and a third trial commenced which resulted in his conviction in 1994 for the murder of Medgar Evers. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Over the last 30 years, Mrs. Evers has demonstrated a strong commitment to civil and human rights for all Americans. She recently donated the Evers family home in Jackson, MS, to Tougaloo College and the home will be converted into a museum to preserve the his-

tory of civil rights movement in Mississippi. In her role as a public speaker, Mrs. Evers continues to serve as a positive role model to young people. Mrs. Evers is to be commended for her outstanding contributions to our Nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LAMDA CHI ALPHA FRATERNITY

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. KINGSTON, and I are honored to recognize the achievements of the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity in their recent North American Food Drive. The 140 chapters and colonies of Lambda Chi Alpha throughout the United States and Canada awoke early on November 6, 1993 and began "Brothers Feeding Others," a special project to collect nonperishable foods for local charities during a single weekend.

More than 250,000 pounds of canned and nonperishable food had been donated, collected by members of Lambda Chi Alpha, and distributed to hundreds of food banks and community centers. It was estimated that more than 7,000 members of the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity contributed 20,000 man-hours in completion of what has been called the largest single-day fraternity philanthropic project.

The food drive was not a new idea. During the holiday season each year, the Lambda Chi Alpha chapters collect canned food from area neighborhoods. The concept for the North American Food Drive was derived from this holiday tradition, but a new spin was added; ask all the chapters and colonies to complete their food drive projects during a single day. The result was a truly international event with great success. Not only did the brotherhood participate in a historic event, but they donated their time and energy to helping their own communities.

Throughout the day of November 6, 1993, Lambda Chis piled into cars to collect bags of nonperishable food left on door steps around their community. Earlier in the week, members placed notices on brown bags and distributed them in the community. Once the food was collected and weighed, the chapter delivered their supply to the charity of their choice. Most of the donations were given to community food banks, churches, and senior citizen centers.

Meanwhile, the Fraternity's International Headquarters in Indianapolis was buzzing with activity. Chapters telephoned throughout the day to report the total food collected and man-hours contributed. A telethon like atmosphere was created with a large thermometer tracking the international total of pounds of food collected. Chapters had the opportunity to compete for scholarships to benefit members who wish to participate in Fraternity leadership conferences.

So, we ask our colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity, whose members demonstrate the promise that the future holds for our country.

THANKS, CELEBRITY READERS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating an important program in the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey, the Celebrity Read Program. The program asks adults, both famous and not so famous, to come into the school system and read a passage to students about an important historical event involving people of color. The program then asks the participant to share a few of their life experiences with the class.

The program this year had 320 adult readers participate and they read to 12,000 students in 36 elementary schools. There are readers involved in this program who are corporate executives from New Jersey based corporations such as, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of New Jersey, Public Service Electric & Gas, Prudential, IBM, and many local politicians. Members of the Garden State Bar Association and judges from the superior courts were also readers. I believe the most important component of the celebrity read program is the fact that their definition of celebrity is local business people, entrepreneurs and everyday citizens from the community. They explain that "people from all walks of life and at various levels of accomplishment can serve as a source of inspiration to our inner city youth."

Some of the celebrity readers are not satisfied with only reading one day to the classes, they have decided to have a Celebrity Read Day at their place of business to expose the students to the real life world of work. The organizations that are taking it to this next level are: IBM, Prudential, Deloitte & Touche, and the Superior Courts of Essex County.

It warms my heart that in the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey there are organizations that are acting on the phrase "I believe the children are our future" and doing something to help them become prepared to take their rightful place. Thank you to the Celebrity Read Program and to the 200 Celebrity Readers for taking time to interact with the leaders of the next generation—our most valuable possession—our youth.

Thank you Mr. Speaker for allowing me this opportunity to share with my colleagues some of the exciting things we are doing in New Jersey to ensure our future.

REMEMBERING SPEAKER O'NEILL

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, since the passing of former Speaker Tip O'Neill earlier

this year, I have come across countless numbers of tributes about our former colleague.

While many citizens across our great Nation have spoken in glowing terms about Speaker O'Neill and his glorious career, I want to share with my colleagues one eloquent speech by Charlie Ferris which beautifully captures Speaker O'Neill, both as a person and as a public servant.

Mr. Ferris delivered the following speech to a large gathering at Boston College, the Speaker's alma mater, earlier this year.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.—ROBHAM THEATER, BOSTON COLLEGE—FEBRUARY 3, 1994

After accepting the honor of participating in this afternoon of memory about Tip O'Neill, I wondered what I could add to the wonderful outpouring of emotion that has taken place since his passing—and especially those eulogies at St. John the Evangelist in North Cambridge three weeks ago. That funeral service lasted more than two hours and it wasn't a minute too long. It was a different experience for me—different than any other funeral I had attended, and I think it was so as well for most in that church who had known Tip. There was a deep sense of loss but no grief for what might have been. It was in the main a joyful celebration of an extraordinarily successful and meaningful life—and I don't think that can be explained simply as another case of the traditional Irish send-off for one of our own. It was the celebration of a giant who had lived long at the summit of life.

I had the great good fortune to work for three magnificent public figures after finishing law school here at BC in 1961. First, at Robert Kennedy's Justice Department, then with Mike Mansfield during his tenure as Senate Majority Leader, and then with Tip O'Neill when he was first Speaker of the House. All three happened to be Irish and Catholic; each so very different, so very strong; each who made lasting contributions to the fullness of America.

But each will be remembered in their own way. And with Tip, all of us who have been touched by him can tell stories that echo down familiar halls of history and memory and warm friendship. In all the stories, there is the glint of shining yet very human spirit. And that in essence is the mark of his life—it was a truly joyful experience.

But how does a freshman or sophomore at Boston College connect with Tip, a man who perhaps except in death never appeared on your cognitive screen? The class of '95 or '96 was in primary school when Tip O'Neill retired from public life. I still don't know who was Speaker of the House when I was in sixth grade, and never until this day have I even thought about finding out.

But for those at BC, there is a special meaning and connection. All the years of his life, wherever he was, Tip O'Neill never really left BC and, with the magnificent library that bears his name, he never will. And hopefully one of the memories recalled today might return to you on some future occasion as you enter that library, to remind you of a remarkable man who succeeded so fully in life by helping others up instead of climbing over them. He was a great, hearty, good man who did well. He was lucky, but he also had a gift of understanding that was close to genius. He lived in the arena of compromise—and better than anyone else, he understood when to take half a legislative loaf, knowing full well that the bakery would open again tomorrow. But his compromises were of tim-

ing, not of principle. What a tremendous and envious accounting of a life—to be so true to your values that reflections and reminiscences at your passing are not tinged with sadness by the regrets for at least some roads wrongly taken. Were the stars so perfectly fixed for Tip that his life in this respect was unique? I don't think so, but there was a nearly perfect alignment between his conduct and his belief.

Tip also had a keen appreciation of what was important. He has a sense of who he was and what he stood for very early in life. He had the great good fortune of knowing before he graduated from BC what he was going to do. As a senior in 1936, he didn't rely on the BC placement office for career counseling. His job that summer was to win a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature that Fall. He did, and he was in elected public life for the next 50 years. The people of North Cambridge and eventually their surrounding suburbs, including Boston, continued to employ him for half a century. Tip O'Neill never forgot who hired him and he never outgrew that constituency. He never became other than one of them, and he continued to listen to them decade after decade. And that is another attribute of Tip O'Neill. He has mastered the art of listening and he did it no differently in 1986 than in 1936.

The techniques of listening in politics are now high tech. The science of polling supposedly provides exquisitely accurate determinations of what the people think. But I never saw a poll as insightful as Tip O'Neill. And relying on polls displaces not only the need to listen as Tip did in his Saturday morning treks across his district, but the discomfort of feeling the pain. Tip never yielded to the temptation to insulate himself from the pain.

Even in his later years, when his daily schedule was dictated by the duties of Speaker, he still maintained the remarkable quality of conveying to the person he was with that there was no better use of his time at that moment. He could move through the Capitol building toward a meeting with even a President, be hailed by an ordinary and obviously untitled stranger, and he would stop and chat and not give any indication that there was anything more pressing or any other place he had to be. I never saw him look over the shoulder of the person he was talking to to see if he was missing an opportunity to talk with someone more important. He knew what was important and each person he met felt that impact as strongly as the grip of his handshake.

But it wasn't just in listening that Tip gave of himself. He had no sense of conservation in the use of his energy and personal capital. When he undertook your effort, he never held back because there might be a more worthy endeavor or more worthy supplicant next week or next month or because he might wear out his welcome. Every undertaking on behalf of another received the same intensity of effort. Tip never knew what it was to be faint hearted. I suspect he must have flunked Latin when at BC because he never understood the meaning of "pro forma." When he championed your cause, it was his only cause and that was clearly and unambiguously conveyed upstream and downstream. Duplicity was a stranger to Tip his entire life.

Is there a better definition of genuineness? Is there a better predicate for developing the sense of loyalty?

A big part of your experience at BC will be to assemble your personal building blocks for a successful life? The desire to succeed is

strong in all of us. It was in Tip! Those of you in school today have a journey ahead of you and if you are realistic, it is filled with uncertainty. Very few will know with the certainty of Tip O'Neill what you want to do when you graduate, what it is that will ultimately match your energies and your talents. And the desire to succeed and achieve will stay with you all the way. But your real challenge will be how you channel that energy in defining a fulfilling life. Tip O'Neill's course and his success and achievement were always rooted in service to others. He served the nation so well because he was so committed to serving his neighborhood—three generations of constituents in Cambridge and its surrounding area. And in his 50 year span of service, he never looked beyond his present job to greater opportunity. Greater opportunity came to him. His life was a legendary example of the best preparation for your next job is doing your present job well.

Tip had the good fortune of being positively influenced by his father, the Alderman, the Sewer Commissioner and the local leader of the Irish Community. From him he learned a concept of public responsibility that lighted his spirit throughout life. He was fortunate to be able to see clearly that he would follow in those footsteps and to rejoice that it was an honorable calling. The values he learned at home in North Cambridge and nurtured here at Chestnut Hill still reach across the years and could be summed up in scriptural command: feed the hungry, house the homeless and care for those in need—those the system passes by.

His good fortune never blurred his understanding of a simple but profound truth—a truth that is often overlooked in today's self-congratulatory pride—that none of us picks his or her own parents—nor the color of our eyes or our skin—and that those of us who, through no merit of our own, receive gifts of health, energy, family or just plain good luck, have a special obligation to others less fortunate. To spend time with Tip O'Neill was to be vaccinated against the disease of indifference.

But this quality of knowing who you are is a search that takes some more than a whole lifetime. Tip discovered very early who he was and was comfortable with himself, all the way from the wooden three-deckers to the pinnacle of the Speaker's rostrum. What a rare and wondrous boon; no wonder he left such a pathway of hope and decency and joy through his entire life. His comfort with himself and his work gave him the luxury not to waste personal energy on shoring up his image. Your image needs polishing only when a scrutinizing light needs to be reflected away.

Tip could mash syntax better than anyone I know. He appeared to relish this imperfection, especially since it almost seemed to enhance his ability to clearly and more credibly communicate where he stood and what counted in life. No one in North Cambridge could ever feel inhibited talking to Tip. He sat with Presidents and Kings but he made it a point to talk with them as he would his constituents.

There was no mistake where he stood on any issue. It was hard to get a mixed signal from Tip. And he was tough as nails in pursuit of his agenda. But why the absence of rancor in assessing Tip's life? It is not politeness.

As I read over the past three weeks the remarks of those in high office and the friends from childhood, there is a universal thread—it was a personal joy to know him, a celebration of life itself. All who met and knew Tip

considered him a friend. Not because he was weak or worked to please, but because he was strong enough to be open and always ready to laugh at pretense or foibles—even his own.

Bob Dole, the Senate Minority Leader, who came to Congress in 1960 and who has established a national reputation as a brutally honest assessor of political figures, commented that Tip O'Neill will go into history as one of the great political leaders. "I consider him one of my best friends in all the time I've been in Congress."

No different an assessment than John Gimigliano, his shoe repairman, and Frank Minelli, his barber, from North Cambridge, both of whom referred to him as their greatest friend.

In an era when the stereotypical politician is considered lean and slick, he was ruddy and shaggy. His hair was often in his eyes, but his vision was always clear. His heart was in the right place; his conscience was on call; his spirit was as tireless as it was vast. And when it left him, and his loss left such a void, all I could think was that so many others strive to be acclaimed as great, he never did—and he was—and his life will live on, for his example will outlast all our years.

So as the towers on these Heights now reach with his name to the heavens own Blue, we can all so more justly sing a proud refrain because he was a man whose heart was true.

LABORATORIES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, with the Federal Government's fiscal policy now paralyzed by the presumed economic trade-off between stimulating job creation and adding to the deficit, I thought my colleagues might like to see the following article. It outlines how the States are becoming the laboratories for tax initiatives that spur economic growth. The evidence accumulated by State pro-growth tax policies will ultimately affirm the long-held conviction that a reduction in the capital gains tax can expand economic growth without a loss of government revenue.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX CUTS LEAD TO PROSPERITY

(By John E. Berthoud)

While Washington, D.C., has shifted its policy initiatives away from economic growth and has instead focused on tax increases and federalizing health care, some states are picking up where Ronald Reagan left off and are fighting for a pro-growth fiscal agenda. A centerpiece of this movement for economic growth is the effort to cut and even eliminate state capital gains taxes.

The historical leader in the field of cutting state capital gains taxes is Wisconsin. For many years Wisconsin has excluded 60% of the value of any capital gain from taxation. Gov. Tommy Thompson (R.) sees this as a key reason for Wisconsin's economic health. Thompson repeatedly touts his capital gain break: "What a tremendous arrow in my quiver when I go out and talk to a business about Wisconsin." Thompson has long argued that "A Wisconsin that is competitive makes Wisconsin a good state to be in business."

Thompson's pro-growth tax policies have spawned followers. In 1989 Gov. Carroll Campbell (R.) pushed through a cut in South Carolina's capital gains tax almost in half, from 7% to 4% in four years, to offset the 1986 federal capital gains tax increase. "That substantial increase hurt those who want to sell a farm and retire on the proceeds, those who want to buy a smaller house after children are grown and those who need to sell stock for retirement income," according to Gov. Campbell. As a result of Campbell's tax-cutting policies, South Carolina has experienced impressive rates of economic growth and job creation.

Gov. Kirk Fordice (R.), recently rated by the Cato Institute as the governor with the second-best fiscal record (see HUMAN EVENTS, March 4, page 19), has made Mississippi the first state in the nation to completely eliminate capital gains taxation on in-state investments.

KIRK FORDICE'S 'MISSISSIPPI MIRACLE'

By signing his proposal into law March 23, Fordice has added yet one more achievement to a remarkable record of fiscal accomplishment. Fordice's conservative fiscal reforms have in turn created economic growth so robust as to earn the label the "Mississippi Miracle." Ranked first by *U.S. News & World Report* in economic performance, the state's unemployment rate is below 5% and their new business growth rate is fourth in the country. The elimination of the capital gains tax will only further the progress. Fordice notes that every \$1 million in increased investment in Mississippi generates \$2.2 million in economic growth and 120 new jobs.

While the United States as a whole stands to gain from lower taxes on capital gains, given interstate competition for business, states have an added incentive to lower capital gains taxes. And the greater economic activity spurred by lower capital gains taxes will generate enough state tax revenues to pay for the loss caused by the tax cut. Fordice notes, "The economic history of the United States demonstrates—repeatedly—that every time we cut taxes, government revenues actually increase substantially—abolishing the capital gains tax would encourage entrepreneurial activity, leading to the creation of private sector jobs, a noticeable improvement in our standard of living and a significant improvement in our economic climate."

Jude Wanniski sees elimination of the capital gains tax in the states as the key to economic growth in the 1990s. In Wanniski's mind, there are both political and policy reasons for putting capital gains tax elimination at the top of the state agendas. In the context of New Jersey's proposed 30% tax cuts, Wanniski states, "The problem she [Gov. Christine Todd Whitman] and her treasurer will have is that computers will tell her that she will lose all this revenue. She will have to find revenue offsets and savings and that will be very painful. The correct way to do it would be to eliminate the capital gains tax in year one. Then the revenue projections would be exceeded as people cash in more capital gains. First, do the easiest thing. The confidence would be built up in the legislature and the people. It's like a log jam in a river. You want to get the logs running."

BIPARTISAN COALITION'S PRO-GROWTH AGENDA

While the forward momentum on capital gains tax reduction may have shifted to the states, Washington has not completely forgotten the lessons of the "Seven Fat Years" and some are still working for a pro-growth

agenda. A bipartisan coalition—headed by Senators Richard Shelby (D.-Ala.) and Connie Mack (R.-Fla.) and Representatives Dave Dreier (R.-Calif.) and Billy Tauzin (D.-La.)—has staked out new political ground by establishing the Zero Capital Gains Tax Caucus. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan was one of the first to argue for a zero federal capital gains tax: "It is easier to make the case to eliminate it entirely than it is to merely reduce the rat . . . It is a direct tax on the nation's standard of living."

The caucus recently released a study by Gary and Aldona Robbins that examined the economic and revenue effects of different capital gains proposals. Elimination or reduction in the capital gains tax would have substantial economic benefits as well as positive dynamic revenue changes for the federal government. But it would also have tremendous dynamic revenue benefits for the states. The economic growth resulting from elimination of the federal capital gains tax would add \$175 billion to state coffers over 1994-2000.

Thompson and Fordice have recognized the potential economic growth contained in the reduction or elimination of capital gains taxes. And for all the effort that has gone into cutting the federal capital gains tax, the nation may have to wait until the results from these "laboratories of democracy" make clear the relationship between lowering the capital gains tax burden and robust economic growth.

THE RISK ASSESSMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue that is of great concern to the American people: environmental risk assessment.

I have introduced the Risk Assessment Improvement Act of 1994 in order to reform and revamp the current duplication and inconsistency in the area of risk assessment at the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] and to ensure public health and safety. This legislation strengthens and coordinates the scientific methods used to calculate threats to human health and the environment and provides a basis for protecting the environment while preserving American jobs.

Environmental regulations are not doing the job they should. Threats to our health and safety—the health and safety of our children—are not being addressed because Government bureaucrats are not clear on real dangers or because valuable resources are being frittered away on nonproductive activity. At the same time unnecessary regulations are throwing roadblocks in the path of businesses and causing loss of jobs. We must establish a sound and scientific basis for a clear, consistent, and comprehensive environmental policy.

Confusion and lack of guidelines have resulted in varying uses of risk assessment. We must simply and clearly spell out what needs to be accomplished—namely, upholding health and safety considerations. As a step in the right direction, my legislation provides consistency to the way in which we address our environmental hazards.

Risk assessment is central to virtually all of our environmental laws. Unfortunately, many different standards exist because of the piecemeal fashion in which various environmental statutes were passed in the 1970's and are reauthorized today. This leaves the EPA to deal with the cracks and voids that have formed as a result.

My legislation has three major provisions. First, it establishes a Director of Risk Assessment, who will bring together the variety of existing risk assessment initiatives spread throughout EPA. The Director will regularly develop and update risk assessment guidelines, establish principles for implementing these guidelines, regularly update guidance for risk characterization, and address risk assessment research and training needs.

Second, this bill establishes a pilot program using comparative risk analysis to rank the priority of various hazards. There is consensus that this pilot program is needed to rigorously test the use of comparative risk analysis for prioritizing EPA programs.

Finally, my bill calls on the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate the way risks are looked at by different Government agencies. It is in the interests of good government that there is coordination of the mechanisms of risk assessment to ensure that agencies address similar risks in compatible ways and that all agencies are making use of state-of-the-art science. Also, the Director of OSTP will communicate these guidelines to State-level government in order to achieve consistency between different levels of government.

There already is a great deal of support for this legislation. Original cosponsors of Klein's legislation include: Congressional leaders on risk assessment DICK ZIMMER and KAREN THURMAN, as well as Science Committee Chairman GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Chairman, GERRY STUDDS, and coordinator of the Conservative Democratic Forum CHARLIE STENHOLM. Also, I would like to acknowledge the support, leadership, and advice that I have received in drafting this legislation from Technology, Environment and Aviation Subcommittee Chairman TIM VALENTINE, a coauthor of the bill.

There is also a broad spectrum of support for the Risk Assessment Improvement Act from those outside of Government. At a March 9 hearing of the Technology, Environment and Aviation Subcommittee, Adam Finkel of the Center for Risk Management, Resources for the Future said, "I think with the help of this proposal, risk assessment at EPA can better serve both scientific integrity and more important social goals * * *".

At the same hearing, Ellen Silbergeld, senior scientist for the Environmental Defense Fund stated that, "The real problems with risk assessment have not been addressed * * * in legislation that has been proposed to date." In her written comments on the bill, Dr. Silbergeld states, "I strongly support [this] approach."

This legislation is not designed to settle all of the issues surrounding risk management, but it does begin to effectively address the problem. The establishment of sound scientific basis for conducting risk assessments is a first

step that we must take before launching further initiatives. Consistency and guidelines will better enable agencies to assess the possible dangers to health and safety.

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE LAST MEXICAN GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, DON PIO DE JESUS PICO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of one of California's most remarkable historical figures, Don Pio de Jesus Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California.

Born on May 5, 1801, at the San Gabriel Mission, east of Los Angeles, Don Pio Pico witnessed and helped to shape nearly a century of California history. He died in Los Angeles on September 11, 1894. The fourth of ten children born to Jose Maria Pico and Maria Estaquilla Lopez, two of the 240 early colonists who came to El Pueblo de Los Angeles from Sinaloa, Mexico, on the famous Anza expedition of 1775, Don Pio Pico became an astute businessman, caring community leader and brilliant statesman.

Don Pio Pico was a self-made man who rose from extreme poverty to immense wealth. At 19 years of age, he began a small business to support his large family which was left penniless following the death of his father. Well known as a shrewd businessman, many ranchers and early settlers frequently asked for his assistance and advice in their own business dealings.

Shortly after embarking on his career as a shopkeeper, Don Pio Pico became frustrated with the military's tyranny and oppression of citizens. He led a series of revolts against the existing Mexican Government to ensure the freedom and livelihood of the Californios.

Don Pio Pico demonstrated his continued dedication to civic affairs as a member of the Government of Mexican California from 1828 until 1846. In 1845, Don Pio Pico was appointed Governor of Mexican California. His term ended on August 10, 1846, when the encroaching immigration of eastern settlers terminated Mexican rule and California became part of the United States.

He used his wealth and influence for the benefit of his community, contributing to California's early success in the fields of education, banking, and community development and served as member of the first Los Angeles City Council. Don Pio Pico built the widely-renowned Pico House in Los Angeles, and was a pioneer in California's first oil venture, which is now known as the Standard Oil Company of California.

Unfortunately, despite his tireless efforts in amassing a financial empire, Don Pio Pico died destitute at the age of 91. Business ventures gone awry, unpredictable weather and the unethical actions of other businessmen conspired to rapidly erode his fortune.

Not knowing the English language and relying on the kindness of human nature, Don Pio

Pico signed what he believed to be a loan document, but which, in reality, was a paper swindling him out of all his properties. Don Pio Pico contested the validity of the deed. Although the State supreme court found that he had been defrauded, he had no legal recourse to recover his property valued at \$200,000.00, and he died penniless. He is buried today at the Workman Temple family cemetery in the city of industry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the many contributions that Don Pio de Jesus Pico, a man who epitomized America's pioneering spirit of hard work, innate intelligence and admirable perseverance. SO634

TRIBUTE TO ARDIE J. DILLEN OF ALTOONA, PA, THREE DECADES OF SERVICE IN BLAIR COUNTY

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on February 28, 1994, Mr. Ardie J. Dillen of Altoona, PA concluded 27 years of service as president of Altoona Enterprises, Inc. During his tenure, hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested and countless jobs have been created and retained in the Altoona/Blair County community. Ardie has been a driving force behind the growth and expansion of businesses and industries that have transformed Altoona from an aging railroad town into a burgeoning hub of commerce. Under his leadership, the following are just a sample of his many achievements.

Development of the Peterson Industrial Park with the location of five companies within the complex.

Establishment and operation of the Altoona Area Incubator as a facility to promote entrepreneurial development for new and emerging businesses.

Development of the William W. Ward Industrial Park and the Tyrone Industrial Park.

Location of over 55 new manufacturing companies to the Blair County community.

Sponsorship by Altoona Enterprises, Inc. of over 100 projects under the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority [PIDA] program.

It has been my distinct privilege to work with Ardie Dillen and Altoona's business and civic leaders to mount this campaign for economic vitality. Together we have watched as old businesses have recreated themselves to compete in the 21st century, as small business grew into large businesses, as new industries discovered that the Altoona/Blair County was an attractive place to locate their plants and raise their families.

On Thursday, May 26, 1994, Ardie will be honored for his three decades of outstanding service. I am honored to join a very grateful Altoona/Blair County community in saluting Ardie Dillen's vision and his legendary dedication to the realization of his many goals and dreams for our region. Blair Countians will reap the extraordinary benefits of his works for generations to come.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 5, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Library of Congress. SD-116

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine health care information management. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on the nominations of Alan S. Blinder, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Steven M. Wallman, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Philip N. Diehl, of Texas, to be Director of the Mint, Department of the Treasury. SD-538

Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine how military research may be hazardous to veterans' health, focusing on lessons from the Cold War and the Persian Gulf War. SD-106

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Administration's Climate Change Action Plan and the Energy Policy Act of 1992. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Disability Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine certain issues relating to family support for families of children with disabilities. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine child safety issues. SH-216

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corps of Engineers. SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Susan Ness, of Maryland, and Rachelle B. Chong, of California, each to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the potential role of Federal reclamation projects in meeting the water supply needs of the Colonias in Texas. SD-366

3:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Alan Sagner, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. SR-253

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the possible health effects to non-smokers of environmental tobacco smoke. SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. S-128, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1981, the Orphan Drug Act Amendments, and S. 784, Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act, and to consider pending nominations. SD-430

MAY 12

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
Board meeting, to consider pending business. EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on S. 1822, to safeguard and protect the public interest while permitting the growth and development of new communications tech-

nologies, focusing on long-distance services. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed renewable oxygenate standard. SD-366

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Election Commission. SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service. SD-106

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1549, to revise the Act establishing Golden Gate National Recreation Area to provide for the management of the Presidio by the Secretary of the Interior, and S. 1639, to provide for the management of the portions of the Presidio under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. SD-366

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the global land mines crisis. SH-216

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. SD-192

MAY 16

4:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Joseph R. Paolino, Jr., of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta. S-116, Capitol

MAY 17

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs. SD-192

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs. SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Sub-
 committee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation
 authorizing funds for the earthquake
 disaster program.

SR-253

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on S. 1350, to revise the
 Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of
 1977 to provide for an expanded Federal
 program of hazard mitigation and insur-
 ance against the risk of cata-
 strophic natural disasters, such as hur-
 ricanes, earthquakes, and volcanic
 eruptions.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To resume hearings on S. 1614, authoriz-
 ing funds through fiscal year 1998 for
 programs of the Child Nutrition Act
 and the National School Lunch Act.

SR-332

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
 timates for fiscal year 1995 for the De-
 partment of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
 committee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
 timates for fiscal year 1995 for the De-
 partment of Veteran's Affairs, and the
 Selective Service System.

SD-106

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
 committee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
 timates for fiscal year 1995 for the De-
 partments of Veteran's Affairs and
 Housing and Urban Development, and
 independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 24

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
 timates for fiscal year 1995 for foreign
 assistance programs, focusing on ex-
 port promotion.

SD-138

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
 timates for fiscal year 1995 for the De-
 partment of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to examine policy op-
 tions for the disposition of excess
 weapons plutonium.

SD-366

Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 1824,
 Legislative Reorganization Act, H.R.
 877, Smithsonian National African
 American Museum, an original bill au-
 thorizing appropriations for fiscal year
 1995 for the Federal Election Commis-
 sion, S. Res. 196, printing resolution for
 Aging Committee, an original resolu-
 tion authorizing the purchase of 1995
 wall calendars, H. Con. Res. 222, au-
 thorizing acceptance and placement of

a bust in the Capitol, and other legisla-
 tive business.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
 committee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
 timates for fiscal year 1995 for the Na-
 tional Aeronautics and Space Adminis-
 tration.

SD-106

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings proposed budget esti-
 mates for fiscal year 1995 for the De-
 partment of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine water qual-
 ity and quantity problems and opportu-
 nities facing the lower Colorado River
 area.

SD-366

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on water quality
 and quantity problems and opportu-
 nities facing the lower Colorado River
 area.

SD-366

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed
 legislation authorizing funds for fiscal
 year 1995 for the Department of De-
 fense.

SD-192