# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## GLENN H. ROTTMANN—50 YEARS OF FEDERAL SERVICE

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Glenn H. Rottmann, a constituent of mine, celebrated his 50th anniversary of Federal service on May 2 of this year. He has given valuable service not only to his agency, the Government Printing Office, but to the entire Federal Government, especially to the Congress during his long career. Mr. Rottmann, in his role as Director of Production Services, has primary responsibility for the timely delivery of the many essential products needed by the Congress for its daily operation. These products include, but are not limited to, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, House and Senate Calendars, bills, reports, and hearings. I know we all wish Mr. Rottmann and his family continued good health and good luck in the future. I wish to insert a brief biography highlighting some of the many accomplishments of Mr. Rottmann at this point.

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Rottmann began his Federal career 50 years ago on May 2, 1944, with a brief stint in the U.S. Army. On July 23, 1945, he started his career at the U.S. Government Printing Office [GPO]. His first position was entitled junior offset platemaker. He served in various journeyman and supervisory roles during the first 16 years of his time at GPO.

In 1971, Mr. Rottmann became the foreman of the offset plate section. Following successive promotions, he was named Superintendent of the Offset Division in 1975.

In 1981, Mr. Rottmann was promoted to the position of Production Manager of the Government Printing Office. In 1993, he was named Director of Production Services by current Public Printer Michael F. DiMario. In this capacity, he manages the activities of the Graphic Systems Development, Electronic Systems Development, Electronic Photocomposition, Press, and Binding Divisions of the Production Department. He is responsible for managing nearly 1,800 employees and for administering a printing budget in excess of $110 million annually. His fundamental responsibility is to ensure that Government information products and services are produced with the highest possible quality, in the most timely manner, and at the lowest possible cost.

A brief series of accomplishments that demonstrate Mr. Rottmann's leadership include his support of desktop publishing initiatives in Federal agencies through GPO's "dial-up" composition system, the continued development of the MicroComp software package, the production and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in CD-ROM format, the increased utilization of batch and interactive online products, the development of a strategic planning and equipment acquisition program, the expanded utilization of recycled paper in Government printing, and, most importantly, his determination to move GPO from an operation based on traditional print technologies toward an integrated information processing operation utilizing electronic technologies in the creation and replication of information.

Mr. Rottmann has earned numerous GPO awards, has served as an apprentice training representative, has completed several major personal development programs, and is a graduate of the Federal Executive Institute.

## BICENTENNIAL OF THE TOWN OF POMPEY

### HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the town of Pompey in my home district of central New York on the occasion of its bicentennial.

On April 1, 1794, Township No. 10, the township of Pompey, in the newly formed Onondaga County, was officially organized. Moses DeWitt, a land surveyor of this military land grant area, was selected as its first supervisor.

During the period of June 10 to June 25, 1994, the town will hold many activities to celebrate its 200th birthday. The celebration will conclude with a townwide family picnic in September.

The bicentennial committee, cochaired by Elwyn Chartrand, Nancy Edwards, and Sylvia Shoebridge, eagerly awaits public participation in this local milestone.

The town today remains a vibrant part of our local area, rich in the qualities of American living and proud of its rural and suburban heritage.

I salute the townspeople, and look forward to participating with them in this grand celebration of an important mark in its history.

## UNFAIR TAX ON ELECTION WORKERS SHOULD BE REPEALED

### HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, every time an election is held anywhere in New Jersey, our local election officials rely on the services of scores of men and women—many of them senior citizens—to staff the polling places and ensure the integrity and fairness of our elections.

These poll workers put in a long day for minimal pay, and now thanks to the Federal tax writers, they have to pay taxes on their meager pay.

As one poll worker put it to me, "You can count me out in the future if this is the way it is to be. We get little enough for 14 hours—and then we are to pay tax on it. Not this volunteer."

Another poll worker said to me, "I am 79 years old and have no deduction. If this policy is to continue, I have worked my last election."

These are not isolated cases. As a result of this unfair tax, fewer individuals are coming forward to work at the polls.

The New Jersey State Association of Election Officials reports that the result could well be a voting process which is less fair and less open than is currently the case.

I am pleased to report that a modified version of my legislation to lift the unfair and shortsighted tax on those individuals who work on the polls on election day passed the House today and now must be considered by the Senate.

I introduced legislation in the House of Representatives in April 1993 to exempt election day board workers from the FICA withholding tax. My bill has the support of 58 cosponsors.

The modified version, which will exempt all election day earnings up to $1,000 from FICA withholding, will, for all intents and purposes, meet the requirements of my legislation. I would have preferred a full repeal, but I am happy that this unfair tax is being effectively removed with the legislation approved in the House. My bill would correct an injustice that election day board workers are presently subject to.

I believe that this legislation is long overdue. Under current law, any board worker who earns more than $100 in a calendar year is subject to this 7.65-percent withholding tax.

This withholding strikes me as both petty and unnecessary.

In fact, since I introduced this legislation last year, I have heard from election boards in all five counties of the 11th District supporting my bill and expressing concern about worker shortages if Congress does not act.

Mr. Speaker, I know from many years of personal observation that board workers play an invaluable role in the conduct of our elections—local, school board, State, and Federal. Without these dedicated workers, we would literally be unable to open the polls on election day.

I have been working hard to persuade Congress to take action to remove this unfair FICA tax withholding requirement from workers' election day pay, and I am pleased that we have at least been partially successful.



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## A TRIBUTE TO LEROY SIMMONS

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of LeRoy Allan Simmons of Barstow, CA. Judge Simmons has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs of San Bernardino County residents over the past 27 years. He will be honored on May 21, 1994, as he retires from his position of superior court judge in San Bernardino County.

A 1964 graduate of Brigham Young University, Judge Simmons continued his studies at the University of San Francisco Law School. Upon graduation, he began his legal career with the San Bernardino County district attorney's office. After practicing law in the D.A.'s office for 3 years, Judge Simmons began working in the private sector for the law offices of Wilson, Borror and Dunn in San Bernardino. In August 1971, Judge Simmons relocated his law practice in Barstow, CA. Some 6½ years later, Judge Simmons was elected to sit as municipal court judge for Barstow and served in this position until August 1, 1981, when he was appointed to the superior court bench. For the past 13 years, Judge Simmons has strived to benefit the community through his position on the superior court bench.

Judge Simmons' legal career is further highlighted by his involvement in several organizations in the legal community. He was a member of the County Legal Aid Society, the High Desert Bar Association, and director of the San Bernardino Country Bar Association. Additionally, Judge Simmons has served as a statewide instructor for new judges at the California judicial education and research training in Oakland, has been on the faculty of California Judges College, and has been a trustee for the San Bernardino County law library for the past 11 years.

Indicative of his commitment to public service, Judge Simmons has served on the Barstow College board of trustees, the San Bernardino County Planning Commission, and the YMCA board of directors. He has been a judge for the county schools' mock trials and has served the Boy Scouts of America as Mojave district chairman, vice president of Inland Empire Council, and currently as Eagle chairman for Mojave district. Judge Simmons' future plans include working for Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services where he will serve as an arbitrator and mediator in civil cases.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Judge Simmons' devoted wife Barbara, their four children and many friends in honoring this unique individual for his extensive and dedicated service. Over the years, Judge Simmons has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

## HONORING THE ARMED SERVICE ACADEMY APPOINTEES FROM BROOKLYN AND QUEENS

### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize some outstanding young students from my district. They are among the select few who were chosen as appointees to our armed service academies. I rise today in recognition of Jeremy Owen Larkin and Henry Lee of Midwood High School who will be attending the Merchant Marine Academy and West Point respectively; Jonathan R. Bear of Forest Hills High School attending the Naval Academy; Matthew George Leddy of Archbishop Molloy High School attending the Air Force Academy; John Paul Sweeny of Cathedral Preparatory Seminary attending West Point; Terrence Michael Shashaty of Bishop Ford High School attending the Naval Academy; and Edward J. Browne of Bronx High School of Science attending the Air Force Academy.

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

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

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

## IN HONOR OF LEWIS O. KING'S WORK ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

### HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the accomplishments of an outstanding individual who has done an exceptional job of working for the betterment of the National Guard.

On April 1, 1994, Mr. Lewis O. King retired as executive director of the National Guard Association of Texas after 15 years with the association. The National Guard Association of Texas is the largest and most active State national guard association in the Nation.

Lewis King served as associate director after retiring from his position as manager of personnel services for the Adjutant General's Department, Texas National Guard, in November 1978. He was named executive director in January 1987. He is a retired chief warrant officer in the Texas Army National Guard with 40 years of service.

Through his untiring efforts, Mr. King was instrumental in establishing and coordinating the Texas Guard Legislative Task Force, whose volunteer members work solely for a better National Guard and for the defense of this great Nation. Mr. King's initiative, foresight, professional knowledge, and keen insight into the complexities of the defense legislative process contributed immeasurably to the effectiveness of the National Guard, thereby contributing to the success of the Nation's defense.

Lewis King's constant devotion to duty has earned him the respect and admiration of all with whom he worked. His high standards of conduct, infectious enthusiasm, and indomitable spirit became infused in those around him.

Mr. King has served as executive director of the Texas Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, secretary/treasurer of the National Guard Executive Directors Association, secretary of the Texas Military Forces Museum, is an active member of the National Guard Association of the United States and has also served on the Texas Committee for the Tiltrotor Technology Task Force. He has received his certified association executive [CAE] status from the American Society of Association Executives. He and his wife, Pat, are very active members of Hyde Park Baptist Church in Austin, TX.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Lewis King for his hard work, diligence and dedication to the National Guard. He has been the guiding light in obtaining modernized equipment and better personnel benefits for the members of the guard. His work for the National Guard is not over. He will continue his legislative efforts to make sure the National Guard is properly equipped to defend our Nation. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for his years of dedicated service and join together in commending him for showing great foresight and commitment to the National Guard. We thank him for his service and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

## SALUTE TO JEWEL PEDI

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a selfless public servant who for the past 16 years has ensured that thousands of the less fortunate have had food to put on the table.

As executive director of the Oxnard-based Food Share, Inc., Jewel Pedi has watched the organization grow from a small operation into a United Way agency that fed 1 in 6 Ventura County residents last year.

But she has hardly just watched. Those who know Jewel Pedi know a woman who has struggled for years to both serve those in need of help and convinced those who do not that there were indeed less fortunate citizens living within their midst.

Food Share, Inc. was established in 1977 as a food bank aiming to fight hunger in Ventura County by gleaning, soliciting, storing,

and distributing surplus and donated food to charitable agencies that help feed the needy. Today, the organization serves 250 agencies throughout the county—in excess of 90,000 people each month.

Among the agencies served by Food Share are the American Red Cross, Catholic Charities, the Salvation Army, Zoe Christian Center, Meals on Wheels, and many others.

Run primarily through volunteer support, Food Share depends on hundreds of Ventura County residents who donate their valuable time to glean and sort produce, and perform a variety of tasks associated with distributing food to the needy. Roughly 540 volunteers work with 9 salaried workers to keep the food pipeline open and flowing throughout the county.

Those who know and work with Jewel Pedi say that she operates from the heart, and what better quality can a person strive for? She has been married to her husband John for 49 years and they have shared the blessings of 3 children, 15 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren.

Retirement will give her more time to dote on those grandchildren, to do some traveling with John and to stop and appreciate the difference she has truly made in the lives of so many of her friends and neighbors.

## SAVE THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY; SUPPORT H.R. 3293

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to thank the alumni of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy [USMMA], and the members of Project Acta for their continuing efforts to preserve the valuable resource that is the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, NY.

Project Acta was initiated in the fall of 1993 when it became clear to the U.S. Merchant Alumni Association that the future of the Academy was in jeopardy. Project Acta's official mission in threefold: first, to support the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy; second, to support the U.S. merchant marine; and third, to support the Nation's security interests. However, the immediate objective of Project Acta is to ensure that the USMMA remains a fully funded Federal service academy, with no tuition charges.

The threat to the Merchant Marine Academy became real when the administration's National Performance Review [NPR] recommended that tuition be charged to midshipmen attending the USMMA. Additionally, the administration has reissued this proposal as part of its budget for fiscal year 1995. While fully funding the USMMA for fiscal year 1995, the budget proposes to cut funding in half for fiscal year 1996 and to make up for the difference by charging tuition.

Like the other four Federal service academies, the USMMA provides its students with a tuition free college education in return for a lengthy commitment of service to the Nation. If the academy is forced to charge tuition, the effects will be felt immediately and severely.

Presently, candidates for appointment to the USMMA are drawn from every State in the United States through nomination by their Senator or Member of Congress. Typically, Academy midshipmen are high achievers with strong motivation to excel in a maritime-transportation career.

If the charging of tuition becomes requisite for the USMMA, the selection process at Kings Point will, out of necessity, become based upon a candidate's ability to afford tuition. At an expected price of $15,000 per year, the Academy would become more expensive to attend than most State universities and many private colleges.

The Academy would be placed in an untenable position if it must tell prospective students that in addition to their lengthy minimum 12-year commitment of service to the Nation, they must also foot the bill for their own education. It was no surprise that when rumors about charging tuition at Kings Point began to spread through high schools last year, applications for admission to the class of 1998 dropped off by nearly 25 percent.

Offering tuition-free education allows each of the Federal service academies to draw upon America's most gifted and talented students, without regard to race, religion, ethnic, gender, economic or geographic background in return for a commitment to service to the country. Charging tuition would destroy the diversity that the Academy's student body now enjoys. The USMMA would become unaffordable to many able and deserving young Americans.

President Clinton has stressed the need for the United States to educate its youth so that we may compete effectively in the international trade arena. It is ironic that the administration has chosen to target an institution that has been doing this for over half a century.

Over 18,000 alumni of the USMMA have made great contributions to our country as leaders in the maritime industry, the Armed Forces, academia, corporate America, and the Government. Many came to Kings Point from modest means and would not have been able to afford the tuition being proposed today.

The USMMA is the least costly Federal service academy. In fact, it currently costs the Federal Government only $29 million a year to operate Kings Point. Compared to what many other prestigious universities spend on their students each year, the Merchant Marine Academy is a bargain for the United States. Kings Point spends 40 percent less for each student's education than the average of the top 25 universities in the United States. Additionally, and in contrast to the other Federal service academies, USMMA midshipmen are required to pay their personal expenses at a cost of $7,000 per student over a 4-year period, and they do not receive any stipend while attending the academy.

Please join me by cosponsoring H.R. 3293 to preserve the tuition-free status of all of our Federal service academies. It is necessary that we ensure the ability of future generations the opportunity to attend the USMMA and serve their country and its maritime industry.

## LEGENDS OF BLYTHE: CHARLIE AND EMILIE GRAHAM CELEBRATE 50 YEARS TOGETHER

### HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, it seems like I've known Charlie and Emilie Graham all of my life. Actually, I've known them for more than 30 years—but people like Charlie and Emilie don't just make friends for a month or a year—they really do make them for life. They even made a friend of an entire town, their town of Blythe, CA.

It wasn't always "their" town. When Army Sergeant Charlie met Army nurse Lieutenant Emilie more than 50 years ago in Denver during World War II, his Engle, NM, roots got along just fine with her Leavenworth, KS, roots. After they married, and post-Army, they had thoughts of farming in the Rio Grande Valley, but land prices were skyrocketing there. They heard of another valley—the Palo Verde in California, where things were more affordable. A number of people from New Mexico, Emilie and Charlie included, headed west. Blythe would never be the same.

There's hardly a piece of Blythe's modern history that hasn't felt the positive impact of the Grahams' concern for their beloved adopted community. Whether it was from the aspect of Blythe's history—and Emilie's tireless work to insure that a historical society and museum would grow and prosper—or Charlie's steady hand at the helm of the chamber of commerce and countless other organizations, the Grahams have always been in the thick of things. We'll never know how many schoolchildren felt the benefit of Charlie's many years of work as a member and president of the school board, or how many residents were recipients of community projects that Charlie worked on as a longtime Rotarian. And it would be impossible to estimate how many lives were improved, and even saved, by Emilie's 30 years of commitment to the local blood bank.

It occurred to me once that the word "No" and the phrase, "We're too busy," somehow were left out of the Grahams' vocabulary. The phrase, "If you want something done, and done right, you should ask the busiest person you know" was coined with Emilie and Charlie in mind.

The Grahams' life became more and more busy. After 10 years of farming, land values increased just as they hoped. Encouraged by a friend to join the growing auto industry, Charlie and Emilie became the owner of an auto dealership, which they retained until just a few years ago. Their car dealership was a hub of Blythe's business community, and whether you were after a car or a cup of coffee or just the local news, Charlie Graham's was the place to go.

Always civic-minded, Charlie never promoted himself, but he encouraged a lot of other people to get involved in local and national Government, including me for the Riverside County Board of Supervisors and then the U.S. Congress, and then his office manager, Doris Morgan, who was elected to the city council and then rose to the job of mayor.

Probably two of Emilie and Charlie's finest accomplishments are their son Dick and daughter Susie, and then, eventually, wonderful extended families and grandchildren: Dick's wife Nancy and children Aaron and Matthew, and Susie's husband Jim Garretson and children Jesse and Pat. The Graham brand of kindness and warmth, humor, and wisdom, has been handed down and is extended to all who meet them.

On the 11th day of May in 1944, Emilie and Charlie began a partnership that touched thousands of lives over the next 50 years. We who know and cherish them thank them for that. And we wish them every good thing that life can offer for the next 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing a happy 50th anniversary to two remarkable people, Emilie and Charlie Graham of Blythe, CA.

## ELENA BONNER ON RUSSIAN TROOPS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE BALTICS

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1994, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of which I am proud to serve as cochairman, cosponsored, along with the National Endowment for Democracy, a breakfast featuring Dr. Elena Bonner. Dr. Bonner is the widow of Nobel Peace Prize laureate Dr. Andrei Sakharov, and a prominent human rights activist.

I will not report on all of the many interesting and insightful comments made by Dr. Bonner, one of which was her belief that Russia, while still facing many problems, has made significant progress since Soviet times in the area of pluralistic democracy and human rights. In other words, it's not all gloom and doom.

But specifically, I would like to focus on Dr. Bonner's response to a question from her audience regarding the remaining Russian military forces in Estonia and Latvia, and linkage with human rights of the ethnic Russian, noncitizen population of those countries. Dr. Bonner noted that there should never have been, nor should there be, any linkage between human rights of Russians in the Baltics and the withdrawal of troops, nor should there have been talk of zones of influence and geopolitical interests. Morever, as she put it so succinctly, "there's nothing for Russian soldiers to do there anyway."

Dr. Bonner continued by saying that when the Russian troops are removed, it will be possible to seek the observance of human rights for ethnic Russians under the provisions of the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights. Otherwise, she noted, the troops issue can be used for propaganda purposes by those who do not really wish to see the issue resolved.

Dr. Bonner's advice to delink human rights and the necessity of withdrawing Russian troops hits the nail on the head. Since July 1992, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has called for the early, orderly, and complete removal of foreign troops from the Baltic States, and I have repeated this call on several occasions before this body.

On the other hand, Estonia and Latvia, where Russian troops remain, have not resolved the issue of the legal status of their noncitizen, predominantly ethnic Russian populations. There have been charges in both countries of irregularities in the process of registering noncitizens for legal residence. The CSCE Mission in Estonia, for instance, has referred to "delays and bureaucratic obfuscation in registering noncitizens and issuing residence permits." And the European Union has expressed concern "regarding the implementation by the Estonian authorities of some aspects of the Aliens Laws."

Mr. Speaker, I believe Moscow would do well to take Dr. Elena Bonner's advice and remove all of its military forces from the Baltics, unless there is a specific treaty permitting them to be there. Threats, such as the one made by Russian Defense Minister Grachev recently to increase force levels in Estonia, are entirely out of place. If the Government of Russia has complaints about human rights violations anywhere in the CSCE member countries, it should raise them privately and publicly in appropriate diplomatic and public fora. The international community is listening. But human rights concerns should not be used as a cover for occupying the territory of another member country of the CSCE and the United Nations.

## TRIBUTE TO SYRACUSE STARS PEE WEE MAJOR HOCKEY TEAM

### HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to announce that the Syracuse Stars Pee Wee Major Hockey Team posted an astounding record this past season on the way to winning eight championships across the United States and Canada. This record earned these 11- to 13-year-old boys the New York State tier I championship as well as the USA hockey national championship in their division.

The players and coaches deserve our congratulations and our encouragement. Athletics at this level teaches discipline and strength of character. To win is an additional privilege, but to play hard, to compete, is the real reward.

I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this year's team and coaches: Gary Baronick, Danny Bequer, Justin Brown, Drew Bucktooth, Jeremy Downs, Josh Downs, Justin Forrest, Bill Houze, Todd Jackson, Josh Jordan, Patrick Lannon, Doug MacCormack, Matt Maglione, Anthony Pace, Stephen Pakan, Mike Saraceni, Ricky Williams, Coach John Jackson, and Coach Rick Williams.

At the same time, I would like to pay tribute to the parents who have supported these players not only through this championship season but throughout their lives, making them the fine young people they are.

Finally, I would like to congratulate the other teams in the Syracuse Stars program who also had championship seasons. On the Bantam level, made up of 14- and 15-year-olds, the team won the State championship and lost only in the semifinals of the nationals. On the 11-year-old and under Squirts level, the team won the State Championship.

I am very proud of everyone involved and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these players for the excellence they have achieved.

## IMPACT OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable discussion in recent months about the impact of United States assistance to the post-communist countries of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Has it been too much or too little? Is it properly targeted, to the right countries and the right sectors? Has it been provided in a timely manner?

The administration recently provided a short paper identifying key U.S. assistance programs and their impact. I would like to bring that paper to the attention of my colleagues, as a contribution to a more informed debate on assistance to the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The text follows:

PROGRAM RESULTS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE [CEE] AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION [NIS], AS OF MARCH 1994

The goals of the United States Government's assistance to the CEE states and the NIS are: establishing market economies, developing democratic institutions and practices, and easing the human costs associated with political and economic transition. In some areas the accomplishments to date are very tangible. In other cases the groundwork is being laid for structural change, and it may be too early to judge longer-term impact. The following summarizes many important accomplishments under each goal.

1. Transition to market-based economies.—Our programs are fostering the emergency of competitive, market-oriented economies in which the majority of economic resources are privately owned and managed. Macroeconomic stability and efficiency call for legal, regulatory, procedural and institutional changes to support private, market-based activity. Specific results include:

PRIVATIZATION

In Russia, two-thirds of all small scale shops (70,000) and 8,500 medium and large enterprises have been privatized. 900 medium, large and very large enterprises are being privatized each month. 40% of Russia's industrial labor force is now working for the private sector. 50 million Russians have become shareholders.

In Hungary, over 30% of privatization transactions have been accomplished through employee stock ownerships (ESOPs).

In the Czech Republic, a U.S. advisory team reviewed 300 companies proposed for privatization and helped privatize 84 that have led to $1.9 billion in foreign investment, with $0.5 billion more expected.

Technical advisors helped to structure the $4 billion Polish Mass Privatization Program of 450 former state-owned enterprises, enabling 25 million Poles to purchase shares.

Enterprise Funds are providing capital resources and technical assistance to both privatized and new enterprises throughout CEE and will soon begin operations in NIS. Roughly $290 million has been invested in over 3,000 new private enterprises in CEE, creating an estimated 20,000 new jobs and leveraging almost $200 million from other investors. The Russian American Enterprise Fund opened in February and should make its first investments imminently.

ECONOMIC REFORM

The 50 top Russian banks have developed detailed reform plans. 250 Russian bankers have received U.S. training and returned to apply new approaches to their own banks.

In Poland, advisors are helping the Central Bank develop its bank supervision capacity and are preparing several state-owned commercial banks for privatization. Hundreds of bankers have been trained in Poland, including 74 from Belarus, Estonia, Lithuania and Ukraine.

In Russia, laws have been passed to promote anti-trust and competition procedures to permit market forces to work. Bankruptcy procedures have been developed which will permit restructuring of many industries.

In Russia, we have helped regional, local and national governments to develop tax and expenditure policies which link revenues with public service expenditures at each level. 14 high-ranking officials studied U.S. approaches to state and local government finances.

ENERGY

Efficiency audits and demonstrations of U.S. technology have achieved savings of up to 30 percent in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia in the massive district heating systems which dominate the provision of heat and hot water. In one Russian city alone, Kostromo, savings were $15 million a year.

In Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and other Eastern Europe countries, U.S. efficiency equipment valued at over $1 million has been installed in over 40 industrial facilities. These pilot projects are estimated to have saved over $16 million annually or over 1 million tons of oil equivalent.

In Poland, a U.S. private corporation has designed and installed a high efficiency flue gas desulphurization unit at the Skawina power plant in Krakow. This is the first such unit in Poland and will allow this plant to meet the tough Polish environmental regulations go into effect in 1998. It will also reduce pollution in Krakow which is destroying the cultural artifacts and causing serious health problems.

U.S. advisers demonstrated U.S. energy efficiency equipment at over 40 industrial plants in CEE and saved approximately $16 million in annual savings for an investment of about $1.2 million.

In nuclear safety, advisors have helped improve safety at plants in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, Russia and Ukraine.

HOUSING

Armenia has adopted a housing privatization law, land tax law, and a land transfer tax policy which permits land privatization. It includes regulations for urban land valuation and sale, and registration procedures.

Kazakhstan has established a housing policy to privatize condominiums and permit private ownership and use rights to land.

Russia has established privatized management and maintenance of housing for 2,000 units in Novosibirsk and 7,000 units in Moscow, and has developed mortgage instruments which can be used despite the current inflationary environment. This may be a model for other NIS countries.

In Poland, the first market-based mortgages have been made for private individuals in Eastern Europe, through a housing guaranty program which immediately affects 1,500 residential units.

In Hungary, Szolnok city officials are redirecting housing subsidies to the most needy, permitting a reduction in cost and greater equity in the program.

Condominium and privatization laws in Albania have resulted in over 95% of the 270,000 housing units in urban areas to be privatized in one year.

U.S. assistance was instrumental in introducing the concept and substance of the Housing Privatization and Condominium Law enacted by the Slovak Parliament in 1993.

2. Building democracy.—U.S. assistance supports the transition to democratic political systems, free and independent media, transparent and accountable governance, rule of law, and the empowerment of indigenous civic and economic institutions to ensure broad-based participation in political life. Specific achievements to-date include:

POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND INSTITUTIONS

The American Bar Association's Central and East Europe Law Initiative has helped counterparts in a number of CEE and NIS countries draft democratic constitutions.

The Library of Congress has helped the parliaments of eight CEE countries establish parliamentary research and information systems to empower them with a source of information independent of the executive branch.

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute have helped establish electoral systems and supported party development across Central and Eastern Europe.

Parliamentary and presidential elections in Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Albania, Romania and Estonia have benefitted from U.S. NGO assistance in central election commission procedures, political party development, and poll-watcher training.

RULE OF LAW

American Bar Association technical advisers have helped Russia reintroduce trial by jury for the first time since 1917 in nine regions.

The American Bar Association helped draft clauses protecting human rights in the new Hungarian criminal code, expected to remain in the final legislation.

U.S. anti-monopoly advisors helped draft the existing competition law, with Poland becoming the first former communist country to have its competition report accepted by the OECD. With help from the U.S. FTC and Consumer Protection Agency, a Polish Consumer Protection Department has been established within the Anti-Monopoly Office.

The National Democratic Institute has helped Romania's Pro-Democracy Association (PDA) launch a three-month parliamentary transparency and accountability campaign. As of January 1994: (1) small groups of citizens are now being admitted to the plenary debates in the Senate; and (2) the parliamentary newspaper will publish the upcoming draft laws to be debated.

INDEPENDENT MEDIA

The International Media Fund (IMF) has helped launch independent newspapers and radio stations across CEE as well as establish media resource centers in the region.

Internews (a U.S. NGO) helped link six independent Russian TV stations, for the production of two local news programs on more than 40 stations in Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan for a combined viewership of over 70 million. In the Ukraine, Internews helped create a network of independent TV stations with a wider viewership than Ukrainian state television.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS

The International City Manager's Association has provided technical assistance and training to several local municipal government associations in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and helped to establish self-sustaining vocal centers playing an important role in the decentralization of power from central to regional and local governments.

Over 200 Polish local municipal council members and administrators were trained in principles of public service organization, management and local finance.

To help the Russian people build the institutions of a civic society, grants were provided to over 300 indigenous nongovernmental organizations and provided technical assistance to encourage formation of additional NGOs. Four years ago, such organizations were all but unknown. Today there are a least 12,000 NGOs in the NIS.

3. Easing human costs.—Our focus is on redefining public and private sector roles in the management of humanitarian, health, and related social services fundamental to a stable transition. Emergency assistance provides some relief as new systems are put in place. Specific achievements include:

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Emergency humanitarian assistance has helped avoid hunger, epidemics and other hardships in strife-torn Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan, as well as the former Yugoslavia. Critically needed medical supplies and emergency food aid have been directed to the most vulnerable groups. Emergency kerosene and seed wheat are helping Armenia survive the winter and will permit spring planting. Looking longer term, pharmaceutical and vaccine production capacity is being restored in Russia.

Agricultural and dairy products to vulnerable groups in Armenia, Georgia and Russia have already reached 2,226,000 pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and pensioners. Another $38 million in such assistance is being provided this year.

In Central Asia, vaccination of over 500,000 children has prevented epidemics of measles and other childhood diseases.

In Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, we support 20 local organizations, including women's groups, community organizations and local voluntary organizations, to assist war refugee trauma victims and reunite families separate by the conflict.

In Romania, emergency assistance was provided to many of the 100,000 institutionalized children. Nearly 2,500 children under three years of age have received rehabilitation assistance, and 147 children have been placed with Romanian and American adoptive parents.

HEALTH

To restore vaccine production, U.S. firms are providing raw materials and inputs for production of measles, polio and DPT vaccines, and training in sound manufacturing practices. The U.S. FDA is assisting in vaccine quality control and regulation. Feasibility studies for potential private sector investment in new production facilities have been completed.

31 partnerships between U.S. hospitals and health facilities in Central and Eastern Europe and the NIS are directly improving the quality of medical care in cities throughout the region. To improve emergency care, ten such partnerships have improved ambulance services, emergency room and intensive care in Russia. Urkraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Armenia. Other partnerships in both CEE and the NIS are improving treatment of children with leukemia, improving nursing standards and skills, and updating medical management.

In Central Asia, women's access to family planning services in being expanded by development of commercial supply systems for modern contraceptives and training of health care providers.

Under the PROJECT HOPE Health Care Partnership, a pediatric cardiovascular team from Boston Children's Hospital is helping to establish high quality treatment capability in Slovakia. In the first eight months of training, it is reported that the number of children abroad for heart treatment was reduced by 90%. Project HOPE has increased cardiology services; the waiting time for surgery has been shortened; and the hospital mortality rate has been reduced from 12% to 5%.

ENVIRONMENT

Technical advisors have helped restore the water supply system and wastewater system for the City of Yerevan, a system that provides service to approximately 50% of the Armenian population.

In the Central Asian Republics we have launched an Aral Sea Initiative which initially focuses on providing potable water to the most affected populations. Follow-up work will include TA on water resources management.

The World Environment Center is introducing new technology for decreasing industrial wastes. This helped the largest refinery in the Czech Republic to decrease carcinogenic emissions by 72% and will also help this company to save over $130,000 yearly in production costs. Also in the Czech Republic, the U.S. capitalized with $10 million dollars in local currency a fund to undertake environmental activities and investments.

In Poland, the Oswiecim chemical works realized a 90% reduction in emission of vinyl chloride and an annual savings of $2 million by application of relatively inexpensive technological changes. Replicable energy efficiency demonstrations in multi-family housing in Krakow are expected to realize energy savings of 30-35%. The recently-installed sulfur scrubbers at the Skawina power plant near Krakow are predicted to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions by 80%—from 4,000 tons to 8,000 tons annually.

## TRIBUTE TO A SPECIAL GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM LAKE RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL, GARY, INDIANA

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the outstanding achievements of an exceptional group of students from the Lake Ridge Middle School, in Gary, IN.

Today, Lake Ridge Middle School will be hosting its annual scholars banquet. Among the many students who will be recognized for their exemplary academic achievements, I would like to commend the efforts of nine eighth graders who will be receiving the Presidential Award for Academic Excellence. The Presidential Award is presented to those who have maintained a B+ average or higher, throughout their 3 years spent at Lake Ridge Middle School. Those students receiving special honors include: Amanda Brown, Justin Brown, Shanna Conover, Rhonda Czapla, Michelle Gronendyke Sha'Ettine James, Catherine Ray, Norman Reithel, and Jason Wilkerson.

These students, along with others from Lake Ridge, also participated in the 1994 Indiana Academic Super Bowl, taking a first place in the science category, and a Second Place in the Social Studies division. The Academic Super Bowl allows specially selected school teams from around the State to compete against one another, answering questions in the areas of math, science, and social studies. The 1993 team from Lake Ridge Middle School tied for first place in the interdisciplinary portion of the competition, which covers all three areas.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to once again extend my most heartfelt congratulations to the students of the Lake Ridge Middle School for their commitment to excellence, as well as to the faculty members who have instilled in their students the desire to succeed. I am proud to have been given this opportunity to recognize these future leaders, and I look forward to their future achievements as they continue their rise to the top.

## A TRIBUTE TO NELSON MANDELA AND THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

### HON. KAREN SHEPHERD

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Ms. SHEPHERD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the people of South Africa and their new President, Nelson Mandela. Through tireless work and principled advocacy, Nelson Mandela has led his nation back into the community of nations. His dignity, his high moral vision, and his strength of conviction have earned him not just the presidency but also the Nobel Peace Prize and admiration of people around the world.

On June 6, 1966, then-Senator Robert Kennedy spoke at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. In an impassioned anti-apartheid speech, Kennedy said,

Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Steven Biko, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and millions of other men and women, sending forth their own tiny ripples of hope through millions of acts of courage over decades and centuries of struggle, have torn down the walls of oppression in South Africa. Theirs is a story of freedom that would not be denied.

Mr. Speaker, I join all of my colleagues in saluting the brave people of South Africa, especially their indomitable new President Nelson Mandela. We salute you and send you our most heartfelt congratulations on the beginning of a new era of freedom and dignity for all of the people of South Africa.

## ITALIAN-AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION FORMALLY AFFILIATES WITH THE ORDER SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to commemorate and congratulate the recent formal alliance of a distinguished group of Italian-American uniformed secret service agents, whose duty it is to protect the President and Vice President of the United States and their families, as well as members of the diplomatic community, with the Order Sons of Italy in America [OSIA], the oldest and largest organization representing America's 23 million citizens of Italian heritage.

This is an extremely important partnership which, among other things, underscores the strong involvement in and commitment to law enforcement on behalf of this Nation's Italian-Americans. OSIA and its Sons of Italy Foundation [SIF], in another notable example, is the largest, non-police/non-corporate contributor to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial [NLEOM] in Washington, DC. The NLEOM is dedicated to America's fallen law enforcement officers.

Accordingly, I would like to commemorate in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of OSIA National President Joanne L. Strollo, OSIA National Executive Director Philip R. Piccigallo, and OSIA staff member Andrea K. Beach, for their role in sponsoring this partnership between OSIA and the national Italian-American law enforcement community; and I would like to congratulate the following elected officers of the newly formed Italian-American Law Enforcement Association [OSIA]: Camillo Mascio, president; Paul Verna, vice president; Jeffrey D'Alessio, secretary; Michael Adelizzio, treasurer; Robert Bonasia, trustee and Anthony Ferrara, trustee.

Through this and other supportive acts, I am confident that OSIA, and its one-half million family members, will, as it has during its previous 89 years of existence, continue to demonstrate its total commitment to community, country, patriotic causes, and the rich culture it so proudly upholds.

## TRIBUTE HONORING ROBERT PACHECO ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE ACADEMIC PROFESSION IN THE HARLANDALE SCHOOL SYSTEM

### HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my privilege to honor a distinguished citizen of my constituency, Mr. Robert Pacheco, on the occasion of his retirement as principal of Harlandale High School in San Antonio. Prior to his service at Harlandale High School, Mr. Pacheco promoted the education of youth by serving as an elementary instructor of fifth grade students at both Stonewall Elementary and Flanders Elementary schools in the 1960's. He led efforts in community education and student outreach while employed at Sanyo, Inc. from 1966 to 1971. Mr. Pacheco served as vice-principal at Harlandale High School from 1971 to 1973, principal at Leal Middle School from 1973 to 1981, and principal at Harlandale High School from 1981 to his retirement this month.

Through those many years, Mr. Pacheco served young people and their education with dedication and strong purpose, but his service to the community did not stop at the classroom door. He aggressively and imaginatively sought ways to combat community problems such as poverty, crime, unemployment, and despair.

Like many south Texans, Mr. Pacheco grew up in poverty. His father, whom he credits as influencing his interest in an education career, was a professional baseball player and one of the first students to attend a one-room school house of the post-mission education era in Texas. At an early age, Robert Pacheco was interested in sports and developed his enthusiasm into enjoyable community service opportunities with the city parks and recreation department. He relied on a partial athletic scholarship and endured the financial and personal sacrifices that are necessary to obtain higher education. He served in the military and once again enjoyed baseball through the special services baseball team while assigned to the 124th Signal Corps in Italy. Robert always knew that becoming an educator was his ultimate career goal but he never lost sight of his desire to help those who need it most. He was one of Father John W. Yanta's warriors against poverty, helping organize neighboring councils in all the poverty areas of San Antonio.

In fact, Robert Pacheco has a unique gift for uniting his two goals: reducing poverty and promoting education. He understands that education is the key to unlocking the shackles of poverty in society. I fully agree with Robert Pacheco's own words: "Education is basic to any improvement in the social and economic development of people."

Among his numerous achievements in education, Robert Pacheco created SOS, School on Saturday, Strengthening Our Students, and developed a discipline/attendance model resulting in increased student attendance and reduced behavioral problems. He started a system of dual college credit classes between Harlandale High School and Palo Alto College on the high school campus and created a curriculum center to enhance program development. During his career, he always believed that the many student dropouts from disadvantaged families and communities had a tremendous potential that was needlessly lost. He fought to reduce the dropout rate through community involvement, student encouragement, and scholastic reward for achievement. With these innovations and many others, Robert Pacheco left his mark on the educational system in the San Antonio area.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation can be proud of educators and community leaders like Robert Pacheco. He epitomizes the truly American call to service, a compassion for the struggle of youth, and a work ethic we should all share. Generations of San Antonians have benefited from his vision of education. Fortunately, the innovative programs he leaves in place will assist future generations of San Antonians. I wish to salute him today and give him a well-deserved thank you from his community and this Nation.

## INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO COMBAT RAMPANT GANG VIOLENCE

### HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to help law enforcement officers combat rampant gang violence that is threatening our communities all across America. Gang violence is not only a problem plaguing major cities; it is starting to creep into smaller communities.

In the last few days in my own congressional district, a carload of young men came into the small city of Norwood, OH, assaulted a group of teenagers and ended up shooting to death a 20-year-old boy in cold blood with a .38 caliber handgun. According to a Norwood police officer who is investigating the matter, the gang members expressed absolutely no remorse for what they had done.

Unfortunately, this was not a bizarre and rare occurrence in our area. Local law enforcement officers said that it was indicative of a trend showing an escalation in gang violence.

What, if anything, can we do about it? As criminologist James Q. Wilson stated in his thoughtful article published in the New York Times magazine recently:

> Our goal should not be the disarming of law-abiding citizens. It should be to reduce the number of people who carry guns unlawfully, especially in places—on streets * * *—where the mere presence of a gun can increase the hazards we all face. The most effective way to reduce illegal gun-carrying is to encourage the police to take guns away from people who carry them without a permit. This means encouraging the police to make street frisks.

Wilson is right. We ought to target the criminal part of the population, not the law-abiding citizens. We should do all we can to target the 6 percent of the offenders who commit approximately 70 percent of the crimes in this country.

There are many ways to promote gun frisks, but one way is to pass Federal legislation that reduces the likelihood that cases will be thrown out on constitutional grounds.

The legislation I introduce today clarifies that it shall constitute a "reasonable suspicion," the constitutional standard police officers must meet in order to perform a stop and frisk, that a police officer knows or has good reason to believe that the person who is subject to that limited stop and frisk actively participates in a criminal street gang with knowledge that such gang members engage or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.

Capt. Thomas Williams, the assistant chief of the Norwood Police Department, has already instructed his fellow officers that they must begin to perform more pat downs in order to protect the community and avoid shootings like the one that occurred this past week. Williams also stated:

> Your stop and frisk legislation will assist us and other local police officers in combatting the violence that is threatening our communities. Cops on the beat need all the support they can get. Your bill will help make pat downs of criminal gang members, such as those who shot and assaulted those young kids, routine. The risks involved in performing the pat downs are few and the costs of not doing so are high.

This legislation will not please everyone, but we believe it helps to clarify the application of the "reasonable suspicion" standard, established in Terry versus Ohio and further refined—often inconsistently—in other cases, where criminal gangs are involved. Furthermore, those police officers fighting these gangs have told me clearly that they would like this additional protection.

It is time to start taking back our streets—not only in Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, and Miami, but in Norwood, OH, too. The crime wave that has hit urban America is an extraordinary problem that requires creative solutions. If we are truly committed to taking back our streets and preserving the peace in our communities, we must start by taking illegal guns away from criminals and getting the criminals off the streets.

I urge you to cosponsor this legislation to help prevent the kind of violence we saw in Norwood, OH, creep into your communities.

## GEKAS JOINS HOUSE REPUBLICAN'S BILL TO REFORM WELFARE PROGRAM

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Supplemental Security Income [SSI] might be the most wasteful program in the entire Federal Government, so I have joined Congressman RICK SANTORUM, several Ways and Means Committee Republicans, and others to introduce a new House Republican welfare bill, this one to radically reform the fourth largest entitlement program: the SSI program.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME: THE 4TH LARGEST ENTITLEMENT

Created in 1972, SSI provides an entitlement benefit for two groups—poor elderly and disabled individuals—because age and physical or mental impairment reduce the ability to work. Recipients get a monthly check of $436 if they're single, or $669 if they're married. In addition, they receive Medicaid, which is worth about $8,000 for the elderly, $7,000 for the disabled. So the package of benefits is worth a minimum of $12,000 per year, much more for couples.

Spending in the SSI program has increased from $13 billion in 1983 to $29 billion in 1994, including a $10 billion rise the last 3 years. The spending explosion can be traced to unprecedented increases in three demographic groups: first, the number of noncitizens; second, the number of children; and, third, the number of alcoholics and drug addicts coming onto the SSI rolls.

SSI FOR NONCITIZENS

The bill we Republicans are introducing first starts by eliminating SSI benefits for most noncitizens. Immigrants should—and most do—come to America for opportunity, not welfare. However, until they become a citizen, immigrants must support themselves or be supported by a sponsor who signs an affidavit agreeing to meet that immigrant's basic needs. After steep rises in recent years, the number of noncitizens on SSI went from 128,000 in 1982 to 700,000 this year, 60 percent of whom are elderly. Once on SSI, noncitizens are automatically eligible for Medicaid, and, most of the time, food stamps. It is no surprise that we spend around $8 billion per year on welfare benefits for immigrants.

By ending SSI benefits and, in most cases, Medicaid for noncitizens, the Republican bill would substantially reduce the SSI rolls. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this single reform would save over $15 billion during the next 5 years, and $4.4 billion in the final year.

SSI DISABILITY FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

The second major section of the bill dramatically alters the SSI program for alcoholics and addicts. SSI law stipulates that people with drug or alcohol addictions that are severe enough to interfere with their ability to work are by definition disabled and therefore eligible for SSI benefits. These addicts may be disabled, but they are not too spaced out to recognize a good deal when they see one. The SSI program for addicts has been one of the fastest growing sources of spending in the Federal budget for the past 3 or 4 years. With 4,700 addicts on SSI in 1985, the number of alcoholics and addicts drawing SSI benefits has increased to 78,000 in the last year alone.

Recent Ways and Means hearings have shown that only 10 percent of SSI addicts are participating in treatment programs as required by law. Rather, they appear to be receiving the cash SSI benefit of about $450 per month and using the money to purchase drugs. Once addicts get on SSI, it becomes a permanent source of money to support their drug habit.

The Republican bill would limit receipt of SSI by addicts to 3 years, would require addicts to submit to drug tests and temporarily end their cash benefit if they test positive for illegal substances, would penalize addicts for not sticking with their treatment program, and would strengthen a program requiring that the cash SSI benefit be paid to a third party rather than directly to the addict. These provisions are estimated by CBO to save about $130 million over 5 years.

SSI DISABILITY FOR KIDS

The second demographic group causing SSI spending to mushroom is children. The most sensitive issue of SSI reform is the provision for children in that Members feared being accused of being antichild. However, committee testimony has shown that exclusion of this SSI/kids provision would be more antichild than allowing the following abuses to continue. When SSI was passed back in 1972, a mere 26-word section was slipped in during the House-Senate conference that made children eligible for the benefit. The provision received virtually no discussion by the committees of jurisdiction or on the floor of either House.

Why children are even eligible for SSI is something of a mystery. The underlying concept of SSI is that if people are too old or too disabled to work, SSI provides a substitute for wages. But children are not expected to work; the basic rationale of SSI doesn't fit.

Now there is widespread abuse of the program. Reports have been submitted that parents are tutoring their children to act up in school—particularly attention and behaviorial disorders—so they can qualify for the $450 per month cash benefit, which also carries eligibility for Medicaid health insurance. After a 1990 Supreme Court decision, SSI administrators loosened eligibility requirements for children, especially those who have hard-to-measure impairments such as attention deficit disorders. The result has been a surge in child recipients, from a little over 300,000 in 1990 to nearly 800,000 in 1993.

An additional problem with providing cash to families because they have a disabled child is that there is no assurance that the cash will actually be used to help the disabled child. The concern of Congress is to help disabled children get treatment for their condition at public expense. Therefore, the Republican bill converts the entitlement for cash into vouchers for treatment, thereby removing the incentive to cheat in order to receive the cash benefit.

Republicans are not getting cooperation from Democrats on these provisions. On May 3, 1994 during Ways and Means Committee passage of a bill to clean up the SSI disability program, the Democrats defeated both the provision on immigrants and the provision on children. Similarly, President Clinton has ignored SSI when discussing welfare reform.

The CBO estimates that the Republican bill would save about $16 billion over 5 years.

WELFARE BUREAUCRACY

During the May 12 press conference announcing the introduction of the SSI bill, Minority Whip NEWT GINGRICH commented how SSI is a microcosm for the larger problems of the welfare state.

First, Gingrich says the examples of local bartenders acting as representatives payees would not have been allowed if control of welfare dollars resided in a local agency, not the Federal bureaucracy. Second, a prisoner letter by lawyers showing prisoners how to apply for SSI demonstrates the lengths unscrupulous individuals go to game the system. Third, the SSI/kids problem shows the problem of perverse incentives: children are trained to fail to get crazy checks, and young, healthy low-income males who are ineligible for welfare get diagnosed as disabled because of their drug habit to receive SSI. These problems demonstrate further the aggregate failure of the bureaucratic welfare state.

## REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, recently, individuals in communities throughout the United States gathered for the Jewish observance of Yom Hashoah, which commemorates the Holocaust. In memorial ceremonies marking this bleak period in modern history, individuals paid tribute to Holocaust victims, survivors, and rescuers.

In my congressional district, more than 1,000 people attended a special memorial service. One of the highlights of the service was the opportunity for school students to express their feelings regarding the Holocaust. I am proud to report that the winning high school entry was submitted by Adam D. Borland, an 11th grade student at Orange High School. His poem is entitled, "The Phone Number." I commend Adam for preparing this moving work and I am pleased to share it with my colleagues and the Nation.

During the observance of Yom Hashoah, the Plain Dealer newspaper published an editorial entitled, "Remember." The editorial states in part, "It is worth taking time * * * to remember the brutality that one people can inflict upon another and to renew the vow of 'never again.'" I want to also bring this important editorial to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, many of our families and friends were greatly affected by the Holocaust. During Yom Hashoah, we pause to recognize the tremendous sacrifices made by these individuals and the suffering they endured. At the same time, we gather to renew our commitment to prevent such tragedies in the future.

THE PHONE NUMBER

(By Adam D. Borland)

Daily he quietly sits on the park bench,
warmed by the sun and the sounds of
life.
He hears the sounds that annoy others, hungry baby birds screeching and overtired
babies gently crying.
For a long moment he remembers when
there were no sounds of life only of
cruel death.
He sees the panicked faces, hears the piercing and silent screams, smells the
burning flesh.
The moment abruptly ends and the sun
warms the numbers on his arm, faded
but forever ingrained.
And when the freckle-faced boy asks him
why he wrote his phone number on his
arm, the old man's heart smiles,
warmed by the sun and the sounds of
life, and he gently replies, "So I won't
forget."
And so we don't forget.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Apr. 7, 1994]

REMEMBER

Sundown tonight through sundown tomorrow marks the Jewish observance of Yom Hashoah, which commemorates the Holocaust. That horror is well worth vigilance and recollection—not just for Jews.

The Holocaust was born of a nation's insecurity, out of a madman's mind and the need for a scapegoat. Twelve million innocents perished in the carefully planned purge. Jewish victims numbered 6 million; the other half included gays, Gypsies, the infirm, and religious and political dissidents.

Those horrific years ended with World War II in 1945. But the factors present then in Germany—insecurity, a madman with power, the need for a scapegoat—still surface around the world. Resentment against foreigners flares in Germany and other European nations, arising in part from economic woes that leave the wounded looking for someone to blame. A nationalist zealot spewing policies of hate and destruction gains credence in Russia.

These are days of conflicting forces. The movie "Schindler's List" and The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., have brought genocide's horror to a broader audience. Yet, as the last survivors and eyewitnesses pass away, so-called Holocaust revisionists try to rewrite history to satisfy their hatred.

If the factors of wartime Germany are ignored, allowed to fester or to be distorted, they could combine to let cruelty reign again, be it another Holocaust or the earlier tragedy of slavery committed against Africans.

It is worth taking time tonight or tomorrow to remember the brutality that one people can inflict upon another and to renew the vow of "never again."

## TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH ITALIANO

### HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and congratulate Mr. Joseph Italiano, our editor on the Public Works and Transportation Committee. Joe has spent more than 37 years in Government service, 25 years of which has been on the Public Works and Transportation Committee—first as assistant editor, then as our editor. Joe decided this spring, however, that he will retire and move on to more entertaining and relaxing pursuits.

A native of Washington, DC, Joe Italiano began his career in Government service in 1951 entering the U.S. Air Force where he was stationed for a time at their command headquarters in Anchorage, AK. He went on to accept a position with the Government Printing Office and, in association with GPO, a number of detail assignments with committees on the Hill, before coming to the Public Works Committee in 1968.

As editor, Joe has been entrusted with the thankless, yet vital task of preserving an accurate, historical record of this committee's activities. In the course of his duties, he has earned the respect of our members and staff for his integrity, professionalism and meticulous attention to detail. Joe has always taken great pride in his work. We estimate that in his many years of editing, Joe has reviewed roughly 25,000 hours of hearings and produced more than 3,500 committee documents. With those numbers to his credit, to say that he is a man of great patience and tenacity may be an understatement.

Joe has been a steadfast and valued member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. On behalf of the members and staff of the committee, I wish Joe and his wife Kathy a retirement filled with good health and happy times.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILL REQUESTING JONES ACT WAIVER

### HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, one of the real pleasures of serving in Congress comes when I get the chance to help a constituent who has run into red tape.

Bob Wolf of Olympia is a retired Army colonel with 30 years service. Shortly before he retired in 1992 he bought a U.S.-built boat. Some time later he decided he would like to start a charter business taking passengers out onto Puget Sound.

The only problem is he can't prove the nationality of one of the boat's previous owners. That gap in the boat's record requires a Jones Act waiver so that Bob can get the license he needs to operate the vessel in a coastwise trade.

Today I am introducing a bill that will allow Bob to get the license he needs. I hope this body will act promptly so that Bob may begin the next chapter in his life.

## HONORING DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF ST. MATTHIAS APOSTLE CHURCH

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize three very distinguished members of the St. Matthias Apostle Church in Lanham, MD. May 15, 1994, was a very special day for the church. First, Mrs. Romaine Pinchback is retiring after 35 years of teaching the Catholic faith as a volunteer catechist. She now becomes catechist emeritus. She has been a dedicated and thorough teacher, as untold numbers of children have learned their prayers from her. She has worked very closely with individual students, designing programs that best suit their needs. Her services will be enormously missed by the church, as well as the entire community of Laurel.

Second, Mr. Speaker, I seek to recognize Bill Pinchback, who is also retiring after 14 years as principal of the St. Matthias Parish Religious Education Program. His support of the catechists was instrumental in developing an atmosphere in which all of the members of the church community truly benefited. He dedicated himself to the safety and well-being of each individual child during the Sunday morning classes. For these, and many more reasons, he too will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that as members of our community retire after many years of service, new religious leaders are developing and maturing into the leaders of tomorrow. It is with this in mind, that I proudly rise today to recognize Kevin Butler, an 18-year-old parishioner at St. Matthias Apostle Church.

Mr. Speaker, Kevin is unique in that he has a perfect 12 year religious education class attendance record in his parish's confraternity of Christian doctrine class. He is an altar server, as well as an usher at St. Matthias.

Kevin is also an honor student at DuVal High School and a member of the varsity baseball and soccer teams. Kevin plans to attend college in the fall and major in accounting. Kevin exemplifies all of the qualities necessary to truly lead our country into the 21st century and I am confident that he will do just that.

Mr. Speaker, these special people embody some of the most important elements of our society: Community service, religion, and dedication. I am very proud to represent these people and others who are working hard to make our communities safe, productive, and pleasant places to live, and I am sure that the entire House joins with me today to recognize their service and commitment.

## ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN CRIME PREVENTION

### HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert my colleagues to the critical role that psychologists play in crime prevention throughout the Nation. Extensive research, much of it conducted by psychologists, has identified important factors that predict and influence criminal behavior. Based on this research, psychologists have developed and implemented comprehensive and effective prevention programs to lower the incidence of crime. Further, psychologists working with adjudicated offenders have provided valuable rehabilitative interventions for hard core criminals, and psychological interventions with victims to lower the painful, long-term consequences of violence. In every facet of crime prevention and intervention, psychologists have been active and productive agents for change.

I urge my colleagues to consider the difficult and complex nature of criminal behavior. In deciding how we will deal with criminals, we must acknowledge what puts our young people at risk to become criminals. These include characteristics of families, communities, and schools within which potential criminals exist, as well as qualities of peers and the offenders themselves. Many of these characteristics can be changed by systemic and concerted interventions. They are sound and clear-cut targets for programs seeking to make our Nation a

safer and less-fearful place to live. Psychologists' expertise in addressing these risk factors is a crucial component in preventing crime and violence and providing direct rehabilitative services to offenders and their victims.

I further urge my colleagues to understand that ultimately the most effective solution to crime is prevention. Psychologist researchers and practitioners have identified effective psychological interventions to accomplish this. These interventions—leading to changes in behavior, thinking, and social skills—provide the necessary tools for solving our Nation's crime problem. Among these are school-based programs, such as problem-solving training, conflict resolution programs, social skills training, and interventions to improve school environments, discipline, and safety. Additionally, community-based interventions, such as parenting education and integration of services show great promise in effectively lowering our Nation's crime rates by dealing with the roots of crime. Other important contributions of psychology have included training police, judges, hospital staff, and correctional personnel to deal effectively with the psychological and behavioral aspects of crime; assessment of individuals and situations to promote nonviolent problem solutions; and training school personnel to provide safe, disciplined classroom environments.

The need for real solutions to crime in our Nation is great. Interventions that work are critical to meeting this need, and psychologists are providing the leadership, skills, and expertise required to put these interventions in place. Psychologists' knowledge of mental health and public health provides the crucial underpinnings for prevention programs contained within this bill. Their expertise in attitude and behavior change furnishes important tools for lowering the prevalence and acceptability of guns and drugs in schools and communities.

Psychology has an important role to play in the implementation of the programs authorized by this legislation. Examples would include providing specialized community and school-based knowledge and skills for school components of Assistance of Delinquent and At-Risk Youth, Safe Schools, and Family and Community Endeavor Schools. Psychologists' skills and knowledge in technical assistance, evaluation, and program development are critical to successful implementation of such programs as Employment and Skills Crime Prevention, Violence Against Women, Community Policing, and Juvenile Drug Trafficking. Psychologists' expertise in violence and substance abuse prevention, human development, and behavior change is critical for working with the judicial system on such programs as Alternative Methods of Punishment for Youthful Offenders, Police Partnerships for Children, Drug Courts, Gang Prevention Grants, and Violence Against Women.

As active partners in our Nation's crime initiatives, psychologists are prepared to meet the challenge of effectively and efficiently dealing with the problem. Psychologists' training equips them to be primary participants in programs for preventing criminal behavior, serving young offenders, rehabilitating problem offenders, and healing the scars of victims of crime.

## TRIBUTE TO LANSING SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BILL SIMPSON

### HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and sadness that I rise today to salute Bill Simpson. Pride, because of the outstanding job that Mr. Simpson has done as the school superintendent of Lansing, and sadness, because May 20 marks Mr. Simpson's retirement.

Mr. Simpson began his career in Lansing as principal of Memorial Junior High School in August, 1967. Two years later, he was promoted to assistant superintendent of schools, and in April 1970, he was appointed superintendent of schools.

During his tenure, he has provided decisive leadership in numerous difficult situations. These include the demolition of a school building, the closing of two elementary schools, changes in school boundary lines and several construction and remodeling programs. Faced with severe financial constraints, he planned and implemented a budget that maximized resources and was in the best interest of the children of Lansing.

Among Mr. Simpson's many accomplishments is an untarnished record of successfully negotiating every contract with the Lansing Education Association without any disruption to class schedules. for 24 years, his interpersonal skills, coupled with a sincere interest in the welfare of employees and their families, have served to keep morale high among teachers, parents and students. Under his leadership, the district recently passed the first successful tax referendum in almost 30 years.

Mr. Simpson holds a bachelor of arts degree from St. Ambrose University, a master of science degree from Western Illinois University and has done postgraduate work at Purdue University. Prior to his employment in Lansing, he was a teacher and coach in Bettendorf, IA, and Moline, IL, and a school administrator in Davenport, IA. He also served 4 years in the U.S. Air Force, was a salesman for EMCO, and was a realty officer for the General Services Administration.

As his professional career draws to a close, Mr. Simpson is looking forward to spending more time with his wife, Martha, and his five children, Craig, Steve, David, Brian, and Catherine.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Simpson's fingerprints have touched nearly everything we are proud of about the Lansing School System in the last three decades. In appreciation of the work he has done, and in commemoration of his retirement, I would like to declare May 20, 1994, Bill Simpson Day in the village of Lansing, IL.

## CELEBRATING EAST BAY CENTENARIANS DURING OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues news of a special gathering that will take place on Thursday, May 19, in Castro Valley, CA. Over 50 senior citizens, each over 100 years old, will join together at Eden Medical Center for the fifth annual 100+ celebration.

Every one of us has looked to an elder, perhaps a grandparent or great-grandparent, at different times during our lives for the wise counsel that only experience can provide. Their wit and wisdom speak of lessons learned, their knowing smiles are a reflection on decades of experience. I know my own mother, who is just 84 years old, has taught this incorrigible son an encyclopedia of lessons.

While I cannot be there on Thursday, I want to join Eden Hospital in honoring our local centenarians. The most senior of these senior citizens are 105, including Mercedes Hengeveld, Ada Hermans, Vera Sherman, and Anna Simmons. Thee are also four 104-year-olds, including Abdul Khaliqi, Antonio Neito, Mary Souza, and Ethel Stenson.

Nicolasa Alcon, Allie Cox, Elizabeth Denny, Florence Hyde, Jesse "Ed" Lacy, Etta Osborn, Epifania Saldana, Eva Thorton, Catherine Walker, and Lily Wilkinson are 103 this year: The 102-year-olds who will be there on Thursday are: Giorgina Angeli, Mable Boyd, Michael Branden, Lillian Garfias, Mamie McGriff, Antonio Nava, and Huldah Stukaloff.

Addie Abbott, Earl Brush, Lenora Costa, Marie Edwards, Eva Fordan, Wayne Frances, Jim Hendricks, Hinda Jackson, Helen Leandro, Eugenia Liorentzevich, Erminia Oberti, Edna Payne, and Fred von Brethorst, at 101, are the sophomores of this class. The freshmen, young at only 100, are: Marion Boone, Hilda Carr, Olga Cherepanoff, Josephine Corona, Hazel Garard, Olive Gurney, Marianne Hill, Kristina Langas, Ethel Manildi, Helen Minore, Marian Morken, Kishi Noma, Cecil Penberthy, Lillie Seay, Mary Silva, Ernestine Smedman, Charles Ulrich, Leo Valentino, and Marguerite Zugoni. We also remember Mary Haaga, who would have been 100, and Dr. Don Warren, who would have been 104 this year.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring these centenarians, especially during Older Americans Month, 1994. Their long and full lives have been a source of inspiration to their friends, family, and us all. I wish them all good health and good cheer.

## A SALUTE TO THE ARTISTIC DISCOVERY WINNERS OF OHIO'S 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be among the Members of Congress who have hosted the Artistic Discovery art competition throughout their congressional district. The Artistic Discovery contest not only allows high school students to showcase their artistic ability, but this nationwide art competition also grants Members the opportunity to recognize the creativity of American high school students. This year more than 300 entries representing 13 high schools were received from my district. Of those entries, I can proudly say that each piece of art work reflects tremendous artistic talent and ability.

Recently, participants in, and supporters of, Artistic Discovery assembled at the Cleveland Heights City Hall, for an awards ceremony and reception honoring this year's participants. This served as a culmination to the Salute to Young Artists week-long celebration in recognition of the young artists in Ohio's 11th District.

Mr. Speaker, this year's competition proved to be an intense one. In the end, William Hernandez, a senior at the Cleveland School of the Arts was selected as the winner. William's innovative scratchboard and ink piece, entitled "We Will Overcome" will become part of the mosaic of culturally diverse art work from students nationwide on display in the Capitol.

I join my colleagues in looking forward to the official opening of Artistic Discovery on June 28, 1994. I appreciate the dedication and effort of the principals and art instructors in schools throughout the 11th District. I also thank the Artistic Discovery judges as well as Cleveland Heights mayor, Carol Edwards and her staff for accommodating us at City Hall during the Salute to Young Artists.

Mr. Speaker, the walls of the Capitol are about to be adorned with an array of diverse paintings, representing the creative spirit of our youth, and making the walls of the Capitol more beautiful. I am pleased to have joined with my colleagues in participating in such a worthwhile event, and would once again like to thank the participants and supporters who helped to make this event successful.

BEAUMONT SCHOOL

Alyssa Adams
Stephanie Adams
Susan Ancheta
Catherine Bammell
Ann Bartek
Crystal Bell
Jennifer Blum
Accalia Calabrese
Anne Coburn
Kathleen Conkey
Susan Dernyar
Julie Engstrom
Kathryn Entsminger
Jessica Eppich
Katherine Fitzgerald
Megan Fitzpatrick
Sarah FitzSimons
Erin Gage
Elizabeth Havach
Lori Indriolo
Keisha Jones
Molly Keefe
Lucy Kirchner
Terre Kraus
Margaret Lann
Karen Leach
Kara Lock
Josephine Lombardi
Brandyn-Marie Manocchio
Sarah McCormack
Ann McKeever
Bridgette Meredith
Megan Moore
Lindsey Moriarty
Sherry Peterson
Pamela Pritchard
Nicole Prospal
Eileen Ryan
Jean Smith
Kate Sopko
Terry Strauchon
Ann Tinker
Jennifer Trausch
Amelia Vlah
Vassimo White
Elizabeth Wiemels
Allison Wooley
ART TEACHERS:
Ellen Carreras
Sister M. Lucia, O.S.U.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL

Steve Compton
Melanie Dusek
Nicole Hanusek
Damon Hart
Ayn Riedthaler
Michael Sidoti
Jessica Squire
Heather Takacs
Bryan Wahl
Lia Young
ART TEACHER:
Robert Bush

BELLEFAIRE SCHOOL

Steven Strom
ART TEACHER:
Kelly Gutowitz

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Dan Coate
Matthew Coate
Seriaha Gum
Gabe Lader
Justin McCombs
ART TEACHER:
Shelley Abraham

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

Aja Aaron
Andre Adams
Jean Edmonds
Kim Goodman
Albert Hale III
Naijal Hawkins
William Hernandez
Ja'Nitta Marbury
James Miller
Jason Nichols
Jermaine Powell
Gilberto Rivera Jr.
Joseph Sellars
Mai La Thai
Tonia Thomas
Sahara Williamson
ART TEACHER:
Andrew Hamlett

GARFIELD HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

John Dwiers
Becky Fetherson
Audrey Hill
Bernice Kane
Bryan Lewis
Kevin Lucas
Valerie Lubinski
Kelly Markiewicz
Todd Marshall
Leah Roddy
Arthur Stachowicz
Rafal Stachowicz
Ben Svihlik
ART TEACHER:
Christine French

JOHN ADAMS HIGH SCHOOL

Charles Campbell II
Irene Epple
Cameron Walker
ART TEACHER:
Harry Petaway

JOHN HAY HIGH SCHOOL

Christina Bratsch
Karen Burks
Nedra Carter
Tomika Cowan
Pinkie Daniel
Charlene Deberry
Ashaunte Debose
Damien Dix
Arkita Franklin
Terrence Graves
Anthony Greagh
Nura Hakim
Rashaun Hall
Nakeya Henry
Kolithia Johnson
Brian Kline
Danielle Marion
Bryan Mayhugh
Jeffrey Melton
Wendy Mullins
Stanley O'Neal
Dolores Ortiz
Brent Richard
Christine Savage
Marquis Smith
Tamika White
Robert Whittingham
Rachael Weisenseel
Demitrius Williams
Rafeale Woods
Michael Yingst
ART TEACHERS:
Harriet Goldner
Kathleen Yates
Richard Chappini

LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL EAST

Tameko Brice
Robin Richmond
ART TEACHER:
Patricia Sears

MAPLE HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

William Abram
Elliott Anderson
Tim Beba
Mark Beccia
Tim Bishop
Jacob Filarski
Greg Gadowski
Jennifer Gedeon
Melissa Lenzo
Katherine Martinez
Tim Matyaszek
Charles Rapp
Jim Rickon
Carla Ruffo
Stefeny Sega
Tamika Skrine
Otis Thomas
Gabriel Trinidad
Mark Unrein
Ann Worth
ART TEACHERS:
Mary Keefe
Karen Mehling

SHAW HIGH SCHOOL

Oscar Alexander

Walter Caldwell
Jamol Coles
Melanie Neal
Chris Young
ART TEACHER:
Susan Lokar

SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

Tony Evans
Khaleel Khaafidh
Fidelity Murchison
Raynae Pobega
ART TEACHER:
Roman Rakowsky

WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Angela Brown
Kindu Hughley
Todd Moore
Karlie Newton
Eddie Rox
Billy Sanders
ART TEACHER:
James Evans

## TRIBUTE TO MARJORIE MARIE DOWLING

### HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition and appreciation of the long years of service to the Public Works and Transportation Committee of Mrs. Marjorie Marie Dowling, a staff assistant with the committee assigned to our Economic Development Subcommittee. Marge is retiring this summer after some 20 years with our committee and an additional 7 years of service to the Federal Government.

Originally from Ohio, Marge worked for a time with her husband in his law practice, and as a secretary in the Office of Education. After dedicating a number of years to raising her family, Marge returned to the work force in 1975 accepting a position with the Public Works and Transportation Committee. Marge has been a valued and dedicated member of our committee staff since that time, and a special friend to each of us who have worked with her over the years. Marge is a devoted professional whose quiet and gentle manner has been an asset during many hectic hours of subcommittee hearings, markups, and preparations for consideration of legislation on the House floor.

I join with Marge's many friends and colleagues on the committee in wishing her, and her husband Garland, good health and an extra measure of happiness in their retirement.

## SALUTE TO MILTON A. EISENBERG

### HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Mr. Milton A. Eisenberg, who is being honored by the Hero Scholarship Fund of Philadelphia for his many years of humanitarian service to their organization, the Philadelphia community and to those everywhere who have benefited from his generosity.

Milton Eisenberg helped organize the Hero Scholarship Fund in 1954, to raise money to provide scholarships for the children of police officers and firefighters killed or disabled in the line of duty.

Mr. Eisenberg has demonstrated his dedication to helping those in need through many generous efforts including his leadership over several prominent organizations. Recently named honorary president of the Hero Scholarship Fund, he is also past president of Philadelphia Public Relations Association as well as the former chairman of Police Athletic League and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Further, Mr. Eisenberg has been honored on numerous occasions by such organizations as the United Way, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Federal Bar Association, the American Legion and the City of Philadelphia, illustrating his dedicated efforts and consistent achievements in improving the lives of others.

Therefore, it is with great pride that I join with the distinguished members of the Hero Scholarship Fund of Philadelphia in paying special tribute to this great humanitarian, Mr. Milton A. Eisenberg for his spirited dedication to helping those in need.

## TRIBUTE TO LUIS LANIER

### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

### HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, HENRY WAXMAN, ANTHONY BEILENSON, and myself are honored to pay tribute to Luis Lanier, a friend for years and a man who embodies the true meaning of community. Luis' entire life has been devoted to helping the elderly and the poor, as well as to garnering support for Israel and promoting interethnic dialog. His desire above all is to see a more just and compassionate world.

Luis has built a remarkable record of service in this area. For example, he is a cofounder of Bet Tzedek, the Jewish legal services program for the poor and elderly. Luis was its first executive director and, later, served as president of the board of directors. He has also been a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Federation Council, and was chairperson of the Chicano-Jewish Dialog of the JCRC.

Recently Luis completed a 6-year tenure as an international board member of the New Israel Fund. During that time he chaired the program committee and nurtured and fostered the growth of the New Israel Fund. As a result of his work, the New Israel Fund is honoring Luis at its 1994 Tzedakah award dinner.

Luis has always had a deep commitment to Judaism. He applies Jewish values, especially concern for the underdog, to his work in the community. To him this is the essence of being a Jew.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Luis Lanier, whose life's work consists of helping others. He is an inspiration to all of us.

## CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, the Bethlehem Lutheran Church of the city of Pittsburgh's Allentown neighborhood is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. This centennial will be marked with commemorative events throughout 1994, and I am pleased to take this opportunity today to call attention to this remarkable organization.

Although the actual organization of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church took place on January 31, 1994, the beginnings of the congregation date back to 1887 when Pastor Adolf Ebert of Mount Zion Lutheran Church conducted services on Warrington Avenue in Allentown. Over the next several years, attempts were made to organize the congregation but various problems delayed the incorporation until 1894. On January 31, 1894, a meeting was held in the home of Robert Lindemann and a resolution to organize was signed by 17 heads of families. The new congregation took the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church and listed 40 baptized members at the time of its inception. The Reverend Franklin Beiswenger served as the first pastor, a position he would hold until his death in 1930.

Since the days of Pastor Beiswenger, six other pastors have served Bethlehem Lutheran Church: The Reverend Fred O. Schuh, 1931–46; the Reverend Dr. O.H. Boening, 1947–51; the Reverend Herbert C. Roth, 1952–69; the Reverend George Lutz, 1971–77; the Reverend Lyall J. Lorez, 1977–88; and the current pastor, the Reverend Jonathan W. Linman, who has served since 1989.

For the past 100 years, Bethlehem Lutheran Church has been a stable force in Pittsburgh's Allentown neighborhood, ministering first to the needs of immigrants from Germany and now to a more diverse population. Its commitment to embracing the residents of its community with service and opportunities for worship, education, and fellowship has remained unchanged during these 100 years, despite the fact that the intervening years have changed the community dramatically.

It is fitting that the House of Representatives should recognize the contributions to the quality of life in American communities made by institutions like the Bethlehem Lutheran Church. I ask the Members of the House gathered in session today to join me in extending our best wishes to the Bethlehem Lutheran Church for many more years of successful service to the members of its congregation.

## TRIBUTE TO FLORENCE HONGO

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Florence Hongo, a truly special individual who has volunteered her time and effort for a quarter of a century to promote the image of Asian-Americans in our country. Florence has worked diligently to foster a general understanding of the Asian-American experience, and on May 21, 1994, she will be recognized by the Japanese American Curriculum project for the many tireless contributions she has made to the project and her community.

Florence Hongo received her B.A., in History from San Francisco State University; she then proceeded to obtain her secondary teaching credential from San Francisco State University. Ever since her graduation, Florence has helped others understand the importance of Asian-American history in our country both as an educator/instructor as well as in numerous advisory roles, and she has devoted her efforts to increasing the public's awareness of Asian-American history, culture, and literature. Through her work, Florence has helped create a more positive self-image for the Asian-American community through her efforts.

Florence Hongo has voluntarily managed the Japanese-American Curriculum Project, or JACP, since its inception. JACP was originally created to educate the public about the Japanese-American experience during World War II from firsthand accounts. Through the help of dedicated volunteers like Florence, the project has grown considerably in scope and importance. Throughout the growth of the JACP, Florence Hongo has worked to ensure that the materials assembled portray an accurate and unbiased account of the different Asian-American experiences.

Mr. Speaker, Florence Hongo has received numerous awards for her hard work and dedication. I highly commend Florence Hongo for her many accomplishments and contributions to educating the public about the Asian-American experience and for her 25 years of service to the JACP. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for being honored at the JACP's Silver Anniversary. I extend my best wishes to Florence Hongo for continued success in all her future endeavors.

## HONORING THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN NEW YORK SECTION

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 100th anniversary of National Council of Jewish Women New York Section.

In May 1894, a group of 120 women organized NCJW New York Section, determined to reach out to address the needs of their community. In its early years, New York Section pioneered efforts to help newly arriving immigrants adjust to living in the United States. They opened settlement houses, offered English classes and religious instruction, and provided job training.

The trip to the United States was particularly perilous for young women and girls who were lured by unscrupulous employers. These employers would promise them jobs and housing in America. When the young immigrants arrived in the United States, the employers would often meet them at the docks and take them off to a dreary life in a brothel or a sweatshop. Responding to a plea from President Cleveland, volunteers from New York Section began going to Ellis Island to meet the ships. The young immigrants were provided with assistance in finding a good job and a decent place to live. In addition, New York Section organized classes to help the women acclimate to living in America.

From its inception 100 years ago, New York Section has always been active in providing food, clothing, and compassion to those who are in need. In its early years, New York Section ran a home for unmarried mothers and wayward girls. It opened programs to help patients at the hospitals on Blackwell's Island. Volunteers read to the blind and taught blind children self-sufficiency. Over the years, New York Section opened several community facilities in New York City to house its many programs. In addition, New York Section was a vocal advocate of meaningful child labor laws, minimum wage laws, women's suffrage, anti-discrimination laws and good public housing.

In 1945, New York Section donated their Bronx facility to the community. At the ceremony, Eleanor Roosevelt spoke, and recognized the contributions of New York Section to the community at large. She said: "The example of responsibility displayed by council can well serve as a model to other sectarian agencies in changing neighborhoods and to the nations who are about to meet at San Francisco to lay the groundwork for a United Nations."

In recent years, New York Section has focused on three major problems affecting New York City: hunger, illiteracy, and AIDS. Recognizing the unfortunate fact that too many people in the city are hungry, New York Section maintains several programs that provide meals to the needy. Every Wednesday, they serve dinner to 105 people. People who are unable to be seated for the dinner are provided with sandwiches and fruit at the New York Section food pantry. In addition, every Sunday, volunteers serve brunch to families with children.

New York Section's efforts to combat illiteracy date to its earliest years, when volunteers helped immigrants learn to read English. In the 1960's, volunteers participated in the first Head Start programs. Today volunteers from New York Section's Children's Literacy Program help maintain small libraries in day care centers and public schools. By reading to children and helping them to improve their reading skills, volunteers work to foster a love of books.

In 1982, New York Section founded the Jewish Women's Resource Center, which maintains an extensive research library at 9 East 69th Street in Manhattan, with the intent of establishing a repository of materials on Judaism, materials on the impact of the women's movement on the practice of Judaism, and unique documents that council has collected over the years. The center also plays an important role in the community, sponsoring workshops and readings on a regular basis.

New York Section operates two programs to serve people with AIDS. In one program, volunteers work with AIDS afflicted babies living at the Incarnation Children's Center in Washington Heights. In the other program, volunteers visit AIDS patients at Goldwater Memorial Hospital, providing entertainment, companionship and support to the patients. Volunteers make a special point of celebrating birthdays. Although this may seem like a small thing to do, people with AIDS seem to feel a need to celebrate such milestones more strongly than other people.

New York Section's latest major endeavor is its HIPPY—Home Instruction Program for Pre-School Youngsters—program, which teaches parents of 4- and 5-year-olds how to help their children learn. This program, which was initiated in Israel in the 1960's and brought to the United States in 1984, helps reach families that are at risk. Participants report that both parents and children appear to benefit from the program. Children reach school with better classroom skills than other children. Parents develop a stronger bond with their children and better sense of their own worth. Recognizing the achievements of the HIPPY program, Congress recently voted to provide new funds to begin similar programs across the country.

Because of the tremendous contributions of National Council of Jewish Women New York Section in serving the Jewish community, assisting immigrants, guiding troubled children, helping the sick, providing educational programs and so much more, I would like my colleagues to join me in congratulating them on their 100th anniversary and wishing them another 100 years of good fortune and service to the community.

## HONORING THE STEUBENVILLE SUNSET CLUB

### HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, one of the tremendous aspects of American society and a truly outstanding value of our Nation can be found in the way we look after and care for the senior citizens of the United States.

No finer example of this outstanding commitment exists than in the proven track record of the Steubenville Sunset Club, an association dedicated to providing services and social activities for the older citizens of this community in eastern Ohio. I'm very pleased to inform my colleagues in the House of Representatives that the Sunset Club will be observing its 40th anniversary next Tuesday, May 24th.

Since 1954, the Sunset Club has offered the seniors of Steubenville more than just a place to gather. Most of all, the club has worked at

extending a vital hand to each and every participant who has ever had the experience of working with the Sunset Club and its numerous volunteers. These volunteers fully deserve our utmost recognition and honor, including Mrs. Emma Gorsuch, a co-founder and a continuous member of the club since its beginning. Mrs. Gorsuch, I should add, has also served as a director of the senior citizens components of the Sunset Club.

I also want to pay tribute to the late Frank Linton, another co-founder of the Sunset Club and a longtime recreation director for the city of Steubenville. Mr. Linton and Mrs. Gorsuch have done more than anyone else in paving the way for the Steubenville Sunset Club to become the community success that it has become, and I wish to join with all of my colleagues in bestowing a special honor to the many volunteers who have served and who continue to serve. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my very best wishes and hopes to the Sunset Club for yet another 40 additional years and more of dedication and service to our senior citizens. Congratulations.

## A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MRS. HELEN PRYOR, 1994 CONGRESSIONAL SENIOR CITIZEN INTERN

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, during the month of May, our Nation celebrates National Senior Citizen Month. In communities throughout the United States, senior citizens will be recognized for their contributions to our communities and the Nation. In observance of Senior Citizen Month, seniors from across the Nation are gathering on Capitol Hill this week for our annual Congressional Senior Intern Program.

During their Capitol Hill internship, seniors receive a firsthand look at the legislative process. They attend meetings, workshops, and issue forums on topics which impact the elderly community. Seniors also have the opportunity for extensive dialog with congressional leaders, administration officials and Washington policymakers.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to participate in the Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program. At this time, I rise to salute my congressional senior citizen intern for 1994, Mrs. Helen Pryor. I want to share with my colleagues some information on this outstanding individual who has been selected to represent Ohio's 11th Congressional District on Capitol Hill this week.

Mrs. Pryor is a resident of Euclid, OH. She retired from a management position with the U.S. Postal Service after more than 30 years of service. In the Cleveland community, Mrs. Pryor plays an active role in addressing the needs and concerns of senior citizens. She is the past president of the University Circle chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons. Under Mrs. Pryor's direction, the organization has been a strong voice for seniors in the Greater Cleveland area and throughout the State.

Mr. Speaker, Helen Pryor is a committed individual who has used her talents and energy to make a difference in the lives of others. She is a member of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church in Cleveland, where she serves on the missionary society. In addition, she devotes time to assisting the area Salvation Army. Mrs. Pryor's family proudly notes that, "Wherever help is needed, she is willing to give of her time." Mrs. Pryor is the mother of four children, Arland, Terry, Beverly, and Marc.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate Mrs. Pryor upon her selection as my congressional senior citizen intern. I am certain that our community will benefit greatly from her visit to Capitol Hill. I am proud to welcome this outstanding individual to our Nation's Capitol.

## GRANT'S TOMB

### HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, Grant's Tomb, once New York's most popular visitor attraction, has become one of its most tarnished. The sad plight of this important historical figure is more particularly set forth in the accompanying article.

Illinois State Senator Judy Baar Topinka has taken up the cause of moving Grant's Tomb to Illinois, where he once lived in Galena, and where his last resting place will be treated with more respect. She authored an Illinois Senate joint resolution.

This material has been forwarded to the Honorable Rudolph Giuliani, mayor of the city of New York, on behalf of Senator Topinka.

[From USA Today, Apr. 1, 1994]

ONCE GRAND, GRANT'S TOMB NOW GRUNGY

(By Bruce Frankel)

NEW YORK.—The correct question soon may change from "Who's buried in Grant's Tomb?" to "How much longer will Ulysses S. Grant and his wife, Julia, be buried there?"

The imposing New York mausoleum where the Civil War hero and 18th U.S. president is buried has been neglected for decades. Now the Illinois General Assembly wants the National Park Service, which administers the tomb, to surrender unconditionally to these demands:

Show some respect and take care of the century-old tomb—or send the Grants to Illinois, where Grant maintained a residence for 20 years.

"Maybe we're just dumb Midwesterners, but we'd be very proud to take care of him," says Illinois state Sen. Judy Baar Topinka.

But Joe Avery, superintendent of the park service's Manhattan sites, defends the government's maintenance: "It's being sensationalized. We're doing all we can."

The tomb once attracted more visitors than the Statue of Liberty. But crime-wary tourists are afraid to visit the 122nd Street monument, near Columbia University and on the edge of Harlem.

Homeless people sleep on its littered portico and urinate in its corners. Drug addicts loiter in the shadows, leaving crack vials behind.

Graffiti is regularly scrawled on the sepulcher's walls. The roof leaks. Photographs and Grant's Civil War battle flags are missing.

"Grant's Tomb has become the most desecrated presidential burial site in the nation," says Frank Scaturro, a Columbia University history major.

Scaturro, a former volunteer park service guide at the tomb, has been trumpeting alarm across the nation in a 325-page report.

"It's a presidential tomb, and it's being treated as a subway station," says Ulysses Grant Dietz, Grant's great-great-grandson.

The stir is getting results.

About $400,000 has been set aside for contracts being drawn to refurbish the tomb's roof, gutters and ventilation. An additional $50,000 has been approved to open the tomb seven days a week.

Responds Topinka: "We'll give them six months to show they means business."

For Grant to receive such treatment would have been unthinkable a century ago.

One million people lined New York's streets on Aug. 8, 1885, to watch 60,000 marchers in a five-hour funeral procession for the military leader credited with winning the Civil War and saving the country from dissolution.

Grant actually wanted to be buried at West Point. But, because his wife could not be buried there by his side, he requested a burial site in St. Louis, Galena, Ill., or New York City.

New York was chosen because his wife, who lived here, could visit frequently, and because Grant was grateful to New Yorkers for their outpouring of affection when he went broke in his later years.

Grant was born in Ohio. He went to Galena in 1860 to work in his family's harness shop and left the next year to fight in the Civil War. He returned briefly after the war and kept his Galena home.

The park service began managing the monument in 1958. Fewer than 50,000 people a year now visit.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, Ulysses Simpson (U.S. "Unconditional Surrender") Grant was the best-known Federal general in the U.S. Civil War, and because of his military prowess and daring, he helped to shorten the time of that great and bitter conflict; and

Whereas, Grant's exploits in the Civil War earned him the Republican nomination and ultimately two terms as the 18th President of the United States where he pushed for conciliation toward the South, sought unconditional readmission of Virginia to the Union, relentlessly opposed the Ku Klux Klan in his ever stalwart detestation of slavery and its aftermath, and established a strong record in foreign affairs; and

Whereas, Although dying of throat cancer, he wrote his now classic memoirs in an effort to support his family and to guarantee that they would be provided for upon his death; and

Whereas, U.S. Grant died at Mt. McGregor, N.Y., on July 23, 1885, and his body was finally laid to rest amidst much pomp, circumstance, parades and speeches in an imposing tomb on Riverside Drive, on New York City's upper West Side, wherein he was ultimately joined by his much beloved wife, Julia Boggs Dent Grant in 1902, and that his tomb has been compared to other notable 19th and 20th century tombs such as that of Napoleon in the Dome des Invalides in Paris; the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square, Moscow; and the Tomb of the Unknown soldier, at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia; and

Whereas, Although born in Ohio, U.S. Grant is closely associated with the State of

Illinois, where he lived, worked, and spent many happy days in the municipality of Galena; and

Whereas, It comes to the attention of the Illinois General Assembly that his 8,000 ton tomb in Manhattan has become a hangout for muggers, the homeless and drug dealers and, according to the Chicago Tribune, "graffiti has to be sandblasted regularly from the tomb's walls and columns"; and

Whereas, The same Chicago Tribune would note that "there are few mentions of the monument in tourist brochures. Visitors to the site, which is open only five days a week, find nothing but a few plaques. The lighting is poor, the roof is leaky, there are no tour guides and no bathrooms . . . and in this behemoth city awash with people and problems, the fate of an out-of-the-way memorial to a man from Galena, Illinois, has clearly not been a priority"; and

Whereas, At least one New Yorker has tried in vain to get the National Park Service, which administers the tomb, to make the tomb respectable again, and has sought the help of Civil War buffs around the nation to contribute rehabilitation monies with little result, and that now, only between 40,000 and 100,000 people a year come to the tomb even though, in 1887 when it was built, the cost was more than $800,000 collected from some 90,000 people around the country so that it would command a breathtaking view overlooking the Hudson River and would be in proximity to Grant's widow's home in Manhattan; and

Whereas, At the time of its dedication, speeches by President William McKinley and Mark Twain declared that "New York would always be a famous city because Grant was buried there"; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the Eighty-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein,* That the Illinois General Assembly respectfully requests that the Mayor of New York City, the Governor of the State of New York, and the National Park Service appropriately honor the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, the 18th President of the United States of America, a man who so gallantly served his country in war and peace, by making all necessary improvements and rehabilitations to his tomb and by providing free and accessible tourist information on the tomb; and be it further

Resolved, That the City of New York and the State of New York, in lieu of making necessary improvements and rehabilitation to Grant's tomb and providing appropriate tourist information, may acknowledge that the memory of U.S. Grant and the maintenance of his tomb now constitute a burden to those two entities; and be it further

Resolved, That if the maintenance of Grant's tomb is too burdensome, the State of Illinois would then request that the City of New York and the State of New York petition the National Park Service to be free of the burden of the Grant's tomb and that the State of Illinois be allowed to appropriately honor this great hero so that he and his wife might find a final resting place with all due respect and tranquility, in a hallowed space in Illinois selected by the Illinois General Assembly in consultation with the Historic Preservation Agency; and be it further

Resolved, That if the National Park Service agrees to move Grant's tomb to a site in Illinois, the cost shall be borne privately; and be it further

Resolved, That Illinois is fully capable of honorably caring for its war heroes and former Presidents' resting places as is illustrated by the outstanding condition of Abraham Lincoln's tomb, located in Springfield, Illinois; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to the Mayor of the City of New York and the Governor of the State of New York in an attempt to ask for immediate consideration of the pleas of the people of the State of Illinois to whom Grant brought so much glory.

## DEVELOPMENT OF ARTICLES OF RELATIONS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INSULAR AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on November 22, 1993, I introduced legislation to provide consultations for the development of Articles of Incorporation for territories of the United States. The intent of that legislation, H.R. 3715, was to establish a mechanism for full self-governance and political empowerment in our territories consistent with international decolonization and the principles of self-determination.

Based on the interest and concerns raised from the insular areas, I am introducing a new proposal. The new legislation has been broadened in scope but retains the same intent of providing full self-governance and political empowerment in the United States insular areas. It enables the insular areas to utilize the same mechanism for options other than incorporation.

Under the new legislation, the governor of an insular area many request the President of the United States to enter into consultations for the development of Articles of Relations and Self-Government to achieve a full measure of self-government through political integration into the United States or through another arrangement with the United States. Political integration refers to the full extension of the United States Constitution and such measures which provide for political empowerment. Alternatively, an insular area may seek "another arrangement with the United States" which could be independence or free association.

At the request of an insular area government, and not later than December 31, 1997, the President would designate a personal representative to consult and develop, with representatives designated by the government of the insular area, Articles of Relations and Self-Government. The proposed Articles and a report on the consultations would be forwarded to the Congress within 1 year after the appointment of the United States Representative. These proposed measures would be submitted to Congress no later than December 31, 1998, to provide time for the Congress to enact implementing legislation before the end of the decade, which has been named the "Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism" by the United Nations.

Upon enactment by the Congress of a resolution approving Artices, the legislation would be submitted to the citizens of the insular area in a plebiscite. The question to approve the resolution would be organized by the government of the insular area and would take effect in accordance with the terms of the resolution upon ratification by a majority vote in the insular plebiscite.

The United States areas included in the proposal are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These United States flag areas are identical to those named in H.R. 3715.

The last section of the bill, General Insular Area Processes, clarifies that the process for developing the status of insular areas provided for by this legislation is meant to be in addition to any other process for addressing issues in relationship between the United States and an insular area. A number of the insular areas have Federal or insular area acts which relate to addressing issues in the U.S.-insular relationship. The enactment of this legislation is not meant to prevent or limit any of these efforts. Consistent with the principle of self-determination, the process is optional on the part of each insular area.

With nearly 4 million U.S. citizens living in U.S.-flag areas without the full extension of the United States Constitution, I feel strongly that it is necessary to provide a clear process agreed to by Congress and the President for our fellow citizens to achieve a full measure of self-government through political integration with the United States or another arrangement for self-government. The time constraints of the proposed process, the deadlines and one year negotiating requirement, are necessary to insure real measurable progress in such matters of fundamental importance to the citizens of the insular areas and the United States.

The following is the text of the bill to provide consultations for the development of Articles of Relations and Self-Government for insular areas of the United States:

H.R.—

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

**SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

(1) The United States of America has long been committed to making it possible for all peoples to exercise their inherent rights of self-government.

(2) While the nearly four million citizens of the insular areas of the United States of America are United States citizens (or, in the case of American Samoa, United States nationals) and have achieved local self-government, they do not fully participate in the Federal decisionmaking process although they are subject to Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

**SEC. 2. PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this Act is to provide a process whereby the citizens of United States insular areas can achieve a full measure of self-government through political integration into the United States or through another arrangement with the United States.

**SEC. 3. ARTICLES OF RELATIONS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.**

(a) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.—Before December 31, 1998, the President and the government of an insular area may develop, and submit to the Congress, proposed measures to enable the citizens of the insular area to exercise greater powers of self-government

or greater participation in the Federal system.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.—At the request of the government of an insular area transmitted not later than December 31, 1997, the President shall designate a personal representative to consult and develop in good faith with representatives designated by the government of the area, Articles of Relations and Self-Government.

(c) SUBMISSION DEADLINE.—The proposed Articles and a report on the consultations shall be submitted to the Congress within one year after the appointment of a representative under subsection (b).

(d) RATIFICATION.—Upon enactment of a resolution approving the proposed Articles, the legislation shall be submitted to the citizens of the insular area in a plebiscite organized by the government of the insular area and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of such resolution if ratified by a majority vote in that plebiscite.

(e) INSULAR AREA DEFINED.—For the purpose of this Act, the term "insular area" includes America Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

**SEC. 4. GENERAL INSULAR AREAS PROCESSES.**

The process for developing the status of insular areas provided for by this Act shall be in addition to any other process for addressing issues in the relationship between the United States and an insular area established by or initiated pursuant to any other Federal or insular area Act and enactment of this Act is not intended to prevent or limit such efforts.

## JUDGE ABNER MIKVA ON: THE POLITICS OF CRIME

### HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, concerns about crime and how to control and cope with it are topics being widely debated in the legislative hallways and in homes all across America.

The Honorable Abner J. Mikva, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and a former colleague in the House of Representatives, injected some interesting perspectives, which I largely share, into this debate during a lecture at my alma mater, Canisius College, in Buffalo, NY. The 11th speaker in the Frank G. Raichle Lecture Series, Judge Mikva's topic was: "The Politics of Crime."

Judge Mikva's comments make for some particularly timely reading as we in the Congress continue to labor to forge meaningful anticrime legislation.

THE POLITICS OF CRIME

(By Abner J. Mikva)

When Congressman John LaFalce, one of Canisius's distinguished alumni, first asked me if I would be interested in speaking as part of the Raichle Lecture Series, I accepted with alacrity. First of all, because it was John LaFalce doing the asking. But second, because I knew that some very distinguished personages had been previous lecturers in this series. I have always believed in innocence by association, and so if I can claim identification with the likes of Justice Ruth Ginsburg and Judge Wald of my court, I do it. And so, President Cooke had no trouble getting me to come to Buffalo, especially if it wasn't during the winter time.

I was gerrymandered during my tenure in Congress. I was not the late Mayor Daley's favorite Chicago Democrat, and so after the 1970 census, I found myself running on the North Shore of Chicago, in what was then the richest congressional district in the country. I didn't think that my views on taxation and labor law and social programs, which had been met with approbation in my South Side, University of Chicago district, would fair too well in my new district. And so I tried to make reform of the criminal laws one of the main issues in the campaign. I talked about gun control, and prison literacy programs, and a meaningful prison industry structure. I talked about all the prisons I have visited, and how we had to find alternative means of punishing and treating criminals. I lost that campaign, even though I was sort of the incumbent Congressman, running against a relatively unknown opponent. The criminal laws have been "reformed" several times since then (some would say "deformed"), and none of the ideas that I was then expressing are any more popular now than then. But I am stubborn, and what's more, none of the ideas that are not being offered as solutions to our crime problems make much sense to me. I am convinced that we are moving in the wrong direction. And since Article III protects me from having to persuade anybody that I am right in order to keep my job, let me proceed.

We have been trying to protect ourselves from and avenge ourselves on the evil-doers amongst us since we came out of our caves. Almost never do we recognize that there is great tension between those two purposes—protection and vengeance. In sentencing criminal defendants, there are four objectives traditionally stated:

1. Retribution—getting "even" with the defendant;
2. Deterrence—frightening others from offending;
3. Rehabilitation—reforming the defendant to sin no more.
4. Incapacitation—keeping the defendant from committing other crimes—at least while he is in jail;

Of those four objectives, only incapacitation achieves any of society's expectations. As to the others, they are expensive, foolish, or at war with each other.

Let us start with retribution—getting even, revenge. It's very expensive. It now costs over $30,000 per year to keep a defendant in a federal penal institution. That is more than it costs to send someone to Harvard Law School. While we can contemplate as to which institution does the inmate the most harm, at least Harvard is not financed with tax revenues.

Those who favor the death penalty, and there are many, would say that retribution—an eye for an eye—is a compelling argument for imposing more capital punishments. Be assured that those cost even more. Put together the costs to the judicial system in the endless, but often necessary, appeals, the extra costs of keeping an inmate on death row, the total lack of evidence that the death penalty has any deterrence value, the obvious lack of rehabilitation potential on any of our executed felons, and we are left with a very uncomfortable justification for society engaging in "legalized murder"—and that is that we can make sure that the particular sinner will sin no more.

Many earlier civilizations—and some third world countries today—meted out capital punishment for all kinds of crimes. In early England, it was used against pick-pockets. It did not even deter pick-pocketing at the public hangings of other pickpockets, although it took care of the particular pickpocket being hanged. Today, we are one of the few countries still tolerating capital punishment at all. The European Human Rights Treaty prohibits any signatories from enacting capital punishment, and makes it very difficult for any signatory to cooperate with those countries which use it. Attorney General Meese had to assure the German government that we would not seek capital punishment against an accused terrorist before Germany would even consider the terrorist's extradition to this country.

A frequent historical justification for our "get even" mentality is the Old Testament's "eye for an eye" and "tooth for a tooth" doctrine. Actually, that biblical reference would more appropriately justify restitution, the talmudists tell us, because the ancient Jewish legal system was not strong on capital punishment or vengeance. The idea was that if someone took your eye, he would have to provide restitution by "seeing" for you in your work.

The "deterrence" factor is getting a lot of play in legal literature. It blends in nicely with the cost-benefit analysis that my alma mater, the University of Chicago has touted so highly. If it works for torts, and adoptions, and environmental laws, why doesn't it make sense to apply it to the criminal law. And so we have the sentencing guidelines, which have federal judges poring over a grid system, which factors in all of the elements of the crime—the amount of drugs being carried, the presence of a weapon—as well as the defendant's level of remorse and cooperativeness, and achieves a sentencing range for that person. The sentencing guidelines, coupled with the mandatory minimum sentencing provisions that Congress is fond of, appear to rest on the notion that the criminally inclined carry around one of those sentencing grid tables that judges use. Before he perpetrates his crimes, the putative perpetrator sits down and figure out the costs, finds them higher than the benefits, and thinks better of perpetration.

It has always befuddled me that we can seriously assume that the members of our society who generally behave least rationally are going to engage in the rational process that underlies the deterrence theory. When coupled with the mathematical computations that the sentencing guidelines require, it is hard to believe that anyone is serious about deterrence. A young 16 year old kid in New York is promised $300.00 for delivering a "package" to someone in Washington. He gets one-half in front, and the other half when the package is delivered. On most occasions, he is nabbed at Union Station in Washington, the package and the $150.00 is seized, and he is sentenced on the basis of how large a quantity of drugs was in the package. Whether seized or not, there is nothing in our criminal justice system that will deter the next 16 year old kid from leaping to the same opportunity when it is offered him. And the attractiveness to the next kid will not turn in any way on whether the punishment is 5 years or 10 years or life or death.

A recent survey showed that most black male teenagers, living in the ghettos, did not expect to live until age 30. Most of them had been in jail or had family members in jail. Their life expectations, and life expectancy,

were so bleak that jail held no terrors. Factor that into a deterrence formula.

Then there is rehabilitation. We even name our institutions as if we seriously think that our present punishment system contributes to that end. Of course we reform kids in our reform schools, or course we correct first-offenders in the houses of correction, and of course we make our felons penitent in the penitentiaries. Shall we talk about prison industries? I am always amazed that our prison industry planners are able to anticipate what jobs will become non-existent in our economy, and concentrate our training programs in those fields. In Illinois, for example, prison training concentrated in printing, where there has been chronic unemployment since World War II, in tailoring, where again the unemployment rate has been overwhelming, and in the making of license plates. I always though that license plate making was an especially interesting trade to learn in prison. As far as I know, the only places where there are jobs to make license plates is in—prisons.

There are some literacy programs extant in the penal institutions, but they are very few and poorly-funded. Statistics show that the overwhelming majority of prison inmates have trouble with basic reading and writing skills. How expensive can it be to require literacy training? Nothing near what it costs us not to do it. The recidivism rates throughout our country make it clear that rehabilitation is a bust.

That leaves incapacitation. That works. There are several problems, however, with making that the centerpiece of our criminal justice system. In the first place, if nothing is done to check the flow of new felons, the cost is overwhelming—not just the per capita costs that I referred to earlier—but the additional costs of servicing an ever and ever larger prison population. The cost of building new prisons is much higher than the cost of the old prisons. Older prisoners (and we do have to keep prisoners longer if we are to really incapacitate them from further crime: good, hardened criminals that have been exposed to the penal system for any length of time need to be kept until they "burn out" which may mean keeping them into their 50's and 60's.) cost much more in medical expenses alone.

In addition to cost, there is the national shame factor. We now have more people in jail in relation to our population than any other country in the world. Are we really the most lawless nation around? And in addition to the shame factor, there is the limits factor which in our body politic will impose. Building all of those new prisons, putting more and more policemen on the streets, finding more and more ways to secure our houses and shopping malls and factories and post offices from criminals, and then finding ourselves even more in fear of our lives and safety than before, at a certain point the taxpayers will say incapacitation is not enough. And it isn't.

The fact is that the criminal justice system is not enough—or even the most relevant institution to deal with our crime problems. It makes about as much sense to look to prisons to solve our chronic crime problem as it would be to build more funeral parlors to solve a cholera epidemic. A very distinguished judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Curtis von Kann, recently made a speech on how to solve the homicide crisis in our nation's murder capital. He said:

"The criminal justice system in America has never been viewed by knowledgeable observers as the principal force in reducing crime. That is not its job. Rather, its job is to apprehend and try alleged offenders, and upon conviction, to sentence them. While all of that, of course, has been thought to have some impact on reducing crime, sociologists will tell you that in any society the far more important factors working to prevent the commission of crime are societal factors—for example, education, widely shared moral and religious codes of conduct, family structure and support and viable lawful opportunities for employment and upward mobility."

And there is the rub. Those "societal factors" are all expensive and exactly what the voters do not want to hear. They cost a lot of money, and they have no "red meat" appeal to the people who have been terrorized by perceptions of more violent crime. The voters want "here and now" answers to the problem, not some goody two-shoes, bleeding heart alternatives. And so the current crime bill that has passed the Senate and is pending in the House of Representatives has 50 new death penalty provisions, a huge number of additional mandatory minimum sentencing provisions, and $22 billion for more police, more jails, more resources to the "output end" of the crime pipeline.

Senator Paul Simon of my home state of Illinois was one of four Senators to vote against the crime bill when it passed the Senate late last year. I admire his courage, but I hope he fares better than I did in 1970 when I was one of 38 members of the House to vote against the Organized Crime Act of 1970. I voted against it for similar reasons to his—the provisions in the 1970 Act—like RICO (Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations) and other programs that did nothing about the serious street crime problems we had even then—were totally irrelevant to the problems we were supposedly addressing. I spent the rest of my political career explaining why I voted "for" organized crime. The majority of Congress know where the politics of this issue lie.

If we really want to get at the input piece of the crime problem, we need to work at the disease. When my wife was teaching school in the inner city of Washington, D.C., some of her fellow teachers said that they could predict at the third grade level which kids would end up in prison. They were probably more right than wrong, and the predictions weren't always self-fulfilling prophecies. Early intervention is possible. It is expensive and it does not satisfy the red meat eaters that I spoke of earlier. But it is not a radical idea to suggest that there must be a substitution source for family values, and parental guidance and societal mores that most kids get at home. We need to give the troubled and anti-societal kids some visions of a good life that includes the good things that our kids aspire to and achieve for. For one third the cost of keeping somebody in jail after the fact, we could send that somebody to a private school, or, better yet, improve the public schools—at a far lower per capital cost and with a great restoration of the historic first principle of our democracy, a universal, free, public school system that promotes the commonality of our nation.

It would help if we took a bite out of the weapons of crime. No other country has more handguns per capita than the United States. We have kids killing kids for a pair of shoes, or because somebody "dissed" somebody on the way to class. Those killings and the overwhelming percentage of street crimes are not done with hunting weapons. They are done with concealable weapons, and a serious effort to reduce the accessibility of handguns would make a substantial difference.

Mostly, it would help if we started looking at real solutions. If we really want to reform the criminal justice system, we have to start at the very first intersection that it has with a rule-breaker. Usually, that is in the juvenile delinquency system. If you saw the rap sheets that I see, you would agree with me that the juvenile institutions are a disaster. The detention facilities are overcrowded, understaffed and without any discernible mission except to act as a finishing school for young hoodlums. The juvenile courts are not much better. Even when there are sensitive judges who are trying to make some reason out of the system, there are no resources available—no counselors, no mental health specialists, no teachers, no nothing. Back when I was practicing law, on those rare occasions when I represented a juvenile in trouble with the law, I would opt for the adult criminal court. At least there, the judge had some experience with notions of due process, and, more important, there were more resources available than at the juvenile court level.

But I am not advocating a "soft approach" to juveniles. On the contrary, I want that first encounter with the law, whether it is at the juvenile level or at the adult level, to be treated with the utmost urgency and stringency. I want to do whatever it takes to break the chain then, when the rule-breaking may be non-lethal. If it means incarceration for a long period to incapacitate the transgressor, and that is the only remedy that will work in that case, let's do it. If it means extensive counseling, that is still a lot cheaper than subsequent institutionalization. If it means changing the milieu of the juvenile (such as removing him or her from the home where the rule-breaking is breeding), let's do it. If it means moving the adult transgressor out of his community to another place—whether it's a boot camp or a job in another city, let's do it. Whatever we do at that early time is much more likely to work, and be much cheaper to implement than anything we do after the perpetrator has accumulated a nice long curriculum vitae of crime.

The President evoked a great response to his "three strikes and you are out" proposal in his State of the Union speech. As he should. It is incomprehensible to let serious three time losers out on the street again. And we don't, with very, very few exceptions. Most of the time, persons who are found guilty of crimes of violence go to jail for very long periods. I don't know many three time losers who judges or jailers turn loose. I don't know many jailers who are soft on crime. I don't know any judges who are soft on crime. I certainly am not one of them. I have to remind myself over and over on reviewing the appeals from the criminal court (that our federal district court has become) that the issue of law involved transcends the heinous facts of the case—or the understandable fear that my fellow citizens—and I—have of the street crime that threatens us all. Judges who see the crime and carnage that are rampant in our big cities are not unaware of the way people feel about the criminals among us. But we have to be equally aware that the answer to the problem will not come from a high bench or a black robe. Nor will it come through more frequent and longer use of the penal institutions to which we sentence those criminals.

Somehow, we need to fashion a political process that breaks the present linkage between crime and punishment and politicians

who are better able to sell the political package that I so poorly hawked during my years as an elected representative. I am hoping that some of those better politicians are sitting right in this room.

Thank you.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the District of Columbia Performance Accountability Act, in an effort to address a major, underlying problem facing the government of the District of Columbia. That problem is the lack of accountability to the citizens of the District for the efficiency and effectiveness of the District's departments, agencies, and programs.

This lack of accountability—by programs generally, and by program managers specifically—is a fundamental cause of the ongoing litany of waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement by the District government to which we have been treated. The governmental scandals of which we read seemingly daily must be only the most egregious examples of what a reasonable person would conclude is a more widespread problem—systemic mismanagement throughout the District's government.

Last year similar concerns about the lack of accountability in the Federal government led Congress to enact the Government Performance and Results Act, legislation I was pleased to cosponsor. This new law requires all Federal agencies to develop annual performance plans, with measurable goals for all programs, and to publish annual performance reports, showing what results were actually achieved.

The legislation I am introducing today imposes a similar accountability requirement on the District government. Efficiency and effectiveness goals would have to be set for significant activity of every program, measuring both the quantity and quality of government service. Every year Congress would get a report on the past year's program performance, and a plan showing those goals for the coming year.

To that I have added two additional requirements. First, next to each program goal shall be listed the name and position of the manager most directly responsible for achieving the goal and that person's immediate superior. This is called personal accountability, something that seems to be missing from the managerial ranks of D.C. government. And second, my legislation ties achievement of minimum and higher level program goals directly into the District's pay and promotion system. Simply put, there will be real consequences suffered for bad management, before it rises to scandalous proportions, and only good management will be rewarded.

For those of my colleagues who are concerned about protecting home rule for the District of Columbia, I would just point out that the greatest threat to home rule is the continued drumbeat of mismanagement arising from that government. It is the District's own demonstrated unwillingness, despite years of widespread managerial misfeasance, to instill serious personal and programmatic accountability in its affairs that has caused this threat to occur. I would urge the friends of the District and anyone who is concerned about the problems of our Nation's Capital, to join me in supporting this long-overdue reform.

## IN HONOR OF THE FLORIDA CENTER FOR THE BLIND

### HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Florida Center for the Blind in my hometown of Ocala, Florida. The mission of this non-profit organization is to facilitate the complete integration of the blind into society on a basis of equality.

I have had the pleasure to learn first-hand about the wonderful work the Florida Center for the Blind has done for the visually-impaired in North Central Florida. The Center was founded in 1987 by a small group of blind persons who realized that the region's blind population were without services that would be of benefit to them.

Mr. Speaker, these dedicated individuals, with the help of the United Way and contributions from the community, have established a remarkable organization over the past several years that has offered the visually-impaired a wide variety of needed services. These include rehabilitation and assistance for the blind in adjusting to their environment; job skills training; establishment of support groups for the blind and their companions; an area resource library on blindness; advocacy for the blind concerning their civil rights; and serving as a liaison between the blind and the social service agencies that can be of assistance to them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Florida Center for the Blind for its outstanding service to the visually impaired. They truly are a beacon of light and they serve as an inspiration to the people of Florida.

## DON'T KILL THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS

### HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, recently, one of my constituents, Mr. Earl Griffith of Laguna Hills, sent me a letter he had written about the serious impact of Hillary Rodham Clinton's plan to place price controls on pharmaceuticals. Because his letter aptly illustrates the important role that pharmaceuticals play in helping Americans to live longer and healthier lives, I set it forth for the RECORD.

LAGUNA HILLS, CA,
*February 28, 1994.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE COX, President Clinton's position on drug price controls greatly concerns me, since I consider the drug companies the provider of the "Goose That Lays the Golden Eggs."

May I suggest you look carefully at the statistics on the Elderly? We (I am 75) are living longer because of the research and development of new drugs. When my father was my age, he had been dead for 10 years.

As soon as price controls are applied to drugs, the research and development departments of the drug companies will dry up, since they will be without funds. Price controls were tried during the Nixon administration and failed miserably. I would like to think our people in Washington would take a lesson from past experiences.

I myself am a direct beneficiary of research and development of new drugs. In 1981, I was diagnosed with an aortic aneurysm. I was 63. After four and a half hours of surgery, God's good grace, and the result of R&D of new drugs, after three weeks' hospitalization I survived.

In 1988, I had my gall bladder removed. Following surgery, I was diagnosed with two areas of infection. With God's good grace, and the result of R&D of new drugs, I survived.

In 1989, I was diagnosed with prostate cancer. I was 70. Because of prior surgical scar tissue, my urologist elected to use radiation rather than surgery. After 35 treatments of radiation, the cancer was gone—the result of God's good grace and R&D that developed modern radiation therapy.

In 1992, I was diagnosed with cancer of the esophagus and stomach. My surgeon spent six and a half hours with me and removed all the cancerous tissue. With God's good grace, and R&D of new drugs, I survived 11 days of hospitalization.

Following my surgery, it was mandatory that I undergo chemotherapy to remove any possible microorganisms of cancer. After four months of chemotherapy, and with God's good grace plus R&D that gave me effective new drugs, I survived.

To apply price controls to drugs is like "Killing the Goose That Lays the Golden Eggs." Has it occurred to you, that as people live longer, they are more productive and continue to work and pay income taxes to Uncle Sam? I've already benefited from the research and development of new drugs, so I'm not worried for myself. I am worried for people your age who have children and grand-children. We both know there will be new diseases and new drugs will be needed. If we don't have the drug companies to do the R&D, who will do it? Our government? Whenever our government takes on a project, it invariably costs twice as much as the private sector. You know that and so do I.

Every Congressman in Washington should think twice before he or she makes a decision on drug price controls.

Sincerely,

EARL GRIFFITH.

## THE JOHN H. BONER COMMUNITY CENTER

### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, well known in Indianapolis, not so well elsewhere, John H. Boner is an authentic 20th century pioneer.

There are many kinds of reclamation projects, but the kind that reclaims a blighted

part of a city should be considered the most noble. John Boner in 1971, was among the few, and the very few, who had faith and energy enough to begin the Near Eastside Multi-Service Center in Indianapolis. In the words of Kipling, John Boner and his colleagues watched a neighborhood which was broken and stooped to build it up with worn out tools.

Today this multi-service center is one of the best in the Nation and has accomplished the impossible, a fantastic renewal of a large neighborhood.

On April 28, 1994, the board of directors of the Indianapolis Near Eastside Multi-Service Center was named the John H. Boner Community Center. Credit was given where credit was due.

I insert a copy of the resolution by which the center was named.

Whereas: John H. Boner helped open the doors of the Near Eastside Multi-Service Center in 1971 and has been the Executive Director of the Center since 1976;

Whereas: John Boner has devoted his professional career to serving the near east side and the broader Indianapolis community;

Whereas: Under John's leadership, the Near Eastside Multi-Service has become a focal point for creativity, collaboration and coordination of services for thousands of people of all ages;

Whereas: John was among the leaders who established, built the leadership and shaped the work of the Near East Side Community Organization, People's Health Center, Eastside Community Investments and the Near Eastside Community Federal Credit Union;

Whereas: John always perceives opportunities where others may see obstacles;

Whereas: John has inspired and encouraged new leaders, motivated hundreds of volunteers, and conveyed a message of caring throughout the City of Indianapolis; and

Whereas: The Board of Directors wishes to ensure that the Near Eastside Multi-Service Center will forever embody John Boner's wisdom, compassion, enthusiasm, determination, optimism, spirit of cooperation and commitment to community.

*Be it resolved:* That the Near Eastside Multi-Service Center will be renamed: The John H. Boner Community Center

Approved by the Board of Directors:

Date: April 28, 1994

## MERRITT SCOVILLE RECEIVES BAR ASSOCIATION LIBERTY AWARD

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, you can measure a man by how much he gives of himself to his community. By that yardstick, Merritt "Mike" Scoville of Glens Falls, New York is a giant.

Scoville is the recipient of the Warren County Bar Association's 1994 Liberty Bell Award, which has been awarded every year since 1966 for outstanding community service. The choice was a good one.

Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest assets in the northern part of the 22nd Congressional District is Adirondack Community College. Mr. Scoville has played a key role in the founding and growth of that institution. It was in the late 1950s when he became part of the committee to establish the college. By 1961, he was a charter member of the college's board of trustees, a position he retained until 1992. He also served as president of the Adirondack Community College from 1983 to 1990.

Merritt Scoville's contributions were not limited to the college. He also served on the governing boards of such organizations as Glens Falls Hospital and the Tri-County United Way.

But it is to the college that Mr. Scoville's name will always be connected. In his three decades as a trustee, Scoville missed only three meetings. Some of his colleagues, in fact, remember the time he attended a meeting bruised, battered, and shaken, having fallen off a church roof he had been working on earlier that day.

ACC President Roger C. Anderson observed recently that with the exception of the late Dr. Charles Eisenhart, the college's founding president, no one has had a greater impact on the growth and direction of the school.

Mr. Speaker, America would not be the great country it is without the contributions of such people, who give so generously of themselves in such a way that the entire community benefits.

That being the case, Mr. Speaker, I would ask all members to join me in a salute to Merritt Scoville in recognition of his selfless service. He is a great American and a man I am proud to call my friend.

## A TRIBUTE TO FALLEN HEROES

### HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, more than 13,000 American law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty since 1794. These men and women are heroes no less than those who have given their lives in service to their country in the armed forces throughout our history.

Law enforcement—whether it is in a big city, in a small community, or on a highway through a rural area—is one of the toughest and most dangerous jobs in our society. And rarely are those who risk their lives in defense of ours accorded the recognition and thanks they so richly deserve.

All Americans owe our local, State, and national law enforcement officers our constant support and encouragement.

But this week—Peace Officers' Memorial Week—we pause to pay tribute to those who unselfish service has cost their lives.

This year the names of 147 slain officers and Federal agents from 38 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico—14 of them from Texas—have been engraved on the grey marble walls of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC.

Although congressional business requires me to be in the Capitol and prevents my participating personally this week with the people of Henderson County, TX, in honoring five outstanding officers killed in the line of duty, I want to call the attention of my colleagues and the American people to their sacrifice.

At the observance the citizens of Henderson County, at a luncheon and courthouse ceremony sponsored by the Henderson County Peace Officers Association, will honor:

Lieutenant Bennie R. Everett of the Athens Police Department, killed in a jailhouse struggle with a prisoner in 1977;

Deputy Sheriff Charlie Fields, Sr. of the Henderson County Sheriff's Department, killed in a gunfight while arresting a suspect in 1956;

Trooper Kohler C. "K.C." Winn of the Texas Department of Public Safety, killed in an automobile accident in the line of duty in 1974;

Trooper Larry Hobson of the Texas Department of Public Safety, killed in an automobile accident in the line of duty in 1974; and

Texas Ranger Dan McDuffie, who was killed in 1931.

No words can adequately express my appreciation or that of our community to these gallant officers who were killed in the line of duty and their families whose loss we share.

Now, their names have been added, as they so richly deserve, to the roster of law enforcement heroes on the wall of the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial in their Nation's capital.

This week and forever, we thank you for your service to your fellow citizens.

## TRIBUTE TO PROJECT VISION, INC.

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Project Vision, Inc., a nonprofit ophthalmic program with volunteer physicians from the United States. This organization has provided services for underprivileged people in Israel which should clearly be acknowledged and commended.

Project Vision's Operation Outreach, along with Kupat Holim Clalit, offers opthalmic diagnosis and treatment to at least 1,000 patients every month. The program is particularly special for its conviction to provide services to people regardless of their ability to pay, as well as its equal treatment to people of all ethnicity, religious conviction, and political background.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to commend Project Vision on creating a mobile eye clinic on March 14, 1994. In its initial week of operation, the mobile van visited four villages, two Arab Druze, one Jewish, and one Kibbutz, treating approximately 280 patients. In addition, Project Vision sponsors fellowship exchange, a retinal program at Nahariyah Hospital, and a model ambulatory center at the Lin Clinic in Haifa.

I congratulate all the volunteers who have made this organization a success. These fine men and women have made a significant contribution to the people of Israel, and I encourage them to continue their worthwhile deeds.

## BAYFRONT WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH CENTER PROVIDING VITAL PRIMARY CARE SERVICES

### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of the most critical issues facing our Nation is health care and the right and need of every American to have access to quality health care. My colleagues and I in the U.S. Congress, are currently engaged in a major debate to determine the best way to ensure that all families have some form of health care coverage. It is a difficult task which will affect every one of our Nation's household's.

There are many different opinions and approaches to achieve this goal. Yet there is widespread agreement that whatever health care plan Congress considers should place a high priority on primary medical care, including preventive measures and health education.

The Bayfront Women's and Children's Health Center in Pinellas Park, FL, which I had the privilege to help dedicate, is an example of how a creative partnership can be established between a hospital and neighborhood health clinic to serve the community's need for primary care. This new health center at 7955 66th Street in Pinellas Park, is an innovative collaboration of Community Health Centers of Pinellas and Bayfront Medical Center, two health care facilities with a long history of working together for the good of our community.

The need for more prenatal and obstetrical care in an underserved area of Pinellas County caught the attention of officials at both Bayfront and Community Health Centers. Statistics showed that a large number of women living in this area in mid-Pinellas County were receiving late prenatal care or none at all, a contributing factor to low birth weight and premature babies and a factor that had the potential for skyrocketing health care costs.

Bayfront Medical Center, an acute care community hospital that provided more than $28 million in charity care to the community in 1993, and Community Health Centers of Pinellas, a network of neighborhood-based health clinics, saw an opportunity to combine their expertise and make a difference in people's lives. The two should be commended for seeing a health care challenge and responding without the need for tax dollar support.

Now 1 year old, the center continues to provide comprehensive and affordable care to women and children in a convenient neighborhood location. Its philosophy of accepting patients regardless of their ability to pay mirrors the missions of the hospital and Community Health Centers and should be emulated by other communities throughout our Nation.

While Sue Lane, the center's manager, tells me the demand for obstetrical and pediatric care has not lessened since the day the center opened its doors, the real difference the program makes is in encouraging and facilitating regular medical care and preventative screenings for women of all ages. The women who are receiving these important services are the women who were falling through the cracks before and not receiving the proper care. The center's staff has found that many of these women were taking care of their children, they were taking care of their husbands, but they often neglected themselves. Now we are taking care of them and many other Pinellas County women.

The Bayfront Women's and Children's Health Center is served by a tremendously dedicated and compassionate staff dedicated to their cause. It is a program that makes a difference in people's lives every day.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, I have focused much of my work in Congress on improving the quality and accessibility of medical care for Americans of all ages. In particular though, I have devoted much of my time to programs that emphasize the need for prenatal and pediatric care. This type of primary medical care, which relies on preventative measures and health education, ensures that children are given a strong start which we hope translates into long and healthy lives with bright and successful futures.

## U.S. TRADE POLICY

### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, in the near future, Congress will be asked to approve the GATT Uruguay Round Trade Agreement—the most significant international trade pact in more than 15 years. The rules and obligations agreed to by the parties to the agreement will govern international world trade well into the 21st century. This agreement provides substantial new opportunities for U.S. businesses by breaking down many of the trade barriers that have long prevented free trade throughout the world.

While I believe this trade pact on the whole will expand global trade, many of us are concerned about various specific provisions and whether the U.S. trade laws will be so weakened by the agreement that the U.S. manufacturing base will be exposed to unfair trade practices in our own market without real access to a remedy under our laws. It is very important, as we work on the implementing legislation, that we are careful to ensure strong and effective antidumping, countervailing duty and market access laws.

Recently, Jeffrey E. Garten, Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, spoke before the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on the antidumping laws and U.S. trade policy. Mr. Garten's speech, I believe, provided a sound description of the historical and economic rationales for effective antidumping laws. It successfully refuted the notion that products dumped by foreign competitors lower consumer costs by demonstrating that the dumping of products into the U.S. market actually undermines our manufacturing base. As a result, U.S. consumers ultimately are captive to inflated prices imposed by the foreign producers who no longer have any U.S. competition to maintain fair and reasonable pricing.

As we prepare for the debate on the Uruguay Round Trade Agreement, I believe it is helpful for us to read the key points raised by Mr. Garten in his speech. I have excerpted the major elements of Mr. Garten's remarks to be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

NEW CHALLENGES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY: THE ANTIDUMPING LAW AND U.S. TRADE POLICY

(By Jeffrey E. Garten)

SUMMARY

Few areas of American trade policy have become more contentious than the antidumping law. Those firms which have used it have found it essential for their survival, and those who think they may need it are comforted by its existence. Others see the antidumping statute as protectionist and arbitrarily administered; many of them worry, also, that other countries will adopt U.S.-type laws and use them against American exporters abroad. The debate was evident in the recently completed Uruguay Round. It will no doubt be continued in Congress as the legislation implementing the Uruguay Round results is considered.

The proponents and opponents of the antidumping laws often argue in highly legalistic terms which make the stakes appear to be at the fringes of trade policy. This is especially true in a world in which international commerce has grown so fast, and so complex, and become so central to both domestic and foreign policy. Yet the underlying debate is not marginal; in many ways the fundamental issues are central to the maintenance of a liberal trading system.

The most important conclusion is that a strong antidumping law is more important than ever to American interests. It is an essential cornerstone of U.S. support for the kind of liberal and open trading system to which President Clinton is dedicated. The Administration will administer and enforce this law as vigorously and as fairly as possible.

"In the end I will conclude that a strong antidumping statute, vigorously enforced, is more important than ever to America's interest. The Clinton Administration is intensely committed to opening foreign markets, and to keeping our own economy open to fairly priced foreign products. The existence and implementation of our laws against unfair trade are absolutely essential to creating public confidence that we can counteract unfair practices and create a level playing field. Without this concept of fairness, popular support for an open world economy, let alone American leadership towards that goal, would be badly weakened."

THE PURPOSE OF THE ANTIDUMPING LAW

Broadly speaking, dumping refers to price discrimination between national markets, such as the sale in the United States of a product at a price less than is charged for the product in the producer's home market. In these circumstances, U.S. producers may be at a disadvantage because their prices are unfairly undercut. The U.S. law seeks to end such injurious pricing practices that commonly result when the free market is prevented from operating properly because of trade barriers or other reasons. The antidumping law provides for the imposition of duties on imported products that are sold in the United States at "less than fair value" (i.e. dumped) and cause "material injury" to a U.S. industry. Fair value usually is determined by the foreign producer's home-market price of a comparable product or its price

in a third country market. Alternatively, the constructed value (which is the sum of the cost of materials, an amount for general expenses, an amount for profits, and the cost shipping containers) of the foreign producer's merchandise may be used to determine fair value. Constructed value is generally used as the basis for foreign market value when one of two conditions exist. Either there is no home market or third country sales; or, alternatively, the manufacturers home market or third country sales are below his cost of production.

In its simplest form, if a manufacturer in country "X" sells a widget in the United States for a price which is lower than the price charged in the manufacturer's home market, then the manufacturer is dumping. This is rarely a simple determination, for both international agreements and U.S. law mandate a complex series of adjustments to ensure that price comparisons are fair. Thus, if there are physical differences in the products sold in the two markets or differences in selling expenses that logically and directly affect price, adjustments for these differences are mandated to ensure that only actual price discrimination is detected. If imports are dumped and cause or threaten material injury to the completing U.S. industry in the sense that the industry loses sales, suffers profit losses, or is forced to lay off workers, the United States has the right, under international agreements, and the obligation under U.S. law, to impose a duty on those goods equal to the amount of the dumping. That duty is designed to correct the competitive imbalance created by the dumped imports.

While one form of dumping may arise from price discrimination, dumping may also occur when the U.S. producers are unfairly undercut by foreign producers selling below their costs of production. In this case, where the manufacturer is selling below cost in both markets, the U.S. price is compared to the constructed value. However, this alone is not enough to justify the assessment of antidumping duties. Such below cost sales must be shown to be injuring the competing U.S. industry. In other words, during a recession where producers in other countries are selling below cost, that fact alone would not be sufficient to sustain a dumping and impose a duty. It must be shown that such sales are adversely affecting the U.S. industry—i.e., that U.S. producers are bearing a disproportionate share of the burden of the recession because of the selling practices of the foreign industry.

Dumping sends false signals to the market. While free trade increases world wealth, dumping causes resources to be misallocated, ultimately resulting in reduced wealth for the nation in which it occurs. This raises the most basic issue presented by dumping: "Where will investment occur—in this country, or somewhere else?" The ability to dump acts as a disincentive to investment in the country is occurring and fosters excessive investments in the market of the dumper. This is because certain market distortions such as closed market, anticompetitive practices and government subsidization shield investors in the dumping country from normal market risk in the open market where dumping occurs. Accordingly, capital will flow to those industries and markets where investors believe that they are most likely to make money on their investments; and will flow away from industries where this is less likely. Dumping has a dramatic effect on investors decisions.

Other mechanisms, such as Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, do not address the problem of dumping and furthermore, do not work fast enough or surely enough to deal with the underlying causes of dumping. The antidumping law deals relatively promptly with the adverse effects of dumping and that is particularly important today, given how quickly the manufacturing processes are changing and how fast import penetration can surge, and how much damage can be done to domestic industry in so short a time. This is especially true in the high technology area, where product life cycles are so short that failure to achieve economies of scale in one product jeopardizes the next generation of products.

The antidumping law seeks to foster a strong, fair, and competitive U.S. market. It seeks no special advantage for U.S. producers, but simply seeks to preserve any natural comparative advantage they have. If a foreign producer sells to the United States at a price no lower than his home market price, and also no lower than his full cost of production, then it is not dumping. However, if the foreign producer dumps, and in so doing injures a U.S. industry, the antidumping law steps in to rectify the imbalance.

ATTACKS ON THE ANTIDUMPING LAW

While the U.S. antidumping law has a long history of enforcement and has been administered in a manner consistent with our GATT obligations, the use of the law has, for some time, been attacked by foreign countries who want to protect their industries' ability to dump in the United States at the expense of U.S. industries. We had to fight hard to obtain acceptable antidumping provisions in the Uruguay Round Agreement.

Authorization to take antidumping actions remains firmly embedded in the multilateral trading system. Further, the U.S. antidumping law will remain an effective remedy against dumped imports. Nevertheless, there are those who argue that while it may be consistent with international law, the antidumping law is not in the best interest of the United States.

THE ARGUMENT THAT THE ANTIDUMPING LAW HARMS CONSUMERS

There are those who argue that the antidumping law serves to keep domestic prices higher, thereby depriving the domestic consumer of the benefits of competitively produced goods from whatever source and placing domestic users of dumped merchandise at a competitive disadvantage in relation to foreign producers.

Such critics tend to focus on the short-term benefits of low-priced imports to consumers and consuming industries, conveniently ignoring the effects of such imports on directly competing U.S. industries.

History has shown that the idea that we should simply accept all low-priced foreign goods would be a disaster for the manufacturing sector. The antidumping law has saved numerous U.S. industries, not from more efficient production or better products, but from competitors who are able to sell in the United States at artifically low prices, supported by government subsidies or profits earned in protected home markets.

When dumping result from price discrimination between the home market of a foreign producer and the U.S. market, the U.S. manufacturer who purchases the dumped input is not put at a disadvantage globally by an antidumping order. That manufacturer is simply required to pay a price comparable to that of its foreign competition.

In the case where dumping exists not because of price discrimination, but because the foreign producer is selling below cost in both the home market and the United States, a different result occurs. An antidumping order only affects prices in the U.S. market. As a result, customers of dumped products may find themselves competing with firms that have purchased the input at a lower price abroad. However, the answer is not to sacrifice one domestic industry for another, a producer for a consumer. In these cases, the trade laws cannot bear all the burden. We must have a broad range of policy devices to create a competitive environment. DRAMS are a good example of this. We not only took trade actions to provide short-term relief to the industry, but we also created SEMATECH, which is a government-industry partnership, to improve development and production processes for use by American producers. This will help to assure the long term competitiveness not only of the DRAMS producers but of the users of DRAMS as well.

In the short run, the consumer may have to pay higher price for individual goods. Let's acknowledge the painful truth. However, without antidumping enforcement, in the long run the consumer will ultimately be the one to pay as reduced competition enables foreign producers to raise prices. Moreover, the consumers as citizens will also pay in terms of high unemployment as well. In the long run, the consumer will ultimately benefit as increased supply by domestic producers ensures a stable and competitive market place, in which industrial users are not forced to rely only on off-shore sources for components which may very well be controlled by their direct competitors. Finally, we need to bring some perspective to this short term picture. Antidumping orders affect very limited amounts of U.S. imports. In 1993, less than one percent, by value, of total merchandise imports were covered by an antidumping duty order. Antidumping orders have only a limited impact on consumers in the short run and provide a long term benefit to the economy.

## BASIC HEALTH CARE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the package of women's and children's health care benefits that are contained in chairman PAT WILLIAMS' version of H.R. 3600, being considered by the Education and Labor Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.

For women, the benefits in this package are life-giving, since recovery from cancer depends on early detection. The provisions for screening mammograms—every 2 years for women in their forties, and annually for women 50 and older—are appropriately comprehensive, coupled with annual clinical breast examinations for all women. It is also appropriate that these services, along with annual pap smears and pelvic examinations for all women of childbearing age, be provided with no costsharing.

For children, our most precious resource, the provisions promote healthy development and physical and emotional growth. They expand outpatient rehabilitation services to include coverage for children with chronic and

congenital conditions. They also provide hearing-aid coverage for children under 18, during the crucial years when efficient learning greatly depends on comprehension of spoken language.

In addition, by providing these services that both save lives and help to build healthy lives, we are actually saving money in the long run, because preventive care is far and away the most economical care.

I am proud that this Congress is moving toward health care reform that includes prudent, wise, and humane health services for women and children. I urge my colleagues to insist that any final version include the provisions in the Williams package.

## TRIBUTE TO W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, JR.

### HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 17, 1994*

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, it was not quite 6 months ago when the Congress overwhelmingly passed House Joint Resolution 294, a resolution to express appreciation to W. Graham Claytor, Jr., for his dedicated and inspired service to our Nation. W. Graham Claytor, Jr., who had a distinguished career in both public and private sectors, died on May 14, 1994, at the age of 82. Don Phillips of the Washington Post wrote a fitting tribute to the great man that I had the privilege of working with when he was president of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation. I insert it in W. Graham Claytor, Jr.'s honor and memory:

W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR JR., 82, EX-AMTRAK PRESIDENT, DIES

(By Don Phillips)

W. Graham Claytor Jr., 82, a six-decade Washington presence who retired last year after 11 years as president of Amtrak, died yesterday at a hospital in Bradenton, Fla., of complications of cancer. He lived in Washington and Holmes Beach, Fla.

He had been a corporate lawyer, president and board chairman of the Southern Railway, and deputy secretary of defense and acting secretary of transportation in the Carter Administration. A World War II Navy veteran, he served as secretary of the Navy from 1977 to 1979, leading it into its first recognition of women's right to serve on ships and of gays' right to leave the service without criminal records.

He was best known for his decade as president of Amtrak, starting in 1982. He is credited with bringing political and operational stability to the nation's passenger train network, keeping the trains running despite repeated attempts by the Reagan and Bush administrations to "zero-out" its funding.

Mr. Claytor was born in Roanoke, Va., and grew up in Virginia and Philadelphia. He was a 1933 graduate of the University of Virginia and a 1936 summa cum laude graduate of Harvard University law school. He had served as a president of the Harvard Law Review.

His first job after law school was as clerk to Learned Hand, a legendary U.S. Court of Appeals judge in New York. In 1937, Mr. Claytor moved to Washington to become law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Louis Brandeis. Washington was considered a lawyers' backwater in those days, and normally any bright young attorney like Mr. Claytor would crave a job in New York.

"But I didn't like Wall Street law firms," he said in an interview several weeks before his death. "I didn't like the business they did. And I didn't want to live in New York City."

He joined a fledgling Washington law firm, Covington & Burling, becoming the junior associate in a 28-lawyer firm. The firm became one of the city's leading legal establishments.

Mr. Claytor said he saw war coming and tried to join the Navy in 1940. At first, he was rejected as too old for active duty as a Navy officer, but a recruiter discovered a special category for overage volunteers who had once been seamen, such as a tugboat captain.

"So I had been sailing the Chesapeake Bay for four years, had my own boat, won some races, loved it," he said. "So I got in that way."

As commander of the destroyer escort Cecil J. Doyle in the Pacific in July 1945, Mr. Claytor sped without orders to check reports of men floating in the water. As he approached at night, he turned searchlights on the water and straight up on low clouds, lighting up the night and exposing his ship to possible attack by Japanese submarines but rescuing almost 100 survivors of the sunken cruiser Indianapolis.

Turning on the lights violated "all known regulations," he said. "You tried not to thumb your nose at rules, but we didn't let it interfere with our judgment as to what was best.

After the war, Mr. Claytor returned to Covington & Burling, becoming a partner in 1947. Among his clients was Major League Baseball, and he became general counsel under Happy Chandler, the baseball commissioner.

In 1963, he was persuaded to become vice president-law for Southern Railway, headquartered in Washington, Mr. Claytor was a rail fan who began taking photos of trains early in life and who amassed one of the country's outstanding collections of toy trains, which filled shelves from floor to ceiling in his Georgetown home.

One of his duties at Southern was to help rid the railroad of money-losing passenger trains. He became president in 1967 and board chairman and chief executive officer in 1976. He retired in 1977.

After serving as Navy secretary, he briefly was acting secretary of transportation in 1979 after the resignation of Brock Adams. Mr. Claytor was deputy secretary of defense from 1979 to 1981.

As Navy secretary, which he once described as his most fun job, he allowed women to serve on some ships for the first time and ordered that homosexuals be given honorable discharges rather than be subjected to courts-martial. Later, as deputy defense secretary, he persuaded the Defense Department to adopt the homosexual policy service-wide.

When Amtrak was formed to save passenger train service in 1971, Claytor had refused to allow the Southern's New York-New Orleans Southern Cresent to join. At a loss of several million dollars a year, he chose to keep the Crescent running as a Southern train, and he regularly rode it to check on service quality.

"Amtrak, we could see from the initial setup, was going to be an operation run by non-railroad people who were going to screw it up almost beyond redemption," he said.

The Crescent remained a Southern train until after Mr. Claytor's retirement. However, in 1982, the year after he left government, Mr. Claytor assumed control of the Crescent and all the country's other passenger trains as Amtrak president.

He said Reagan White House staffers opposed selection of a Democrat, but then-Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis and Vice President George Bush championed his cause.

At Amtrak, Mr. Claytor set about to put the corporation on a businesslike basis, tightening labor rules and sharply cutting costs. Amtrak was covering about 80 percent of its operating costs from ticket sales when Claytor left, up from 48 percent when he arrived.

Among his achievements was the restoration of Washington's Union Station as a train station. The station passenger concourse was renamed "Claytor concourse" earlier this year in his honor.

Survivors include wife, Frances Murray Claytor of Washington and Holmes Beach, Fla.; a son, W. Graham Claytor III of Alameda, Calif.; a daughter, Murray Claytor of Atlanta; a brother, Richard A. Claytor of Bethesda; and two grandchildren.