

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE DEDICATION OF THE OAKLAND COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday Oakland County, MI, salutes their fallen sons and daughters by officially dedicating a memorial in their honor.

All over America this weekend, in our largest cities and smallest towns, flags will be placed on cemetery graves, and public officials will speak of the sacrifice and valor of those whose memory we honor.

I have no illusions about what little I can add now to the silent testimony of those who gave their lives willingly for their country. Words are even more feeble on this Memorial Day, for the sight before us is that of a strong and good Nation that stands in silence and remembers those who were loved and who, in return, loved their countrymen enough to die for them.

Yet, we must try to honor them—not for their sakes alone, but for our own. And if words cannot repay the debt we owe these individuals, surely with our actions we must strive to keep faith with them and with the vision that led them to battle and to their final sacrifice.

Our first obligation to them and ourselves is plain enough: The United States and the freedom for which it stands, the freedom for which they died, must endure and prosper.

Their lives remind us that freedom is not bought cheaply. It has a cost; it imposes a burden. And just as they whom we commemorate here today were willing to sacrifice, so too must we—in a less final, less heroic way—be willing to give of ourselves.

It is not just strength or courage that we need, but understanding and a measure of wisdom as well. We must understand enough about our world to see it clearly.

This understanding must extend to our potential adversaries. We must strive to speak of them not belligerently, but firmly and frankly.

It is this honesty of mind that can open paths to peace, that can lead to sound foundations that our Nation can stand on and prosper.

As we honor their memory today, let us pledge that their lives, their sacrifices, their valor shall be justified and remembered for as long as God gives life to this Nation. And let us pledge to do our utmost to carry out what must have been their wish: that no other generation of young men will ever have to share their experiences and repeat their sacrifices.

All this is embodied in this memorial which we honor here today. Some will cry; still others will quietly applaud, and even more will stand solemnly, acknowledging their gift and

our obligation. But, I am sure no one will ever forget.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP JERRY L. JONES, SR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Bishop Jerry L. Jones, Sr., of the Apostolic Assembly of the Lord Jesus Christ. Attached is a proclamation I issued Bishop Jones commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Bishop Jerry L. Jones, Sr., was born in Natchez, Mississippi, a man of God and, a true role model to our youth and community. He is a family man, married to Miss LaVerne Price and God has blessed their marriage with five children: Marcus, Cynthia, Savoy, Jerry, III, and Angela; and

Whereas Bishop Jones has matriculated at Trinity Bible College, Chicago, Illinois, American University, and the Apostolic-Midwest Bible College, and was awarded two Honorary Doctorates; and

Whereas Bishop Jones succeeded Bishop Clarence Otis Lee, Jr., as Pastor of The Apostolic Assembly of The Lord Jesus Christ, The Lord has bless Bishop Jones and the congregation to prosper, to win souls to Jesus Christ, and to touch the lives of many people in a positive way; and

Whereas Bishop Jones is always in the Vanguard, a former high school track star, a one time Karate Champion, a United States Army Veteran, he was the youngest Assistant Deputy Fire Commissioner in the History of the City of Chicago, appointed to this administrative post after fourteen years of service which also was in record time, he was the youngest Bishop in the Pentecostal Churches of the Apostolic Faith at the time of his consecration, his progress has been lauded in Ebony and Jet Magazines, a Man being used of the Lord Jesus Christ in many ways. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of The United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Bishop Jerry L. Jones, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO RANDALL ROBINSON AND FAMILY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise before you to pay special tribute to a

brave and selfless American, Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica. With the support of his wife Hazel, and 4-year-old daughter Khalea, Mr. Robinson endured a fast for 27 days, in his effort to end the summary repatriation of Haitian refugees. Mr. Robinson embodies the commitment to democracy that our country has long embraced.

To dramatize his demand for just treatment of Haitian refugees, Mr. Robinson began his fast on April 12, surviving on a diet of juices and water in a basement room of his office. He pleaded, like countless others, for an end to the Clinton administration's inhumane and racist policy of automatically returning fleeing Haitians to a land terrorized by a rampaging military.

Randall Robinson is not a faceless man. He had already proven his great courage in 1984, when he began a campaign to oppose the apartheid system in South Africa. His actions sparked a movement which ultimately led to the enactment of American sanctions against South Africa. His contributions resulted in the creation of democratic opportunity in South Africa, and this year's historic elections.

Mr. Robinson ended his fast on Sunday, May 8 when President Clinton announced a change in the policy of summary repatriation.

Washington Post columnist Donna Britt, described Mr. Robinson in an April 29 article as a man, "who would rather die than not risk everything to save Haitians—real people, too, with wives and husbands and cute little girls—attempting to flee a killing field."

Mr. Speaker, I submit this article for the edification of my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 29, 1994]

A VERY GOOD MAN HUNGRY FOR A VERY GOOD CAUSE

(By Donna Britt)

On Saturday night, President Clinton dined with hundreds at the annual White House Correspondents' Association dinner on asparagus and Roma tomato salad, petit filets of beef and salmon and a dessert of fresh berries in Grand Mariner sauce served in a chocolate scoop.

That same night, my family gathered at a favorite eatery to consume angel hair pasta, Caesar salad, a wheelbarrow-sized burrito and barbecue chicken pizza.

In the basement that is now his home, Randall Robinson feasted on two glasses of tomato juice and some spring water. His wife, Hazel—who on weekend nights leaves their 4-year-old daughter, Khalea, at home with a friend to join him—sipped iced tea.

By now, many Americans know about the 19-day fast of Robinson, 52, executive director of TransAfrica, a group that lobbies on behalf of Africa and the Caribbean. He says he will subsist on juice and water until the United States ends its policy of automatically repatriating all Haitian refugees back to an island where many are immediately murdered.

As somebody who has real trouble bypassing a Snicker Doodle at the mall, I felt many things when I learned of Robinson's fast: ad-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

miration, awe—and fear. A story from a colleague explains the fear:

Last week, after ousted Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide spoke of Robinson's stance to a crowd in Los Angeles, a female Haitian emigre approached. "Is Randall Robinson black or white?" she asked.

He's black, Aristide replied. The woman looked crestfallen.

"You should find someone white to fast with him," she said. "Because Americans won't care if a black man dies."

In truth, many Americans are too numbed by images of death from Bosnia to Rwanda to a Japanese airfield to be exercised about the death of anyone who wasn't an ex-president or a suicidal rock star.

It's also true that if white Americans were dying in the streets the way black citizens are, our government would come to a standstill until the carnage stopped. Like that woman, I wonder: Can the threatened demise of anybody as devalued as a black man change a U.S. policy that results in other blacks' deaths?

But this column isn't about desperate city youths killing each other out of ignorance and despair. It isn't about somebody faceless, who can be dismissed as a druggie or gang member who "deserves" it.

It is about Randall Robinson. It is about the man whose 1984 arrest with two others started a ball rolling that grew into a boulder massive enough to flatten a virulently racist regime—and to help spawn this week's historic South African elections.

It is about an eloquent, flesh-and-blood guy who delights in a pigtailed daughter, a child who nightly sketches family pictures and whose eyes fill when she's asked about his absence. "I miss kissing Daddy when he comes home from work." Khalea says. "But he has to help the people in Haiti."

It's about a man whose son, Jabari, 19, will attend Lincoln University, and whose aspiring-writer daughter, Anike, 22, says, "The word 'proud' is so small [to describe] having a person in your life who inspires you to want to do the most passionate thing for your beliefs."

It's about a man whose face makes you believe it when he says he "can't imagine life" without his wife, Hazel Ross Robinson, a foreign policy adviser to House Armed Services Committee Chairman Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.). "I believe in what Randall's doing," she says. "But as a wife, it is heart-breaking." Her husband's doctor says that the always-slim activist has lost eight pounds and that the protein level in his blood has dropped below normal.

It's about someone who literally would rather die than not risk everything to save Haitians—real people, too, with wives and husbands and cute little girls—attempting to flee a killing field. People whose attempts to escape an island where thugs hack to death democracy-seekers with machetes, lop off their faces and feet the remains to pigs, are thwarted by U.S. vessels that scoop them up and return them "home."

Some of us don't know what to make of a guy who'd abandon a graceful colonial-style house, beloved Chopin recordings and even his gorgeous office upstairs to exile himself to a Spartan room in TransAfrica's basement.

I don't. I woke up at 4 a.m. yesterday, haunted and taunted by the magnitude, the madness, of Robinson's mission. The darkness couldn't obscure my sense that his stance makes my own efforts to make the world a fairer, more loving place seem cowardly, ineffectual.

But each of us, I told myself, has power. More than we even begin to exert.

President Clinton, who like me, ate well on Saturday, has the power to keep this man—and by extension, thousands of Haitians—alive. If he can move beyond his ennui and fear, he can by executive order rescind the automatic repatriation order he once railed against during his presidential campaign.

We have power too: In fingers that can dial the White House and tie up phone lines at Congress; in feet that join tomorrow's 11 a.m. rally at the U.S. Capitol; in hearts that can pray for Robinson's continued strength.

We have the power to be just a bit braver. To acknowledge, at our next meal and the next, one man's willingness to sacrifice that and so much more—for a good cause.

TRIBUTE TO REV. SAMUEL HINKLE

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my Congressional District, the Reverend Samuel Hinkle of the Cathedral of Joy Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Hinkle commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas The Reverend Samuel E. Hinkle matriculated at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas earning the Bachelor of Arts degree and engaged in graduate studies at Governor State University, University Park, IL; and

Whereas Reverend Hinkle is a former collegiate athlete, participating in two international World Cup Basketball Tournaments,—Madrid Spain and Argentina respectively, representing the United States; and

Whereas Reverend Hinkle is an educator serving as a teacher in the Chicago Public Schools, Dean of Students at Bloom Township High School—District 206, teacher, coach, and Assistant Principal in School District 143 Posen, IL., Dean of Students in south suburban high schools for over five years, and

Whereas Reverend Hinkle has served as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of the City of Markham, as Public Relations Director of the City of Markham; and

Whereas, Reverend Hinkle in 1979 acknowledged the call of God upon his life to the Gospel Ministry, he was ordained and served as assistant pastor under his father the late Reverend J. H. Hinkle, Sr., in September of 1982 Reverend Samuel E. Hinkle was elected Pastor of the Cathedral of Joy Baptist Church where under his leadership the present church location—Kedzie Avenue at Flossmoor Road was acquired and the congregation has prospered greatly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Samuel E. Hinkle by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

THE APOLLO THEATER SALUTES THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOYS CHOIR OF HARLEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Boys Choir of Harlem, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary season.

The Boys Choir is one of Harlem's—indeed the Nation's—most cherished institutions. Under the inspired tutelage of Dr. Walter Turnbull, the choir's young voices—drawn from an area aptly called the Capital of Black America—have performed as ambassadors of America's cultural diversity and richness before monarchs and heads of state around the world.

I am especially proud that in marking this 25-year milestone the Boys Choir will perform its first full-length concert at the Apollo Theater. The Apollo, whose parent foundation I am honored to chair, as Harlem's landmark entertainment center is the appropriate setting to celebrate the success of some of the community's finest young men.

And to make way for others, Dr. Turnbull's Choir Academy, a unique satellite of the New York City public school system, prepares talented students from grades 4 through 10 in standard academics as well as music. Only a few of the 300 enrolled will make the choir, but 98 percent of them will go on to college.

I salute the Boys Choir of Harlem who do far more than entertain us. Their magnificent voices sing praises to the potential of young black men, in Harlem and across America.

Mr. Speaker, I present for the benefit of my colleagues, and in honor of the Boys Choir of Harlem, the following article, written by David Hinckley for the New York Daily News, on May 11, 1994.

Two of the brightest lights in uptown Manhattan come together this weekend when the Boys Choir of Harlem does its first-ever full-length concert at the Apollo Theater Friday and Saturday nights.

"We performed there before with the Philharmonic," says Dr. Walter Turnbull, director of the Boys Choir and the ChoirAcademy, where the singers attend school. "But this will be the first time we will be doing the full range of our program there, from classical and jazz to popular."

The Boys Choir is also marking its 25th-anniversary season with these concerts, and during that quarter-century, it has established a reputation around the world, performing anywhere from 75 to 100 shows each year.

The choir has its first record coming out in the fall, on Atlantic's East-West label, and Turnbull says he hopes that will lead to other recordings, including a classical disc. A Christmas single is also scheduled for release this year.

The biggest news about the Boys Choir, however, is really about the ChoirAcademy, which used to have grades 4-8 and now has added ninth and 10th grades, with 11th and 12th coming in the next two years.

This will mean the ChoirAcademy, on W. 127th St., can keep students from fourth grade through high school, with total enrollment more than doubling to 600.

The only problem, says Turnbull, is this still only begins to fill the need.

"We audition more than 2,000 prospective students each year," he says. "There is a tremendous interest in the community for a program like ours, from both students and parents."

The numbers explain why. Some 98 percent of ChoirAcademy students go on to college, and not only to become professional musicians.

"Our graduates become doctors, lawyers, educators," says Turnbull. "What we give them is the foundation. We're not a factory. We provide individual attention. Our program requires discipline, and we find that the overwhelming majority of our students accept this. Many are looking for it."

As a satellite school of city District 5, the ChoirAcademy places an emphasis on music, even looking for talented musicians in other schools. All students are required to take piano, and places in both the boys and girls choirs are coveted.

Far from the curriculum frill it is considered in many schools, music is viewed at the ChoirAcademy as a rock on which to build academic and personal success.

"If you can show students they are good at something, this gives them confidence in all areas of their lives," says Turnbull. "It shows them they can do it."

It also helps keep them focused on achievement, in a world where distractions are everywhere.

"You see the stereotypes of young people," says Turnbull, and yes, he agrees, it can be frustrating when the media focus on the bad guys. "But the majority of the community is not that way. We need to support and recognize the ones who are doing something positive, who are accomplishing a goal."

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES GEORGE HAYES

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. Charles George Hayes of the Cosmopolitan Church of Prayer. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Hayes commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. Charles George Hayes was born to Mamie Lee and Will Hayes in Verbena, Alabama, migrating to Chicago in 1955 and serving as a Church Musician; and

Whereas Dr. Hayes was Ordained a minister August 31, 1957 by Bishop J. Pedro, Prophetic Church of the Living God, Atlanta, Georgia, in April 28, 1959 he organized the Cosmopolitan Church of Prayer of Chicago, over the years the church has prospered through its outreach ministry, music and radio ministry, the original Pre-Memorial Day Midnight Musical, and the Gospel "Feast" in Song, founder of the world renown choir the Mighty Warriors, who represented the City of Chicago in the Umbria Jazz Festival, throughout Italy in July of 1992; and

Whereas Dr. Hayes holds a Doctorate Degree from the Religious Science Institute and a Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from St. Martin's College and Seminary;

he is a leader in several national Church Bodies, International Board of Director, Metropolitan Spiritual Churches (for 25 years), President, National Association of Sacred Science Churches, Inc., President, First Spiritual Churches of Christ, President, Bible Churches of Christ, President, Cosmopolitan Churches of Prayer. Dr. Hayes because of his compassion, concern, and interest in people is affectionately known as "Father Hayes", and

Whereas under the pastoral leadership of Dr. Hayes Cosmopolitan Church of Prayer has embarked on a new mission to invest in and rehab the Woodlawn Community a community plagued with crime, homelessness, guns, and drugs, the first phase being complete with the purchase and rehabilitation of a new church facility in the heart of the community at 840 East 65th Street, Chicago, holding the first services September 29, 1991: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. Charles George Hayes and the Cosmopolitan Church of Prayer-Holiness by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION ACT

HON. DAN HAMBURG

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. HAMBURG. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the National Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Act of 1994 which creates a new vision for sustainable stewardship of aquatic ecosystems in our country. This bill will encourage and fund voluntary grassroots efforts to restore river, wetland and estuarine ecosystems based on a long-term National strategy. The President has called for re-alignment of Federal land management based on watershed boundaries, but his initiative extends only to Federal lands. The Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Act's focus on non-federal lands will complement this Federal land policy.

The Mattole Restoration Council, in Humboldt County on California's northcoast, embodies this vision. In 1979 a small group of residents and landowners joined together to rebuild declining native salmon populations in their river. Inevitably, they soon discovered that restoring the salmon population meant rebuilding the ecosystem which gives it life. Today, the Mattole Restoration Council encompasses 13 member groups. They are working to restore and maintain a self-sustaining Mattole River ecosystem which will nourish and support a sustainable economy based on forestry, fishing, ranching, small business, and recreation.

Freeman House, a founder of the Mattole Restoration Council, speaks eloquently of the wisdom and effectiveness of locally-based watershed management:

One pass through with a government crew isn't going to do the job. The residents will remain in place after the government has come and gone. If the restoration program has been structured so that problems are defined and decisions made by inhabitants with

the counsel of technicians, and if much of the work has been performed by local people, especially young people, then a population will remain whose identity has been extended to include their habitat. They will have the skills to maintain equilibrium with the changes inherent in all natural succession. * * * And they will begin to invent the styles of resource development appropriate to the long-range survival of their places and thus of themselves.

Community-based restoration efforts are growing across the country. From the Merrimack River in New England down the coast to the Kissimmee river in Florida, across to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers in the heart of our country, west to numerous coastal rivers and streams on the Pacific coast, local residents are beginning to identify the health of their surrounding water systems with their own well-being and survival.

In the last 100 years, the Federal Government has invested over \$200 billion to develop dams, irrigation, flood control, and navigation projects. Although these projects have had many beneficial results for our society, they have also caused severe damage to aquatic ecosystems—rivers, lakes, streams, estuaries and the surrounding land, plants and wildlife. Only 2 percent of the rivers in our Nation are considered healthy. The sport fishery in three quarters of our streams has deteriorated to low quality. More aquatic organisms than any other group are potential candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

We are now entering a new era, an era of awareness that we must also invest in restoration of our watershed and aquatic habitat. The National Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Act of 1994 will build a future in which our children and grandchildren can enjoy the thriving fisheries and clean drinkable water we have taken for granted for so long.

INTRODUCTION OF FHA IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the FHA Improvement Act of 1994, legislation designed to simplify and streamline the FHA single-family loan program.

The benefits of increased homeownership are substantial. It provides stability and an increased sense of community. For most Americans, it is the single most important investment they will make in their lifetime. Also, as individuals and families move from renting to owning, more rental units become available, an overlooked, but important source of affordable rental housing.

Our Federal housing policies recognize the importance of homeownership, and generally target the area where we can have the greatest impact—helping individuals and families enter the housing market. An important example of this is the FHA program. FHA provides reasonable down payment requirements and affordable interest rates, while limiting these benefits to houses in an affordable price range.

In recent years, however, use of FHA has declined relative to other mortgage instruments. An important reason for this decline is the increasing frustration of borrowers and realtors with the complexity and delays associated with using FHA. In the short run, this decline deprives prospective homebuyers of an important homebuying tool. In the long run it could threaten the economic health of the FHA Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund [MMIF]. Through the process of adverse selection, it is possible that only the weakest homebuyers will use FHA.

The FHA Improvement Act seeks to address these problems of complexity, without increasing risk in the mortgage insurance fund. It does not make changes in the somewhat controversial areas of increasing the maximum loan amount or lowering the insurance premium. It does make commonsense changes to make the system more user-friendly.

I would like to briefly outline these changes. First, my bill replaces the current confusing two-part downpayment calculation with a simple formula, without changing the typical level of downpayment required. The bill also permits lenders authorized to process direct endorsement mortgages to issue their own mortgage insurance certificates—eliminating the long delays lenders frequently face. This does not change the loan approval process, since such lenders already have their own underwriting authority.

The bill would simplify the calculation of the FHA loan floor—minimum—replacing a county-by-county calculation with a calculation of average area purchase prices on a state-wide and major metropolitan area basis. This provision is identical to the administration's proposal in the housing reauthorization bill recently sent to Congress.

The FHA Improvement Act would also eliminate the unfair and unnecessary prohibition against parental loans. This would eliminate the cumbersome and intrusive need to obtain a gift letter whenever parents help their children buy a house. The bill also takes into account recent market changes by giving FHA increased flexibility to originate more variable rate loan programs, such as a 5/25 loan. However, it ties this new loan flexibility to a determination that there will be no additional risk to the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

Finally, a number of minor changes are made to outdated provisions. The 90-percent limitation on new construction projects not approved prior to construction is removed. The bill also allows FHA condominium project approval for those projects already approved by FNMA and Freddie Mac. And, HUD is directed to conduct a study of the impact of lowering FHA insurance premiums, with a focus of the effects on the MMIF.

I believe these reforms are sensible and noncontroversial. I hope that we can adopt these changes during consideration of this year's housing reauthorization bill. Their enactment would result in a solid improvement of a program that has played an important role in the well-being and economic health of our country.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FORT WASHINGTON LIBRARY 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the anniversary of the Fort Washington Branch Library which is celebrating its 80th year of service, in Washington Heights, in my congressional district in New York.

Throughout the years many thousands of people the world over and from all walks of life, have availed themselves of the services of this branch—among them: Maria Callas, Lou Gehrig, Henry Kissinger, Edwin Newman, and Jacob Javits to name but a few.

In the 1920's and 1930's immigrants came mostly from Europe—Ireland, Germany, Poland, et cetera, and settled in the Washington Heights-Inwood area. Now, the majority of the immigrants are coming from the Caribbean, particularly the Dominican Republic, as well as from the former Soviet Union.

The Fort Washington Library is performing the same functions now as it has done in the past—namely, to reach out into the community by providing much needed services. They have books and cassettes to learn English for those who wish to do so. They also have books in diverse languages for those who wish to read in their native tongue. Fort Washington has special classes for those Spanish-speaking individuals who cannot read or write Spanish because it was discovered that before a person can learn a second language such as English, he or she must first become literate in their own.

Fort Washington has the largest reference library in northern Manhattan which includes eight Spanish encyclopedias in addition to newspapers in Russian, Spanish, and Greek. They are usually filled up with wall-to-wall people of all ages—students doing homework, people reading Standard and Poors and the Wall Street Journal, as well as magazines on physical fitness, sports, and a broad range of topics.

The children's room is the second busiest branch in Manhattan and is constantly busy with story hours and special programs geared to different age groups.

Their young adult and children's librarians invite classes to the library and also go to the schools to tell stories, give book talks, and encourage the children to avail themselves of Fort Washington's services.

The library is available to all and has been for the past 80 years. They are looking forward to another 80 years playing an important role in their ever changing and vital community.

TRIBUTE TO REV. BILLY J. JONES

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the

outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Billy J. Jones of the Samaritan Bible Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Jones commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Reverend Billy J. Jones was born in Locust Grove, Georgia, the second of five children, born to Simon and Avvie Lee Jones, he is a family man, married to Jeanette Robinson, the daughter of Helen Robinson Jordan, the father of three sons, Demetrius Van, Lewis Armstrong, and Bryant Lamont; and

Whereas, Reverend Jones was reared in Chicago since 1955, he matriculated at Forrestville and Dolittle elementary schools, Wendell Phillips High School, Crane Junior College of the Chicago City Colleges, and the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois; and

Whereas, Reverend Jones for over thirty-five years, has been a member of the Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois where The Reverend Clay Evans is Pastor, he served as Assistant Minister of Music over twenty years, recording six albums with the Mass Choir, "The Voice Fellowship," in 1972 Reverend Jones accepted the Call to the Ministry, he was elected Pastor of the Sunrise Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois in July 1975, serving there faithfully for seven years, in August 1982 he organized the Samaritan Bible Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois; and

Whereas, Reverend Jones worked in the Civil Rights Movement with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, and sang for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. before he spoke during the time Dr. King lived on the West Side of Chicago, a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—Operation Breadbasket, he organized the Breadbasket Choir, he is a Charter member of Operation PUSH, Reverend Jones is a Shepherd, a Community Leader, a Humanitarian, and a true role model in our community. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishment of The Reverend Billy J. Jones, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY: REMEMBERING THE SACRIFICE

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, 1994, Americans all across this Nation will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Allied offensive on the beaches of Normandy, France, during World War II. This even marked the beginning of the end of the tyranny of Nazi rule and was key to the Allied victory in Europe. Many Alabamians were engaged in this struggle where many valiant individuals gave their lives for the preservation of freedom and democracy. They did not seek glory—they marched behind the resplendent banner of freedom, and fought to preserve that freedom for future generations.

In commemoration of the sacrifice of Alabamians on D-day, the Alabama State House

of Representatives and Senate adopted a special resolution on May 6 which specifically designates June 6, 1994, as Alabama and National D-day Remembrance Day. I applaud the Alabama Legislature for taking this action to remember this extra special day in the history of America and the free world and I have included the text of the resolution in the RECORD.

There is an inscription on a war memorial in Arlington National Cemetery that reads: "Not for fame or reward, not for place or rank, not lured by ambition or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty as they understood it." As benefactors of their courage and sacrifice, the task falls to us to ensure that future generations know that the price of freedom is high. The freedom that we now enjoy was purchased with the blood of thousands that have gone before—from the first shots fired in the Revolution to the Persian Gulf war—and we cannot let the world forget the loss of life that was required to guard this heritage of liberty we all hold so dear.

SENATE OF ALABAMA RESOLUTION

Whereas, June 6, 1994, marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of D-day, the day of the beginning of the Allied assault at Normandy, France, during World War II; and

Whereas, the D-day assault, known as Operation Overload, was the most extensive amphibious operation ever to occur, involving on the first day of the operation five thousand ships, over eleven thousand sorties of Allied aircraft, and one hundred fifty-three thousand American, British, and Canadian troops; and

Whereas, five separate beaches were assaulted, with American forces commanded by Lieutenant General Omar Bradley and British and Canadian forces commanded by General Miles Dempsey; and

Whereas, many Alabamians were involved in the attack on "Omaha" and "Utah" beaches and many American troops suffered significant losses during the assault, including over six thousand five hundred casualties; and

Whereas, the D-day assault was among the most critical events of World War II, with the success of the Allied landings in Normandy providing the foothold for the liberation of France and the eventual Allied breakthrough into Germany and leading ultimately to the Allied victory in Europe; and

Whereas, June 6, 1994, is one of the most significant dates in the lives of Alabama's World War II veterans and in the history of the United States; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of Alabama, both Houses thereof concurring, That June 6, 1994, is designated as Alabama and National D-Day Remembrance Day, and the Governor is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of Alabama to observe that day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, and to participate in remembrance with national ceremonies. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the entire Alabama Congressional Delegation.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER ROSANNE KLIMASZ

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister Rosanne Klimasz, currently the Superior of the Felician Sisters Generalate in Rome, Italy, on her 50th anniversary as a Felician Sister.

Sister Rosanne was born in the Back of the Yards community on the South Side of Chicago and attended Sacred Heart Elementary School and Good Counsel High School in Chicago. Sister Rosanne has spent many years teaching at Holy Innocents and St. John of God Schools in Chicago and Holy Cross School in Joliet, IL. She has also contributed her services to the health care of thousands of people at St. Joseph Hospital in Milwaukee, WI, Rosary Hospital in Corning, IA, Our Lady of Angels Hospital in Okarche, OK as well as Memorial Hospital in Yorktown, TX. Sister Rosanne has also served her family of Felician Sisters at the Felician Sisters Provincialate in Rio Rancho, NM and at the Felician Sisters Generalate in Rome, Italy.

Sister Rosanne has developed lasting relationships which have brought immeasurable benefits to the people of each community in which she was assigned. She has lovingly served her own family and the family of Felician Sisters by bringing spirit, joy and goodwill to them and to all the lives she has touched. I am proud that Sister Rosanne can call the Chicagoland community home.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Sister Rosanne Klimasz for dedicating herself to the welfare of others and the betterment of our community. As she celebrates her 50th anniversary as a Felician Sister at a special Mass of Thanksgiving on Sunday, May 29, 1994, I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing her the best in the years to come.

REAL CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that seeks to address the dramatic increase this body has experienced in restrictive rules governing floor consideration of legislation.

In the 95th Congress (1977-78), 85 percent of the bills that we brought to the House floor were considered under an open rule. This provided Members of Congress the opportunity to offer amendments to these bills before final passage and permitted full and fair debate on the issues.

With each and every Congress since then, however, we have witnessed a consistent decline in the number and proportion of bills considered under an open rule. The 102d Congress (1991-1992) saw the percentage of open rules drop to 34. Even more disturbing is that through May 12, 1994, this Congress has

seen only 22 percent of the bills considered under an open rule. Therefore, 78 percent of the time, our ability to fully debate and consider amendments is restricted.

The resolution I am offering today amends the House rules to provide that a two-thirds majority, rather than the current simple majority, would be required to approve a rule that is restrictive. Thus, Members will be better able to offer germane amendments to legislation rather than being unfairly silenced through a restrictive rule. This will reintroduce some fairness into the process.

It is time Members have greater access to the legislative process. It is time for important matters of national concern to be fully and openly aired on the floor of the House. It is time that we bring an end to the restrictions placed on the offering of amendments. Please join me in this effort.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HOSEA IVEY

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Hosea Ivey of the United in Love Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Rev. Ivey commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Hosea Ivey was born in Union Spring, Alabama, one of six brothers and one sister, the son of a Methodist Minister, the Reverend George D. Ivey and Fannie Ivey, he is a family man, married to Maureen Ivey, they have been Blessed with three sons, Clifford Ivey, a public school teacher, Dr. Carl Ivey, M.D., a Pediatrician, and Hosea Ivey, Jr., a computer programmer; and

Whereas Reverend Ivey completed grammar school and high school in Union Spring, Alabama, he was reared on a farm, at the age of seventeen he left home looking for gainful employment, first in Fort Benning Georgia, Montgomery, Alabama, and Florida, during World War II he served in the United States Army from April 26, 1945 to February 16, 1947; and

Whereas Reverend Ivey moved to Chicago in 1951, promptly he found employment at United States Steel Company working there for thirty-three years; and

Whereas Reverend Ivey was active in the Methodist Church for many years, serving as the Finance Chairman at Kelly Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois, God Called him into the Ministry in 1972, Ordained in 1977 at the Greater Mount Vernon Baptist Church, under the Pastoral leadership of The Reverend Charles Alexander, through prayer and faith Reverend Ivey organized the United in Love Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, leading people to Christ and serving the community for over seventeen years. Reverend Ivey is a family man, a man of faith, a shepherd, and a true role model in our community. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States of America wishes to acknowledge the faithfulness and accomplishments of The Reverend Hosea Ivey, by entering these ac-

complishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

ENERGY BIOSYSTEMS CORPORATION STOCKHOLDERS TO GATHER MAY 25

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the innovative and pioneering spirit that made Texas a leader among the States was not a thing of the past; it is with us still.

I refer to a relatively new company based in my congressional district: Energy BioSystems Corp. Energy BioSystems Corp. was founded in Texas in 1989 and completed its initial public stock offering a little over 1 year ago. On May 25, company officers and shareholders will gather in The Woodlands, TX, to review the company's performance during its first year as a public corporation, and to outline what they want Energy BioSystems to achieve in the year ahead.

I congratulate the officers, the employees and shareholders of Energy BioSystems Corp. on their first year as a public corporation, and wish them continued success in the future.

Energy BioSystems Corp. is commercializing new and innovative biotechnology-based processes for the oil production and refining industries. To date, it has concentrated on developing a process called—and I hope I pronounce this correctly—"biocatalytic desulfurization," or BDS. This process, which uses enzymes to remove sulfur from petroleum, is expected to help refiners worldwide meet increasingly stringent environmental regulations in a cost-effective manner. Those regulations could cost the refining industry up to \$25 billion in capital spending, and \$6 billion annually in higher operating costs. BDS could significantly reduce those costs, as well as greatly increase the value of high-sulfur oil reserves.

Energy BioSystems Corp. expects to have a pilot plant in operation this year, and plans to contract for its first unit shortly thereafter. The first unit is expected to start operations in 1996. At that point, Energy BioSystems Corp. will be free to use its facilities and its employees' expertise to expand into other "biorefining" solutions for the petroleum industry.

As a senior member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, I know that America's domestic energy industry faces many challenges in the years ahead; regrettably, most of the obstacles that stand between them and success have been erected by the Congress, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy. Given the seriousness and persistence of those obstacles, I am sure that the energy industry, and related industries, will welcome the cost-saving solutions being explored by Energy BioSystems Corp.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to bring to your attention—and to the attention of my colleagues—the activities of this new pub-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

lic company located in my congressional district, and to wish the officers, employees and shareholders of this company success in the future. All of us concerned about the environment, and the economic well-being of the domestic energy industry, hope Energy BioSystems succeeds in its innovative approach to solving seemingly unsolvable problems.

SALUTE TO NORTH ADAMS STATE COLLEGE

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor North Adams State College, the public liberal arts college of Massachusetts located in the northwest corner of the First Congressional District of Massachusetts in the City of North Adams. The college begins celebrating the 100th anniversary of its charter by the Great and General Court of the Commonwealth on Monday, June 6, 1994. Following the Charter Day program, a series of events, culminating in an October celebration, will recognize the Centennial.

Created as a teacher's college in 1894 by an act of the state legislature, the college has a proud history. Under the first principal, Frank Fuller Murdock, the school began serving teachers in the rural towns of western Massachusetts, elevating the quality of public education for generations of citizens. In 1937 the college offered 4-year and masters degrees in education, and by 1976 it became authorized to grant degrees in liberal arts and other career fields. North Adams State College now serves over 2,000 students in 20 major academic disciplines.

In 1992, the college officially revised its original mission as a teacher's college. The new mission, approved by the Massachusetts Higher Education Coordinating Council, is:

To develop liberally educated individuals who have the knowledge, perspective, critical thinking capabilities and ethical values to become active citizens and leaders in their chosen fields.

Though the college is no longer only a teaching school, the new mission statement honors the college's proud past in that the school still seeks to provide the best quality public education for the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I ask my colleges to join me in congratulating North Adams State College on its 100th Anniversary and in extending best wishes to all the faculty, staff, students, and alumni.

A DAY OF SPECIAL CELEBRATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, now therefore, I, DAVID MINGE, Representative of Minnesota's great Second Congressional District, do hereby proclaim May 24, 1994 to be a day of spe-

cial celebration to honor and recognize the older citizens living within the boundary of Minnesota's Second Congressional District.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas older citizens of Minnesota's Second Congressional District have contributed significantly to the quality of life throughout the district; and

Whereas without the influence and vision of older citizens, Minnesota's Second Congressional District would not be a haven of safety and prosperity for those who reside here; and

Whereas the older residents of Minnesota's Second Congressional District represent a "touch stone" to the past and hold a keen knowledge of the rich history of our district; and

Whereas many older citizens of Minnesota's Second Congressional District provide valuable volunteer services which make it possible for the culture of our area to thrive and grow; and

Whereas senior citizens are deserving of honor and recognition for their contribution to the social and cultural environment of Minnesota's Second Congressional District.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT L. HOUSE

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. Robert L. House of the New Life Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. House commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. Robert L. House was born in Shelby, Mississippi, he matriculated at Chicago State University, Chicago, Illinois earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree, 1973, Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois earning the Master of Divinity Degree, 1976. Dr. House was awarded two honorary degrees, the first from Richmond Virginia Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, Doctor of Divinity, 1984, the second from Monrovia College and Industrial Institute, Monrovia, Liberia, 1985; and

Whereas Dr. House has helped many people making substantive contributions through his many volunteer efforts. He is a Board Member of "One Church One Child," adoption agency, Board Member of Chicago Christian Industrial League, Instructor in Christian Ethics and the Book of Genesis, Chicago Baptist Institute, Chicago, Illinois, Instructor in Narcotics and Drug Abuse, Progressive National Baptist Convention, former Gospel Radio Host of "An Hour and a Half With House," WBEE Radio, 1570 AM; and

Whereas Dr. House is an experienced shepherd, serving as Assistant Pastor, Saint Mark United Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois, Pastor, Wesley United Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois, Pastor, First Union Baptist Church, East Chicago Heights, Illinois, Pastor, Tabernacle M.B. Church, Chicago, Illinois, Founder and Pastor of New Life Baptist Church of Chicago, Illinois, 1986; and

Whereas under the leadership of Dr. House the congregation has prospered, a church and

educational building was purchased, and a Transitional Shelter for women and children is one of the dynamic ministries of the church. Mrs. House is an inspiration to her husband and especially shares in the music ministry, and the ministry to the homeless. Dr. and Mrs. House are the proud parents of two children. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. Robert L. House and the New Life Baptist Church of Chicago by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States.

RECOGNITION OF NASA AWARD WINNERS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of two of my constituents from Long Island, NY. Christopher Del Rosso from Port Jefferson and Thomas Sapienza from Shoreham have both had the honor of being awarded internships with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA].

Christopher Del Rosso will commence his internship at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, MD. He will have the opportunity to study with astronomers in the Laboratory for Astronomy and Solar Physics. Observational programs at the center include technology and instrument development and the study of astrophysical phenomena, specifically emphasizing the structure, origin, and evolution of the sun and stars.

Thomas Sapienza's internship will be conducted at the Wind Tunnel Testing Facility at the NASA research center in Langley, VA. He will conduct research with leading NASA scientists to study the effects of wind speed. The wind tunnel is 30 feet high and 60 feet wide and is capable of generating wind speeds up to 100 miles per hour.

Only 24 students out of 5,000 entries from across the United States have been selected for this prestigious honor, and I am pleased to have this honor bestowed on two of my constituents. The competition, cosponsored by NASA and the National Science Teachers Association, is an interdisciplinary program designed to address the need for greater literacy in the area of science, critical and creative thinking, and technology.

Along with their internships, students will join their teachers at the National Space Science Symposium for the purpose of recognizing their academic achievement in an environment designed to further challenge their talents. Students will present their entries at the symposium and will be formally recognized as national winners at a NASA awards banquet.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to commend these students for their accomplishments. It is their ingenuity and intellect which will help our Nation continue to excel in the 21st century. I wish them the best in their future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO FRED GENTILE

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor one of Brooklyn's most outstanding and respected citizens, Mr. Fred Gentile. Mr. Gentile has enhanced the Brooklyn community since he was born there in 1929.

A recent retiree, Mr. Gentile worked for the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. for 34 years. In addition to serving as the company's senior vice president, Mr. Gentile actively served the American Gas Association, both on the accounting advisory council and the taxation committee. He also belonged to the Society of Gas Lighting, and the New York chapter of the Financial Executive Institute.

With those credentials, it is hard to believe that Mr. Gentile found so much time and energy for nonbusiness-related community service projects, such as the Boys and Girls Clubs with which he has worked since 1979. He is currently serving on the board of managers for the Brooklyn chapter which oversees three clubhouses. Mr. Gentile also worked as a trustee and audit committee chairman for the Brooklyn Methodist Hospital. In addition to this, Mr. Gentile has served as parish council president at the Our Lady of Grace Church in Brooklyn.

I would like to join his wife Jane, and his two sons, Stephen and Matthew, in honoring this wonderful community participant, Mr. Fred Gentile.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for granting me the opportunity to thank Mr. Gentile for everything he has added to the Brooklyn community.

HONORING THE JOHNSON WAX CO. AND SAM JOHNSON

HON. PETER W. BARCA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the recent achievements of one of Wisconsin's—and America's—most distinguished corporate citizens, S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., and its president, Mr. Sam Johnson.

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., which is headquartered in Racine, WI, has long been noted for its contribution to the community and for its environmental responsibility.

This year, Mr. Sam Johnson and the Johnson Wax Co. are receiving two significant awards in recognition of their contribution to environmental quality.

Each year, the Charles A. Lindbergh Fund, which was established in 1977 to promote research programs and projects which contribute to the balance between technological advancement and preservation of the environment, award an individual who has made a lifetime of contributions to fulfilling the fund's purpose.

This year, Mr. Sam Johnson is being honored with the Lindbergh Award on May 25 at

the National Air and Space Museum. I know of no one who is more deserving of the Lindbergh Award, and I wanted to bring this important recognition to my colleagues' attention.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to receiving the Lindbergh Award, Mr. Johnson and the company are receiving the World Environment Center Gold Medal for the corporation's outstanding, well-implemented worldwide environmental policy. In the past several years, corporations such as Xerox, IBM, and Procter & Gamble have been honored with this prestigious medal.

The WEC Gold Medal for International Corporate Environmental Achievement, which is in its 10th year, constitutes an ongoing corporate commitment to maintaining or improving the environmental standard of excellence being honored.

Too often, the environment and economic growth are viewed as being in conflict, but corporations such as S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., and individuals such as Sam Johnson prove that progress can—and should—mean improvement.

Mr. Speaker, we should recognize those corporations which are succeeding in protecting the environment, improving our quality of life, and providing family supporting jobs. We need to look no further than Racine, WI, to Sam Johnson, his company, and his employees.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HILLIARD C. HUDSON

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Rev. Hilliard C. Hudson of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of South Chicago. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Hudson commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Hilliard C. Hudson is a native of Brownsville, Tennessee. He is a family man, married to Mirta Angelita Hudson and God has blessed them with five beautiful children: Shayla, Brandon, Saunya, Christopher, and Kristina; and

Whereas Reverend Hudson matriculated at Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois majoring in Accounting, Louisiana Theological Seminary, majoring in Christian Education; and

Whereas Reverend Hudson was Called to the Ministry while under the pastoral leadership of his father, the Late Reverend Clyde Hudson. This year Reverend Hudson is celebrating eighteen years of Christian Ministry. He served as Assistant Pastor at Canaan Baptist Church, Urbana, Illinois, Reverend Hudson has served as Pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church of South Chicago since 1985; and

Whereas Reverend Hudson has preached and taught in churches and leadership schools throughout the United States and the Virgin Islands. He is on the faculty of the Baptist General State Congress of Christian Education and the Greater New Era Congress of Christian Education, recently he was fea-

tured in "Who's Who In Religion," for his work as a shepherd, teacher and humanitarian: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Hilliard C. Hudson, by entering these accomplishments in the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

HEALTH CARE

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the Santa Fe Springs Chamber of Commerce and Industrial League, in Santa Fe Springs, CA, is vitally concerned about the impact that proposed health care legislation will have on employees and employers. They have not endorsed any of the health care bills proposed, including President Clinton's Health Security Act. Instead, they have compiled a list of key features that any health legislation should include. Because this analysis and list of recommendations reflect the careful study and experience of small businesses throughout California, I commend it to the attention of my colleagues as you fashion health care legislation this year:

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: We agree that our current health care distribution system is flawed and unaffordable for many Americans. The 80 percent of the population that is insured and covered is not looking for drastic overhaul of medical care, just a better way of controlling costs and coverage. We strongly urge Congress to consider specific steps that can alleviate many of the barriers to access and affordability, as opposed to the Clinton system.

We support the option, not a mandate, for employers to pay for insurance costs.

We oppose taxing employers or other taxpayers to provide national health insurance.

We support making premiums and actual health care for all individuals and employers 100 percent tax deductible.

We support and urge protection of unrestricted individual choice of plans, doctors, and medical facilities. This choice should be made by patients, as opposed to any government agency or alliance making the choice.

We oppose any government "standard" or "minimum policy provisions." We believe that private companies should be encouraged to compete, and thereby allow the market to set standards.

We support a "pay as you save" policy of making increases in health care spending for the indigent, or others who can't afford coverage or care, only after the savings in other health provisions have been realized by the government. This would prevent massive new health care cost increases.

We support medical tort reform and limited liability as a means of reducing the high cost of medical administration.

We support portable Medical Savings Accounts as a means for the patient to pay medical costs not covered by major medical insurance.

We support administrative, regulatory, and paperwork reform and simplification of all health services.

We support an option for small business and individuals to join together to increase

buying power and leverage without government control or administration.

We support annual "open enrollment" during which employees and individuals may change health plans. This will create greater competition among different plans, encouraging them to do a good job for the consumer.

We oppose the federal government becoming the buyer, administrator, or competitor for health care for the public.

We oppose any law that makes health care an entitlement program like Social Security or Medicare.

Respectfully submitted,

SANTA FE SPRINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

IN RECOGNITION OF BOB AND LYNN MARTINEZ

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bob and Lynn Martinez, who have been named Business Persons of the Year by the Carmichael Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. Martinez have been active members of the business community in Carmichael since 1975 when they opened Jose's Mexican Restaurant. Bob is a former board member of both the Carmichael and Sacramento Metropolitan Chambers of Commerce, and was the Honorary Mayor of Carmichael in 1992 and 1993. Lynn has spent 20 years teaching in the local schools. The Martinez's also owns Jose's Mexican Restaurants in Honolulu and Kona, Hawaii, Jose's Taco Hut, and Robert Martinez Realty.

Bob Martinez has been recognized as a positive role model and has received numerous awards for his community service. In 1991 he was honored by Attorney General Dan Lungren for his exceptional community service. In 1992 he was recognized by the Mexican-American Correctional Association for being a Hispanic community role model and in 1993 he received the President's Eagle Award for outstanding statewide and community service.

Active in their neighborhood, Bob and Lynn Martinez are involved in a host of service, school and community organizations, including: the Easter Seals, Rotary Club, Women Escaping a Violent Environment, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, and local high, junior high and elementary schools. Furthermore, Bob and Lynn are members of their local Presbyterian church, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the Mexican-American Education Association and the Flying Samaritans. Mr. Speaker, Bob and Lynn Martinez are appropriately being honored by the Carmichael Chamber of Commerce as Business Persons of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow Members to join me, the Carmichael Chamber of Commerce, and the Martinez family in congratulating Bob and Lynn on their accomplishments in business and the community service.

ADDRESS BY DR. WENDELL RAYBURN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 14, 1994, Lincoln University held its graduation ceremonies in Jefferson City, MO. The principal speaker was the university president, Dr. Wendell Rayburn, who spoke to the graduates preparing for a changing world. This excellent address is placed in the RECORD as it is a lesson for the entire country:

Anyone who has ever given a commencement speech knows that he or she is up against a major obstacle: no one in the audience has come to this event specifically to listen to the speaker. The students have come for one reason alone: to participate in the ceremony which officially formalizes their status as college graduates. Their parents and families have come to celebrate and to mark this significant milestone in all of their lives. The administration and faculty have come as envoys of the university.

But tradition dictates that there be a speaker, regardless of the fact that no one has come to hear him or her speak. So every person ever asked to give a commencement address has begun to think about the speech with the same question: What can I say that they will want to hear and that they might remember when they look back on their graduation?

Once, when I was invited to speak at a church, I asked the minister how much time I had. "Take all the time you want," he said. "But we leave at 1:30." Although you won't be physically leaving at any time soon, your minds and attention may check out on me if I protract this speech, which is the point the minister was making.

This point is well taken by all speakers. Keep the message brief, to the point, and memorable. Only by doing so will you reach your audience.

And so I must ask myself: What message can I bring to this audience? To whom does the commencement speaker address his remarks? Obviously, the graduates are the main audience. I am therefore led to consider who are our graduates at Lincoln University.

Our data reveal that approximately 90 percent of you are Missourians. Others come from such places as East St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Dayton, the Oakland/San Francisco area, and from such faraway places as Nigeria and Malawi. About 28 percent of you entered college after graduating from high school; the large majority of you are what we call nontraditional students: you were in your twenties, thirties, forties, even fifties and sixties when you started college or when you returned for a master's degree. But the most important point is that all of you have succeeded in reaching your goal.

And what are your goals? I know that a full 25 percent of you have chosen majors in the business fields; 18 percent of you are now nurses and 11 percent of you are teachers. Your selection of majors indicates that you have some insight into the direction of the future of our country and its needs. You understand that the world of business offers unique opportunities. You are answering the call for qualified educators, and you appreciate that health care will be a major arena of activity well into the next century. You

have made your plans to assume critical positions in our society. If I can imprint one lasting thought upon you today, it is this: Do not suppose that your education is over. Graduation is not the end; it is only the beginning. You must prepare yourselves, educate yourselves, for a world of constant change.

The knowledge and skills you have acquired at Lincoln University will serve you well. But you must view it as the foundation upon which you must build. Hubert Humphrey once said that he learned more about economics from one South Dakota dust storm than he did in all his years in college. This is not to say that one does not need a college education. College prepares you, gives you the background, to cope with whatever twists and turns your life will take. And make no mistake: there will be twists and turns. No matter the profession you have chosen, the one thing you can count on is that it will change and evolve.

I remember well my own graduation. With my teaching certificate in hand, I felt confident that I was prepared as a classroom instructor. That was 1952. Although the intervening forty years might seem like a lifetime to you, I assure you they won't seem so when you're looking back after forty years at your own graduation! What will astound you then is what astounds me now, and that is the changes that will take place. When I first began teaching science to grade school children at Marcy Elementary School in Detroit, it was with no realization that science as we knew it then would soon explode in a hundred directions.

The way we viewed heredity changed dramatically in 1953 when James Watson and Francis Crick deciphered the genetic code of DNA, leading to an understanding of how information is passed from one generation to another. Polio, the dreaded childhoodcrippler and killer, was conquered in 1954 with the introduction of a vaccine developed by Jonas Salk. The first venture beyond our own world was accomplished in 1961 when a Russian cosmonaut became the first human to orbit the earth in a spaceship, and in 1969, two Americans became the first men to set foot on the moon.

But in this same time span, we also received the first warnings that an unbridled application of scientific discoveries and principles could lead to disaster. Silent Spring, written by Rachel Carson and published in 1962, chronicled the damage that our environment was sustaining from the chemicals and pesticides that filtered through our air and earth. With the advent of this book came the birth of the environmental movement. It would gather momentum from the ecological disaster at Love Canal and the near catastrophe of Three Mile Island. All of these developments, both positive and negative, were but forerunners of even more remarkable developments to come.

And science is not the only arena where we have seen change. Every aspect of society has been transformed. As I sat where you sit today and listened to a commencement speaker, I could not even begin to speculate on what was to come. We had not yet heard of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Civil Rights movement, John F. Kennedy, the Vietnam War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Woodstock, Watergate, birth control pills, or the women's movement, to name a few of the significant names and events of the last thirty to forty years.

So I say to you again: prepare and educate yourselves for constant change. You need not go back forty years to determine the

need to do so. We have only to look back at the early 70s, a period during which many of you were born, and to recapture what has transpired since then. During the 70s, we witnessed the hook-up of the Apollo and Soyuz space crafts, a major scientific as well as diplomatic coup for that time. Jimmy Carter pardoned the Vietnam draft evaders; Louise Brown, the first test tube baby, was born; the Shah of Iran was ousted and replaced by the Ayatollah Khomeini and Americans were taken hostage; and the accident at the nuclear plant at Three Mile Island brought us to the brink of nuclear disaster.

The pace did not slacken in the 1980s. It was, in fact, an era of "firsts." During that decade, we toasted Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court. The first permanent artificial heart was implanted. The first female, Sally Ride, journeyed into space. The first deaths due to AIDS were publicized, and all the horrors and ramifications of that disease erupted on both the national and international consciousness. The Challenger space craft exploded on live TV; home camcorders and satellite dishes became commonplace; we watched in horror as democracy was crushed in Tiananmen Square, and in awe as the Berlin Wall fell.

The 1990s show no sign of a slowing of pace. Iraq invaded Kuwait and the United States swept victoriously through the desert. East and West Germany once again became a single country; Rodney King became a household name and South L.A. erupted in violence; communism fell in the Soviet Union; Anita Hill forced the volatile issue of sexual harassment onto the national consciousness; Hurricane Andrew and the great Midwest flood proved that man is still no match for nature; and, in several emotion-filled days this April, black South Africans went to the polls for the first time in that country's history and elected Nelson Mandela president.

There is no way to recount the cataclysmic changes that have occurred in the world thus far in our lifetimes without a profound sense of wonder and anticipation concerning what is to come. How do you prepare or plan? You do so by continuing your education, not necessarily formally unless advanced degrees are in your plans, but by never missing an opportunity to tackle new projects and search out new ideas and experiences.

That famous son of Missouri, Mark Twain, provides us with a unique way of looking at life-long learning. In his book, *Life on the Mississippi*, he writes: "Two things seemed pretty apparent to me. One was, that in order to be a Mississippi River pilot a man has got to learn more than any one man ought to be allowed to know; and the other was, that he must learn it all over again in a different way every twenty-four hours."

We can apply that logic to almost any field today. You must not only be proficient in your area, but your level of proficiency must change with each new innovation. Can you imagine how long someone would last in the health field if they did not keep current with developments? The nurse or physician who retired ten years ago would barely recognize the intensive care unit in today's hospital. Treatment of all the major diseases has changed dramatically as new findings come to light or new drugs are developed. For instance, until very recently, bypass surgery was considered to be the best chance for a patient in the late stages of heart disease. But a new study shows that angioplasty, a procedure involving threading a balloon-tipped catheter through blocked arteries, is producing better long-term results than sur-

gery does in the majority of patients. And in another new development, the announcement of the discovery of a gene responsible for certain kinds of cancer made it likely that treatment of that dread disease will be revolutionized in the very near future.

The same is true of other professions, as well. In my own field of education, I can cite numerous examples of changes in the way we do business. At the top of the list would have to be the computer. Student records are now computerized. You may have had one or more classes in a computer lab, and you probably used a computer to generate papers and assignments. On a number of campuses, distance learning is now possible via the computer. No doubt you took much of this for granted, but if you have an older brother or sister who was perhaps five years ahead of you in school, chances are they were not able to take advantage of all the opportunities that computers now afford.

So I remind you once again: prepare yourself for constant change. How will you do this? I can give you four trustworthy methods for keeping current. You will no doubt discover others on your own. My first recommendation is to be a reader. It may sound trite, it may sound simple, but it cannot be improved upon for effectiveness. What should you read? Many different things: The journals of your own profession, as one way of keeping current in your field; newspapers and news magazines, in order to learn about and understand events taking place in your community and around the world; and fiction, for relaxation and enjoyment and insight into human nature. This is a short list, and you will certainly find many other worthwhile texts. I encourage you to do so.

My second suggestion is to join professional organizations. No matter what field you have entered, you will find that there are groups which promote the profession. Become a member of at least one. Membership will provide you with tools and activities that will enhance your further growth and development in your field.

Thirdly, practice networking. Don't isolate yourself from colleagues, both close at hand and afar, who share your interests. Professional meetings and conferences are excellent occasions for networking.

My last suggestion to you is to utilize technology, which can put at your fingertips the means of accomplishing all of my other recommendations.

When you think about it, your education is only just beginning. You are entering a new phase in your life, and it should be one of exploration and discovery. There will be no finish, because this exploration is ongoing. But there will be excitement, there will be highs and lows, and there will be change. If you are prepared, you will guarantee yourself a lifetime of success.

As you take your initial step into this new and exciting world, feel confident because your knowledge and skills rest upon the legacy of a rich heritage and time-honored tradition handed down by the founding fathers of Lincoln University—the soldiers of the 62nd and 65th colored infantries.

Graduates, I congratulate you and I wish you the very best!

TRIBUTE TO DR. J. ARCHIE HARGRAVES

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. J. Archie Hargraves of the South Shore Community Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Hargraves, commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. J. Archie Hargraves matriculated at North Carolina A & T state University, Greensboro, North Carolina, earning the Bachelor of Science Degree, with honors, Columbia University, New York, earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree, Union Theological Seminary, New York earning the Master of divinity Degree, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois, earning the Doctor of Religion Degree; and

Whereas Dr. Hargraves is leader and builder of institutions he has helped thousands of people, serving as the President of Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1971-1976, Founder and President of the West Side Organization and the West Side Organization Health Services Corporation, Co-Founder of the East Harlem Protestant Parish, New York City, Founding President, Illinois Certification Boards for substance abuse treatment and prevention, Director of Urban Mission, The Urban Training Center for Christian Mission, Chicago, Illinois, Director of Chicago Action Training, Chairman, The Black Strategy Center 1969-1970; and

Whereas Dr. Hargraves presently serves in the following capacities, Pastor, South Shore Community Church, United Church of Christ, Chairman, South Shore community Unemployment Union, Chairman, Organization for African American Unity, President and CEO, Checagou, DuSable, Fort Dearborn Historical Commission, Chairman, Chicago Africa Society, Lecturer, African and African American Studies, Roosevelt University, Coordinator, Outreach to the African American Community, AIDS Pastoral Care Network; and

Whereas Dr. Hargraves and South Shore Community Church are engaged in the cutting edge of Ministry people are being saved daily by ministry to the whole person, through the Job Locator Service, Senior Citizen Breakfast, Senior and Disabled Food Distribution, AIDS Counseling and Visitation, A Christ Centered Drug Recovery Program, Special Ministry for Black Men, Prayer and Spiritual Counseling, and a Day Care Center, and more: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. J. Archie Hargraves and the South Shore Community Church, by entering these accomplishment into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO THE PHOENIX SCHOOL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is a proud moment for me to rise and pay tribute to the Phoenix School on the occasion of its 15th anniversary celebration. The Phoenix School was founded by the Montgomery County, MD, Board of Education in 1979 and was the first public high school in the country established for students recovering from drug and alcohol abuse.

In 1992, 50 percent of high school seniors witnessed classmates drunk at school; 42 percent witnessed other students high on drugs. The use of marijuana and cocaine is increasing among 13- and 14-year-olds. Alcohol-related car crashes are the leading cause of death among adolescents and young adults in the United States. More than 30 percent of youth under the age of 18 in State-operated institutions were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their offense. If these trends prevail, it is estimated that 4,000 of Montgomery County's 30,000 public high school students will be at risk for developing a dependency on alcohol and drugs during their lifetime.

Since its establishment, the Phoenix School has enabled hundreds of Montgomery County students to stay sober and drug-free. Students attend the Phoenix program from 12 to 18 months, after which they return to their home high schools. More than 86 percent who complete the Phoenix program go on to complete their high school studies, and many go on to college.

In most respects, the Phoenix School is like a regular high school with tough standards. Admission is selective, and students are usually referred by a school counselor, pupil personnel worker, or mental health professional. Classes are small and students must attend daily counseling and recovery sessions, 12-step programs, and must submit to frequent urinalysis tests. Parent involvement also is a major component of the Phoenix program. Parents must attend support group sessions on a weekly basis.

The Phoenix School has two locations. The Silver Spring campus is under the able auspices of the founder of the Phoenix School, Brian Berthiaume. Sally Eller is the coordinator of the Gaithersburg campus and an advocate of early diagnosis and treatment as the best prevention for the disease of alcoholism and drug addiction.

The Phoenix School, with its innovative approach to helping teenagers overcome alcohol and drug abuse, is a model for the rest of the Nation. I am proud that this outstanding school is in the district that I represent in Congress. I extend my heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the school in celebration of its 15th anniversary, and I wish the winning combination of counselors, health professionals, faculty, parents and students continued success in promoting new programs and ideas to fight drug and alcohol abuse among teens.

NAFTA AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following excerpts from a speech made by Ambassador Abelardo L. Valdez. A graduate of Texas A&M University, Ambassador Valdez returned to A&M in May 1994 to deliver the commencement address. His "From NAFTA to a Common Market of the Americas: A Dream to be Realized" is a prophetic talk on where we were, where we are, and where we can go. NAFTA presents an opportunity for the hemisphere. Ambassador Valdez thoughtfully addresses the specific and broader issues that NAFTA raised. I invite my colleagues to read this excellent account.

"FROM NAFTA TO A COMMON MARKET OF THE AMERICAS: A DREAM TO BE REALIZED"

(By Ambassador Abelardo L. Valdez)

In every age, the world presents new and unique challenges to the women and men who enter into it. The Twenty-First Century—your century—will present realities different from those of your parents. We are already witnesses to the Cinderella-like transformation of the bi-polar world of the last half-century. Former "evil empires" have been touched by the magic wand of democratic elections and they are dressing for the ball of free markets. The economic nationalism of the past is giving way to the regional trading blocs of the future. Countries of Europe and the Pacific Rim have grouped to gain competitive advantage in global competition. Other nations, originally hesitant to join in this trend, are scrambling to position themselves within economic communities.

Our nation's new partnership with Mexico and Canada has created the North American Free Trade Agreement. I believe that NAFTA can lead, within a decade, to the creation of a common market of the Americas with more than 800 million consumers and including all the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

That goal is my dream. It is a dream which has sustained my personal efforts to help bring it about over the past quarter century. It took shape in 1967 when, as a young military aide, I accompanied President Johnson to the Uruguay Summit of the presidents of the Americas to consider the formation of a Latin American free trade association. Why, I wondered, just Latin America. Why not a trade pact for all of the Americas, North, Central and South. Why not a charter that would create a true Community of the Americas that would work together to strengthen democracy, expand our economies and provide for a better life for all our people—an idea which no one was considering at that time.

For such a dream to become a reality, I concluded U.S. leadership was crucial. If our nation did not lead such an effort, then which one would? For the idea to gain credibility among North Americans, someone would need to articulate its merits, but few seemed convinced. I wanted all Americans to share in the dream of a hemisphere in which the rising tide of prosperity would lift all boats, in which trade and mutual advantage would replace suspicion and rancor. Someone

would need to speak out for that dream, but no one would. Then the realization came that, if no one would, then I should. If not me . . . then who?

My subsequent study in the law, analysis of comparative trade policies and public service in international development brought home to me the complexities and possibilities of a hemispheric common market. During that time, I tried to sow the seeds of the dream to anyone willing to listen—and to many who were not. I found that a few shared the dream, but many, many more did not. In the process I learned that, in the real world, dreams do not come equipped with the magic wands of Cinderella stories. Their fulfillment more responds to a lesson which I earlier learned in the South Texas sun, "You chop cotton one row at a time." And I was looking at a mighty big cotton field.

So, thirteen and one half years ago, at another A&M commencement, I articulated my dream. At that time there were few takers, north or south of the Rio Grande. Indeed many laughed at the mere suggestion of the idea.

I proposed in 1980 that this great goal could be achieved through incremental steps. First, by establishing a 200-mile free trade zone along the U.S.-Mexico border as a pilot program for ten years and then expanding into a complete free trade agreement among the nations of North America—and then expanding to include all of the Americas.

Within 18 months, events in Mexico and the United States and the increased trade competition from Asia and Europe confronting U.S. companies combined to create a mushrooming maquiladora system with limited free trade, roughly in the 200-mile zone I had proposed as a first step. In the following ten years, some 1,500 co-production ventures mushroomed in the de facto zone on the Mexican side of the border making it the largest source of new jobs in Mexico and enabling U.S. companies to survive against the tremendous competition from Asia and Europe.

This experience of nearly 10 years convinced both countries that expanded free trade and co-production presented substantial mutual benefits to the people and economies of both nations. This led to President Carlos Salinas' bold initiative with President George Bush in 1990 to begin free trade negotiations with the United States and Canada. These long negotiations, augmented by side agreements at the request of President Bill Clinton, resulted in the North American Free Trade Agreement, which became effective on January 1, 1994—thirteen years after I had proposed it from this platform as the first critical building block for a Western Hemispheric Common Market.

As I speak to you today, plans are firming up for a meeting of 34 elected leaders of our hemisphere, to be hosted by President Clinton in Miami this December. In his announcement of the event, the President said that this "Summit of the Americas" will be "a unique opportunity to build a community of free nations diverse in culture and history but bound together by a commitment to responsive and free government, vibrant civil societies, open economies and rising living standards for all our people."

Well, Mr. President . . . I could not have said it better and I thank you for embracing the dream which I dreamed, in a much different hemisphere, so many years—and so many rows of cotton—ago.

The upcoming summit will provide the forum for cooperation among the nations of

this hemisphere towards solving problems of the environment, expanding human rights, promoting good governance and greater social inclusion. It will also advance the dialogue towards an expansion of NAFTA by the entry of other individual countries or by the affiliation of already-forming regional trade groups.

Regional trade groupings in the Americas are the order of the day. In the southern cone, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay are on the road to completing their common market, "MERCOSUR." Older groupings of the Andean, Central American and Caribbean countries are modernizing. Chile and Colombia are actively pursuing entry into NAFTA. The day is dawning when a hemispheric common market, encompassing countries from the north to the south poles will help the Americas to better compete in the global marketplace.

As this global marketplace changes, the workplaces that supply it will undergo transformation. "Aggie" graduates before you likely worked for a well-established firm and likely stayed with it for most of a career. You will more probably be employed by, or will create, a small firm, established to meet a specialized objective. Your typical employment span will average five years.

This economic sea change will require courage and flexibility and well-defined professional goals on your part. You will be called upon to meet new and stronger competition and to do so sensibly, maintaining and improving worker training programs and other benefits for existing employees, creating new jobs for the ever increasing number of applicants and improving the social services for those who cannot work or require assistance. Additionally, your generation will be called upon to reduce the demand on our non-renewable natural resources and to restore balance to a physical environment burdened by population pressures and unwise use.

Your leadership, vision and hope will meet these challenges, will overcome the obstacles and lead our nation and our world to the frontiers of mankind's coming age. "If not you . . . then who?"

TRIBUTE TO DR. VERNON
BEETHOVEN HARRIS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

MR. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. Vernon Beethoven Harris of the Beautiful Zion Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Harris commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. Vernon Beethoven Harris is a native of Lexington, Mississippi, where he was reared by his maternal Grandparents, Berry and Ollie James. Dr. Harris is a family man, married to Lillian Harris for thirty-five years, God has blessed them with six children: Dawnis, Monica, Bonita, Chandra, Russell, Vernon, Jr. and eleven Grandchildren; and

Whereas Dr. Harris was called to the Ministry in 1958, Ordained March 3, 1960, he is a graduate of Ambrose High School, Lexington, Mississippi, he served his Country in the United States Air Force for four years. Dr.

Harris received his Bachelors degree in 1984, the Master of Theology degree in 1987, later in honor of his work in the Church and Community he was awarded the Honorary Doctor of Divinity Degree; and

Whereas Dr. Harris is a Denominational Leader serving as the Treasurer of the United Baptist Convention of Illinois, Inc., Instructor and Lecturer in the State Congress of Christian Education, Chairman of the Permanent Organization Committee of the Emmanuel Baptist District Association of Chicago and Vicinity; and

Whereas Dr. Harris is the Pastor of the Beautiful Zion Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, God has prospered the congregation under his leadership. Dr. Harris organized The Beautiful Zion School of Christian Education, over fifteen men have responded to the Call to Ministry under his leadership, he organized a youth church in 1988, instituted business courses in 1990 taught at the church, and there is a food and clothing ministry to the needy. Dr. Harris is a man of humility, dedicated to God, a scholar, a humanitarian and a true role model in our community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. Vernon Beethoven Harris and the Beautiful Zion Missionary Baptist Church by entering these accomplishments into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF BILL
HUTCHINSON

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the excellent work of Bill Hutchinson, Director of the Marin Interfaith Task Force on Central America. After 9 fruitful and productive years, Bill will be stepping down from his post this summer.

Bill Hutchinson began his involvement with MITF during one of Central America's darkest periods—the Reagan years. Like so many others in the organization, he was driven by a sense of moral responsibility, unable to sit idly by while his own Government sanctioned wars in Central America. During his tenure, he has watched people risk their lives, and sometimes lose their lives, for the cause of peace and human rights. Indeed, Bill has risked his own life for these causes, through his presence in El Salvador and other Central American nations during times of war.

It takes a special person to do these things, and it is a special organization which appointed him as director 9 years ago. The work of Marin Interfaith Task Force on Central America, led by Bill Hutchinson, has been a great value to us all.

The Marin Interfaith Task Force and Bill Hutchinson have been a valuable resource to me from the beginning. Shortly after being elected to work for the people of Marin and Sonoma Counties as their U.S. representative, I met with Bill and others to discuss Central American issues. We knew right away that we were natural allies, because we shared a sense of commitment to human rights issues.

Since then, Bill has worked closely with me and my office, and his assistance has contributed to my success as a Member of Congress.

MITF's work, with Bill at the helm, has also been valuable to the people of Marin County. The Task Force's work throughout the 1980's and 1990's has put Marin on the map as one of the Nation's leading areas advocating for peace and human rights in Central America.

But finally, and most importantly, this work has been valuable to the people of Central America. It is for this reason, after all, that Bill and so many others became involved with MITF, and this is the true measure of the organization's success. The progress which has been made for the people of this region could not have occurred without the work of grassroots organizations such as MITF here in the United States.

While Bill is stepping down from his director post, he will certainly stay involved. So, Mr. Speaker, I do not pay tribute to Bill in sadness, because I know that he and the Marin Interfaith Task Force on Central America will continue moving forward to advocate progress in the areas of peace and human rights. I simply wish to recognize Bill Hutchinson's efforts, and to wish him the best of luck in the future. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

LINDA A. DICKERSON, RECIPIENT OF THE ART PALLAN HUMANITARIAN AWARD

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to pay tribute to Linda A. Dickerson, recipient of the Art Pallan Humanitarian Award. The Myasthenia Gravis Association of Western Pennsylvania will present this award to Linda at the first-ever "Rubber Chicken Roast," which will be held Sunday, June 5, 1994, in the city of Pittsburgh.

It is fitting that the assembled Members of the U.S. House of Representatives should have this opportunity to recognize Linda A. Dickerson. Linda Dickerson has demonstrated a remarkable ability to take on the challenges of serving others in her community with joy and intellectual vigor. She has shown the people of the Pittsburgh area what a difference one person can make. Her example is one that should stand as a reminder of the role our Nation's citizens can play in strengthening and improving the quality of life in local communities across the United States.

This outstanding woman has given generously of her time and energy to her fellow citizens. She serves on the boards of many local organizations, including the Three Rivers Center for Independent Living, Point Park College, Community College of Allegheny County, the Rehabilitation Institute, The Pittsburgh Ballet Theater, and Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh. Linda Dickerson has provided leadership in focusing public attention on local, regional, and national opportunities for the Pittsburgh area to grow both economically and culturally.

Linda Dickerson is also a successful businesswoman. She serves as president of River-

view Publications and publisher of Executive Report, a monthly business magazine serving southwestern Pennsylvania. She has used her knowledge of the economic opportunities available to the Pittsburgh area and southwestern Pennsylvania to take a leading role in promoting a vision of positive economic growth and development in our region.

Linda Dickerson's accomplishments and continued dedication to public service make her a superb choice to receive the Art Pallan Humanitarian Award. Linda provides an additional inspiration to everyone in the Pittsburgh area since she engages in her many civic activities from a wheelchair that she occupies due to a rare neuromuscular condition called Werdnig-Hoffmann disease. Linda Dickerson demonstrates daily that the human spirit need not be confined by physical limitations and that individuals can overcome obstacles to secure great personal achievements.

Linda Dickerson will receive the Art Pallan Humanitarian Award from the Myasthenia Gravis Association of Western Pennsylvania. This organization is dedicated to helping individuals in western Pennsylvania and across the Nation who suffer from myasthenia gravis [MG], a disabling neuromuscular disorder. The MG Association helps those with MG and their families by providing access to superior medical treatment and medications at reasonable cost and by educating the community, health care professionals, and the Nation about myasthenia gravis. This organization has led the way in promoting medical research necessary to find better treatments or a cure for myasthenia gravis.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for this opportunity to join in honoring Linda Dickerson. She clearly deserves to be recognized as the recipient of the Art Pallan Humanitarian Award. I also want to commend the Myasthenia Gravis Association of Western Pennsylvania both for selecting Linda for this award and for continuing to help those whose lives are affected by myasthenia gravis.

HUNGARIAN DEMOCRACY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, since the fall of the Iron Curtain many American observers have watched the changes in Eastern Europe with much hope and expectation. The Hungarian elections held earlier this month show that a functioning democracy can be established in the former Soviet empire. I would commend the following report regarding press freedoms in Hungary to Members' attention.

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF THE MEDIA IN HUNGARY

(By Z. Michael Szaz, Ph.D.)

INTRODUCTION

The structure and objectives of the media, especially the electronic media in Hungary, cannot be simply compared to their structure and objectives in the United States. The historical and political background of their development is completely different as is their programmatic and political context.

Hungarian radio was founded during the Horthy period and was completely state-run as had been most European radio stations of the era, regardless of the political ideology prevailing in the particular country. This tradition of public radio which would not only run news and popular music programs but sponsor symphonic orchestras, sports events, historical, literary and folklore programs is deeply embedded in the minds of all protagonists of the present dispute, whether on the conservative, liberal, or the Socialist side. The radio was financed by a user's fee in Hungary paid by the public listening to the programs of the Hungarian Radio. Of course, already during the Horthy period, the government's control over the radio resulted in many programs praising the government and its patriotic agenda and critical programs were sparse on the Hungarian Radio before 1945.

This situation favored an easy Communist takeover of the radio programs in 1948, after a short-lived diversity between 1945-48 that was never allowed to blossom and which even then was severely restricted by the presence of Soviet occupation troops.

Under the Rakosi regime the radio's professional staff was successively retired or fired and new Communist activists took over programming. It was not a one-year effort, but a cumulative assumption of the key programming positions by committed and, later also well-trained, Communist activists and after one generation by the progeny of trusted cadres. Radio, and later television programming positions, where they did not have to get rid of old professionals, became the reward for the services of the most trusted party cadres, most of whom by the 1970s and 1980s were also professionally well-trained but absolutely loyal to the HSWP. Many of the foreign correspondents, including one of the cause celebres, Mr. Gyorgy Bolgar, were members of the Hungarian military and other intelligence agencies and others were informers for the secret police at home.

In the television, the HSWP encountered few difficulties as it was in complete control by the time the MTV (Hungarian Television) was established as a government-controlled entity.

But journalists are an inquisitive and critical group and in the 1980s the HSWP allowed them some room to maneuver. Certain criticism of the existing domestic situation was permitted and in the late 1980s even the situation of the two million Transylvanian Hungarians in Ceausescu's Romania joined the list of tolerated topics, especially on the Hungarian TV. However, the Party and the Soviet Union could not be criticized. These concessions created a certain impression of media freedom and many of the programmers took advantage of them, to mention only Mr. Alajos Hrudinac and Dr. Andras Sugar at the TV Panorama News Magazine and Akos Mester and the programmers of the Sunday Newspaper (Vasarnapi Ujsag) in the Hungarian Radio.

In conclusion, it must be stated that in May 1990, the month of the first free elections in Hungary since 1945, the Hungarian media, including, of course, the written media, were in the hands of professionals who were trained during the Kadar regime, were loyal and zealous servants of the regime by their family and political background and those at the higher echelons expected to be fired by the new directors of the electronic media and privatized newspaper editors.

In contrast to other countries in the region (Czechoslovakia, Poland), the housecleaning

never took place in Hungary that year. The newspaper editors and their staff were needed by the foreign investors and we have the situation that the former Communist daily which had the largest circulation in the country, *Nepszabadsag*, still retains the largest circulation figures, is advertised on almost all buses, trolleys and subways in Budapest and its professionally adept editor, Pal Eotvos and his staff are able to slant the news and criticize the government from the standpoint of the reform Communists, the Hungarian Socialist party and Mr. Eotvos could not complain of any infringement of his press freedom to me on April 15, 1994. In my interviews with Peter Nemeth, the liberal editor of the *Magyar Hirlap*, a high circulation liberal daily, the same press freedom was praised. The pro-government press has relatively small circulation and lacks the financial resources and the trained staff, although the Christian Democratic *Pesti Hirlap* has journalists with the right confrontational style, but the able editor of the *Uj Magyarorszag* did not yet succeed to obtain the right staff to produce an interesting and confrontational daily *la Magyar Hirlap*, or the *Pesti Hirtap*. The *Magyar Nemzet*, which even in the Communist days retained a more moderate and professional approach and good foreign news coverage, is still serious-minded, but decidedly liberal.

A boulevard press, only on a slightly higher level than our tabloid papers, also arose, and among them the *Kurir* is well-liked for its muckraking style and catering to the baser sentiments in men. Again, its targets are either crooks or government officials and it could be well listed as the tabloid equivalent of the *Nepszabadsag* as far as its political objectives are considered.

This should be sufficient about the Hungarian press which is about 80 per cent anti-government, either of the liberal, or the Socialist persuasion and represents an almost impenetrable bulwark against any government attempts to get a fair hearing in the press. However, the press is privately funded and the pro-government journalists have a chance of establishing their own press organs and two of the government parties (HDF and CDP) have done so. Nobody, not even the liberals and Socialists, detect any infringement of press freedom in Hungary.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LUCIUS HALL

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Lucius Hall of the First Church of Love and Faith. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Hall commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Lucius Hall was the spiritual son of his mentor the late Reverend Clarence H. Cobbs, maturing in the Sunday School, the Junior Usher Board, served as President of the International Youth Department, served twenty-nine (29) years as religious commentator to the late Reverend Clarence H. Cobbs, was licensed to Preach Friday, July 20th, 1979, Ordained Monday, May 12, 1980, and

Whereas Reverend Hall demonstrated a strong work ethic before entering the min-

istry, he served his country in the United States Armed Forces as a Military Policeman with an outstanding record, later he displayed equal zeal in employment with the Veterans' Administration rising from a clerk position to the Chief of Compensation, Pension and Education; and

Whereas Reverend Hall is the Founder and Pastor of the First Church of Love and Faith organizing Friday, April 18, 1980, moving to the current facilities in 1980 and burning the mortgage to the Sanctuary, Church Offices, and the Faith Dining Room in that same year; and

Whereas Reverend Hall has been Blessed to reach out to others through the Broadcast Ministries offering hope and salvation through Jesus Christ on Channel 25 Cable Television "live" on W.G.C.I. radio A.M. 1390 and W.L.U.P. A.M. 1000 heard in over 40 States. In February 1981 he organized the First Spiritual Church of Truth, Inc. with 30 Spiritual Churches throughout the United States, in 1983 established a Headstart and Homestart program, in 1983 established a regular food give away program for the community, and has been a friend and brother to many in need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Lucius Hall by entering these accomplishments into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

HOUSE SALUTES LYMAN BEEMAN JR., PAPER INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Lyman A. Beeman Jr. of Bolton Landing, NY, died unexpectedly last Saturday after a short illness.

I have lost a friend, and the community has lost an outstanding leader. Lyman Beeman was a man of so many parts, that it's hard to decide where to begin. He was a war hero, a business leader, a conservationist, and a pillar of the community, contributing in a variety of ways.

Mr. Beeman retired as president of the paper company, Finch, Pruyn and Company in 1982. He had started with the company in 1950, rising to vice president of marketing in 1959 and senior vice president in 1970. In 1980, he succeeded his father, Lyman A. Beeman Sr., as president.

He was equally known in the community for his tireless work with a number of civic groups, including the Glens Falls YMCA, the Hyde Collection, and Lake George Fund. He was also a trustee of the Adirondack Community College Foundation. At the time of his death he was serving as director of the Lake George Basin Conservancy and as a member of the board of directors of the Adirondack Nature Conservancy and Adirondack Land Trust.

Ask anyone who worked with him on these various groups, and they'll tell you there was no finer organizer or fund raiser. He was a thoughtful, quiet persuader who could enlist the talents and commitments of others.

He showed his distinguishing characteristics while still a young man. He was a first lieutenant

with the 31st Fighter Group in the European Theater of World War II. In that conflict, he flew 30 missions and earned the Air Medal with three clusters.

After the war he got his degree from Williams College and worked in several positions before beginning his successful career with Finch, Pruyn.

Mr. Speaker, America is a great country because it produces a higher percentage of people like Lyman Beeman than any other nation. I refer to people who learned how to serve their community by first learning how to serve their country. Many things are expected of people who have many gifts to offer. That certainly applies to Mr. Beeman.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I ask Members of this House to join me as I express my deepest sympathies to Mr. Beeman's wife, Leigh, to his son, three daughters, and three stepsons, for their loss. Lyman A. Beeman Jr. was a great man, a patriotic American, and a good friend.

TRIBUTE TO J. WILLIAM KIME ON HIS DEPARTURE AS COMMANDANT OF THE COAST GUARD

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Admiral J. William Kime, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, who will retire on June 1, 1994. When Admiral Kime assumed the helm of the Coast Guard in 1990, he charted a course to pursue his vision for the Coast Guard: to support Coast Guard people, to balance Coast Guard missions, and to strive for excellence. "People, Balance, and Excellence" has been the hallmark of Admiral Kime's distinguished command and he has carried out these goals admirably.

The Coast Guard and this Nation have been well served under Admiral Kime's leadership. He will be missed by the Members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries who have come to rely on his wise counsel and spirited support for the men and women of the Coast Guard. Personnel retention in the Coast Guard is at an all-time high, almost assuredly because of Admiral Kime's successful Work-Life and Total Quality Management initiatives. Admiral Kime recognized the increasing demands on Coast Guard personnel and the need to take care of the people who guard our safety at sea.

Admiral Kime also implemented a Total Quality Management Program to ensure excellent performance in the execution of Coast Guard missions. As a result, high morale and job satisfaction within the Coast Guard have paid dividends to the public in the form of improved service in all Coast Guard mission areas.

Through an era of changing operational missions and tight budgets, Admiral Kime made sure the Coast Guard focused on its four primary missions of maritime safety, marine environmental protection, maritime law enforcement, and national security. Let me take a moment to highlight a few of Admiral Kime's many accomplishments as Commandant. Ad-

miral Kime commanded the Coast Guard's activities in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. The Coast Guard established port security units throughout the Persian Gulf theater and supervised the operations for the sealift of persons and materiel from United States ports. Under Admiral Kime's supervision, the Coast Guard responded to the tragic oil well fires in the Persian Gulf and conducted maritime interdiction operations on the Red and Adriatic Seas.

Admiral Kime guided the Coast Guard's implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, one of the most comprehensive laws Congress has ever assigned to the Coast Guard. He has attempted to resolve the complex regulatory issues under OPA 90 before his watch ends, so that the new commandant can start with a clean slate.

Admiral Kime took the lead on domestic and international measures to improve marine environmental safety, such as the deployment of a differential global positioning system, and the early design and evaluation of a state-of-the-art vessel traffic system, called VTS 2000, to be implemented soon in major U.S. ports.

Internationally, Admiral Kime promoted numerous proposals on behalf of the United States at the International Maritime Organization (IMO), all designed to minimize the threat to the global marine environment posed by substandard ships.

Admiral Kime has balanced the Coast Guard's multiple law enforcement missions by enforcing regulations to protect our Nation's important fish stocks, while aggressively pursuing the Coast Guard's high seas drug interdiction and in-country narcotics eradication efforts as the President's Interdiction Coordinator. During his command, the Coast Guard has rescued over 44,000 Haitians from the perils of the sea.

Admiral Kime's agenda of "People, Balance, and Excellence" served the Coast Guard and the public well, enabling the service to fight a war, to respond to devastating natural disasters, to rescue those in distress at sea, and to protect our marine environment. That so much is accomplished by so few is testament to Admiral Kime's energy, unflagging spirit, and leadership. On behalf of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and more importantly, on behalf of the American people, I salute Admiral J. William Kime for his outstanding leadership as Commandant of the United States Coast Guard and wish him well on all future voyages.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HENDERSON HILL

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Henderson Hill of the True Vine of Holiness Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Hill commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Henderson Hill is a native of Clinton (Green County), Alabama,

born to the late Tom and Lizzie Hill, worked on the farm and attended Oak Grove Elementary School, Green County Training High School, Boligee, Alabama, and matriculated at Chicago Baptist Institute, Moody Bible Institute, Olive-Harvey College, and Trinity Christian College, Deerfield, Illinois, earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree, and the Doctor of Divinity Degree, Hamilton State University, Tucson, Arizona; and

Whereas Reverend Hill was ordained a Deacon November 1960, called to the Gospel Ministry in 1966, a year later he organized the True Vine of Holiness Missionary Baptist Church, August 1967, served as instructor for the State Congress Class on Evangelism, moderator of the Fellowship Baptist District Association 1976-1980, President of the Progressive Baptist State Convention of Illinois 1980-1984; and

Whereas many souls have been saved through Reverend Hill's ministry, the church facilities have expanded by acquiring the present building, the former Pullman Bank at 400 East 111th Street, for \$250,000 in 1975, Reverend Hill and the True Vine of Holiness Baptist Church continue to be a beacon of light in this community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Henderson Hill.

THE CLINTON WHITE HOUSE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday there was an article in the Washington Post, entitled "The White House's Outside Insiders," in which our colleague, Frank Wolf, made some excellent observations. I would like for all of my colleagues to take some time to read this article as it sums up the Clinton White House in a very accurate manner.

THE WHITE HOUSE'S OUTSIDE INSIDERS

Their paid employment includes working for corporations, political candidates and even foreign political parties in Greece and South Africa. One of them even managed to snag two multi-million-dollar accounts on the North American Free Trade Agreement and health care. But you can regularly find them at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. working for their top client, Bill Clinton.

This team, which includes James Carville, Paul Begala, Mandy Gunwald and Stan Greenberg, operates (with the approval of the White House) without the restrictions that apply to the rest of the White House staff. This policy gives them the best of both worlds—constant access and policy input with no limits or accountability on their finances or conflicts.

Last week I offered an amendment to the FY '95 Treasury appropriations bill to rein in this situation. The amendment would require that these individuals, who have more influence with the Clintons than many, if not most, senior staffers, file the same financial disclosure information required of their campaign colleague, George Stephanopoulos, for example. The amendment is simply about accountability. The recent GAO Travelgate report noted that the access that Hollywood producer and Clinton friend Harry Thomason had to the White House during the White House travel office debacle conveyed "the

appearance of influence and authority . . . unrestricted access of nongovernment employees creates an opportunity for influence without the accountability."

No one is accusing these individuals of any wrongdoing; we are just asking them to provide the same financial information required of other senior advisers with 24-hour a day White House access passes. I was disappointed that the subcommittee failed to recognize that this issue is not a partisan maneuver, but a responsible, good government action. We are trying to make public policy to ensure public accountability for this White House and any White House in the future, whether occupied by a Democrat or a Republican.

In recent news reports on these "outside insiders," Chuck Lewis of the Center for Public Integrity has said: "You have an adjunct kind of shadow government that is exploiting a gray area. There is this yuppie arrogance: 'We're the good guys, don't bust our chops.'" Ellen Miller, the director of the Center for Responsive Politics says, "The fact that they have a close relationship with the White House while maintaining outside clients raises the specter of conflict of interest." A Democratic activist identifies the bottom line: "People are buying a name and a connection."

The White House ensures that these individuals have been advised on conflict matters. But why the secrecy? Mandy Grunwald has said, "We asked for information from the White House and * * * governed us. . . . We found out there were very few. So we decided to make our own rules." Why not just follow the same rules an everyone else at the White House instead of making up non-binding rules in secret?

Furthermore, there may in fact be rules that do apply to this situation, and they are not "do your own thing" conflict rules. Title 18, United States Code, Section 202(a), defines the term "special Government employee" as an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States or of the District, who is "retained, designated, appointed, or employed to perform, with or without compensation, for not to exceed one hundred and thirty days. . . temporary duties either on a full-time or intermittent basis."

Carville and friends could in fact, be special government employees (if they work fewer than 130 days per year at the White House) or regular government employees (if they work more than 130 days). If they are regular government employees, they are not allowed to earn outside income. The White House argues that because these individuals have not been formally appointed, the rules don't apply to them, and the White House refuses to respond to inquires regarding how many days these advisers work at the White House. Yet as the statute clearly indicates, appointment is not dispositive.

During Lloyd Cutler's previous Democratic administration, the Carter Justice Department issued a memorandum opinion for the attorney general stating that "an identifiable act of appointment may not be absolutely essential for an individual to be regarded as an officer or employee in a particular case where the parties omitted it for the purpose of avoiding the application of the conflict of interest laws."

The significant criteria cited in the Carter era memo regarding an individual's status as a special government employee or regular government employee include: Is the person's advice solicited frequently? Is it sought by one official, who may be a personal friend,

or impersonally by a number of persons in the government agency that needs expert counsel? Do meetings take place during office hours? Are they conducted in the government office? The Office of Government Ethics has stated that the status of an employee depends upon "the specific facts of if, and how, the White House officially requested his services and for what purposes."

Thus far, the only guidance the White House has provided about what these four do is the following broad statement: "whatever issues on which the president, the vice president, the First Lady or members of their staffs request them to consult." Given this broad portfolio, don't the American people at least have a right to know the outside interests of the "outside insiders" before they consult on "whatever"?

So far the White House has been short on the facts when Congress has asked questions about these matters. Admittedly, more information is needed to determine the actual status of these advisers. I will continue to move this issue forward in the House. As a top Democratic consultant stated in a Business Week article, "They should disclose their clients and their fees . . . that's a common-sense way to avoid potential problems in the '90's."

In addition, the status of these individuals as special government employees or regular government employees needs to be determined based on facts—facts, thus far, the White House has refused to disclose. Sunshine is the best disinfectant to clean up this problem. This amendment could very well reduce headaches for this and future administrations. Those who claim to "work hard and play by the rules" should have no problem with it.

REMEMBERING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, while I am sorry that I was unable to join nearly 100 of my colleagues in commemorating the 79th anniversary of the Armenian genocide, I rise today to personally honor once again the lives of the 1.5 million men, women, and children who were brutally murdered in the inaugural genocide of the 20th century.

Each year, Members of Congress come together to do more than simply remember that the Armenians were the first victims of what sadly has become man's bloodiest century. Rather, we each hope that raising the consciousness of past atrocities helps prevent similar tragedies in the future.

It is reported that before embarking on his planned final solution to the Jewish problem, Adolf Hitler was heard to say "Who remembers the Armenians?" Elie Wiesel, a Holocaust survivor and 1986 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, has said, "He was right. No one remembered them." The Nazi Holocaust, the murder of millions of Russians and Ukrainians by the Soviet Government, and the bloody rampage of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, all had their seeds in Anatolia. Each of the murderous regimes depended upon people not remembering or caring.

The collapse of the Soviet empire and the independence of Armenia are recent important

milestones on the road toward freedom for the Armenian people. While very serious conflicts remain to be solved in the Caucasus region, April 24 will remain an important day in Armenia, and for Armenians in this country, who are equally dedicated to remembering the past, and working for a brighter future.

RECOGNITION OF JOHN BOPP

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from the First Congressional District on Long Island, NY, who is retiring after 12 years of service. John Bopp has served his country as a member of the U.S. Navy and his community with an unceasing fervor which we are here today to recognize.

For the past 12 years, John has served at the Division of Veterans' Affairs, counseling Long Island veterans and their families concerning their benefits. John also worked with veterans while employed at the New York State Department of Labor. For 6 years, John interviewed and referred veterans and constantly investigated employment opportunities for those seeking work.

John has also been an adviser to several commissions. He has served on the advisory council at the Veterans Medical Center in Northport, NY, as well as the State Senate Veterans Advisory Council. As a consultant to the Long Island State Veterans Home, John aided in the design and planning of the nursing home which now provides care for over 350 veterans. Finally, as counselor to the American Legion Boys' State, John helped foster educational initiatives by advising local students concerning the framework and processes of the Federal Government.

The activities of this inspiring Long Islander continue into his personal and community life as well. As devoted parents, John and his wife Marian have raised four wonderful sons. John is an honorary member of the Family Service League of Long Island, as well as a cubmaster for his sons' scout troops. He sits on the Sacred Heart School Educational Advisory Board and the Disabled American Service Officers Board. John was ordained to the Permanent Deaconate of the Roman Catholic Church and serves as a deacon at Our Lady of Good Counsel Church in Mattituck, NY.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise with my fellow Long Islanders in recognition of this great man. I applaud his involvement, and I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

THE LAUNCH SERVICES ACT OF 1994

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill that I hope will give rise to a

revitalization of the U.S. space launch industry, the Launch Services Corporation Act of 1994.

This bill addresses a problem that has concerned me since I came to Congress in 1986—the continual erosion of America's share of the world commercial space launch market and the rising costs of doing business in space. Over the past 25 years, this Nation has spent more than \$3 billion studying this problem, yet we have nothing to show for it today but a pile of reports. This bill is my attempt to get this issue off the dime.

The Launch Services Act of 1994 is modeled on the highly successful Communications Satellite Act of 1962, which enabled today's market in geosynchronous telecommunications satellites.

My bill would direct the president to issue a statement of the Nation's requirements for space launch, then cause to bring into being a corporation, a public-private partnership, which would be charged with raising private capital, either through the sale of stocks or other devices, and providing launch services to the Government and world commercial market.

To provide an underpinning for this corporation, the Government would provide some funds for nonrecurring costs, negotiate a guaranteed number of launches per year, probably between 10 and 15 and provide help in research and development and access to launch facilities. After 6 years, the act would sunset and the corporation would have to make its way in the world as a private, for-profit business, dependent upon its skill in meeting the requirements of the market.

Why would we want to do something like this? For a number of reasons. First, the high cost of launch satellites into orbit is stifling, even endangering what we can do as a Nation. This is particularly true in the area of defense, so much so that last year, the Senate Appropriations Committee ordered the Defense Department to look into the possibility of launching strategic assets aboard foreign launchers like Long March or Ariane. I don't think any of us believe that would be a good thing.

Launch costs to orbit have been the long pole in the space tent for some time. In 1969, a commission headed by then-Vice President Spiro T. Agnew concluded that the costs of putting things into space were too high and that the Nation should develop launch systems driven by elements of commonality, reusability, and economy. The space shuttle was the first attempt to do that and we have been studying the problem ever since.

Second, the current U.S. launch industry has no incentive to lower its costs. Its main—and sometimes only—customer is the Federal Government, particularly the Defense Department which, in turn, has no choice but to pay high prices for launch. As a result, U.S. launchers remain high-tech and built for performance and launch costs remain high. In other words, we build race cars while the rest of the world builds trucks and our wallets and market share suffer as the result.

This has had the expected result in the world commercial launch market. Atlas and, especially Delta, rockets are currently competitive against the French Ariane although some

of Atlas share could be list with the maiden flight of Ariane V next year. But entrants from nonmarket Russia and China could undercut virtually all of our launchers.

There is a limit to how much can be accomplished by further refinements to our existing fleet or even through trade talks. In the short term, it is simply impossible to demand that a command-and-control economy, like China, start pricing its products as though it operated in a free market. A tiger cannot change its stripes overnight. To compete with the Protons and Long Marches of the world, we have to bring about a drastic reduction in launch costs and real changes in the way we do business. I believe the best way to do that is to expose the U.S. launch industry to market forces and the only way for such a corporation to survive would be for it to aggressively recapture a major share of the world market. The two work hand in hand.

The benefits of such a strategy are obvious. If the services offered by the new corporation manage to bring about a reduction in launch costs by 50 percent, or even 25 percent, the Government can recoup its initial investment over a period of a relatively few years. The spending foregone can then be applied, either to other programs, or to meeting budget constraints.

The benefits to the private sector are more speculative but, I believe, just as real. To make money in the commercial launch market, players have to seize an overwhelming—not just a major—share of that market. If that can be accomplished, investors may start examining ideas for space business that may seem far-fetched today. This could give rise to the commercialization of space so many of us have waited for, the success of which would redound to the benefit of the Launch Services Corporation in new business.

The last benefit is more basic. If we continue the way we have been going, we are going to lose the American launch industry. Martin Marietta, in my State, recently acquired the Space Division of General Dynamics. While this acquisition works to the good in consolidating overcapacity in the launch industry, the vehicles Martin will build are by no means assured of capturing a greater share of the launch market than we have now. The loss of jobs and this manufacturing base will continue unless we take fairly drastic action.

I'm not wedded to this idea nor am I going to pretend this is a perfect bill. Frankly, this idea scares some people. Some of the current players, Martin included, worry it would put them out of business. Some others, such as Orbital Sciences and, to some extent, McDonnell Douglas, feel market forces are at work that will eventually sort all of this out.

There are reasonable questions that can and should be asked about the commercial potential of space, the effect of such legislation on existing contracts and the actual financing of such a corporation. We dropped the authorization section of this bill after we were unable to get any solid figures on how much this would cost and how much private investment we could attract. These are questions that can and should be explored more fully in open debate. But we must talk about this issue, not put it off for another 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot these days about re-inventing Government, about prepar-

ing for the 21st century. Businesses have become leaner and meaner and State and local governments have begun to contract out and to privatize. I believe the American space launch industry must do the same lest those industries, which put men on the moon and helped us win the cold war, become that war's final casualties.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Launch Services Corporation Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "Corporation" means the Launch Services Corporation created under section 4 of this Act; and

(2) the terms "launch", "launch property", "launch services", "launch site", and "launch vehicle" have the meaning given such terms under section 4 of the Commercial Space Launch Act (49 U.S.C. App. 2603), except that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to activities relating to suborbital trajectories.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) PRESIDENT.—The President shall—

(1) coordinate the activities of Federal agencies with space launch responsibilities, so as to ensure that there is full and effective compliance at all times with this Act;

(2) ensure that timely treaties, trade agreements, and other appropriate arrangements are made, and appropriate regulations are issued, to enable foreign customers to obtain launch services from the Corporation and to otherwise participate in the launch services system established pursuant to this Act; and

(3) after consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, issue a statement of the technical requirements of the Federal Government for the system referred to in paragraph (2).

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense shall cooperate with the Corporation on research and development related to the purposes of the Corporation.

(c) FEDERAL AGENCIES IN GENERAL.—The Federal Government shall—

(1) procure, to the maximum extent feasible, needed launch services from the Corporation;

(2) pay fair market value for services provided to the Federal Government by the Corporation;

(3) extend to the Corporation first priority for access to launch property and launch sites in a mutually agreeable manner;

(4) furnish range safety for launches from Government-owned facilities; and

(5) to the extent feasible, furnish other services to the Corporation as may be required in connection with the establishment and operation of the Corporation.

SEC. 4. LAUNCH SERVICES CORPORATION.

(a) CREATION.—There is authorized to be created a Launch Services Corporation, a for-profit corporation which shall not be an agency or establishment of the United States Government and which shall be incorporated under the laws of a State of the United States.

(b) PURPOSES.—(1) The purposes of the Corporation shall be—

(A) to broaden and speed the economic use of space;

(B) to enhance the economic competitiveness of the United States launch services industry and all industrial, commercial, and financial businesses related thereto;

(C) to enhance national security;

(D) to serve the launch needs of—

(i) the Federal Government;

(ii) private sector customers in the United States; and

(iii) appropriate foreign customers; and

(E) to remain a viable and competitive corporation.

(2) It shall not be a purpose of the Corporation to construct launch vehicles.

(c) PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.—The President shall, as expeditiously as possible, appoint incorporators, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall serve as the initial board of directors of the Corporation until the first annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected and appointed under subsection (d) and qualified. Such incorporators shall arrange for an initial stock offering and shall take whatever other actions are necessary to establish the Corporation, including the filing of articles of incorporation, subject to the approval of the President.

(d) DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.—

(1) DIRECTORS.—The Corporation shall have a board of directors consisting of 15 individuals who are citizens of the United States, of whom one shall be elected annually by the board to serve as chairman. Three members of the board shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of three years or until their successors have been appointed and qualified, except that one of the members first appointed under this sentence shall be appointed to a term of one year, and one of such members shall be appointed to a term of two years. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the director being replaced. The remaining 12 members of the board shall be elected annually by the stockholders.

(2) OFFICERS.—The Corporation shall have such officers as may be named and appointed by the board, at rates of compensation fixed by the board, and serving at the pleasure of the board. No individual other than a citizen of the United States may be an officer of the Corporation. No officer of the Corporation shall receive any salary from any source other than the Corporation while employed by the Corporation.

(e) FINANCING.—

(1) STOCK.—The Corporation may issue and have outstanding, in such amounts as it shall determine, shares of capital stock, without par value, which shall carry voting rights and be eligible for dividends. The stock shall be sold in a manner to encourage the widest distribution to the public. No company, including any company controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such company, may hold more than 15 percent of the capital stock of the Corporation.

(2) ADDITIONAL INSTRUMENTS.—The Corporation may issue, in addition to the stock authorized by paragraph (1), nonvoting securities, bonds, debentures, and other certificates of indebtedness.

(f) POWERS.—In order to achieve its purposes, the Corporation may—

(1) plan, initiate, own, manage, and operate itself, or in conjunction with other business entities, a commercial launch services system;

(2) furnish, for hire, launch services to public and private entities of the United States

and, except as otherwise prohibited by law, to foreign customers;

(3) own and operate launch property, launch sites, and one or more types of launch vehicle, provide or contract for range safety operations at those launch sites, and provide or contract for any other such service as may be required to carry out its purposes; and

(4) conduct appropriate research and development.

(g) **RECOUPMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish procedures for the repayment by the Corporation to the Federal Government of an amount equal to the amount of Federal funding that has been provided to the Corporation.

SEC. 5. FOREIGN BUSINESS NEGOTIATIONS.

Whenever the Corporation shall enter into business negotiations with respect to launch property, operations, or services authorized by this Act with any international or foreign entity, it shall notify the Department of State of the negotiations, and the Department of State shall advise the Corporation of relevant foreign policy considerations. Throughout such negotiations the Corporation shall keep the Department of State informed with respect to such considerations. The Corporation may request the Department of State to assist in the negotiations, and that Department shall render such assistance as may be appropriate.

SEC. 6. REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS.

(a) **PRESIDENT'S REPORT.**—The President shall transmit to the Congress in January of each year a report which shall include a comprehensive description of the activities and accomplishments of the Federal Government and the Corporation during the preceding calendar year under this Act, together with an evaluation of such activities and accomplishments in terms of the purposes of the Corporation and any recommendations for additional legislative or other action which the President may consider necessary for such purposes.

(b) **CORPORATION'S REPORT.**—The Corporation shall transmit to the President and Congress, annually and at such other times as it considers appropriate, a comprehensive and detailed report of its operations, activities, and accomplishments under this Act.

SEC. 7. SUNSET.

No Federal funding shall be provided to the Corporation after December 31, 2000, except as payment for services provided to the Federal Government by the Corporation.

H.R. 4477, STATE BOATING SAFETY FUNDING

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation—H.R. 4477—to ensure stable funding for the Coast Guard's State Boating Safety Grant Program. This bill is necessitated by the Coast Guard's fiscal year 1995 budget which requested no funding for this program. Ending this Federal support would cripple State recreational boating safety programs and surely bring an increase in boating accidents, injuries, and deaths.

Since this Federal grant program began in the early 1970's, boating fatalities have

dropped five-fold, from 20 per 100,000 boats in 1971 to 4 per 100,000 boats in 1992. Some have argued that this success is a clear indication that it's time for the Federal Government to reduce its role in the program. Unfortunately, safety is not something that can be achieved and victory declared; it must be worked at every day to simply maintain progress and to, hopefully, make our waterways safe recreation spots for our Nation's tens of millions of boating enthusiasts.

Those who argue that the Federal role should be eliminated assume that the States will pick up the slack. But this is not the case. These Federal dollars provide the leverage necessary to encourage many State legislatures to support boating safety. The National Association of State Boating Law Administrators [NASBLA] testified before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries that, rather than make up the difference, many States would significantly reduce funding for boating safety. In fact, NASBLA testified that this grant money is so critical that many States would eliminate their entire boating safety programs if Federal funding were cut.

This legislation will ensure stable funding for these vital State programs by dedicating a portion of the fuels taxes paid by recreational boaters for State boating safety programs. These programs help prevent boating accidents, reduce injuries, and save lives. Spending tens of millions of dollars on accident prevention is assuredly more cost-effective than spending hundreds of millions on search and rescue. I urge all Members to support this bill and continued Federal support for State boating safety programs.

"MAGGIE" McCURRY, TEACHING LEGEND AT QUEENSBURY, RETIRES AFTER 41 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, a teaching legend is retiring from the Queensbury School District in Warren County, NY.

Her name is Margarethe McCurry, but everyone who knows her calls her Maggie. I'd like you, too, to know a little about her and to discover why her retirement marks the end of an era.

Maggie McCurry was one of the first people I met when I moved to Queensbury more than 30 years ago. Talk about favorable first impressions. I recognized many of the things in her that her other friends and colleagues have recognized, and will honor in a retirement celebration this Sunday at the Glens Falls Civic Center.

Maggie McCurry has taught in Queensbury schools for 41 years. She has done more, much more, however, than just show up for class every day. Hers was a career marked by constant efforts at self-improvement, of enhancing her skills, all toward the goal of serving her students more effectively.

Her excellence in teaching did not go unnoticed. She was the AGATE—Advocacy for Gifted and Talented Education—Teacher of

the Year in 1988, and is listed in Who's Who of American Women.

She has been active in a number of local, State, and national professional organizations. She was unfailingly generous in her time, having served as advisor to many student activities and organizations. These ranged from advising the ski club and drama club, to chaperoning student tours to New York City and Montreal, and to directing stage projects.

She could teach handicapped and gifted students with equal passion. Queensbury was not the only beneficiary of her talents. She also taught special classes at Adirondack Community College, the YMCA, and St. Alphonsus Church.

But, Mr. Speaker, you can't get the measure of Maggie McCurry just by citing her accomplishments and honors. Rather, try to imagine the impact this remarkable lady has had on several generations of students in 41 years. I'm sure that in many cases she has taught the sons and daughters of original students.

You cannot replace someone that gifted and dedicated. But you can wish her well in her retirement, and express gratitude for all that she has done.

That, Mr. Speaker, is what I would ask Members of this House to do today, to join me in a salute to Maggie McCurry for 41 years of outstanding service to the people of Queensbury. Well done, Maggie, and all the best.

POSTAL FOOD DRIVE A SUCCESS

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the U.S. Postal Service for organizing the recent nationwide food drive. Branch 1111 of Contra Costa County was one of approximately 700 postal branches across the country involved in the food drive. I want to particularly point out the efforts of Marie Arzate of Antioch who organized the local effort for Branch 1111.

The results were tremendous: 147,000 pounds of canned food were gathered through this food drive in Contra Costa County alone. This is the largest 1-day food drive in the history of the county. All proceeds went to the Contra Costa Food Bank.

Citizens in participating areas left canned foods at mail receptacles for pick-up on Saturday, May 14, 1994. Food was also dropped off at local post offices the week of May 7–14, 1994.

The food drive was endorsed by the U.S. Postmaster and the National Association of Letter Carriers.

I applaud Marie Arzate, local postal workers, and generous area citizens for a tremendous effort that will help feed the less fortunate.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Roy A. Holmes of the Greater Walters African Methodist Episcopal Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Holmes commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Roy A. Holmes is a native of Greenwood, Mississippi, the son of the late Tommy Holmes and Mrs. Ruby Holmes. He is a family man married to the former Miss Lovetta Goodson and they are the proud parents of two daughters, Krista Marie and Kimberly Michelle; and

Whereas Reverend Holmes matriculated at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, earning the Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy and Religion, 1974, Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury, North Carolina, earning the Master of Divinity degree, 1978; and

Whereas Reverend Holmes is an experienced shepherd beginning his pastoral ministry as Pastor of St. Matthew African Methodist Episcopal Zion (A.M.E.Z.) Church, Whitmire, South Carolina, Pastor, Mt. Lebanon A.M.E.Z. Church, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Pastor, Wesley Center A.M.E.Z. Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he served on the Commission to remap Pittsburgh, adding three African-Americans to the City Council, and served on the Mayor's Committee for Minority Business Development; and

Whereas Reverend Holmes came to Greater Walters A.M.E.Z. Church, Chicago, Illinois in 1988, under his leadership the congregation has continued to prosper. The Greater Walters church is reaching out to the community with Marriage Encounter Groups, Singles Ministry, Youth Seminars, Tutoring for grades 6 through 12, African American History Class, Prison Outreach Ministry, and Senior Citizen Activities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Roy Holmes and the Greater Walters African Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States.

A TO Z SPENDING CUT PLAN

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am a cosponsor of H.R. 3266, commonly called the A to Z spending cut plan, who has not to date signed discharge petition 16 to force the bill and the proposed rule governing its consideration to the floor.

Every bill I cosponsor is not for that reason alone, appropriately, the subject of a discharge petition to bring it to the floor, bypass-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ing normal legislative procedures. Bringing bills to the floor by discharge petition should be the exception not the rule. Otherwise there could be no orderly legislative process.

Obviously, I am in accord with the thrust of the A to Z spending cut plan. If I were not I would not have cosponsored it. Even as I did so there were unanswered questions as to the manner in which the bill would be considered on the floor of the House. Those questions are normally answered in the terms of a rule proposed by the Rules Committee as to the bill reported from committees. On November 9, 1993, a proposed rule governing how the A to Z plan would be considered on the floor of the House was introduced and was referred to the Rules Committee for consideration. Much later, on April 18, 1994, a new rule governing the consideration of the A to Z plan was introduced, which was different from the originally proposed rule. It is this later proposed rule which is the subject of discharge petition 16 which was filed on May 4, 1994.

My cosponsorship of H.R. 3266, the A to Z plan, is not inconsistent with my decision to refrain from signing the petition to discharge from committee the most recently proposed rule, which by its terms makes significant changes in H.R. 3266. I still agree with the intent of H.R. 3266 as contained in the most recent proposed rule and discharge petition 16. The real issue is the procedure controlling consideration of H.R. 3266.

As a Member of Congress I should be able to expect the leadership of the House of Representatives to bring the A to Z plan to the floor under procedures that allow Members of the House to work their will on spending cuts in an orderly, structured manner. The leadership owe this to the 228 sponsors of H.R. 3266.

My support for deficit reduction has been consistent and is abiding. In 1991, I was the only Member of the House whose legislative proposals would have resulted in a net decrease in spending. I have long supported a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto for the President, and still do.

The 228 Members who cosponsor the A to Z plan clearly manifest the will of the House to meaningfully address deficit reduction. It could not be more clear that the leadership of the House is dramatically out of step with the majority of its Members, if they do not bring to the floor a workable way in which the House can debate and act upon spending cuts.

The leadership is said to be in negotiation with Democratic deficit hawks regarding a more structured approach to deficit reduction and I applaud that. This is not, however, sufficient. The leadership of the deficit reduction effort has been bipartisan and clearly Republicans need to be at the table when a more satisfactory procedure for acting on spending cuts is developed. Mr. Zeff and other Republicans should be consulted. They appreciate the desirability of a better structured, yet meaningful legislative process for assuring that Members of the House do indeed face up to the hard choices spending reductions entail.

The proposed rule for the consideration of the A to Z plan has major procedural flaws, and while I for now have concluded I should not sign discharge petition 16, my decision will be reconsidered unless there is a truly bi-par-

tisan effort to develop a better procedure which still assures that the Members of the House have the opportunity to consider spending cuts that will bring us to the balanced budget the great majority of Members advocate.

TRIBUTE TO THE ROMULUS HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT SERVICE PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated young group of students from the Project Service Program at Romulus High School. These students have spent the past year building a sense of public service and voluntarism which has improved the image and tenor of their community.

Project Service is a student volunteer service program which encourages youth to use their community service skills to improve the environment and image of the city and schools of Romulus. They have initiated several projects to achieve this goal. Throughout the year, the students have concentrated their energies on five main areas of service.

Romulus High School students were concerned about the image of their community in the news media and used a number of strategies to change this perception. By inviting members of the media to their schools and demonstrating the modern technology being utilized for education, they received favorable articles in the Detroit newspapers and established a positive image for Romulus.

In addition to working on the media image of Romulus, students created programs to improve the physical appearance of the city and schools. Students cleaned school and city buildings, planted flowers, and painted fire hydrants. These actions contributed to the beautification of the city and were facilitated by community support and involvement. A local company donated the paint for the fire hydrants, creating an example for students of public responsibility.

Students' interests in the physical appearance of their community can also be seen in their efforts to establish awareness of environmental issues. Recycling programs were created in elementary schools, students place warning signs by sewer drains, and existing recycling programs were publicized to create community involvement in caring for the environment.

Often forgotten members of the community were special recipients of additional service programs. Students both participated in social activities with senior citizens groups and collected children's books for youth in the community who did not have books of their own. These programs helped to instill in the students the value of sharing their own abilities and talents with those in the community who have fewer opportunities and traditionally less support from society.

I am encouraged by the energy and commitment of students from Romulus High School.

In a time when it has become fashionable to characterize our Nation's students as unmotivated and cut off from responsibility for their community and society, it is heartening to note the efforts of dedicated students within my congressional district. These students who have learned to give unselfishly of their time and energy will be better prepared to serve their community as adults.

OPPOSES BLACK LUNG BENEFITS RESTORATION ACT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to H.R. 2108, the Black Lung Benefits Restoration Act.

The Black Lung Benefits Act, enacted in 1969, was designed to provide benefits to coal miners who were totally disabled by black lung disease—a respiratory disease resulting from inhalation of dust and other particles. The program was designed to be temporary and claims filed after 1973 were to become the responsibility of the State workers' compensation programs. It was generally believed that the program would not be needed once individual States developed adequate occupational disease compensation systems. This change never happened and the Black Lung Program continues today. Since inception, over \$30 billion has been spent providing disability and medical benefits to around 225,000 miners and survivors. The annual program costs exceed \$1.5 billion.

H.R. 2108 creates many inequities in the current program and results in substantial expenditures for Black Lung benefits. This legislation treats the Black Lung Trust Fund as if it were an unlimited source of revenue for benefits regardless of the claimant's eligibility. Control is needed to limit the expenditure of vast amounts of Federal resources on the creation of a new, wasteful program. Independent analysis by an actuarial accounting firm estimates that the bill, over 5 years, would result in costs of over \$1 billion. These higher costs would have a financial impact on the coal industry as well as many electric utility customers who use coal-generated power. The most expensive provisions are those permitting refiling of previously denied claims, the medical evidence requirements, and the interim benefit provisions.

Unfortunately, the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] estimated that the bill will only cost the Federal Government \$195.5 million over 5 years. Obviously, there is a vast difference between what the independent source believes to be the cost and the CBO estimate. In the end, the taxpayer will be responsible for picking up the tab for this expensive expansion.

The bill will significantly add to the Federal deficit. H.R. 2108 fails to include any financing mechanism to offset the projected cost—violating the pay-as-you-go provisions of the 1991 budget agreement. Unless changes are made in the Black Lung Program, other programs such as child nutrition or vocational rehabilitation may have to take a hit to pay for the provisions in the bill.

Finally, the legislation places enormous burdens on the Black Lung Trust Fund, which is funded by an excise tax on coal. The self-sustaining trust fund is currently \$4 billion in debt to taxpayers and has operated in the red for years. The trust fund has regularly borrowed money from the Federal Government to make up the shortfall. An amendment was offered during debate that simply stated that none of the provisions of the bill would become effective until the total indebtedness of the Black Lung Trust Fund is less than \$600 million. Unfortunately, I was with a group of constituents from my district and missed the rollcall vote on this amendment—rollcall 181. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" to stop a future taxpayer bailout of the trust fund.

TRIBUTE TO GERALDINE W. JOHNSON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to a distinguished lady, Mrs. Geraldine Watson Johnson, educator, administrator, community leader, loving mother and faithful wife, who retired on February 1, 1994.

I would like to share with this body the following statement that was issued upon her retirement.

A TRADITION OF LEADERSHIP

After an outstanding career of educational leadership and community service, Mrs. Geraldine Watson Johnson has retired. For forty-three years her influence has been evident in St. Louis Public Schools through her accomplishments with students, teachers, and administrators. Her career has been as varied as it has been illustrious. As an elementary classroom teacher she provided a total curriculum program for her students. Subsequently she provided specialized instruction to students as a reading clinician and remedial reading teacher. Her diligence and willingness to accept challenges led to her advancement through a series of administration positions: principal, elementary curriculum supervisor, elementary facilitator, director of Project PLAN, deputy to the assistant superintendent of elementary education, and executive director of elementary education. Her broad experience base and high energy level enabled Mrs. Johnson to effectively provide leadership for teachers and administrators in the implementation of excellent educational programs for elementary students throughout the district.

Mrs. Johnson's contributions to professional institutions and organizations are notable: i.e., guest lecturer and part-time faculty member at local colleges/university (Harris Stowe State College, Meramec Community College, St. Louis University); presenter of papers and workshops at conventions, conferences, and various school districts throughout the nation, member of state and national educational committees and task forces (Missouri Urban Education Manual Committee, United States Office of Education Validation Team, Educational Braintrust, Education Committee of American Cancer Society, Educational Adviser for

the Honorable William L. Clay, Representative in Congress, Missouri First District, and Vice-President of the Board of Directors for the William L. Clay Scholarship and Research Fund); participation and leadership in professional organizations (past president of Greater St. Louis Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, past president of Missouri ASCD, immediate past chair of Nomination Committee ASCD, past vice-president of Administrators Association of St. Louis Public Schools, member of International Reading Association and St. Louis City Council IRA).

Community service has always been a major commitment for Mrs. Johnson. This commitment is exemplified by her active participation as a member of the Board of Directors of Annie Malone Children's Home for more than eighteen years, past national president of Tots and Teens, Inc., past parliamentarian for the St. Louis Alumna Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., and member of St. Philip's Lutheran Church.

Recognition of Mrs. Johnson's effective leadership is reflected in the numerous honors she has been awarded, such as the Harris Stowe State College Distinguished Alumna Award, the "Making A Difference" Award from Annie Malone Children and Family Service Center, the National Phi Delta Kappa, Inc., Alpha Nu Chapter Eminent Educators Award for Excellence in Education, and Top Ladies of Distinction Community Service Award.

Mrs. Johnson has given fully of her skills and talents throughout her distinguished career. Her retirement will not diminish her enthusiasm and commitment to educational excellence and community service. It will, however, enable her to focus more of her energy on those relationship she cherishes most, i.e., spending quality time with husband, Grover, nurturing and inspiring her daughters, Jana, Jennell, Jacqueline, and adoring and indulging her four fabulous grandchildren. In addition, she will continue the tradition of service to the community which has been a dominant characteristic of her life.

We wish for Mrs. Johnson a retirement filled with good health, extensive opportunities for travel to interesting places, personal fulfillment, and serenity. It is with great affection, appreciation, and respect for her many achievements that we wish her God-speed and much happiness.

SPEECH BY ROBERT H. MICHEL AT COMMENCEMENT CEREMONIES FOR AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, ROCK ISLAND, IL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to place into the RECORD a speech given by the House minority leader, ROBERT H. MICHEL of Illinois. This speech was given at the 1994 commencement ceremonies for Augustana College in Rock Island, IL, on May 22, 1994.

In addition to sound advice for the graduates of Augustana, our leader makes some excellent remarks on U.S. foreign and defense policy in the post cold war world, and I commend this speech to all Members of the House.

REMARKS BY HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER ROBERT H. MICHEL, AUGUSTANA COMMENCEMENT, MAY 22, 1994

I am deeply honored on being the commencement speaker at such a wonderful occasion for students, parents faculty and administration of the Augustana Class of 1994. That sense of honor is somewhat tempered by one fact: I cannot recall the name of the commencement speaker at my graduation in the class of 1948 in Bradley University in my home town of Peoria. But perhaps this is as it should be: commencement speakers are sometimes memorable only for the length rather than the wisdom of their discourse.

I am reminded of the old saying that a commencement address should strike a balance between the speaker's pleasant duty to declaim and the graduates' urgent desire to depart. I hope to strike that balance today. Each generation has its own distinguishing characteristics: In the 1920's there was "the lost generation." There was the "beat generation" in the 1950's. My own generation had no label. We were too busy trying to work our way out of a depression, and fight a world war. But whatever name history bestows, your generation faces a unique challenge: You must bridge the gap between the post-Cold War world that is dying and a new world waiting to be born. You must salvage the best from the past, and devise new answers to new questions. And there are many new questions being asked in the post-Cold war world.

It so happens that the House of Representatives is in the midst of debating the Defense Department authorization bill for the coming year. For almost 38 years I have been a participant in debates over our national security. And I can tell you that I am troubled by certain recent trends in our national foreign and defense policies. I have until now refrained from making formal public comments about my views, in deference to the President, who I know is trying his best to do what is right for our country. But the time has come when I believe that my duty toward our nation overrides my reluctance to publicly criticize the policies of a new President. After 18 months, a new president is no longer new.

Since these foreign policy trends will have a direct effect on the course of your lives—and the life of our nation—I just have to make a few appropriate remarks about them here today. I am particularly concerned with the drift and indecision in foreign policy that has marked the first eighteen months of this administration. A writer for the Washington Post described the President's foreign policy routine in these words—and I quote: "... issuance of a threat that was easier to make than carry out; an inability to set or stick to priorities, misplaced faith in the goodwill of adversaries; (and) in discipline among contending voices in the administration, undermining any impression of resolve."

From Somalia to Bosnia, from North Korea to Haiti, the administration has sent out confused and often conflicting policy signals. Then there is Communist China, whose importance to the future of world peace can scarcely be exaggerated. President Clinton as a candidate harshly criticized the policy of President George Bush to continue to open China to free markets. But when he became President he seemed to embrace that policy. And now he appears to want to criticize and embrace it at the same time.

I can tell you from almost four decades of observing and taking part in national security and foreign policy debates: Rhetoric

isn't enough. Good public relations are not enough. The ability to charm audiences is not enough. Good intentions are not enough. A President of the United States must have a set of foreign policy and national security principles in place when he comes into office. He must implement those principles. And he must make tough decisions without worrying about popularity polls. Can anyone imagine the current administration conceiving, undertaking and successfully completing the kind of complex, dangerous, gravely important military operation that President Bush led in the Gulf War? What is needed by the administration is not just more appearances at televised town meetings, not more media strategies, not more public relations experts, but more serious thought as to the ends and means of foreign policy—and the will to carry out tough policies in the face of criticism.

The Clinton administration continues to promote the deepest defense spending cuts since World War II. To meet those cuts, the Department of Defense, on average, will lay off 15,000 personnel, retire one ship, 37 primary aircraft and one combat battalion each month—that's right, each *month!*—of the next fiscal year. We can't cut defense the way this administration has and then say we are operating from a position of strength in the world. No one is going to believe us. And I can tell you the lesson of history in such a case is as clear and consistent as it is cruel: A loss of credibility in the field of policy is the prelude to the loss of lives on the field of battle.

At this point you're probably musing to yourselves that we already know we are going to face a lot of problems. But what can we do to help solve such enormous problems? It may sound strange, but I believe your generation will be challenged to change America by leading ordinary lives in an extraordinary way. In a democracy, foreign policy and defense policy are—or should be—a reflection of the will of the people. And the will of the people can offer no reliable guidance to foreign policy unless it is rooted in the ordinary virtues of courage, prudence, justice, and faith among the people. There is an old saying that a country that has no heroes is sad—but a country that always needs heroes is sadder still. I believe that is true.

Heroes are always welcome. But when a country gets into such trouble that heroes are necessary, it is in a state of crisis. We aren't there . . . yet. I believe we have time to solve many of our problems. But the changes must come from the bottom up, from every community, family and individual. Government can accomplish great things. But what this country desperately needs today—government can't do. Recently I came upon a saying attributed to Mahatma Gandhi. He said that individual and national problems spring from seven causes: —Wealth without work. —Pleasure without conscience. —Knowledge without character. —Commerce without morality. —Science without humanity. —Worship without sacrifices. —Politics without principles. There is not a single one of these problems that government action can solve. Not one. In a democracy like ours, government must work for the people. But only the people can provide the social and moral foundation on which sound government policy can be erected. Many of the moral and social breakdowns in our society can be traced to failures to adhere to ordinary, civilized standards of behavior.

That is why I think your generation has what Franklin Roosevelt called "a ren-

devous with destiny", a special calling to restore ordinary virtues to American life. And what do I mean by ordinary virtues? Here are a few of them: —No matter what your job is, do it the very best you can. Craftsmanship, concern, and conscience should be at the heart of your work. —Take responsibility for yourself, your family your property, and your community. —Treat others as you would be treated. —Keep reasonably informed about the world and the nation and your neighborhood—and then be sure to vote. —Know your constitutional rights—but also know your moral duties. If we could just restore such a sense of ordinary duty and responsibility to daily life, our nation would be transformed.

A distinguished diplomat recently was asked about America's role in the world. And he replied: ". . . unless we preserve the quality, the vigor, and the morale of our own society, we will be of little use to anyone at all." And that, I believe, will be the great challenge of your generation. Perhaps I have disappointed you by not urging you on to feats of unparalleled heroism, with the blaring trumpets and booming drums of the media spotlight. But I believe that the gentle, quiet rhythms and harmonies of ordinary people practicing ordinary virtues make a greater music for our nation.

In my own life I can think of two such ordinary people: my parents. My father came here from France to build a better life. He found work and did it the best he knew how. He married. He and my mother raised a family. Just an ordinary story, repeated millions of times by families all across America. But what an extraordinary contribution such ordinary lives make to a nation! Just adhering, day by day, to standards of personal decency, honesty and love; just doing a job well and teaching by example the virtues of hard work and discipline; just having faith and living by its dictates: How ordinary—how difficult—and how extraordinarily wonderful! Two weeks from now I will return to Normandy, where, fifty years ago, we stormed the beaches of occupied France. I said earlier a nation that needs heroes is in a state of crisis.

Well, fifty years ago, we needed heroes in World War II because we were in such a crisis. A victory for Hitler would have been a disaster for our nation and for western civilization. But many heroes made the ultimate sacrifice in that war, so we emerged victorious. Those of us lucky enough to have survived believed a new, better world would have to be created out of the ashes. Fifty years have passed and although we have made some progress in a few areas, we have a long way to go. And so, as your generation takes up the burdens of leadership, perhaps you will remember a little bit of verse that was found at a battlesite during World War II. It was written by an allied soldier just before he died. And here is what he wrote: "When you go home, Tell them of us, and say: For your tomorrow, We gave our today."

It is my wish for your generation that fifty years from now, the many today's of your lives will have been given to building a better tomorrow for our country. Congratulations, to this class of '94 and all best wishes to each and every one of you as you go forth to face the world of work.

TRIBUTE TO JETHRO WARD
GAYLES

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the late Reverend Jethro Ward Gayles of the Gospel Temple Baptist Church. The loss of Reverend Gayles is a tragedy. To his family, friends and many, many admirers, I wish to memorialize his outstanding achievements through the publication of this proclamation. May future generations of Americans be inspired by his extraordinary example of tireless, selfless service to others.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Jethro Ward Gayles was born to Samuel and Emma Gayles, in the State of Mississippi, he was the ninth child of fourteen, he is married to Ruth Gayles, and is the father to two lovely daughters and three grandchildren; and

Whereas Reverend Gayles graduated high school with honors, he matriculated at Western Baptist College, Kansas City, Missouri, earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Administration, and the Chicago Baptist Institute, Chicago, Illinois, earning the Bachelor of Theology Degree, he has been awarded two Honorary Doctor of Divinity Degrees, Kansas Bible Teachers College 1973, and the Chicago Baptist Institute in 1987; and

Whereas Reverend Gayles preached his first sermon in June 1947, he was Ordained in June 1949, in January 1954 he was called to pastor Gospel Temple Baptist Church located at 622 E. 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, in 1969 the Church moved to 1056-58 West 103rd Street; and

Whereas Reverend Gayles is a churchman and community leader, he has served as Moderator of the Greater Shiloh Baptist Association, First Vice President, United Baptist State Convention of Illinois, President, Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago and Vicinity, Vice President, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago, Trustee, Chicago Baptist Institute, Board Member, Interfaith Council for the Homeless, Board Member, Evangelistic Board National Baptist Convention, Inc., and a Life Member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he is a humanitarian, a servant of God, and a true role model in our community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Jethro Ward Gayles and the Gospel Temple Baptist Church by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BASILIO
BAERGAS PARAVISINI

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Honorable Basilio Baergas

Paravisini, the Mayor of Salinas, Puerto Rico, who is beloved not only in his home town, but among the many Salinenses now residing in New York City.

Mayor Baergas is a very dedicated, very hardworking individual, whose tireless efforts over the last 4 years have transformed Salinas into a town of renewed beauty and prosperity. And for Salinenses in Puerto Rico and New York, Basilio Baergas is a warm and unifying leader.

Mr. Speaker, from 4 p.m. until midnight on Sunday, June 12, the Salinenses of New York will hold "Encuentro Boricua," a festival of Puerto Rican culture which will be dedicated to Mayor Baergas. I ask my colleagues to join me now in paying tribute to this outstanding public servant.

RECOGNITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CHIROPRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND MAY AS GOOD
POSTURE MONTH

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1994

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised by Dr. Sid E. Williams, chairman of the board of the International Chiropractors Association, that the month of May has been designated by that prestigious organization as "Good Posture Month." The promotion of good posture through regular spinal adjustments, exercise and posture training is a major goal of the chiropractic profession.

According to Dr. Williams, good posture is both a contributor to, and a positive indication of, good health. Dr. Williams explained that when a person has good posture, it gives him a feeling of self confidence. He is also able to present himself to others with greater authority.

A star athlete in his youth and a member of Georgia Tech's championship 1953 Orange Bowl team, Dr. Williams speaks with authority. His first encounter with chiropractic was when he sought and found relief after many months of pain which had been seriously interfering with his posture as well as his ability to run and leap. With this very positive introduction to the chiropractic science, the young Sid Williams and his bride, Nell, both elected to enroll at Palmer College of Chiropractic to earn their professional degree.

After building a large and successful chiropractic practice in the Greater Atlanta area, Dr. Williams launched his dream to establish a professional college true to the principles of chiropractic. Beginning in 1974 with little more than a warehouse and high hopes, Dr. Williams has guided Life College to its current status as the world's largest college of chiropractic. In addition to the doctorate in Chiropractic and master's degree in Sports Health Science, Life College also offers bachelor degrees in Nutrition and Business Administration. It is fully accredited and on its way to achieving university status as it adds a Ph.D. and other degrees currently under development.

Even today in his mid-sixties, Dr. Williams takes pride in his own posture and good

health as he stands tall to promote Life College through television ads. Dr. Williams is very proud of Life College's 120-acre wooded campus which features an Olympic-standard 5-mile training track now being used by runners from all over the world. The campus also features a state of the art sports health science center for monitoring the runners' progress, along with modern classrooms, labs and equipment. He is also justifiably proud of Life's championship teams in basketball, rugby, soccer, ice hockey, cross country, and track.

Dr. Williams explained that in spite of the rigors of long hours of classroom lectures and after-hours study, his students are able to excel in academics and sports in large part because of the close relationship between chiropractic care and good posture. He said, "We give our athletes a leading edge over their opponents with care from a competent sports chiropractor both during training and at the sporting event itself. Most injuries are corrected immediately to allow the body to begin healing as rapidly as possible. As a result, permanent disabilities are rare."

Dr. Williams also explained that the special relationship between good posture and chiropractic care comes from the fact that both deal primarily with the spinal column. The chiropractor uses his hands to adjust the spine to assure that all misalignments are corrected to remove harmful interference of nerve function, thereby relieving the patient of pain, numbness and dysfunction. In the long run, a misaligned spine can contribute to a great variety of diseases, most of which can be prevented through regular chiropractic care. The skilled doctor of chiropractic locates and removes nerve interference through the correction of spinal subluxation by means of his precise chiropractic adjustment.

Dr. Williams pointed out that poor posture not only causes chronic fatigue as a result of the inefficient uses it makes of the body's energy, but it also predisposes the individual to major health problems later in life. Research has shown, according to Dr. Williams, that a healthy, properly aligned spine better enables the body to combat disease and various other assaults. Impaired nerves, on the other hand, can weaken internal organs and subject them to dysfunction and disease.

As chairman of the board of the International Chiropractors Association, as well as founder and president of Life College, Dr. Williams is a dedicated proponent of and spokesman for chiropractic and healthful living. For many years, he has promoted good mental and physical health through his Dynamic Essentials lectures. "Good posture should be encouraged very early in life," he said, "and I would like to see every child have the benefits of regular chiropractic care to help them produce the very best body and mind possible. All too often, injuries to the spine sustained during birth or the first few months of life disrupt natural growth and function and needlessly burden the person with a lifelong handicap."

Mr. Speaker, I have also heard from other reliable sources about the benefits of chiropractic and how it promotes beautiful posture and a healthy lifestyle without the invasive use of drugs or surgery. In view of the overwhelm-

