

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO REV. D.L. WELCH

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the contributions of Rev. D.L. Welch. Reverend Welch is celebrating his 89th birthday this week. For over 60 years, Reverend Welch has contributed to the spiritual development of Escambia County through the First Pentecostal Church of Pensacola.

For more than 70 years, the Reverend Welch has preached the Gospel to all. He began the local phase of his career in the late 1920's with massive tent revivals drawing as many as 5,000 attendees in one night. Before long, the people of this community insisted he establish a church and pastor it. Today it is one of the largest in our worldwide denomination. At the present time, it is being expanded into a 2,000-seat sanctuary on a nearly 9-acre site.

The Reverend Welch's accomplishments could take up a volume, but yet he is a humble man. Despite the fact that literally tens of thousands of people have come to salvation through his preaching, Reverend Welch has not sought nor received public acclaim. He believes his reward will come in Heaven; true enough—but obviously we wish to remember his record of helping all who came to him by instilling these values in others with something tangible today.

The Reverend Welch has authored two widely read books. The first, "Contending for the Faith," is hailed as a concise theological primer on the true nature of God, His Spirit and His incarnation as Jesus. His second, "D.L. Welch, A Man of War," chronicles—and preserves—the earliest foundations of Pentecostal theology and evangelism. Both are considered must reading for those who seek the truth of God's revelation to humanity.

Florida Governor Fuller Warren recognized his abilities. With the concurrent advice and consent of the President of the Florida Senate and the Senate as a whole, the Reverend Welch served as Chaplain of the Senate, becoming a trusted source of spiritual advice and comfort to the State's lawmakers.

The totality of his career's accomplishments are recognized by his denomination as well. He was unanimously elected to the general board of the United Pentecostal Church and still serves today, representing the membership at-large. This honor ranks the Reverend Welch among the Nation's top religious leadership, a point of pride for Escambia County.

But Reverend Welch's most significant accomplishment is changed lives. These are thousands of stories. But the Reverend Welch is not a self-seeker; the job of accomplishing such acts of life-saving renewal is sufficient recognition.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Reverend Welch. We wish him a happy birthday, and many more years of service.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SPONSORED BY CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF WROCLAW

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I rise to commend the cooperative efforts of Central Connecticut State University in New Britain and the Technical University of Wroclaw who, throughout the past 3 years, have combined university and community resources and leaders to develop a partnership to promote Poland's historic transformation to a market economy. I have enjoyed the opportunity to work closely with this program in its qualification process for U.S. Agency for International Development grant funds and I am pleased to recognize the excellence of its work.

In 1991, with the aid of the Gen. Jozef Haller Post in New Britain, leaders at Central Connecticut State University undertook a tremendous initiative which resulted in more than \$3.2 million being raised in private and public funds to support a broad variety of technical assistance projects for the people and major institutions of southwest Poland. New Britain, CT, is proud of its significant Polish community and their strong ties to their homeland. New Britain's "Polonia" was integral to the development and success of the AID grant-funded programs.

It has been an exciting period in New Britain and Central Connecticut State University's history, with this inaugural outreach effort reaching such a remarkable degree of respect and success in Poland. Strong bonds have developed between the academic teams and the participants in the program—bonds which will serve both communities in the years to come. All those involved have benefitted beyond the original scope of the program, and I would like to thank President John Shumaker and Vice President Zdzislaw Kremens for their initiative, leadership, courage, and perseverance in realizing the full potential of this worthy endeavor.

HONORING PATRICK O'DONNELL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in my district, an outstanding citizen is being

honored as Riverdalian of the Year by the Riverdale Community Council. A local businessman and community activist, Patrick O'Donnell richly deserves this recognition.

Mr. O'Donnell has been active in a wide range of community activities. His efforts have assisted children in local youth programs, neighborhood residents, and charitable organizations. He was a member of the North Riverdale Taxpayers Association, a predecessor to the Riverdale Community Association. His other affiliations include St. Margaret's Church, the Riverdale Irish Society, and the Knights of Columbus.

I am sure Mr. O'Donnell's wife and three children are proud of his accomplishments, and the community is grateful for his contributions. Mr. Speaker, it is people like Patrick O'Donnell who help maintain viable communities. I congratulate him on behalf of my constituents and extend my personal best wishes.

A POLICY THAT COSTS ME OVER \$2,900 A YEAR, AND HAS A LIFETIME CAP OF \$20,000 IN BENEFITS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stress once again the importance of health care reform. The American people continue to face high insurance premiums, a lack of benefits, and excessive medical costs. I speak in reference to a letter I received from a man in Florida, who lost his job, and consequently his medical and life insurance.

Here is an excerpt from his letter:

For more than ten years, I worked for [a large corporation]. I was told by human resources people that should I ever be terminated or laid off, I could continue my medical coverage. "Don't worry," they said, "nothing can happen."

Then I got my HIV-positive test result.

Then I was laid off.

Then my medical and life insurance went away.

What was a one-million dollar major medical and hospitalization policy is now a policy that costs me over \$2,900 a year, and has a lifetime cap of \$20,000 in benefits. I am delighted to report I may be able to survive this disease—but am less happy to report that my lifetime benefits will be exhausted in less than three years. At that point, I will need to pay the \$800 per month cost of my drugs and lab tests. As I am now [self-employed], I can only hope that business is good when that happens.

This letter demonstrates the needs of the American people and emphasizes the necessity of a plan which guarantees universal health coverage and controls on health care costs.

"Please get something done," this man writes, "I do not want to plan my own funeral

● 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.

just because I could not afford to continue my medication."

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E. LEHNHART

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Robert E. Lehnhart of Orange, CA. Bob, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs of the international community, will be honored on June 10, 1994, as he retires from his position as founder, president, and CEO of Air Serv International, a nonprofit, humanitarian aviation organization based in Redlands, CA.

In 1984 Bob founded Air Serv International and began operations a year later during one of Africa's worst crises. Since that time, over 100,000 flights have been successfully completed in remote and often war-torn areas of developing nations. Under Bob's leadership, Air Serv has provided safe and reliable air transport to agencies involved in relief and development, U.N. agencies, Embassy aid missions, and multilateral and national government agencies. Because of Bob's dedicated service, Air Serv has earned a solid, well-deserved reputation among the international community.

Using his experience gained through years of work with Air Serv and other charitable efforts, Bob plans on pursuing an advanced degree in international studies and hopes to teach. Despite Bob's retirement from Air Serv, he will continue to make a significant impact on the international community as he prepares others for careers in the international and humanitarian fields.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bob's family and many friends in honoring this unique individual for his extensive and dedicated service. Over the years, Bob has touched the lives of many people in our community and abroad and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S FISCAL AND POLITICAL HOUSE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia government is struggling to bring its house in order. There are serious fiscal and management problems confronting this city's elected officials. The District is in a financial mess because it did not realistically cut spending to meet declining revenues in recent years. Instead, it relied on congressional bailouts, short-term borrowing, and budgeting contrivances.

The District faces the problems, challenges, and opportunities common to many American

cities today. But it also has the unique role of being the Nation's Capital, too. Congress must share responsibility with local officials for creating and solving these problems. My colleague from California, Mr. DIXON, is addressing these issues as his subcommittee considers the fiscal year 1995 appropriation for the District. The House District Committee will address them next month when we hold hearings on the District's Federal payment.

However, the ultimate judgment for selecting solutions will rest where it should, with the District's voters. I believe that District voters, like voters everywhere, will surprise many when they demonstrate their understanding of complex issues and competing candidates.

Twenty years ago, District voters passed the Home Rule Charter. Twenty years later, I am sure they will again speak with conviction. The answer to the city's problems will be found in the relationship between the residents and their elected leaders. I will only support congressional involvement which is built on that foundation.

I commend a recent Post column to my colleagues. It raises several interesting ideas about the District's government and elected officials. While I don't necessarily agree with everything proposed, this is the type of dialog the city needs. The article was written by two local journalists, Harry Jaffe and Tom Sherwood, whose recent book, "Dream City: Race, Power and the Decline of Washington, DC," charts the course of District politics since Home Rule. The article and the book should be required reading for everyone concerned about how the District came to be in this situation and what to do next.

[From the Washington Post, May 22, 1994]

GETTING REAL ABOUT D.C.: THE CASE FOR CITY MANAGEMENT

(By Harry Jaffe and Tom Sherwood)

Twenty years ago this month the democracy-starved voters of the District of Columbia went to the polls and ratified the Home Rule Act, a limited and in many ways begrudging form of government crafted by congressional overseers. It was the best the city could get at the time.

Now, after two decades in operation, that system of semi-independent self-government is in desperate need of reform. Debilitating social and fiscal problems spur flight by both white and black middle-class families who should be the heart of the city's stability and tax base. Yet more time is spent in Congress, the city government and the media spreading blame rather than working for change.

For those who stay in the District, and for those who live nearby but understand the need to keep the central city healthy, it is time to focus on the future of the nation's capital as hometown to (at last count) more than 575,000 Americans. This urgent undertaking will require a cold-eyed evaluation of the past 20 years, the strength to recognize home rule's shortcomings, and the courage to chart a new course.

There is no better place to begin the process than in Room 2400 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the offices of Rep. Julian Dixon of California. Advocates of more rights for District citizens may balk at beginning on Capitol Hill, but consider Dixon's unique perspective. He was born in the District and spent his childhood here in a stable, black middle-class neighborhood. Like thousands of other middle-class African

Americans who grew up here, he remembers summer afternoons in a community where neighbors looked out for the kids on the block. In 1979, Dixon returned as the representative from the 32nd District of California, and he's kept a home in the District ever since. A year after he arrived he became chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee on the District of Columbia—a job with little prestige, but Dixon keeps it because he cares for his hometown. Dixon knows the city's finances, and he's confused.

"Where's the money?" he asked recently, referring to the half a billion dollars that the District government has either borrowed or received from Congress in the last two years, over and above the federal payment and tax revenues. "How can the government be \$300 million in the hole? If the government stopped here tomorrow, how much would it owe its creditors?"

Dixon hopes to answer these questions in congressional hearings he will begin this week but he knows that the solutions to the government's shortcomings lie beyond the next budget cycle. "Without retrenching from home rule," he says, "we have to rethink its structure."

Dixon has the right idea, especially in two main areas in need of reform: political structure and management.

Politics first. Let's start by facing up to the fact that the District is not like Philadelphia, Boston, New York or any other city with similar urban problems. The city is unique, if only because its budget is controlled by a Congress where it has no voting representation. But that obvious difference masks a more fundamental disparity. From 1874, when Congress abolished local self-government, until 1974 when the home rule act took effect, the citizens of Washington had no local political culture, no patronage system other than one controlled by congressional overseers, no power over how their city was run. Every other major American city developed a political establishment that is now at least 100 years in the making. Our local political system has been growing for just over two decades. It's young, it's unruly and it's taken some bad turns.

For instance, it is effectively a one-party system; Democrats out-register fumbling and elusive Republicans by 9 to 1. The Statehood Party is minuscule, and there are no solid, independent political organizations that can groom candidates for the ballot. In such a small political community, where's the public debate? Democracy is a participation sport. Solutions and a sense of community arise from vigorous political competition.

To invigorate local elections, Dixon suggests runoffs among the two top vote-getters in the mayoral race. A majority of voters would then elect the truly strongest candidate, rather than the current system of one more vote than the next candidate and you win.

Our next suggestion may come as a shock: There aren't enough elected offices in the current-political system. An aspiring politician can dream of being an advisory neighborhood commissioner representing just 2,000 people, a school board member, a council member, the mayor or the non-voting delegate to Congress. With so few opportunities—and sporadic media coverage that fails to create the sense of a true hometown—the city hasn't developed a viable political farm system. Five months from the mayoral primary, here are the three choices so far: an unpopular incumbent, City Council member who's been rejected by the voters three times

in past mayoral bids and a former three-term mayor who's trying to resurrect himself. More seasoned politicians could grow out of a system with more opportunities.

Why not make the corporation counsel, or city attorney, an elective office instead of a mayoral appointee? How about establishing a local district attorney and having voters choose the person who prosecutes local criminals rather than the current system in which the presidentially appointed U.S. attorney serves as chief prosecutor. The city could elect a comptroller, a treasurer, an independent auditor. Each would develop a political base with roots in the community, and from those roots could grow a truly committed and connected electorate.

The City Council needs revamping too. Dixon suggests the council elect its own chairman, rather than having voters decide who can best run the council. Why not also halve the salaries—now over \$70,000 a year—and make the council a truly part-time job as it was conceived to be? Then double the number of members, to make it more like a legislature? We would get debate, diversity and coalitions of power.

And why should we have a year-round legislature? Maybe it should meet in legislative session for only two or three months, as in Virginia and Maryland, rather than its nearly nonstop churning of legislation. Who can keep track except staff members and lobbyists? The council could meet in monthly sessions the rest of the year to take care of routine municipal affairs. A defined legislative session would allow citizens to focus on and participate in the making of city laws.

Political reform is well and good, but in Dixon's eyes, nothing comes before good management, something the city is obviously lacking.

It's painfully clear that management of key city agencies has been marred by political considerations, low pay and lack of experience. Mayor Kelly's best hire in her first year was Jack Bond, a manager with a proven track record in Durham, N.C., and other cities. Although Bond officially resigned, in fact the mayor forced him out for reasons that remain unclear.

The worst case of horrendous management is in the public housing department, which has had more than a dozen directors in as many years. Thanks in part to inept management, the city's public housing complexes are breeding grounds for drug dependency, gunplay and poverty. Just as important, the spillover effect undermines what otherwise would be more stable working poor, middle and upper-income black neighborhoods.

Dixon suggests that the day-to-day operations of the city be placed in the hands of a professional city manager. That person could be nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the council. "The manager could then be more immune to the day-to-day politics of the city," says Dixon.

Identifying flaws in the way the District has developed under 20 years of the Home Rule Act is not difficult. The tough part is charting the course toward a healthy social, political and financial future. How do we make the second 20 years of the city's growth a success story?

The first step is to acknowledge our current dependence on Congress, and in return demand that Congress fulfill its part of the relationship. In this phase, the District gets its financial house in order. In some measure, this has already begun, with the recent request—by Dixon and Rep. Pete Stark (D-Calif.)—that two federal agencies conduct a thorough examination of the city's books.

But the District could play a leading rather than trailing role by embracing a financial oversight commission to review the nuts and bolts of many city agencies. The commission would be made up of local and federal officials whose mandate would be more than advisory. Such a preemptive strike could forestall the installation of a mandatory board like the one that was given power to oversee New York City's government in the 1970s.

To the most zealous statehood advocates, this could seem a serious retreat from home rule. But look around. The federal government is already involved in a host of local government functions: Federal agents police the streets; federal officials are now part of an executive commission assigned to fix city public housing; courts dictate foster care and prison health; federal auditors are examining every item of local spending.

An oversight commission might need as many as five years to do its work. But in the process, city residents would take control of more government functions, such as local criminal prosecution, while Congress relinquished power to review the city's budget. Such a slow but steady march toward full independence is the path Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton believes has the best chance of success.

Dixon and Norton aren't alone in their vision of restructuring and reform. The consensus to reevaluate home rule is spreading from the Greater Washington Board of Trade to the Democratic State Committee to the streets, where frustration with the status quo runs higher every day. All people of good will want safe streets, better housing, decent schools, steady jobs and a local government that works. Only a fresh look at home rule will get them what they want.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN BARBER

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Mr. Martin Barber of Livingston, NJ. A longtime friend, Marty has most recently earned distinction as the chair of the Stamp Out Hate Coalition, an organization dedicated to promoting tolerance and understanding in my home State of New Jersey.

Marty has a lengthy and dedicated history of public service, balancing responsibilities to his family and profession with the demanding obligations of helping to lead his community. As vice president of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, as a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Federation of MetroWest, and as past president of Temple Beth Shalom in Livingston, Marty has consistently battled the bigotry and hate seemingly on the rise in our society. I commend Marty's resolute and steadfast opposition to these forces of discord, and his advancement of policies and practices that benefit all peoples.

Mr. Speaker, Marty Barber's courage and perseverance are a tremendous example of public service for us all. I am, therefore, pleased to announce that Marty will be honored at the American Jewish Committee Annual Dinner Meeting on June 1, 1994, and I

commend him and his many outstanding accomplishments.

AIRLINER CABIN AIR QUALITY ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Airliner Cabin Air Quality Act of 1994, to prohibit smoking on international flights to and from the United States. Congress banned smoking on all domestic flights of 6 hours or less in 1990. However, smoking remained permitted on U.S. carriers on international flights, and most foreign carriers serving the United States permit smoking as well.

On May 18, 1994, the Subcommittee on Aviation, which I chair, held a full day of hearings on airliner cabin air quality. While there are many concerns about the overall quality of the air, the single most effective—and cost-free—action that we can take is to ban smoking on international flights.

Most persuasive to the subcommittee at this hearing, as at our previous one, was the testimony of flight attendants, who are forced to spend their working lives aboard aircraft. Our flight attendant witnesses detailed ailments which they and their colleagues incur in the small, enclosed, smoke-filled cabin environment. They described health problems ranging from eye, nose and throat irritation, headache, nausea, dizziness, blurred vision, shortness of breath, and heart palpitations to permanent disability and even death from the occupational hazards of their jobs in airplanes. Nonsmoking flight attendants are suffering and dying from diseases common to smokers—simply from working in the smoking section.

There is also a safety issue involved. Flight attendant witnesses showed us photographs of cigarette butts all over the floor of the airplane—a potential fire hazard. They testified to passengers falling asleep in their seats, dropping lit cigarettes on the floor—a clear fire risk.

Equally outrageous is the plight of children stuck in the smoking section with their parents. And businessmen who must be at their peak when they arrive at their destination, but stagger off, jet-lagged and debilitated by smoke-caused allergies and sensitivities. And pleasure travellers whose vacations are ruined by smoke-induced illnesses. And the millions of nonsmoking passengers who cannot really get away from the smoke, no matter where they sit in the airplane.

Mr. Speaker, the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] has proposed that nations end smoking on aircraft in 1996. This is a proposal only, and unless all countries agree, passengers and flight attendants will continue to suffer, and airlines forced to go nonsmoking will maintain that they are at a competitive disadvantage.

Airlines serving the United States, whether carrying the U.S. flag or some other, would under my bill be smoke-free. There would thus be no competitive disadvantage between U.S. and foreign airlines, and I believe that the airlines themselves as well as the vast majority

of their employees and passengers will welcome enactment of this bill.

REMEMBER THEM WITH FLOWERS

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received a call from a constituent who told me a story and gave me an idea that is especially appropriate to Memorial Day and the 50th anniversary of D-Day.

Doris Winkler, who syndicates the television show, "The Senior Report," lost her brother, Capt. John M. Hennessy, Jr., during World War II.

Captain Hennessy was killed in Italy near the Arno River a few days after participating in the liberation of Rome. He was a forward observer with the 88th Infantry Division, 337th Field Artillery Battalion. He died almost exactly 50 years ago on July 14, 1944, ironically his parent's wedding anniversary.

John Hennessy, who graduated summa cum laude from Notre Dame University, is buried in a U.S. military cemetery 7 miles outside of Florence, Italy.

Each Memorial Day his grave site, plot C, row 5, grave 38, is graced with a bouquet of flowers, a symbol of remembrance and affection from his sister.

Mrs. Winkler accomplishes this loving task with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. "The American Battle Monuments Commission is extremely sensitive to its ministry of caring for these sanctified graves and always sends me a picture of the decorated grave," she said. "The pictures from the Memorial Day placements always sadden me because the background reveals long rows of crosses with no flowers, save my brothers."

"It occurred to me," she continued, "that survivors of these men do not realize that for very little money the Commission, which oversees all foreign U.S. military cemeteries, will contact the appropriate cemetery and in very short order, get flowers to the grave site. All they need is the soldier's name and where he is buried."

Doris Winkler called the Commission yesterday to check about the arrival of her check for her brother's flowers. In passing she asked if the Commission had received many requests. "Oh, yes," came the reply, "We've had 12 already."

Doris Winkler would love to see more than 12 heroes honored especially since the ABMC is the steward of more than 100,000 graves and names on tablets of the missing.

She said she was certain there would be more flowers if more Americans were aware of the "fine service of the American Battle Monuments Commission." She asked if I might help spread the word among my colleagues in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to do so. For further information concerning these services call the ABMC at 202-272-0537. The commission also notes that flowers for all foreign military cemeteries can be ordered through any local

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florist who is a member of the "Florist Telegraph Delivery Association."

Again, Mr. Speaker, I hope this information allows more people to pay special homage to those that made the ultimate sacrifice for our country.

TRIBUTE TO REV. SPENCER JONES

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Spencer Jones of the Southside Tabernacle Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Jones commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Rev. Spencer Jones was born and raised on a farm in Poplar Bluff, Missouri and felt the call of God on his life when he was three years old and confessed Christ as his personal Saviour at age nine, and in 1966 he was drafted into the United States Army, and was shipped to Viet Nam, and leaving Viet Nam, he enrolled in Central Bible College, and was elected Vice President of the Student Government and a member of Who's Who Among Students and graduated in 1972 with a B.A. in Religion; and

Whereas in November of 1972, Rev. Jones followed the leading of the Lord to come to Chicago and pastor the Southside Tabernacle Church and during the early ministry would knock on doors and present the plan of salvation to many, and trained and encouraged his congregation to do the same; and

Whereas the "Southside Vision" is to win souls, it is "Expanded Vision" is to train young men and women in pastoral care so they can effectively pioneer full gospel churches in every major inner-city in America, and in July of 1980, Brother Jones was led by the Lord to organize the first Inner City Workers Conference and Pastors and laymen came from all over America to encourage and motivate one another. They also came together to devise strategies on how to effectively reach inner city dwellers, and under his leadership, 15 churches have been started in various inner city neighborhoods throughout America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Pastor Spencer Jones.

PROVIDING TPS FOR HAITIANS

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, Haiti's military regime announced plans to enforce a 14-year-old law which would make "all irregular trips toward foreign lands illegal." This means that any Haitian returned to Haiti will be subjected to imprisonment, torture, and or death. It is imperative now more than ever that we provide temporary protected status to Haitian nationals, both those in custody at sea as well as

those who currently reside in the United States.

It is incumbent that the United States immediately stop the repatriation of Haitians intercepted on the high seas and grant them temporary protected status. Temporary protected status is a status that has been granted to nationals from other nations such as Kuwait, Somalia, Bosnia, and El Salvador during conflict in their countries. By granting Haitians TPS, we would be doing no more for them than we have done for other refugees.

By granting Haitians TPS we achieve two objectives: undocumented Haitians can live and work in safety without fear or being deported, and the INS would know where they reside so that it can facilitate their return once conditions in Haiti are safe. Meanwhile, they would be granted work authorization, but would remain ineligible for any Federal benefit programs.

As a nation, we refused to protect desperate Jews seeking refuge from Nazi Germany. If we fail to protect Haitians, we will be setting a dangerous precedent for the future and risk repeating the mistakes of the past.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HOLLIS LEWIS, SR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Hollis Lewis, Sr., of the Greater Pleasant Green Baptist Church of Chicago, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Lewis commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Hollis Lewis Sr. was born in Summit, Mississippi, he came to Chicago in 1934, he married Miss Josephine Jeanette White in 1937, they have been blessed with five sons, Hollis, Jr., Clarence E., Sr., Robert E., Raymond L., and Juan H. Lewis; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis joined the New Hope Baptist Church of Chicago and was Baptized under the pastorate of The Reverend William Dixon, he served as a Sunday School Teacher, Superintendent of the Sunday School, sang in the Choir, served as Church Treasurer, and as a Deacon, he was called to the Gospel Ministry in 1944, he was Ordained in 1946 at the New Hope Baptist Church under the pastorate of the late Reverend Calwell W. Jones; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis matriculated at the Morgan Park High School in Chicago, The Moody Bible Institute, and the Chicago Baptist Institute, receiving a Christian Leadership Degree, and the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Theology, in 1965 The Chicago Baptist Institute awarded Reverend Lewis the Honorary Doctor of Divinity Degree, he is on the Faculty of the Chicago Baptist Institute, and an Instructor in the Christian Education Congress of the National Baptist Convention, Dean of the Seminar for the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, and President of the Morgan Park/Maple Park Ministerial Alliance; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis organized The Rose of Sharon Baptist Church at 7039 S.

Wentworth Avenue in Chicago, where he served as Pastor for eight years, later he served as an Evangelist for two years, in 1964 he was called to pastor The Greater Pleasant Green Baptist Church, in 1974 the Lord led Reverend Lewis to build a new Church, the land was purchased at 115th and Ashland Avenue, today this vision is a reality, Reverend Lewis is a father, a shepherd, a builder, a teacher, a servant 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 Hollis Lewis, Sr. and The Greater Pleasant Green 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 HIRAIR HOVNANIAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who epitomizes the American Dream. Mr. Hirair Hovnanian, chairman of the board of trustees of the Armenian Assembly of America, will receive the assembly's Distinguished Service Award at a gala in New York City on June 4, 1994. This is a richly deserved award for a man who has contributed immensely to two great nations, the United States and Armenia.

Hirair Hovnanian came to this country on a freighter in 1951 with only \$25 in his pocket and the address of some relatives in Philadelphia who took him into their home. He enrolled at Villanova University in 1952, graduating 4 years later with a bachelor of science in civil engineering. That same year, he married Anna Hamparian, to whom he has been married for the past 38 years. He began his career as a civil engineer with a consulting firm making \$90 a week, saving every penny he could. As chance or fate would have it, a distant cousin of his was building a home in Toms River, NJ, and Hirair went to see how it was done. It occurred to him that he could build a hundred homes just like it in a year's time. In 1958, he moved to Toms River, with \$3,500 in his savings account, and he and his brothers bought 23 acres of land. With a secondhand Jeep and chainsaw, and working round the clock, the Hovnanian brothers created their first housing development. After several years of successful work together, the brothers formed separate building companies in 1963.

In 1963, Hirair formed Hovsons, Inc., and within a year he had built 72 homes. Since the majority of his home buyers were retirees, Hirair decided to build adult communities, but in a new way—creating single-family homes with their own individual lots. What better example could there be of realizing the American dream?

In 1965, Mr. Hovnanian started the first Holiday City adult community. This concept has expanded into a total community, including recreation, medical, and shopping facilities, and more than 15,000 housing units. His development business is complemented by his

building materials and prefab manufacturing subsidiaries. He has also diversified into the development and construction of health care facilities, retail centers, office complexes, and mining operations in New Jersey, Florida, and California.

Mr. Hovnanian has always maintained that his hard-work ethic comes from his parents. His father fled the genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people by the Turkish Ottoman Empire, which began in 1915. The senior Hovnanian fled to Iraq where he succeeded in business until unrest in that nation forced the family to seek refuge in the United States. Hirair has said of his father, "He was a self-taught man. I think his drive to succeed became a family trait. My brothers and I were all competitive, but not to out-do one another, just to do our best and be successful at what we set out to accomplish. It's true with my children as well." Hirair and Anna have five children: four daughters, Siran, Edele, Leela and Tanya, and a son, Armen, all of whom are well on the way to successful careers. Edele and Armen work alongside their father at H. Hovnanian Industries.

While Mr. Hovnanian could very easily have devoted all of his energies to his business and enjoyed the fruits of his success, he has chosen instead to get involved with a diverse array of civic, charitable, educational, and philanthropic activities. He was a founding benefactor of the Armenian Assembly, organized in 1972 here in Washington. He has been the assembly's driving force, serving as president and chairman of its board of trustees.

In 1988, tragedy struck the Hovnanians' ancestral homeland of Armenia when a devastating earthquake tore apart the country, devastating cities and towns, and leaving thousands homeless. Hirair was one of the first Armenian-Americans on the scene, opening an Armenian Assembly office in the capital of Yerevan with a satellite phone to communicate with the rest of the world. He helped to raise \$4 million which, with a \$2 million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development, established housing component manufacturing facilities under his direct management. Currently, he serves on the Hayastan All Armenia Fund, which is involved in humanitarian projects in Armenia.

In the past year, working with the Government of the Republic of Armenia, Hirair established the Armenia Oil and Gas Development Fund [ArmOil] for oil and gas exploration, contributing his own funds and working to secure a sea outlet for the landlocked country.

Back home in New Jersey, Hirair Hovnanian has been active in a variety of community activities and organizations, has donated some \$20 million to charitable, religious, cultural, and educational entities, and has received numerous high awards and decorations for his years of work and dedication to the community. In recognition of his devotion to the Armenian Church, he has been bestowed many decorations. He has dedicated a 465-acre bird sanctuary to the Audubon Society, a 175-acre sanctuary park to the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust, and provided for the preservation of a site containing late nineteenth century gunpowder works and Indian burial grounds.

Not bad for a young man who came to this country 43 years ago with \$25 in his pocket.

Mr. Speaker, Hirair Hovnanian is a man who represents the fulfillment of the great American immigrant story that makes our country so unique. He has worked to make a difference, both in his homeland and his adopted home. It is an honor to share some of his accomplishments with the Members of this body.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM JENKINS, JR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 William Jenkins, Jr., of the First Union Missionary Baptist Church of Ford Heights, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Jenkins commending him for his work:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend William Jenkins, Jr. entered into the Ministry in 1978 and served as Associated Minister of the Lively Stone Missionary Baptist Church of Chicago under the pastoral leadership of his esteemed father The Reverend William Jenkins, Sr.; and

Whereas Reverend Jenkins has matriculated at the following schools: George Westinghouse High School, Chicago, Malcolm X College, Chicago, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Selma University, Selma, Alabama, earning the Bachelor of Theology degree in 1985, Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois, Master of Theology, currently Reverend Jenkins is a candidate for the Masters in Theological Studies at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; and

Whereas Reverend Jenkins is an experienced pastor, serving as Pastor of New Hope #2 Missionary Baptist Church of Demopolis, Alabama, for six years, in 1988 installed as Pastor of First Union Missionary Baptist Church of Ford Heights, Illinois, where God has prospered the congregation under his ministry; and

Whereas Reverend Jenkins has served as President of the Ministerial Union of Selma University, Chairman of the Selma Nursing Home Mission, member of the N.A.A.C.P. Selma and Chicago Chapters, Fairview Lodge #26 F & AM, the Chicago Westside Ministers Conference, Garrett-Evangelical Black Seminars, currently President of the Ford Heights Ministers Fellowship: Now, therefore, be it

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

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANNE MACK

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important issues facing our Nation today is the

education of our young people. Today I rise to honor a good friend of the young people, and all the people, of Marietta, GA, who has dedicated her adult life to teaching children. Mr. Speaker, her name is Anne Mack, and today she is retiring from a 30-year teaching career. During those entire 30 years, she taught first-graders in Marietta, first at Lemon Street Elementary School and then at Hickory Hills School. It is a fitting time to pause and reflect on the immeasurable contributions she has made to our community.

The success of Mrs. Mack's 30 years as a first-grade teacher is evidenced by the hundreds of children whose lives she influenced and enriched. Two of those hundreds of children, Mr. Speaker, are my children. They still remember Mrs. Mack vividly and fondly.

Also, her success as a teacher and community leader can be seen through her selection as one of the Outstanding Young Women of America, an honor she received in 1971. And on two occasions, she was selected as Hickory Hills School's Teacher of the Year.

From what I have learned, Mrs. Mack will now have more time to spend in her garden, which she greatly enjoys. Her retirement will also free her to expand her role as pastor to her flock. Mrs. Mack and her husband Edgar (Johnny) Mack are copastors of the Sword of the Word Evangelistic Ministry in East Point, GA. And just as importantly, Mrs. Mack will have more time for her grandson, Austin Christopher McClendon.

We in Marietta are proud of Mrs. Mack's work over three decades. She has helped in a large way to make our community an exceptionally good place to live. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I acknowledge her accomplishments by entering these remarks into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and Archives of the 103d Congress and declare today "Anne Mack Day" at Hickory Hills School in Marietta.

TRIBUTE TO REV. FERLANDER N. LEWIS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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, Rev. Ferlander N. Lewis of the New Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church of Harvey, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Lewis commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Ferlander N. Lewis is a native of Clarksville, Mississippi, he is a graduate of Alan B. Shepherd High School 1978, where he was an All Area and All State Basketball Player, a graduate of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, 1982 earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree in economics; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis is an accomplished musician, he was the musician for the first Black Gospel Choir of Thornridge High School, he has served numerous churches as the Minister of Music for twelve years, teaching music and choir throughout Chi-

cago and the south suburbs, he has recording credits playing for Serenity, a Christian singing group, and the Christian Fellowship Choir, he is an active member of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, preaching, lecturing, and teaching in its National Congress of Christian Education; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis responded to the Call into the Gospel Ministry, he was Licensed to Preach, August, 1979, Ordained, October, 1981, in True Vine Missionary Baptist Church, Dixmoor, Illinois under the pastoral leadership of The Reverend Steven D. Lewis; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis was installed as Pastor of the New Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, Harvey, Illinois February, 1986, New Mount Olive was the first Senior Citizen Nutritional site in the State of Illinois, established the Christian Help Center, serving the poor with food and clothing care packages for homeless men, and many other programs to help people in need, Reverend Lewis is a family man married to Janice Lewis and they are blessed with three children, he 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 accomplishments of The Reverend Ferlander N. Lewis, and the New Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, Harvey, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

ANTHONY R. LENTINI RETIRES

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, Anthony R. Lentini retired as Director of the VA Regional Office in New Orleans, LA, following many years of distinguished public service. In fact, Tony has spent all of his adult years serving his country, first as an officer in the Army and later as Director of the VA Regional Office in New Orleans.

Colonel Lentini, a native of Kenner, LA, is a combat veteran of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Prior to retirement from the Army in 1967, Tony served in the Office of the Secretary of the Army as a legislative liaison officer and advisor to Members of Congress who were reserve officers in the U.S. Army.

His first assignment in the Veterans Administration started in September 1967 when he was assigned as Staff Assistant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in Washington, DC. In 1969, he was transferred to the New Orleans Regional Office as a management analyst on the Director's staff, and in August 1973, he was appointed Assistant Director of the New Orleans Regional Office. He was Acting Director from September 9, 1973, to May 19, 1974, when he was appointed Director.

Tony has been recognized many times for his outstanding work in the State and local community where he has worked and lived. He received the 12th Annual Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger Award—outstanding United Way volunteer. He received awards for outstanding service to veterans from the Disabled Amer-

ican Veterans, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, and the Paralyzed Veterans of America.

Tony served in various ways to support the business community. For his leadership and work, he received awards from the National Alliance of Businessmen.

He served as chairman of the New Orleans Federal Executive Board in 1977-78 and 1991-92.

Tony attended Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. He received his degree from Loyola University in New Orleans and pursued additional studies at Pennsylvania State University.

Tony and his wife Ellen have enjoyed 46 years together and are the parents of four sons and one daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I and members of the committee staff have known Tony for many years. He has served the Nation well. He loves his country and has devoted his entire life to defending his country and helping those who went to war receive the benefits and services to which they are entitled.

Although Tony deserves to be free of the demanding schedule he has had to keep as Director of the VA Regional Office in New Orleans, he will be greatly missed by those of us who worked closely with him for so many years and by his fellow veterans. We wish Tony and his wife Ellen continued success and much happiness during the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO ELDER MILTON OLIVER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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, Elder Milton Oliver of the ambassadors for Christ Church of God In Christ. Attached is a proclamation I issued Elder Oliver commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Elder Milton Oliver is a native of Chicago, Illinois, a life long resident of the Morgan Park Community, he is a family man, married to Augustine Walker-Oliver for thirty-seven years, God has blessed them with two children; and

Whereas Elder Oliver matriculated at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois receiving a professional certificate in Evangelism and Pastoral Care, in secular training he holds two certificates of Completion Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor in Iron Work and in Construction; and

Whereas Elder Oliver is the Founder and Pastor of the Ambassadors For Christ Church of God In Christ, established in 1977, in the sixth Jurisdiction of Illinois, he is a national denominational leader, Vice President of the International Department of Evangelism, Church of God In Christ, Inc., Administrative Assistant to the Bishop of the sixth Jurisdiction of Illinois, District Superintendent of the H.W. Goldsberry District, Area Director of Evangelism Region eight, Assistant Finance Chairman, sixth Jurisdiction of Illinois, Church of God In Christ, Inc.; and

Whereas Elder Oliver is very active in his community, a member of the Roseland Clergy Association, the Roseland Hospital Clergy, the Maple Park, Morgan Park, Beverly Clergy Association, District 22, Chicago Police Department Beat Representative Program, Board of Directors of the Butler Career Academy, he is always ready and willing to help people, his personal motto is "I love you, and you can't do anything about it": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Elder Milton Oliver, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNITY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct my colleague's attention to the attached excerpts from an article by Alan K. Henrikson on the North American Free-Trade Agreement. In matters of trade and North America, Mr. Henrikson is a visionary. Mr. Henrikson's "A North American Community: From the Yukon to the Yucatan" transcends the domestic squabbles, the trinational deal making, and the heated politics associated with NAFTA's inception, negotiation, and passage of this historic agreement. Henrikson appropriately concludes that trade agreements are meaningless if there is not a corresponding sense of common purpose and community among the signatory countries. NAFTA like agreements will meet with tremendous success if the commitment of nations participating in that pact fully develop the ties that bring us together. I urge my colleagues to examine the important work that follows.

A NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNITY: "FROM THE
YUKON TO THE YUCATAN"
(By Alan K. Henrikson)

During 1991, President George Bush joined the president of Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and the prime minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, in initiating a complex process designed to bring about a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on the continent. The idea was described variously by commentators as leading to a worldwide "strategic alliance" among the three partners, a business-based "North America Inc." to compete with the European Community and Japan, and even an economic "Fortress North America."

That the NAFTA scheme did implicitly threaten a new regional trade bloc, on the basis of which the United States, Mexico, and Canada could bargain collectively with Europe and Japan, is unmistakable. It clearly had coercive connotations as well as more constructive intent. US State Department Counselor Robert Zoellick, while denying that NAFTA would contribute to "the promotion of regional blocks," stressed that a NAFTA arrangement would "strengthen the hand" of the country's foreign economic policy. "The signal the United States wants to send the world," he stated, "is that we are committed to opening markets and that we

will extend a hand to others who share that commitment"—and not, he seemed to imply, to others.

In August 1992, the continental free-trade negotiations were successfully concluded with congressional action expected in 1993. By negotiating a free market with both Canada and Mexico, the US government demonstrated that it had not abandoned "its leadership role" in the field of trade, thus answering critics who wondered if the "new world order" outlined by President Bush had a place for economics.

Apart from international power connotations, the NAFTA project, though focused on economics, seemed to prefigure what could be characterized as a "North American community"—that is, a new and positive identity shared by the peoples of the three North American countries. For the first time in their histories, Mexicans, Americans, and Canadians could come to feel that they had more in common with each other, despite cultural and other differences, than with any nonneighbor outside the hemisphere—notably their parent societies in Europe where a new identity also is rapidly forming. A NAFTA particularly could contribute to overcoming the estrangement between the Hispanic and norteamericano peoples in the New World. A greater inclusion of the continent's widespread, increasingly self-aware native groups—the continent's "first nations"—into a feeling of North American community, or family of peoples, also might result.

The notion of a North American community implicitly challenges the politically established concept of a "North Atlantic community," informally built around the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It is not today widely remembered that the first suggestion of a "NAFTA," dating from the early 1960s, was for a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. This transatlantic NAFTA would have joined Canada and the United States with the United Kingdom, and perhaps other members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), formed in 1960 in part in reaction to the 1957 Treaty of Rome establishing the European Community (EC) on the European continent. Today's concept of a westward-oriented NAFTA is similarly, though less intentionally, an alternative to the larger "Pacific Basin community" concept. Some thought was given during the 1980s in the United States to concluding a free-trade pact with Japan.

Today's North American Free Trade Agreement is premised on the formal fact and the economic "success" of the 1988 bilateral US-Canada Free Trade Agreement (USCFTA), which went into effect at the beginning of 1989. A further, trilateral pact, to include Mexico, could have competed with the USCFTA, complemented it, or completed it. The Canadian government had to decide what position to adopt toward, and what part to play in, trade talks between the United States and Mexico. Whatever the form of a new continentwide trading relationship, a NAFTA was sure to do more than merely include a further economic partner with its own resources and needs. A three-way North American continental trade bond has ideological and even geopolitical significance.

"Right now," as President Bush stated in April 1991 to a group of Hispanic-American businesspeople at a meeting in Houston, "we have the chance to expand opportunity and economic growth from the Yukon to the Yucatan. Think of it: The North American Free Trade Agreement would link us with our

largest trading partner, Canada, and our third-largest partner, Mexico. It would create the largest, richest trade zone on earth—360 million consumers in a market that generates \$6 trillion in output a year." Observing that there are some doubters who seem to "oppose letting our neighbors enjoy the benefits of progress," the president said pointedly: "Ask them what is wrong with increased productivity throughout the continent. And ask them what's wrong with a more stable Mexico."

The NAFTA will be good for the entire neighborhood. "A unified North American market would let each of our countries build on our strengths," the president said. "It would provide more and better jobs for US workers. It would stimulate price competition, lower consumer prices, improve product quality. The agreement would make necessities such as food and clothing more affordable and more available to our poorest citizens. It would raise productivity and produce a higher standard of living throughout the continent." Both America's neighbors, Mexico perhaps even more than Canada, would share in this overall progress. "A free trade pact would encourage investment, create jobs, lift wages, and give talented Mexican citizens opportunities they don't enjoy today." The development would have much larger, international importance: "A strong Mexico, in turn, means a stronger United States and a stronger North American alliance."

One can see in President Bush's concept of a Mexican-American-Canadian "alliance," though ostensibly a political concept, a broader community ideal—a notion of bringing together North America's nations on a basis of moral parity. The differences between the United States and both Canada and Mexico are, of course, vast. A decade ago, these were cited as reasons, among others, why a tripartite commonwealth would never work.

Indeed, the disparity between the United States and the others in economic strength and demographic size cannot be ignored. The Canadian economy, heavily resource-dependent though its industry is fairly modern, is one-tenth the size of the US economy. Canada's population of 26.6 million is about the same fraction of that of the United States with its 250 million people. The Mexican economy, although its population is sizable and growing (86.2 million and soon to reach 100 million), is barely more than one twenty-fifth the size of that of the United States.

Besides the obvious problem of finding a way to balance these three unequally weighted countries in a North American negotiation, there is the related problem, hardly less difficult, of overcoming the deep-seated alienation between Americans and their neighbors, especially those to the south. Historical tensions that have existed between US citizens and their culturally nearer cousins to the north must also be overcome. And between Mexicans and Canadians (viewed from a southern perspective as "gringos from the far north"), a lack of mutual knowledge—a veritable cultural void—has long prevailed. A bond must be formed where virtually none has ever existed, either positive or negative. The long-term success or failure of even a limited free-trade agreement among the three may well depend on whether the process engenders a harmonious feeling of a shared social identity.

CONCLUSION

Despite opposition that has slowed the development of a North American political consensus on NAFTA, if not necessarily the

actual NAFTA negotiations, an agreement has been concluded and must now be signed, drafted into legal form, and submitted to the legislatures in the three countries. So great are the historic forces moving these three economies toward some form of integration that it is difficult to imagine the NAFTA process ending in failure. The momentum began in 1979 and 1980, gained in 1983 and 1985, accelerated with the USCFTA in 1988, shifted direction with Mexico's decision to negotiate in 1990, and broadened in force with Canada's entry into trilateral talks in 1991. Enthusiasm seemed to decline somewhat in early 1992, but officials pressed ahead and were able to announce the conclusion of negotiations in August 1992.

After formal submission, Congress has ninety working days—which could stretch out as long as eight months—in which to approve the agreement, without amending it. Assuming that the necessary implementing legislation is promptly submitted, one could imagine fairly expeditious consideration by Congress. Approval, however, will not take place without committee hearings and a full debate. The upshot could be a delay of congressional consent until sometime in 1993. By that point, a change of government in both Canada and the United States might have occurred, complicating but probably not wholly confusing the transnational politics of NAFTA approval.

The attitude of Canada's Parliaments as well as the Mexican Congress toward trilateral North American trade, though the agreement surely will be criticized in those bodies, should follow the policies of Canada's and Mexico's leaders. Opposition in both countries—in the business community and labor unions as well as political circles—should be reduced somewhat by the North American dispute-settlement mechanism, including the Trade Commission. Experience with the USCFTA, however, has shown that providing adjudicative measures for trade relations does not end the task of diplomacy, which now involves peoples as well as governments. Both old and new diplomacy are needed to form a trilateral consensus, such as Governors Reagan and Brown and others imagined in 1979 and 1980. A sense of North American community must be engendered. Without it, a North American market, no matter how well negotiated, cannot truly thrive.

TRIBUTE TO REV. RONALD WEBB

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader of my congressional district, the Reverend Ronald Webb of the Shiloah Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Webb commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Shiloah Baptist Church was established November 15, 1923, celebrating seventy years of service to God and humanity in the City of Chicago; and

Whereas Shiloah Baptist Church has been blessed with eight dynamic pastoral leaders in the past seventy years, including Pastor Ronald Webb; and

Whereas the Reverend Ronald Webb was elected Pastor of Shiloah in 1990. Pastor

Webb is a graduate of Bishop College, Dallas, Texas, Bachelor's degree, Howard University, Washington, D.C., Master of Divinity, and he is presently a candidate for the Doctor of the Ministry degree, at United Theological Seminary in Ohio; and

Whereas under the dynamic and anointed leadership of Pastor Webb, God continues to prosper Shiloah Church to grow spiritually, numerically, and financially, touching the lives of many people through the love of Christ: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge and congratulate The Reverend Ronald Webb and the Shiloah Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, on the occasion of the Church's 70th Anniversary, by entering this worthy Milestone into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

SALUTE TO JOYCE ERLINDA GAMBRELL DRAYTON

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Joyce Erlinda Gambrell Drayton, who this weekend will be honored by the Baptist Ministers Conferences and Associations, in conjunction with the Martin Luther King, Jr. Mass Choir for her stellar service as a church musician in the Philadelphia church community. This service will be convened by the Reverend Anthony Floyd at the Hickman Temple AME Church on Baltimore Avenue in Philadelphia where Rev. Joseph Patterson is pastor.

Mrs. Drayton's musical career was born at the age of 9 when she studied piano under the late Vernon White, and organ under the late Helen Gatling. At the age of 10, Joyce joined the Sunday school choir at the Nazarene Baptist Church, under the direction of her mother, Georgia Gregory. Her musical studies continued, learning the violin and bass fiddle, as well as receiving a scholarship to the settlement music camp where she studied piano and bass with members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. While attending the Kensington High School for Girls, Joyce accompanied the Kensington High School concert choir under the direction of William Felton, and was a member of the All City Orchestra. While attending Cheyney State College, now Cheyney University, she accompanied the concert choir under the direction of D. Jack Moses.

Mrs. Drayton received an A.B.S. in elementary education from Cheyney, and a masters degree in social work at Temple University, where she was vice president of her class. Additionally, she has furthered her musical studies in organ under Dr. J. Edward Hoy and Rosemarie Coleman of the Combs College of Music.

Mrs. Drayton's 36 years of church music service reads like an encyclopedia of Philadelphia religious institutions, having served Ward AME Church, Second Macedonia Baptist Church, First Corinthian Baptist Church, and First Baptist Church of Cresmont. She was also a member of the Music Executive Board and accompanist for the Billy Graham Crusade in June 1992, and in 1985 was director

of the City Wide Revival Choir where she has also served as a musician. Mrs. Drayton was the first director appointed by the Missionary Baptist Pastor's Conference, now under the presidency of Rev. Anthony Floyd, to organize the Martin Luther King, Jr. Massed Choir, which performed for the first Martin Luther King, Jr., celebration hosted by the Baptist Minister's Conferences and associations of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Mrs. Drayton is the founder and president of Church Musicians Services, Inc., a minority-owned business dedicated to the enhancement of religious music in Philadelphia, providing a referral system for church musician as well as training and education, and a quarterly newsletter, Hallelujah.

Mrs. Drayton's latest project is the publication of "Distinguished Church Musicians in the United States," a book to recognize all musicians who have and are serving in congregations across the country.

Mr. Speaker, Joyce Erlinda Gambrell Drayton is a pillar of the Philadelphia religious community. I am proud to stand with her friends, family, and congregation in thanking her for her many years of great service to God.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP REESE PRICE, JR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Reese Price, Jr., of the Victory Apostolic Faith Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Bishop Price commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Bishop Reese Price, Jr. was the seventh son, the last of twelve children born to Reese and Hannah Price in Lee County, in the hills of Haynes, Arkansas. Bishop Price and his late wife Dovetta Marie Sloan are the proud parents of twelve children. God blessed him to find love again after the untimely death of his late wife and to marry the former Ruth Shaw; and

Whereas Bishop Price was Called by God to the Ministry November 4, 1957, he received the Bachelor of Religious Education from the International Bible Institute and Seminary, he is the Founder and Pastor of the Victory Apostolic Faith Church established July 10, 1961 growing spiritually, in numbers, and in its facilities. The church moved to May street in 1971, and added the "Dovetta Annex" in 1990 to accommodate the growth in membership; and

Whereas Bishop Price is a Churchman he was elevated to District Elder of the Pentecostal Churches of The Apostolic Faith, and was Ordained Bishop in August 1987, he is a former Chairman of the Illinois Council and Vice President of the Pentecostal Churches of the Apostolic Faith Board of Directors, Vice President of the Midwest Apostolic Bible College, member of the Ordination Committee, Overseer and Treasurer of Foreign Missions, Diocesan Bishop of Oklahoma and Arkansas; and

Whereas Bishop Price is a dedicated man of God and a Humanitarian, committed to serving the whole person, he provides free counseling, food pantry and the Victory Christian Centers providing a thrift store, free clothing for foreign missions, free school supplies, free tutoring. He is the overseer for mission work in Liberia West Africa and Haiti, with a trade school, an Orphanage, and three grade schools, including medical care for the children, transportation, clothing, and agricultural projects to feed the people and provide income. Bishop Price is the author of a book entitled, "We Are Fixed": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Bishop Reese Price, Jr. and the Victory Apostolic Faith Church, Chicago, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

CRIMINALIZING JENNIFER CAPRIATI

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the recent arrest of Jennifer Capriati, essentially for the crime of being troubled, is further evidence of the pressing need to change our approach to drugs. Treating Ms. Capriati as a criminal because she had a small amount of marijuana for personal use is an example of counterproductive law enforcement, a waste of scarce government resources, and an act of cruelty toward a young woman who deserves help and not punishment.

I believe the time has come for us to stop wasting billions of dollars on a fruitless effort to interdict drugs; to stop treating users of marijuana and other substances as criminals; and to put the resources we will save thereby into a well-funded treatment program. The time has come for us to engage in a fundamental debate about our failed effort to deal with the social problems caused by drugs, and to work together to come up with a new one. Treating Jennifer Capriati as a criminal is a strong example of the wrong way to go.

In Tuesday's Washington Post, Richard Cohen expressed this viewpoint in a thoughtful and persuasive way. In the interest of furthering a much needed national debate on drug policy, I ask that Mr. Cohen's cogent article be printed here.

CRIMINALIZING JENNIFER CAPRIATI

(By Richard Cohen)

NEW YORK—Those who are cynical about the erstwhile War on Drugs (a term abandoned by the Clinton administration) had their case bolstered recently. Jennifer Capriati, the extremely dangerous 18-year-old tennis star, was arrested in Florida for possessing a small amount (about 20 grams) of marijuana. A terrified nation—she had killer ground strokes—undoubtedly breathed a sigh of relief.

The cynics, of whom I am one, might have noted that if Capriati were 21 and had possessed a gallon of vodka and, like every other Floridian, a legal handgun, the law would have left her alone. Throw in a carton of cigarettes—as addictive as chocolate, ac-

ording to the cigarette companies—and no lawman would or could have taken an interest in her. Guns, booze and cigarettes are either mentioned in the Constitution or have strong lobbies in Washington—I forget which.

Enough cynicism—even from a cynic. The fact is that the arrest of Capriati points up the silliness of our drug laws. The former tennis star—she hasn't played for almost a year—has since entered the Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami for rehab, although from what is not exactly clear. Above all, she seems to be suffering from an acute case of teenage madness. The symptoms include estrangement from her parents, consorting with "the wrong people" and, possibly, abuse of drugs. In her case, it probably matters that she became a professional tennis player at the age of 13. Women's tennis and child abuse sometimes amount to the same thing.

But for all Capriati's fame and wealth (\$1.5 million in "lifetime" earnings), she is depressingly typical. Whatever her problems, they are hardly criminal in nature. Yet, she was arrested for allegedly possessing an insignificant amount of marijuana. This is a drug of such power that it has made the entire government crazy. During the Reagan years, for instance, the discovery of a single seed prompted the Feds to seize a luxury yacht. Yet for some reason, of all the millions of people who have partaken of the weed, not a single one is known to have died as a result. Would that cigarettes could make the same claim.

Let me pause at this point to declare my steadfast opposition to drug use. I do so without reservation. But eschewing the stuff myself and recommending it to no one, I still have to wonder why we continue to treat drugs mostly as a criminal matter, waging a war not against drugs themselves but against our own people.

At the moment, some 330,000 people are in jail for drug violations. In the federal prison system, more than 60 percent of the inmates are there for violating drug laws—most relating to harder drugs than marijuana. But even when it comes to pot, the numbers are appalling. The FBI reports that in 1992, 535,000 people were arrested for possession, sale or manufacture of marijuana—this in a nation that doesn't have enough cops to start with. In six cases, reports Rolling Stone magazine in a special report about drugs, life sentences were imposed. As for harder drugs, mandatory minimum sentences are clogging the jails with small-time "mules" who are quickly and easily replaced. The money's very good.

The folly, not to mention the tragedy, of this policy ought to be apparent. For some reason, the United States persists in treating drugs as a criminal, not a health, problem. Certainly, the importation and selling of hard drugs is a criminal enterprise and ought to be dealt with accordingly. But that lucrative business—so lucrative it persists despite Draconian penalties for lawbreakers—would soon wither if the government decriminalized the use of drugs. That was the experience when Prohibition ended and there's no reason to think things would be different now.

To that suggestion—advanced to one degree or another by Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke and former secretary of state George Shultz among others, and contingent on much study—certain politicians cry bloody murder. Congressmen who represent inner-city districts see drugs as such a scourge that they label decriminalization as nothing short of capitulation. Decriminaliza-

tion does seem like capitulation—capitulation not to drug pushers or to the substance itself but to human nature. We have been fighting this fight for a long time, spending \$20 billion a year, and have nothing to show for it. The true winners of the war on drugs are drug pushers and companies engaged in the construction of prisons. The rest of us are losers.

Whatever Jennifer Capriati's problems, they are not criminal. If she indeed has a problem with drugs, particularly marijuana, she will probably be more easily cured than if she were a habitual cigarette smoker (tougher to quit for a lot of people than heroin) or a serious boozier. The whole idea that she was arrested—rehab was her own idea—for possessing a small amount of marijuana is preposterous. She's not a criminal, but a kid with some problems—one of them now being a bust on a drug charge.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLARD PAYTON

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Willard Payton of the New Birth Church of God in Christ. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Payton commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Willard Payton is a native of Chicago, Illinois born to Glen and Mary Payton (both deceased), he was reared in the Englewood Community by Elder Johnie Wheeler and his wife, Missionary Ethel Wheeler. Reverend Payton is a family man married to Gloria Lynne Payton for twenty-seven years, God has blessed them with five sons, three daughters, and three grandchildren; and

Whereas Reverend Payton matriculated at Lindblom High School, Wilson Junior College, Chicago City Colleges, the University of Illinois (Navy Pier), and the Charles Harrison Mason Bible College. A dedicated employee he worked eleven years for LTV Steel in production management, thirteen years for National Retractories and Minerals Corporation as Senior Sales Representative, a past member of the American Institute of Metallurgical Engineers and American Ceramic Society; and

Whereas, Reverend Payton has been a member of New Birth Church since 1968, he was Ordained an Elder in 1981, served as Assistant Pastor 1986-1991, he was appointed Pastor in October 1991. Reverend Payton is a denominational leader serving the First Jurisdiction of Illinois as Secretary of the Sunday School Department, Assistant Superintendent, Trustee, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, President of the Youth Department, Vice President of the International Youth Department, a member of several standing committees serving Bishop Louis H. Ford, Presiding Bishop, Church of God in Christ. Reverend Payton is a dedicated shepherd, a humanitarian and a true role model in our community; and

Whereas the New Birth Church of God in Christ was founded in November, 1964 by the late Elder Johnie B. Wheeler with six members, today New Birth Church is an established congregation in the Englewood Community, building the present edifice in 1976,

there is a monthly food basket program, Headstart program ages 3 to 6, a Nursing home visitation ministry, and monthly financial support for homeless children in Haiti for over ten years; Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Willard Payton, and the New Birth Church Of God In Christ, Chicago, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI SIDNEY AKSELRAD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Rabbi Sidney Akselrad, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who was recently honored by the Palo Alto Senior Coordinating Council with its prestigious Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

Rabbi Sidney Akselrad has practiced the art of coalition-building throughout his life—with his congregations, youth, fellow rabbis, other denominations, and the civil rights movement. His cochairmanship in 1960 of the Bay Area Committee for Freedom Riders led to his becoming extensively involved with civil rights activities in the South and his association with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Rabbi Akselrad also provided extraordinary leadership for 20 years as senior rabbi for Congregation Beth Am in Los Altos Hills. His community service includes working as a chaplain at Stanford Hospital, a founding board member of Opportunities Industrialization Center West [OICW], a board member of the United Way of Santa Clara County, and president of the Northern California Board of Rabbis. His numerous honors include the Palo Alto B'nai B'rith Brotherhood Award and the Israel Medal of Freedom, both received in 1968, and the South Peninsula Jewish Community Center Community Service Award in 1980.

Mr. Speaker, it has been written, "blessed be the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." The 14th Congressional District of California and our Nation have been bettered because of this extraordinary man. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on receiving a Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

TRIBUTE TO REV. STEPHEN LEWIS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Stephen Lewis of the True Vine Missionary Baptist Church of Dixmoor, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Lewis commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Stephen D. Lewis is a native of Chicago, Illinois, he matriculated at Moraine Valley Community College, completed Chicago Baptist Institute, entered the Bachelor of Theology from the International Bible Seminary; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis is a role model and a family man, serving as Minister of Music and Church Organist throughout Chicago for many years; he is married to Miss Hellen Freeman for fifteen years, they are blessed with four children; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis acknowledged his Call to the Ministry and was Ordained in 1977, he was elected Pastor of The True Vine Missionary Baptist Church, Dixmoor, Illinois over fourteen years ago in 1979, we thank God for a summer feeding program, the AWANA Bible Class (Workman that are not ashamed), the Midnight Musical, and the Stephen D. Lewis youth coral; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis is respected among his peers, he serves as the First Vice President of the State Progressive National Baptist Convention and Vice President of the South Suburban Ministers Fellowship, he is an outstanding Gospel Preacher and humanitarian; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Stephen D. Lewis, by entering these accomplishments into the Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS GAG RULE DEMONSTRATES NEED FOR A TO Z SPENDING CUTS PLAN

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, this House has been shut out of the process again.

Legislation considered today, the foreign operations appropriations, has been brought up under a closed rule. That prohibits real debate and real votes on real spending cuts from A to Z. This House has not been allowed by its leadership to have any real input on spending priorities for America.

This is precisely why we need the A to Z spending cuts plan. Members would be able to offer spending cuts, have them fully debated, and receive a rollcall vote on each spending cut.

Under A to Z we could have real votes on real spending cuts that the Rules Committee bottled up. The Rules Committee has refused to allow us to debate or vote on the following amendments:

A Solomon amendment to cut aid to the International Development Association by \$211 million. Mr. SOLOMON represents 582,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Traficant amendment to cut overall funding by 10 percent, \$880 million. Mr. TRAFICANT represents 571,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Klug amendment to cut the International Fund for Ireland by \$9.6 million. Mr. KLUG represents

544,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Burton amendment to cut Agency for International Development overhead expenses by \$5 million. Mr. BURTON represents 554,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Crane amendment to cut our voluntary U.N. contribution. Mr. CRANE represents 572,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Hoyer amendment to ensure no funds are used to enforce the embargo on Bosnia. Mr. HOYER represents 598,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Goodling amendment to cut overall funding by \$42 million. Mr. GOODLING represents 566,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

These spending cuts were worthy of consideration, but the Rules Committee chose to ignore them. The Rules Committee has chosen to ignore elected Members of this House, and the millions of Americans they represent. This is unacceptable.

The A to Z spending cuts plan would allow us to trim the fat from the budget.

It is painfully obvious that, in this case, the Foreign Operations Subcommittee and the Rules Committee have refused to let us have debate, and up and down votes, on these spending cuts.

Those of you who are opposed to these types of business-as-usual gag rules should sign the A to Z discharge petition today.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KWAME PORTER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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. Kwame Porter of the Christ United Methodist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Porter commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. Kwame Porter was born in Mineral Springs, Arkansas as John Porter, due to the transformations brought about in his life today he is identified as Kwame which means, "one born on a Saturday with a commitment to keeping his peoples' history." He is a family man married to June C. Porter, and God has blessed them with six children, John T., Joseph D., Julia M., Jessica R., Jorja A., and Jerrienne C. Porter; and

Whereas Dr. Porter is a Pastor, Scholar, Prophet, and Community Leader, serving Christ United Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois since the 1960's, he is a graduate of Kansas Community College, Kansas City, Kansas, Associate Arts Degree 1953, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa,

Bachelor of Arts Degree 1959, Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary/Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, Master of Divinity Degree 1962, Union Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, earning the Ph.D. Degree 1975, he is a prolific writer, the author of the Dating Habits of Young Black Americans "And All Most Everybody Else Too" and over eight other books and numerous articles; and

Whereas Dr. Porter has always been in the vanguard in the struggle for Black Liberation, he was the first minister in Chicago to invite Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to Chicago and organized the first official Southern Christian Leadership Conference Chapter in Chicago in 1964, Dr. Porter is mentioned in Dempsey Travis' books on the history of Chicago, a Harvard University Study of the Civil Rights Movement, a University of Chicago Study on Chicago and the Civil Rights Movement, and the Oral History Project of Chicago's Civil Rights Movement by the Art Institute and Columbia College, Chicago, Illinois; and

Whereas Dr. Porter is a builder of men, women, and Institutions he has enabled thirty-one men and women enter the Christian Ministry from various denominational backgrounds, he has created several institutions, the Talented Tenth African American College Prep Project, The Successful Employment Preparation Project, The Winners Circle Business, The Englewood Cluster Umoja-Shalom Village, and the Englewood Alternative Policing Community Organizers cadre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. Kwame Porter, and the Christ United Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois on the occasion of Dr. Porter's thirty-three years in the Ministry, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

THE HAITIAN EMBARGO: NOT A GOOD SOLUTION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's continuing effort to return Jean Bertrand Aristide to the Presidency in Haiti has proven to be frustratingly ineffective. Unable to force the military junta to accept Mr. Aristide's return, the Clinton administration has resorted to tightening the embargo and easing the restrictions on asylum seekers. This Member is gravely concerned that our current Haiti policy will continue to bring nothing but additional suffering.

A recent editorial in the May 24, 1994, edition of the Lincoln Star entitled "No good solutions, including an embargo," outlined the difficulties with our current Haiti policy. As the editorial correctly notes, General Cedras and the other junta leaders "have been emboldened by the Clinton administration penchant for tough, but ultimately empty, talk. American credibility has been damaged."

This Member would ask to place this editorial in the RECORD, and commend it to his colleagues.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From the Lincoln Star, May 24, 1994]

NO GOOD SOLUTIONS, INCLUDING AN EMBARGO

Just as Haiti may have no good guys in political residence, President Clinton faces no good solutions for that country's problems and our country's unfortunate tangle in it.

Our tortured past with Haiti, recent policy missteps and a heinously cruel economic embargo morally bind the United States to resolve the Haitian crisis.

Clinton's announcement to grant political asylum hearings to fleeing Haitians is a humane if problematic decision, but no solution.

To continue to treat Haitians differently than other refugees gives credence to charges of racism.

Cubans, for one, have been welcomed by the boatload into Miami. The difference may reflect the United States' longstanding sympathy to anti-communist Cubans more than racism. But for whatever reason, it is clear that Haitians are treated one way, refugees from other nations another.

However, this runs the risk of encouraging more Haitians to flee and creating a nightmare of a refugee crisis as we scramble to care for an onslaught of poor, illiterate people.

The larger problem, of course, is what to do about Haitians in Haiti.

The exiled, democratically elected president, Jean Bertrand Aristide, is ensconced in the United States, nixing U.S.-proposed compromises to return him to Haiti. He makes a troubling democrat who will never be mistaken for George Washington. But he was elected by a majority of Haitians and illegally removed from office.

Its people are being slaughtered by military thugs and starved by an embargo intended to pry the military from power, but with the actual effect on inflicting incredible suffering on an already destitute population. The border is porous, but the goods that make it into Haiti go to the military and the black market, not to the poor—the Aristide supporters.

Its military leaders have been emboldened by the Clinton administration penchant for tough, but ultimately empty, talk. American credibility has been damaged.

Haiti sits on our doorstep, clearly in our sphere of interest. Yet history taints the perception of our motives. U.S. Marines stormed onto Haiti's shore because of virtual anarchy in the country in 1915. We stayed until 1934.

Our shameful relationship with Haiti's dictators since then make us a suspect savior. As in Somalia, U.S. forces are likely to be first welcomed, but in any extended stay our welcome would quickly wear out.

We cannot sit idly while the embargo does its dirty work. We have a moral obligation to Haiti, to revisit diplomatic solutions with our allies in the region or through United Nations mediation.

The rebuilding of Haiti must be up to Haitians. But first we must remove the boot from its jugular.

Many innocents would die if the United States and allies launch an invasionary force to oust the military. But many will die also as a result of this embargo. The search for a resolution to this mess must continue.

[From the Lincoln Star, May 24, 1994]

AMERICA CHANGES FACE

"The offer was sweeter than a bushel of Iowa roasting ears: \$25 million in incentives to a Maryland biotechnology company if it would leave the nerve-rattling East Coast and settle here in America's heartland—fresh

air, quiet streets, smiling faces," read the news story about a company considering relocating to Des Moines.

"But after a closer look at Iowa, the company noticed that almost all of those faces, smiling or not were white." The offer was ultimately rejected—because Des Moines was not racially diverse enough.

Just as America's face is changing, the needs of companies are also changing.

Companies today have offices all over the country, all over the world. It's a good chance that some of their best people will be other than white. How is that company going to feel about sending someone to work in Iowa if they're going to lose them in a year, asks Max Phillips, an executive with U.S. West.

[From the Lincoln Star, May 24, 1994]

CZECH, SLOVAK REPUBLICS FACE CHALLENGES

(By Ann Toner)

The Czech and Slovak republics, formerly Czechoslovakia, are adapting at different rates to free enterprise, according to two Farmers National Co. officers who have been assisting the effort.

Speaking Monday to the Omaha Agri-Business Club, Max Evans of Des Moines, chief real estate appraiser, and Craig Harris of Shenandoah, Iowa, real estate associate, said in the more populous and industrialized Czech republic, unemployment is 3 percent and business is improving.

In the less populous Slovak republic, more rural and less industrialized, unemployment is 20 percent and likely to climb.

The two men have been helping through a grant to Iowa State University from the U.S. International Development Agency.

"A lot of people have changed on paper but not at heart," said Evans. One collective farm was divided into 90 smaller enterprises, turning the tractor driver under the former system into a custom tractor driver who still has to go to a central committee to get his tractor fixed when it breaks down.

Slovak farmers can't believe that a U.S. farmer could farm 1,200 acres with just his immediate family or possibly one hired hand. A Slovak farm that size might have 150 employees with a hands-off manager who directs them.

The collectives have reduced employment by about 30 percent and need to pare their worker force by another 65 percent in order to become efficient, Evans said.

Crop farms in the republics are a mix of modern and ancient with tractors, horse teams and hand labor all engaged in production, the two men said. Tillage is extensive, with no effort to terrace or save soil.

Many livestock farms are antiquated and in need of better genetics and animal nutrition, Harris said. Dairies milk dual-purpose animals that don't do a good job of either milk or meat production.

Feeds are hay, grass and silage with little effort to balance rations or protein content for optimum production.

Collectivization and confiscation of properties under communism have complicated land reform, Harris said. A lack of records makes it difficult to establish past ownership.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JOHN H. RICE

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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, Rev. John H. Rice of the Bethel Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Rice commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend John H. Rice was born in Starksville, Mississippi, reared in Chicago Heights, Illinois since the age of four matriculating at Dr. Charles Gavin Elementary, Washington Junior High, and Bloom High School; graduate of Moody Bible Institute, Prairie State College, Associate of Arts Degree, Governors State University, Bachelors Degree Majoring in Communication Science, currently a candidate for the Masters Degree in Communication Science; and

Whereas Reverend Rice was elected Pastor of St. Bethel Baptist Church in 1970, where he has had life long membership, the church has been blessed with an increase of over six hundred (600) new families involved in many christian ministries; and

Whereas under the dynamic leadership of Pastor Rice the Bethel Community Facility also known as "the miracle on Portland Avenue" was constructed, today this one million dollar debt-free multipurpose facility serves the community with day care, a medical clinic, alternative high school for at risk youth, adolescent basketball, computer classes, a pharmacy, and fellowship hall; and

Whereas Reverend Rice is a family man, married thirty-three years to the former Movita Tate, and God has blessed them with one son and three daughters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend John H. Rice by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE BIBERMANS

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to two life-long residents of Pennsylvania who are celebrating the 50th anniversary of their wedding on June 4, 1944.

Fifty years ago, two days before D-Day, David and Annette Biberman were married in Philadelphia. Dave, then an artillery expert in the U.S. Army, was shipped to the Philippines where he served his country training GI's in the new munitions technologies. During the war, Annette worked for the Budd Co. where she wrote a monthly letter to American servicemen describing the equipment Budd was manufacturing to assist in the war effort.

At the end of the war, Dave and Annette started a family and raised two daughters.

Dave and Annette have been lifelong supporters of liberal social causes. Since their retirements from careers in business and education, they have been active volunteers for cultural organizations in Philadelphia. They have also been devoted grandparents to two grandsons and two granddaughters.

It is a privilege to wish them many more years together on this great occasion.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM T. RUCKER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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. William T. Rucker of the Soul Reviving Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Rucker commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. William T. Rucker is a learned man, holding five earned academic degrees and one honorary degree. Dr. Rucker matriculated at City College of Chicago (Wilson Junior College), Associate of Arts degree in humanities, Alma College, Alma, Michigan, Bachelor Science degree in Physical Education, McKinley Theological Seminary, Bachelor of Theology, Governors State University, University Park, Illinois, Bachelor of Arts and Masters of Arts in Cultural Studies, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, candidate for the Doctor of Ministry Degree, McKinley Theological Seminary, Honorary Doctor of Divinity; and

Whereas Dr. Rucker has been an outstanding athlete and role model to his peers and others since the days of his youth. He was Captain of his High School Football and Track teams, earning twelve Varsity Letters in Football, Basketball, Track and Baseball, State Champion in the One Hundred Yard Dash, receiving thirty medals and thirty-five trophies, earning six Varsity Letters in College Football and Track, in 1986 he earned the Yudanshu Black Belt through the Wolf-pack Karate Studio; and

Whereas Dr. Rucker was Licensed to preach and Ordained into the Gospel Ministry in 1974, since that time he has served as Pastor of Soul Reviving Missionary Baptist Church of Chicago, he is a member of the Southern Baptist Convention; and

Whereas Dr. Rucker is among the most dedicated and exceptional Child Welfare advocates in America, President of One Church One Child, State of Illinois, President of the Reverend Henry Rucker Memorial Services Organization a full service Foster Care and Adoption Agency, Member, Department of Children and Family Services Advisory Council, Co-Chairman, Adoption Reform Panel, Member, Governor's Advisory Board—Adoption Project Heart, Board Member, Olive Harvey City College, Board Member, Roseland Community Hospital, Chairman, South Area Social Services Coalition, and Chairman, South Area Planning Board; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of The United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. William T. Rucker by entering these accomplishments into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and Archives of the One

Hundred and Third Congress of the United States.

OUTRAGE IN BOSTON

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to read the following OP-ED by Bob Herbert from today's New York Times. It describes a flagrant violation of anti-discrimination laws and a violation of the principles upon which our society prospers. We cannot let incidents such as this be swept under the rug and explained away as mistakes. I am outraged that, at the request of a visitor to our country, the management of the Four Seasons Hotel decided to ignore a hundred years of progress in racial relations. Mr. Speaker, this travesty speaks for itself and I urge my colleagues to take note of it.

OUTRAGE IN BOSTON

It was the kind of ugliness you expected from the South in the 1950's, but it happened last week in one of the great hotels of Boston.

The Prime Minister of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and his entourage checked into the Four Seasons Hotel late on the night of May 16. Thirty-six rooms were booked for Mr. Rao and the approximately 50 aides who accompanied him. There was also a contingent of U.S. Secret Service personnel assigned to the Prime Minister, who was to speak at Harvard the next day.

Now in a great hotel like the Four Seasons, there is a surge of excitement and activity when important guests arrive. A variety of tasks have to be carried out by parking attendants, bellhops, clerks, maids, waiters and the like.

Last week at the Four Seasons, any of those tasks done for the Prime Minister of India had to be done by white people. No African-Americans could carry his bags, no Asians could clean his room, no Latinos could serve him his food. At the direction of a hotel official, the Prime Minister had to be served by whites only, American or European.

The offense was so blatant and egregious that the head of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination could not at first believe it. The initial reaction of the commission chairman, Michael T. Duffy, was that the allegation, made by hotel employees, was "too outrageous to be true." He ordered an investigation.

It turned out that the Four Seasons official, who has not been publicly named, had notified hotel supervisors in a memorandum that nonwhites were not to serve the Prime Minister. This was confirmed by the hotel's general manager, Robin Brown, who said, "There was a memo that went out to a number of employees saying that only certain nationalities should service the Prime Minister's room."

Mr. Brown has made extensive public apologies on behalf of the hotel and has described the memo and its aftermath as "very, very stupid and unforgivable and painful."

But how could the flap have happened? To carry out the directive, some nonwhite employees had to be shifted from their normal duties. How could anyone at the hotel have

thought that was all right? Last week marked the 40th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court ruling that led to the dismantling of legal segregation in the United States. Clearly there are many who remain untouched by the spirit of that ruling.

Two African-American bellhops, Harrison Lilly and Jose Abad, were among those told by Four Seasons supervisors that they couldn't assist the Prime Minister or his party. Mr. Lilly, the night bellman, said he was given paperwork to do. He was quoted in *The Boston Globe* as saying, "I felt when it happened that they had traded my eight years of service for one night of revenue."

Four Seasons officials, while acknowledging that what happened was wrong, contend that hotel employees were carrying out a request made by the Prime Minister's security people, who felt that Mr. Rao would be safer if only white waited on him. The security people, according to hotel officials, were worried about the possibility of an assassination attempt or some other terrorist act.

The Indian Government has denied that any request was made that pertained to the racial or ethnic background of hotel staff members.

The Four Seasons is doing its best to make the controversy disappear. Hotel officials have apologized to Mr. Lilly and Mr. Abad, and have reimbursed them a total of \$179 for lost gratuities. The two bellhops, who had filed charges with the Commission Against Discrimination, have withdrawn their complaint. Mr. Brown, the general manager, has said he would like the "healing" to begin.

But hold on. What happened at the Four Seasons last week was a moral outrage. Mr. Duffy said yesterday that the commission's investigation was continuing. Additionally, the United States Government has an interest in knowing whether a foreign head of state has been fostering racial discrimination here. That should be thoroughly investigated. And the hotel, which insists that it will not tolerate discrimination, needs to show that it's serious. There are times when heads should roll and this is one of them.

TRIBUTE TO REV. J.C. SMITH

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 J.C. Smith of the Bethlehem Temple Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Smith commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend J. C. Smith is a native of Montgomery, Alabama, he is a family man, married to Miss Willie Myricks for thirty-seven years and God has blessed them with nine children, all completing college and the eldest son is a candidate for the Ph. D. Degree; and

Whereas Reverend Smith is a community leader and a churchman, serving on the School Board of District 147 for twenty-one years, a member of the South Suburban Ministries Fellowship serving as chairman of the political affairs committee, Vice President of the state Progressive National Baptist

Convention, and Moderator of the South Suburban District; and

Whereas Reverend Smith was Ordained in 1964, organized Bethlehem Temple Baptist Church in 1969 with five members, today the congregation numbers over one thousand souls with over fifteen ministries, including a Mens Mentor Ministry, a dynamic youth and young adult ministry, and a women's ministry who volunteer at Oak Forrest Hospital; and

Whereas under the leadership of Rev. Smith the congregation out grew its facilities, in 1990 a new church was completed located at Sibley & Ashland, a shining beacon of light in difficult times: Now, therefore, be it

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

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER MARTIN GANZ

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is a solemn occasion for my district because we are honoring one of our own who gave his life in the line of duty. The death of Manhattan Beach police officer Martin Ganz, who was gunned down while making a routine traffic stop on December 27, 1993, was a tragic reminder of the world around us.

Whether on the streets, in our cars, or in our homes, the fear of violence is one we all share. And with Officer Ganz's death we no longer feel that even those who are there to protect us are completely safe from the dangers of urban life.

The challenge is to overcome our fear with action. It is my goal to see that we do learn from the senseless act that has stolen from us a bright, promising, and caring young man who so selflessly committed himself to his family, his friends, and his profession. To paraphrase a comment made by Martin Ganz's fiancée, Pamela Ham, at a recent forum I held to discuss gun violence, "we cannot let Martin's death be in vain."

Martin Ganz was a kind son and brother who offered support to his mother and five sisters, and a loving fiancée to Pamela—planning to formally propose marriage to her on Valentine's Day. He was a model police officer who earned the respect of both his colleagues and the residents of his community. Let us keep these memories clear, and continue to work together to keep our community safe and strong.

TRIBUTE TO REV. BARNEY SHELTON SAULSBY

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Barney Shelton Saulsby of the Messiah Temple Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Saulsby commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Barney Shelton Saulsby is a native of Columbia County Florida, he is a graduate of Richardson High School, Lake County Florida, Chicago Technical College with a degree in Engineering, Chicago Baptist Institute, earning the Bachelor of Theology Degree, Southern Bible Seminary, earning the Master of Theology, and the International Bible Institute earning the Doctor of Theology; and

Whereas Reverend Saulsby is the Founder and Pastor of the Messiah Temple Missionary Baptist Church, established in 1965, serving as its faithful under-shepherd for over twenty-eight years, on Easter Sunday, April 19, 1980 the congregation moved to its new home a new edifice seating over one thousand, a fellowship hall, and educational facility; and

Whereas Reverend Saulsby believes in a Ministry to the total man and community outreach, in 1992 he was appointed Protestant Chaplain of the Chicago Fire Department, serving the spiritual needs of the Firemen and their families; and

Whereas Reverend Saulsby organized the Messiah Evangelistic Association with an outreach ministry reaching over thirty States, the God Squad Youth Ministry that includes the far south side of Chicago, and a weekly radio broadcast that covers the Chicago Metropolitan Area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Barney Shelton Saulsby and the Messiah Temple Missionary 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 REV. RICHARD MCCREARY II

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Richard McCreary II, of the New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church of Phoenix, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend McCreary commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Richard D. McCreary, II, Ph.D. is a native of Evergreen, Alabama, the son of the late Richard D. McCreary, Sr., and Mrs. Leodia P. McCreary. He is a family man, married to Barbara J. P. McCreary, M.D., they are the proud parents of two daughters, and two grandchildren; and

Whereas Reverend McCreary matriculated at Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida, earning the Bachelor of Science Degree, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois, earning the Master of Science Degree, the University of Iowa, Iowa

City, Iowa, earning the Doctor of Philosophy Degree, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, earning the Master of Divinity Degree, and Northern Theological Seminary, earning the Doctor of Ministry; and

Whereas Reverend McCreary was Licensed to preach May 14, 1967 by the First Baptist Church of Evergreen, Alabama, under the pastoral leadership of The Reverend H. J. Hawkins, and Ordained March 1, 1970, by the Rock Hill Baptist Church of Carbondale, Illinois, Reverend McCreary is a Professor of Composition at Governors State University, University Park, Illinois; and

Whereas Reverend McCreary is the Pastor of the New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church, Phoenix, Illinois, he is an active member of the Greater New Era District Association, he is a staff writer for the "Worker" Missionary Magazine, the Founder and Director of the New Covenant Christian Academy, New Covenant Church provides leadership development classes, and has many outreach programs to meet the needs of the community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Richard D. McCreary, II, Ph.D. and the New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church, Phoenix, Illinois, 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 REV. ALBERT LOVE

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Albert Love of the First Lilydale Baptist Church of Chicago, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Love commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Albert Love is a native of Chicago, Illinois, he matriculated at Lindblom Technical High School, graduating with honors, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, Trinity Christian College, Palos Heights, Illinois earning the Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology and Theology, graduating Cum Laude, he is a family man, married to Miss Carolyn Knowlton of Chicago, Illinois since 1976, God has blessed them with a son, Brandon Alexander Love; and

Whereas Reverend Love responded to the Call to the Gospel Ministry, he was licensed to Preach in August, 1976, Ordained in April, 1980, in October, 1983 he became the tenth man to Pastor the historic Lilydale First Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, the former Pastors were, Rev. C.D. Trice, Rev. E.W. Lowery, Rev. E.W. White (served twice), Rev. W.W. Franklin, Rev. A.J. Davis, Rev. J.W. Coleman, Rev. W.M. Moore, Rev. C.C. Yates, Rev. L.W. Johnson, all making their contribution in building the Kingdom of God; and

Whereas Reverend Love is a denominational leader, he is Secretary of the Presidents Council of Baptist Conventions in Illinois, Chief Operating Officer of the Baptist General State Convention, Member of the Permanent Organization Board of the Na-

tional Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Financial Secretary of the Greater New Era District Baptist Association, he is a much sought after teacher in the State and National Congress of Christian Education, and the World Baptist Alliance; and

Whereas under the Pastoral Leadership of Reverend Love the congregation has grown to over one thousand persons and is very active in the community, the Church will send an exchange student to Zimbabwe, a sponsor of the Inner-City Youth Camping Project, sponsor a summer Youth Jobs Program, involved in the Christian Ecumenical Development Corporation, rehabilitating housing for low income families, adopted a shelter for teenage mothers, scholarship programs, Monthly food drive, and Ministry to the Elderly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Albert Love and the First Lilydale Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, on the occasion of Reverend Love's Tenth Pastoral Anniversary, 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 REV. ALBERT MOSES SHEARS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 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 Albert Moses Shears of the Maple Park United Methodist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Shears commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Albert Moses Shears is a native of Marianna, Arkansas, graduating from Anna M.P. Strong High School with honors, matriculated at the University of Arkansas A.M.&N at Pine Bluff, Bachelors degree and Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois earning the Master of Divinity Degree; and

Whereas Reverend Shears is a member and an Elder in the Northern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church, former Pastor of South Deering and Vincent United Methodist Churches, he was appointed Pastor of Maple Park United Methodist in 1988; and

Whereas under the pastoral leadership of Reverend Shears God has Blessed Maple Park Church to grow spiritually, in membership, in ministry to the hungry, to Senior Citizens, to youth, to those in prison, to the community and the promotion of aids awareness, to expand into a beautiful new church facility; and

Whereas Reverend Shears is a humble man, a servant of God, a member of the Board of Ordained Ministry of the Northern Illinois Conference, a former president of the Greater Grand Crossing Organizing Committee, and the president of the Board of the Developing Communities Project; and

Whereas Reverend Shears is a family man, a true roll model, married to Carolyn Shears, God has blessed them with three children, Katundra, Derrick and Carlos and one grand daughter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the The Reverend Albert M. Shears by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the one hundred and third Congress of the United States.

REMEMBERING D-DAY

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of D-day. The landing of Allied troops at Normandy on June 6, 1944, was an event of historic magnitude. Not only did it mightily turn the course of the war in Europe toward Allied victory, but in so doing it played no small part in setting the stage for the entire history of the second half of the 20th century.

In remembering this event as we head into the next century, it is vitally important that we keep in mind that this was a victory in the fight against the intolerance, violence, and malevolence of fascism. The history of the 21st century is not yet written. It is imperative that we remember history and maintain our vigilance lest such a great evil rear its ugly head so forcefully again and we are faced with descending into the horrors of such a war another time.

We must also recall that the course of history on June 6, 50 years ago was swayed by the brave, honorable, and dedicated actions of individual servicemen from the United States and countries around the world. While thousands were involved, they all played their own part in giving of themselves—often with the ultimate sacrifice of their own lives—for the greater good. It is to the dedicated and brave service of these individuals that I believe we should remember and commemorate "the longest day" today.

In this spirit, I am submitting here for inclusion in the RECORD a recent article by Walter Adams on his return visit to the site of the Allied landing. Dr. Adams served in the 83d Infantry during WWII and fought in the liberation of Europe from Northern France to Germany. He is now the Vernon F. Taylor Visiting Professor of Economics at Trinity University in San Antonio. His article "Return to Normandy," appeared in the spring 1994 edition of Trinity, the magazine of Trinity University.

RETURN TO NORMANDY

(By Walter Adams)

It wasn't professional travel. Nor was it a vacation.

If anything, it was a pilgrimage. To remember. To reflect. To contemplate. To gain perspective on the most cataclysmic event in my life.

But, above all, to commemorate that brave armada which assaulted the monstrous fortifications of Normandy as a first step on the long road to the liberation of Europe from Nazi oppression.

This year will be the 50th anniversary of that June 6, 1944, which marks an incomparable feat in military history. No doubt, it will attract crowds of tourists, sightseers, curiosity seekers and a rapidly diminishing

group of veterans who survived "the longest day."

To avoid what may well degenerate into a commercial extravaganza and televised circus, I decided to go last year, in the quiet of September, accompanied by my wife, Pauline. I wanted to walk the beaches, visit the memorials, and pay my respects one last time at the cemeteries dotting the Norman landscape.

My trek started at the Pegasus bridge, a vital link across the Orne River, taken shortly after midnight of June 5, by Major Howard's glider troops of the 6th Royal Airborne Division. The house next to the bridge—the first to be liberated in France—still stands. Today, it is a combination snack bar/museum/souvenir shop. I dropped in to browse. I selected sixteen postcards, counted them out ceremoniously to the handsome middle-aged owner, and inquired lightly whether I was entitled to a quantity discount. Without a change of expression, she carefully checked the number of cards and, noting my army fatigue uniform (which I wore throughout the trip), asked if I was there in '44. I explained that I was in the American sector, on Utah Beach, and that I did not land until D+13.

"But you were part of the liberating force?"

"Yes."

"In that case, please take these cards with my compliments—in appreciation of what you and your comrades did."

Overcome by this unanticipated gesture, I couldn't hold back the tears. (For the moment, I didn't even feel embarrassed.) In subsequent conversation, it turned out that the house next to the bridge had belonged to her parents, that as a little girl she witnessed a German officer choking her mother and since that liberation she has been fighting "the bureaucrats in Paris" who want to demolish the bridge and replace it with a modern structure. Her mission, she felt, was to keep alive the memory of what the brave men of the Pegasus Division had done on this fateful night 50 years ago.

SAND OF UTAH BEACH

In the town square of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont, just off Utah Beach, I stopped for information at a small restaurant/hotel. Attracted by my uniform, and assured that I had participated in the invasion force, the proprietor (a man about 40) regaled me with stories about June 6. The town, he said, was liberated by the Screaming Eagles of 101st U.S. Airborne Division, and its inhabitants—led by their parish priest—guided the paratroopers to the German sniper nests infesting the area.

He proudly pointed to the memorial plaques recounting diverse incidents in the town's liberation. Then, suddenly, he asked me to wait a few minutes. He had a souvenir for me. He returned with a small wine bottle which he had just filled with Utah sand: "This is a token of our appreciation. It will help you remember." (I didn't have the heart to tell him that I had already collected sand from each of the beaches—British, Canadian, and French, as well as American.)

AN INTERESTING DEBRIEFING

Perhaps our most curious encounter was with Owe Svenson, a used car salesman from Sweden. Born in December 1944, he had an obsessive interest in a war that neither he nor his country experienced first-hand. Now he was in France to see for himself, systematically visiting the several beaches, ravenously exploring the monuments and memorials. Waiting for us at the exit from "La Mad-

eleine" museum on Utah, he expressed outrage that I was asked to pay the (very modest) admission charge to the museum.

He asked permission to take my photograph—then another together with Pauline. Then he invited us for coffee and proceeded to debrief me as if he were a military intelligence officer. Did I land on Utah? With what unit? In how many major battles did I participate? How old was I at the time? What did each of the decorations on my uniform signify? And, finally, how difficult was it?

My division, the 83rd Infantry. I told him, relieved the 101st Airborne south of Carentan. Our first mission was to capture Periers (not the Perrier of sparkling water fame)—a village some 12 miles away. Fighting from hedgerow to hedgerow, literally yard by yard, it took us nearly a month to reach our objective.

The cost? Some 5,000 casualties, including killed, wounded, or captured. And after Normandy? Four other major campaigns: Northern France, the Rhineland, the Battle of the Bulge, and Germany. How many men of the 83rd Infantry survived from Utah to V-E Day, I couldn't tell him. Svenson was genuinely appalled. When we took our leave, as if to make amends, he gave us his address and telephone number: "Visit me any time you want. Don't worry about the cost. Everything will be on me."

TOUCHING, TELLING

These random, unplanned encounters were emotional—and revealing. To a wide variety of people, in different walks of life, the events of 1944 were more than stale history. There was a feeling among the many, almost exclusively European visitors to the beaches and little museums that something of transcendent importance had occurred there half a century ago.

Equally touching and telling were the memorials that are ubiquitous in the area. Every kilometer on the road from Utah to St. Lo to Avranches, the Voie de la Liberté 1944 (liberation route), displays a red-white-blue road marker indicating the distance from the landing area.

In the town square of Sainte-Mère-Eglise, in front of its famous church, stands a stone monument with the stark reminder: "On 6 June 1944, the paratroopers of the 82nd and 101st U.S. Airborne Divisions liberated this District." Near Ouistreham, on Sword Beach (British), the exploits of Commandant Kieffer, leader of 177 French Commandos, are commemorated:

"With their British brothers-in-arms, they conquered this beach to open the road for the liberation of Europe."

At Pointe du Hoc, on a sheer 200-foot cliff, which the 2nd U.S. Ranger Battalion had to climb with ropes and ladders (under withering fire) to knock out a 155 mm gun battery that commanded "bloody" Omaha, a stark granite stalagmite stands in mute tribute.

A nearby sign post records this "mission impossible":

"Pointe du Hoc

"Strongest German position on the invasion front in Normandy

"It had to be taken

"The success of the landings in the American sector depended on it."

GRIPPING MEMORIALS

Inevitably, there is a memorial to George "Blood and Guts" Patton, the Allied general most admired by the Europeans. It is a majestic obelisk, flanked by a pair of American flags, erected on soil brought over from every state in the Union. It stands in the middle of a major thoroughfare in

Avranches, and records the exploits of the most brilliant tank commander on the Western front.

One of the most gripping memorials, perhaps, is the tribute to Major Thomas D. Howie (age 36), located in St. Lo, the crucial road junction that had to be captured before the Allies could break out of the deadly hedgerows of Normandy. Major Howie had wanted to be the first American to set foot in St. Lo, but was killed one day before the town was taken. His men of the 2nd Battalion, 116th Regiment, 29th Infantry Division, loaded his body on the first jeep to enter St. Lo and thus made his wish a sentimental (however macabre) reality. The memorial, erected by the French, stands in a square renamed in his honor.

THEY REST IN PEACE

Nothing, of course, can approach the emotional impact of Normandy's military cemeteries. On beautifully landscaped, meticulously tended tracts, designed in parade-perfect order, are the identical headstones that mark the graves of thousands of young men—men whose lives and hopes were prematurely terminated, men who today would be my age.

There is an air of tranquility, even serenity that exudes from their resting place—belying the violence and brutality that sent them to their deaths. The American markers include only name, rank, unit, home state, and date of death. The British and Canadian also contain age and a message from the family. On the Canadian cemetery at Beny-sur-Mer: "In memory of my dear husband and our only son. May he rest in peace." and "Bon Jesus, donnez lui le repos eternal." In the British cemetery at Ranville: "Deep in our hearts his memory is kept." and at Bayeux the all-too-frequent: "A soldier of the 1939-1945 war known unto God."

In these hallowed places, one gets a sense of intimate camaraderie, pervasive equality, and democratic unity. At Beny-sur-Mer, where all markers are imprinted with the Maple Leaf, an Anglo from the Winnipeg Rifles lies next to a Quebecois from the Regiment de la Chaudiere. At St. Laurent, my comrade from the 83rd Infantry Division, Lieutenant Engene Zender from Wisconsin rests close to Private-first-class Lawrence Slutzker from New York. Killed in the same battle, one lies under a cross, the other under a Star of David. "E pluribus unum!"

There are 16 British cemeteries (19,137 graves) interspersed on Normandy's peaceful landscape, two Canadian (5,007 graves), and five German (58,172 graves). We did not visit all these sites. Most of our time was spent at St. Laurent, the American cemetery on the plateau overlooking the steep bluffs of bloody Omaha.

AMERICAN CEMETERY

The memorial structure consists of a semi-circular colonnade with a loggia housing battle maps at each end and a large bronze statue in the open area formed by its arc. A circular chapel in the graves area contains the inscription, "They endured all and gave all that justice among nations might prevail and that mankind might enjoy freedom and inherit peace."

Behind the memorial structure is the Garden of the Missing. Its semicircular wall records the names and particulars of 1,557 soldiers, sailors, and airmen from 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam. Their memory is preserved along with that of 9,072 servicemen, 4 women, 3 Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, and 307 Unknowns whose remains are interred at St. Laurent. (At the

request of their families, some 14,000 others were brought home for burial.) Remembering them is an obligation for those of us lucky enough to have survived. It is also a catharsis.

WHAT DID IT MEAN?

On the long flight home, I tried to assess the meaning of World War II. Did it make any permanent difference in the course of world affairs?

Wasn't total victory soon followed by the Cold War, Korea, Vietnam, and assorted police actions? Isn't the world still beset by tribalism, nationalism, and ideological conflict—Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe? Has human nature been transformed? Have we learned to sublimate our instincts of aggression and bestiality? Or, as the cynics suggest, is war an inevitable part of the human condition that can be expected to recur with unfortunate regularity in one generation after another?

I like to believe that liberating Europe from Nazi oppression (and East Asia from Japanese hegemony) was not a sterile adventure. I like to believe that defeating a megalomaniac regime, intent on world domination and the extermination of peoples not belonging to the "master race"—a regime capable of perpetrating the holocaust—was an unavoidable necessity and obligation. I like to believe that keeping the hand of an Adolf Hitler away from the atomic trigger was an achievement of capital importance.

Assessing the impact of the war on my personal life was less problematic. It taught me, above all, the evil of ideological bigotry and a racial hatred.

When I witnessed its consequences in the concentration camps we liberated—the most notorious at Mauthausen in Austria—I recalled, and never since forgot, the warning of Pastor Martin Niemöller. "When they came to get the Jews, I said I was not a Jew. When they came to get the Communists, I said I wasn't a Communist. When they came to get the Socialists, I said I was not a Socialist. When they came to get me, it was too late."

After seeing—first-hand—the ultimate in man's inhumanity to man, I vowed that for the best of my life I would stand up and speak up against injustice. Looking back, I hope I have been true to that pledge.

OBSERVING MEMORIAL DAY 1994

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who risked and lost their lives to safeguard the democratic principles which we, as Americans, hold so dear. As we head into our annual observance of Memorial Day, we must pay homage to individuals who served with distinction and who faithfully devoted their lives to the preservation of our freedom.

In 1868, Gen. John A. Logan, the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic first issued the decree ordering that the graves of the Republic's war dead be decorated with flowers and other adornments. Although this was not the first time America had honored their war dead in this way, it marked the first official recognition of memorial by a national group. Up until that time, different communities celebrated Memorial Day on dif-

ferent days. The numerous ceremonies which we hold today have built upon this foundation laid by General Logan.

Those of us who are not veterans of war will never know the deafening sound of shells, or the sheer terror of battle. Moreover, we may not even know the feeling of losing a friend in combat, or risking our very lives for the rights we hold so dear. But I assure you, we do know speeches, prayers, and parades do not adequately serve to express our respect and gratitude to those who lost their lives while serving us so proudly. We perform these various acts not only out of respect for the sacrifice that our war dead endured, but out of responsibility that we as survivors have to keep their memories and deeds alive.

We are a better and stronger country for the sacrifices borne by our war dead. For that reason we should remember them in the glory that they died. Let us not be sorrowful this day. We will continue to long for our friends and relatives who died on the field of honor. We will continue to wish that events could have been different, so that those who died so selflessly could be here now among us. All Americans stand proud in recognizing the sacrifices made by these fallen heroes and we fully acknowledge that our great country would not be what it is without them.

MANCOS HYDROPOWER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Mancos hydropower legislation to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior to issue a lease-of-power privilege to the Mancos Water Conservancy District in Colorado.

This noncontroversial measure has also been introduced in the Senate by Colorado Senators HANK BROWN and BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL and we believe it should have the approval by both Houses as soon as possible.

Over the last 3 years, the Colorado congressional delegation has worked with the Department of the Interior and the Mancos Water Conservancy District to resolve a dilemma which has challenged the future of this project.

Faced with increased costs of operation and maintenance and increased demand—with the cooperation and support of the Bureau of Reclamation—the Mancos Water Conservancy District applied for a lease-of-power privilege to construct a small hydroelectric facility at the Mancos Project.

However, the original legislation was not clear as to the ability of the Department of the Interior to contract with the Mancos District to issue such a right for hydroelectric power development.

Therefore, all the parties concerned, including the Colorado congressional delegation, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Mancos District; have come together to the Congress to petition for this clarification of the power of the Department of the Interior to issue this lease-of-power privilege.

This is an excellent program. It demonstrates how local authorities, faced with costs for necessary renovations, and also faced with future increases in demands; can design a solution that not only meets those needs, but benefits all the parties involved. Not only will enactment of this legislation result in no cost whatsoever to the Federal Government, it actually would result in increased income to the Federal Government in the form of the fees which would be paid for the leases.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following report for the RECORD.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MANCOS PROJECT AND PROPOSED HYDROPOWER PROJECT

The Mancos Project is an off-river storage project authorized in 1939 by the Water Conservation and Utilization Act ["WCUA"], 53 Stat. 418 (16 U.S.C. 590y-590z-11). The Project consists of 4.8 miles of canal and one dam, the Jackson Gulch Reservoir. Water from the reservoir serves ca. 13,750 acres of agriculture, urban and suburban areas. The federal government utilizes storage rights within the reservoir for Mesa Verde National Park.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The District has a repayment responsibility for the dam of \$900,000, and the original repayment contract required the District to pay the Department of Interior an additional, annual operation-and-maintenance fee set by the Secretary. In January 1993, the District assumed operations and maintenance of the project from the Bureau of Reclamation.

The District presently has an annual income from the Project of \$76,000, which is allocated for the following expenses: \$15,000 for insurance, \$20,000 management salary, \$18,000 debt retirement, \$9,000 administrative expenses, and \$14,000 operations and maintenance.

PHYSICAL PLANT AND CONDITIONS

Project features and equipment, now 45 years old, are in increasing need of repair. The 1.1 miles of concrete flumes have suffered from nature's wear and tear including rocks falling, ground moving, and freeze-thaw cycles. The District anticipates that those flumes will have to be completely replaced by the District in the next 15-20 years with an anticipated, present-day cost of \$1.5 million. The 3.3 miles of earthen canal are eroding to the point that, within the next 5-10 years, erosion control, repairs, and up-to-date equipment will be necessary at present-estimated costs of \$30,000 to \$100,000. The Project headquarters built in 1942 as temporary structures to house the men who built the dam, were remodeled in 1948 to serve as the manager's residence, machine shop and warehouses. In 1990, the electrical and water system were redone and upgraded with the residence to bring them to safety standards. The machine shop, and storage units have not been upgraded due to lack of funds throughout the years. However, in 1994, due to budget restraints, the only repair planned within the limited budget of the District is to the inlet canal stilling the basin at an approximate cost of \$5,000.

THE MANCOS VALLEY

The Mancos Valley has a low-to-middle income population economic base. Present water rates are within the means of consumers but a rate increase, necessary to conduct requisite maintenance, repairs, and renovations would be prohibitively expensive for the population served. After careful analysis

of this situation, the Board concluded that, without income to be generated from this hydroelectric project, the District would not be able to maintain the project.

THE HYDROELECTRIC SOLUTION

Several years ago, anticipating the dilemma of finding funding for necessary maintenance, renovation, and improvement; without sufficient rate increases, the Board began investigating developing hydroelectric power. The locations in the area which were studied were a) Ames Hydroelectric Plant, which is still operating after 90 years, and two, younger projects: Lemon Dam and Pine River Dam. In 1990, after being advised by the Bureau of Reclamation that the federal government could not economically construct such a facility, the Board commissioned a feasibility study on a hydro-power project on Jackson Gulch Reservoir. Preliminary results were that a small hydro-power plant would be feasible and would accomplish the District's revenue goals.

The planned project would require a) construction of a small building (ca. 14' by 16') on an existing spillway wall and b) installation of a 260 kw turbine and generator within the building. The turbine and generator would be operated on existing releases of irrigation water. There would be no changes in water releases, release patterns, water storage, or project operation from current operation of Jackson Gulch Dam and Reservoir. Projected revenue from the Project is \$30,000 per year, with a debt service of 18 years.

In April 1990, the District began the process of applying for a lease-of-power privilege from the Bureau of Reclamation; in reliance by the parties (both the District and the regional office of the Bureau of Reclamation) that the WCUA authorized a lease-of-power privilege as in other project authorization laws. The underlying assumption was based on a 1986 Memorandum by the Commissioners of the Bureau to the Regional Directors. Lease terms, including amendments to the District's repayment contract, were negotiated with the Bureau of Reclamation regional office. Financing had been arranged for construction and contracting for the sale of power was underway.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Both the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Colorado Division of Wildlife have conducted a preliminary environmental review of the proposed hydroelectric project and believe that the project is not likely to adversely impact any federally listed endangered or candidate species.

ISSUE ONE—AUTHORITY UNDER WCUA

On November 12, 1993, the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of Interior opined that the WCUA did not authorize such a lease. That opinion was that the Act limits all right, title, and interest in any facilities constructed and revenues resulting from hydroelectric development of the project exclusively in the United States; anticipating that any hydroelectric project authorized by the WCUA would be constructed by the Bureau, and that the revenues generated by the hydroelectric facility would be "sufficient to cover the appropriate share of the annual operation and maintenance cost of the project and such fixed charges, including interest, as the Secretary deems proper." (Section 9, Water Conservation and Utilization Act, 16 U.S.C. 590z-7). However, the Bureau of Reclamation has never found hydropower development feasible and the District is now solely responsible for maintenance and repairs for the project.

ISSUE TWO—FEDERAL AGENCY JURISDICTION

A second complication arose as a jurisdictional dispute between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ["FERC"] as to which, or both, had regulatory authority. In 1986, FERC had issued a license for a non-federal hydropower development on the project to a private developer. (That license was surrendered by the developer in 1988.) The current position of the Department of Interior, expressed in the Solicitor's Opinion of November 12, 1993, and based on interpretation of intervening case law; is that the WCUA excluded FERC jurisdiction over hydropower development on WCUA projects. Although a Memorandum of Understanding entered into by the Department of Interior and FERC on November 16, 1992, attempted to resolve some of the jurisdictional dispute, this legislation is necessary to eliminate any questions that might exist or arise regarding identification of the proper federal agency with jurisdiction over this project.

This legislation would amend the WCUA to authorize the Mancos Water Conservancy District to (a) enter into a lease-of-power privilege with the Bureau of Reclamation on the Mancos Project and (b) utilize the revenues generated for operation and maintenance of the Mancos Project and (c) other purposes consistent with other such lease-of-power privileges to similar entities. The development of such hydropower would be without cost to the United States and would protect the government's interests in the reservoir by empowering the District to adequately maintain the Mancos Project without federal subsidy. The government would receive a fee to be paid to the reclamation fund for the lease-of-power privileges comparable to fees received for similar hydroelectric leases.

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW PATRICK BROWN

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Matthew Patrick Brown of Troop 22 in Cranston, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Matthew designed, made, and installed fire alarm signs at

Western Hills Junior High School in Cranston, RI.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Matthew Patrick Brown. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Matthew Patrick Brown will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO DR. VICTOR GORDAN

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of New Hampshire's most admired citizens, Dr. Victor Gordan of the Manchester Veterans' Hospital.

Dr. Gordan escaped from Communist Romania in 1970 and, after being recognized as a refugee by the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees, obtained a visa to come to the United States, where he continued his medical training. Upon completing that training, Dr. Gordan dedicated his life to helping people, in particular New Hampshire's veterans.

After overcoming the hardships of immigration, Dr. Gordan obtained positions at some of the Nation's most prestigious medical institutions. He was recognized by the American Board of Internal Medicine as a specialist in internal medicine in 1977 and was later recognized as a subspecialist in pulmonary diseases in 1982. Dr. Gordan also is a member of the American College of Physicians and the Society of Critical Care Medicine.

Since coming to the Manchester Veterans' Hospital in 1984, Dr. Gordan has been tireless in his efforts to help those service men and women who have given so much to their country.

In recent months, Dr. Gordan has taken a particular interest in what has come to be known as Persian Gulf syndrome—the mysterious symptoms and ailments that have plagued many of our soldiers since they returned from the Persian Gulf war. He has been relentless in his efforts to solve this puzzle and selfless in his commitment to the veterans afflicted by it.

Mr. Speaker, we must remain vigilant in our efforts to ensure that full medical treatment and honest answers are provided to our Persian Gulf veterans. Recognizing and supporting people like Dr. Gordan is essential to this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Dr. Victor Gordan and in supporting all those like him who are working to find answers to the ailments of our Persian Gulf veterans.

SIMPLICITY AND CHOICE—THE WATCHWORDS OF TRUE HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following article dated February 5, 1994, which I read in the Detroit Free Press. This editorial cuts through the obfuscation that opponents of true health care reform have used to stir fear and suspicion among the public toward the President's Health Security Act and toward a single-payer system. The only two proposals which, not ironically, will provide universal coverage and therefore the only two proposals which will bring genuine reform to a system in crisis.

CRISIS OR NOT, OUR SYSTEM BADLY NEEDS MAJOR REFORM

General Motors Corp. spends more on health care for its employees and retirees than on steel to build its cars, which explains a lot about why the automaker is trying so hard to ratchet down its cost of retiree coverage.

GM is not alone. The percentage of U.S. employers that pay for full medical coverage has dropped steeply. Cutbacks in health benefits were a major issue in more than half of all strikes in recent years. Eight out of 10 new businesses don't offer any health benefits. Americans do have the best medical care in the world, as foes of the Clinton health care plan keep insisting—but only if they or their employers can afford it.

Opponents of the Clinton plan are trying to hijack the debate and turn it into a semantic argument about whether or not there's a health care "crisis" in this country. Look at it this way: Health care gobbles up 14 percent of the gross national product—\$1 out of every \$7 earned and spent. A fat slice of every dollar you spend on groceries, clothing, cars, appliances goes to pay somebody's health care bills.

So we spend nearly \$1 trillion a year on health care, and tens of millions of Americans still have inadequate coverage or none at all. Millions more workers and retirees fall asleep every night praying: "Please, God, don't let them cut my health care benefits." If that's not a crisis, it's a heck of a problem, and President Bill Clinton is right to want to do something about it.

We share some of the concerns of the Business Roundtable and others about the Clinton plan. The proposed purchasing alliances have the potential to become bureaucratic behemoths run by insurance companies, with neither the compassion nor the simplicity Mr. Clinton promised. States should not be discouraged from pursuing flexible, home-grown reforms in cost control and delivery of care. And the president's cost projections still seem rosy.

We continue to believe that a single-payer plan, along the lines of the Canadian system, has virtues that make it worth fighting for, including a hefty savings from wiping out bureaucracy and paperwork. The president has wisely indicated he's willing to deal on almost everything but universal coverage. He'll have a first-class fight on his hands just to hold on to that cherished target.

He might as well go all the way and press for a single-payer plan. There's a small but expandable core of support in Congress for

such a system. And it comes closer to meeting Mr. Clinton's important objectives of simplicity and choice than anything else we've seen yet.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LEROY TAYLOR

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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 Leroy Taylor of the New Faith Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Taylor commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Leroy Taylor is a native of Rosedale, Mississippi, migrating to Chicago as a youth to make his mark on the world. Later he volunteers for military service in the United States Navy, and

Whereas Reverend Taylor matriculated at Chicago Baptist Institute, and is a promoter of Education and Christian Education, and

Whereas Reverend Taylor has served as Pastor of New Faith Missionary Baptist Church for 19 years, under his pastoral leadership totally renovating the church and constructing a new educational building in 1990, engaged in active youth ministries, weekly food distributions to the hungry, and prison ministry at the Cook County Jail, and

Whereas Reverend Taylor is a family man, a loving husband married to Ms. Rose Lewis, and the proud father of 10 children, with four sons in the ministry, two of the four serving as senior pastors in the Chicago metropolitan area. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Congress wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Leroy Taylor.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD ELAM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to recognize and congratulate an up-standing citizen of Colorado, Mr. Harold Elam of Grand Junction.

Mr. Elam, the owner of Elam Construction, was the recent recipient of the Colorado Contractors Association's most prestigious award. The Contractor of the Year award was given to him in recognition of his significant contributions to that association, the construction industry in general, as well as his contributions to his community.

Mr. Elam is a native of Colorado, who went to work in the construction business soon after receiving an associates of science degree in engineering. In 1964, he joined the Navy as a Naval Aviation Cadet and served for 5 years. He returned to the construction firm that bears his family name in 1970.

Since Elam Construction joined the Colorado Contractor's Association in 1981, Harold Elam has served on the CCA Legislative Com-

mittee, chaired the Western Slope Municipal-Utility Joint Cooperative, served as chairman of the membership committee, served 8 years as a member of the board of directors and is a past CCA president.

In his community, he served as a member of the County Safety Council, Chamber of Commerce, River Front Commissioner, and as a director of the River Front Foundation.

I would like to take this time to thank Mr. Elam for his service to his community and his country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL FIREFIGHTER PAY EQUITY ACT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, it gives me great pleasure to introduce the firefighter pay equity bill. Senator SARBANES, a distinguished cochair of the Fire Caucus, introduced a similar bill in the Senate.

Our Government employs approximately 10,800 structural firefighters, and nearly 1,600 wildland firefighters. These brave men and women protect our military bases, Federal civilian property, and vast expanses of forest and national park land. It is ironic that despite the serious responsibilities of Federal firefighters, and despite the risk they face, these men and women are among the lowest compensated employees in Government.

Unlike other paid firefighters across the country who work an average of 50 hours a week, Federal firefighters work an average of 72 hours a week. Consequently, when you translate their Federal salary into an hourly wage, these firefighters are earning slightly more than entry level fast food servers—\$6.20 an hour. This is not only unbelievable, but it illustrates why the Federal fire service has trouble attracting and retaining firefighters.

In 1990, I worked very hard to help pass the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act to bring Federal civilian employees' salaries in line with comparable private sector salaries. We also included a study of Federal firefighter pay in this legislation. In response to this directive, the Office of Personnel Management drafted a pay reform proposal for firefighters which Senator SARBANES and I used as the base for our own legislation.

Our proposal would finally give firefighters time and a half for each hour of overtime work. Overtime would only be considered if a firefighter worked more than 106 hours during a 2-week period. In addition, this bill also includes pay incentives for training, so that the Government cannot only retain qualified candidates but encourage our firefighters to continually improve their level of service.

This legislation finally focuses attention on a problem which has been overlooked too long. I encourage my colleagues, and all of the Members of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus to consider this bill, and support its passage this year.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES P.
TILLMAN

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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. James P. Tillman of the Memorial Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Tillman commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. James P. Tillman was born in Joliet, Illinois, he is a graduate of Wilson College, a honor graduate of the Chicago Baptist Institute, he received the Doctor of Divinity from St. Stephens College, Los Angeles, California; and

Whereas Dr. Tillman is a family man, he is married to Berve Tillman celebrating forty-two years of holy matrimony, God has blessed them with four children: James, Jr., Andre, John and Teresa, and five grandchildren; and

Whereas Dr. Tillman is the Founder and Pastor of the Memorial Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois established September 1st, 1957. His motto is, "The Church with a Mission, and a Pastor with a Message." Dr. Tillman and the membership are celebrating forty-three years of service; and

Whereas Dr. Tillman is the President of the Chicago Baptist Institute, serving in that capacity for the past twelve years, he is responsible for the three million dollars restoration of the original site located at 5120 S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive. He is a member of the Council of Religious Leaders of Chicago Bible Society, member of the State and National Progressive Conventions, a Lifetime member of the N.A.A.C.P., Chaplain at Statesville Correctional Facility, a Trustee of St. Stephens College, and a Member of the Interfaith Council: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. James P. Tillman and the Memorial Baptist Church, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO MORGAN A.L. GOULET

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Morgan A.L. Goulet of Troop 1 in East Greenwich, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required for

areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Morgan coordinated the first major cleaning since 1935 of the Briggs Lot Cemetery in Warwick, RI.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Morgan A.L. Goulet. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Morgan A.L. Goulet will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF
HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following editorial dated April 25, 1994 which I read in the Detroit Free Press. It speaks to the single most essential component of true health care reform—universal coverage. While my colleagues sort through and debate various financing mechanisms and timetables for reform, I urge them to remember that without universal coverage, any reform measure that Congress passes will only institutionalize the worst parts of the status quo.

HEALTH CARE—BOLDNESS AND A SINGLE-
PAYER SYSTEM ARE BEST MEDICINE

Congress has plunged into health care reform with a vengeance, vastly increasing the chances that a viable bill will emerge this session. Such key Democratic players as Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell and Rep. John Dingell of Michigan are working hard to deliver on Bill Clinton's promise of universal coverage—although not necessarily in the form the president first proposed.

If we could add two words of advice to the millions they're already getting, they would be these: Be bold. Cut through the complexities, flummox the lobbyists and go for a single-payer system. That's still the simplest way to deliver universal coverage, even at this late date in the debate.

Mr. Clinton might usefully cast his eye north from Washington to Canada, where such a system seems to work just fine. Opponents of dramatic reform like to cite anecdotes from Canada about long waits for doctors and about treatments delayed or denied.

But every horror story out of Canada probably can be matched by ten from the United States.

At least under the Canadian system, poor people don't clog emergency rooms for lack of care elsewhere, running up gilt-edged hospital bills for common ailments. Hospitals aren't forced to swallow or sneak onto the bills of the well-heeled or well-insured the cost of providing indigent care.

Canada doesn't have millions of people who live in sheer, unabashed terror of getting sick or being fired and losing their health insurance. And it doesn't bear the stigma, as we do, of having the worst infant mortality rate in the developed world.

The chief arguments against the single-payer system come from the billing bureaucracy, that legion of insurance companies and others who earn their living by selling, administering, marketing or servicing the health care industry. They eat up 15 to 20 percent of the U.S. health care dollar before the first aspirin is prescribed. And they are heavy contributors to the congressional campaign coffers.

If Congress can't resist their blandishments, it should at least incorporate into any reform plan the best features of single-payer: simplicity, universality, portability and choice. Reform also needs to protect incentives for medical research, to be wary of octopoidal cost control measures, and not to lay too great a burden on employers.

The president and Congress do need to be more frank about costs and how to spread them fairly. Otherwise, they risk the kind of backlash that panicked Congress a few years ago into rescinding an otherwise estimable catastrophic health care plan.

But President Clinton deserves credit for getting reform on the table and creating a groundswell for universal coverage. We doubt that Congress will dare back off from that principle now, no matter how many lobbyists or what blizzard of dollars descends on Capitol Hill.

Universal care is the last great gap in the safety net. With the help and advice of the wiser heads in Congress, the president may close it at last.

TRIBUTE TO REV. GEORGE M.
WADDLES, SR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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 George W. Waddles, Sr., of the Zion Hill Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Waddles commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend George W. Waddles, Sr., is a native of Wichita, Kansas, accepted Christ and was baptized at the age of seven years, acknowledged his call to the Ministry in 1975 and ordained in 1977; and

Whereas Reverend Waddles matriculated at Bethel College in North Newton, Kansas, earning the Bachelor of Arts degree, and the Masters of Social Work degree from the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas; and

Whereas Reverend Waddles has pastored several churches, Ninth Street Baptist

Church in Lawrence, Kansas as interim pastor, second Baptist Church in Vincennes, Indiana, Zion Baptist Church in Springfield, Illinois, and the Zion Hill Missionary Baptist Church in Chicago since 1983, organizing the Zion Hill Christian Academy grades kindergarten through eight; and

Whereas Reverend Waddles is a Churchman, serving as Director of Finance the Minister's Division of the National Baptist Congress of Christian Education, Vice-President of the Baptist General State Congress of Christian Education, Fourth Vice-Moderator of the Greater New Era Baptist District Association, and the Developing Communities Project; and

Whereas Reverend Waddles is a family man, a loving husband married to Mrs. Karen L. Waddles, they are the proud parents of George, Jr., Anglea, Nicholas, Nathanael, Genesis and one grandchild—Erin Elise Waddles: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Congress wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend George W. Waddles, Sr.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. MILES LERMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COMMISSION, AT THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, recently in the rotunda of our Nation's Capitol, just a few steps from where we are now standing, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council organized the annual National Civic Commemoration to remember the victims of the Holocaust in connection with the annual Days of Remembrance. The ceremony is a key part of the yearly observance in memory of the 6 million victims of the Nazi German slaughter of innocent women, children, and men.

Mr. Speaker, one of the principal speakers on that solemn occasion was the distinguished Chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, Mr. Miles Lerman. Prior to assuming that position, Miles was an active and creative member of the Council. Since becoming Chairman of the Council just over a year ago, he has demonstrated great sensitivity, imagination and leadership in this important position. His remarks at the National Civic Commemoration were particularly appropriate and insightful.

Mr. Speaker, a number of our colleagues were not able to attend this important solemn occasion because the Congress was in recess at that particular time. For this reason, I ask that the remarks of Chairman Miles Lerman be placed in the RECORD, and I urge all of my colleagues to read and reflect upon his thoughtful speech.

ADDRESS BY MILES LERMAN AT NATIONAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY APRIL 6, 1994

Thank you, Secretary West

Mr. Vice President, members of Congress distinguished ambassadors, honored guests of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I accept on behalf of the United States Holo-

caust Museum the flag of the 50th Anniversary of WWII commemoration.

We will display it proudly in the Holocaust Memorial Museum along side the flags of the 14 American Fighting units who were the first to encounter the world of concentration camps. We will display this flag as a symbol of our eternal gratitude to the American fighting men who upon encountering the camps have undergone a remarkable transformation—from warriors to healers and then to eye witnesses.

In the exhibition of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, we do not concentrate only on the horrors and crimes committed by the Nazi murderers, but we also depict human sensitivity and acts of kindness that warm the heart and lift the spirit.

The first thing the museum visitor encounters as he enters the permanent exhibition is the bewildered faces and angry voices of the American soldiers who first discovered the horrors of the concentration camps. Within the exhibit the visitor learns about the compassion of the military doctors and nurses who so desperately tried to save the lives of the camp inmates who were too far gone and were on the edge of certain death.

The Holocaust Museum has become the epicenter of education.

More than one and a half million visitors cross its portals, and 3,000 school groups have come to learn the devastating results of hatred and bigotry. Two out of three of our visitors are non-Jews so the museum has become a magnet for the American people, a national shrine, a hallowed place of education, remembrance and introspection.

We have received diplomats and school children, most of the members of Congress, many ambassadors and thirty heads of state from all over the world.

We are told that this museum is the most powerful lesson in contemporary history.

We realize that we cannot bring the dead back to life. But within the Museum and within today's ceremony of commemoration we can make sure that the memory of their deaths serves life, deepens our understanding for the sanctity of human life, and intensifies our determination to preserve the freedoms and values that are the hallmark of our nations glory.

We are approaching the first anniversary of the opening of the Museum. Last April, President Clinton officially opened its doors to the American and International public. This museum is a result of a bi-partisan effort. Four Presidents—Carter, Reagan, Bush and Clinton, and both Houses of Congress have supported the creation of this living memorial. The land is a gift from the United States government. But all the necessary funds to build and equip this center of learning came from broad America—Jews and non-Jews alike.

Today I stand before you as Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to thank the American people, its legislators, and four American presidents for helping us to create this temple of memories.

As a survivor of this cataclysm who found a haven at the shores of our beloved country, the United States of America, I also must express my gratitude to the state of Israel for opening their gates and providing homes to most of the remnants of the Holocaust.

I must thank them for embracing the survivors with open arms and above all for helping them to regain their pride and human dignity.

We survivors know more than anybody else what it meant to live in a world without an independent state of Israel.

I would like the ambassador of the State of Israel, Itamar Rabinowich and his entire delegation to stand up and accept our public thanks.

Next year we will address the fiftieth anniversary of the Allied Liberation of Europe and it is most appropriate that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is now an official World War II commemoration site, and we will fly this flag with honor and gratitude. For this and much more, Mr. Secretary, we thank you and the American people very much.

As Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, I also have the honor of presenting our Eisenhower liberation medal.

Each year, the medal is given to extraordinary men and women as an expression of the deep gratitude that we feel toward the members of the US armed forces who brought an end to Nazi tyranny.

The medal is named in honor of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, the leader of the invasion of Normandy that led to the final defeat of Nazi Germany.

Today I am honored to present the Eisenhower liberation medal to Lt. Gen. Claude M. Kicklighter, executive director of the 50th anniversary of WW II commemoration committee, a US army officer who has demonstrated throughout this career a deep commitment to those democratic principles we all hold so dear.

Last year, American liberators and survivors whom they had liberated went on a joint pilgrimage to collect soil from the places of martyrdom and from the American military cemeteries, the resting place of our valiant soldiers who fought and died to keep the world free.

This soil is deposited in the hall of remembrance of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and will become an integral part of our task to remember.

Our journey was painful, tearful, and at times even joyous as it reunited survivors with their liberators in an encounter with memory and destiny.

Gen. Kicklighter was with us on this emotional journey. He became one of us as he demonstrated the deepest personal sensitivity to the cause of remembrance. On this journey we have gotten to know you, Gen. Kicklighter, we were touched by your emotions, we sensed your soul.

As we have collected the soil of the American military cemeteries at Margraten and Normandy. You have pointed to the perils of war, but you have also taught us that there are certain values that are worth fighting for, certain freedoms that must be defended and certain moments in time when peace-loving men and women must take up the call of arms.

I want to assure you, Gen. Kicklighter that survivors and their decedents will forever carry in their hearts a sense of gratitude to the Allied forces for putting an end to the Nazi nightmare and for restoring trust and human goodness in the hearts of those who have suffered so much and have survived the Nazi inferno.

On their behalf and on behalf of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, it is my honor to present you Gen. Kicklighter with the Eisenhower Medal of Liberation.

TRIBUTE TO FRED L. NEWHART
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Fred L. Newhart Elementary School of Mission Viejo, CA for winning the prestigious Blue Ribbon School Award. Fred L. Newhart School is one of 260 schools across the country that was selected by the Department of Education to receive Blue Ribbon School status based on strong leadership, academic excellence, high quality teaching, community service, strong parental interest and involvement, unique and up-to-date curriculum, and policies and practices that ensure a safe environment conducive to learning.

The Blue Ribbon Schools Program identifies and gives national recognition to a diverse group of public and private schools that are unusually effective in meeting local, State, and national goals and in educating all of their students. Recognized schools serve as models for other schools and communities seeking to provide high quality education for all their students.

Fred L. Newhart Elementary School is a pioneer in community service programs. With its participation in K.A.S.T.—Kids and Seniors Together, students interact with the seniors in the community by volunteering at Norman P. Murray Senior Citizen Center of Mission Viejo and in return, the seniors volunteer in the classroom, working directly with students. This type of intergeneration program is very beneficial to both students and seniors.

K.A.S.T. includes programs such as Authors Day, where seniors meet with students and talk about favorite authors. During Poetry Day, seniors and students write poetry together. When they go on field trips to the senior citizen center, students do drama, band, choral, and orchestra programs for the residents. A program called What's My Line involves seniors going to the classroom to discuss their previous careers with the students. The senior buddies program is also a success where at-risk students and seniors are matched up for lunches, walks against drug and alcohol abuse, and just to talk about personal problems. More student and senior interaction involves the Meals on Wheels Program where students help pack lunches to go to the senior center.

In addition to its high degree of involvement with its community's seniors, Newhart Elementary School is also recognized for its high CAT [California Assessment Program] scores. Their high scores reflect the academic excellence and commitment to education that ranks Newhart Elementary at the top in this area not just in California, but in the Nation. Positive factors that contribute to their achievement are the school's high degree of parent involvement. Education is not just learned in school, but at home as well. Newhart Elementary recognizes this important link and has successfully instituted programs where parents play an active role in their child's education. Along with an exceptional instructional program, Newhart Elementary has ensured a superb environment conducive to learning.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in recognizing the achievements of Fred L. Newhart Elementary School. I look forward to their visit to Washington, DC this fall when they will be honored for receiving the Blue Ribbon School Award.

OBSERVATION OF THE FORMER
SENATOR ROGER JEPSON

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, due to an inadvertence, the following statement by the Republican leader of the Senate, BOB DOLE, was not published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for May 25.

In that the Senate has now adjourned until June 7, I ask that the following along with an article written by former Senator Roger Jepson appear at this point in the RECORD.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BOB DOLE

I commend to my colleagues an article written by the distinguished Republican former senator from Iowa, Senator Roger Jepson. He recently returned from a 2½-week trip to China, where he had the opportunity to see first-hand the social progress and economic dynamism of China. He calls for unconditional renewal by the U.S. of MFN for China. His observations are timely and clear-eyed.

Senator Jepson's observations follow:

Since 1979 China has been granted the international trade status of Most Favored Nation [MFN] by the United States. Early in 1994 proponents of MFN and human rights advocates opposing the renewal of MFN increased their activities in what has been since 1989 an annual battle over MFN-China. In the past four months much has been written; public hearings in and out of Congress have been held; delegations from China, spreading good will and sizable purchase of U.S. products, have appeared in the halls of Congress; U.S. State Department personnel have darted in and out of China gathering information for the "report" to the President. High stakes—human and economic—exist as President Clinton moves toward his June 3rd decision whether to renew MFN-China.

During my recent 17 day fact-finding trip to China, I observed a number of things that were surprising to me. I saw people riding to work on their bicycles while talking on mobile pocket telephones—much like we see in the United States. On two successive Sundays I attended church services unannounced and found over two thousand people at each service, worshipping, openly reading Bibles and participating in Bible study classes taught via video on television screens after the services. Whether traveling by train or airplane between cities within China, it was always the same. Large numbers of people were moving about from one city to another. They were standing in line for tickets and all seats were filled. Small business entrepreneurs by the thousands lined the streets as they sold their wares and cooked their version of fast food. It was one continual, buzzing marketplace. Why should all this be surprising? Because not too many years ago none of this would have been possible. Mobility was restricted and controlled, and many items of food and merchandise did not exist, or were available only by coupon in the loca-

tion of one's residence. These everyday examples of improving human rights did not exist prior to 1979.

I also observed first-hand a vibrant, exploding economy . . . special high tech parks, huge industrial development sites staffed by informed specialists wanting to "do business," international trade, telecommunications, infrastructure development (building cranes in major cities as thick as the quills on a porcupine's back), merchant banking, stock exchanges, new industry, etc. The People's Republic of China, in its on-going transformation into a "socialist market-based economy," is becoming increasingly integrated into the regional and world economy—taking her place in the international community. Supported by many Asian and European countries, China is working hard to attract the "2004" Olympics, as well as negotiating to rejoin GATT. Many progressive things are happening in China today; anyone who says otherwise needs a "reality check."

Deng Xiaoping said, "It makes no difference if it is a white cat or a black cat—if it catches mice, it is a good cat." However one choose to measure success, the "free market economy" move in China is making progress. Economic success fires the engine of reform that inevitably leads to greater political liberalization and improved human rights. To cut MFN off now, or even cut it off partially, as some are advocating, is to blunt the very instrument currently promoting social pluralization. To inhibit MFN with any conditions is to endanger the progress that has been made for human rights in recent years.

Relinquishing MFN as a tool for human rights does not mean that the United States is abandoning its long tradition of championing human rights, or that we should now remain silent. Human rights abuses are worldwide; occurring in Europe, Africa, South America, the Middle East, Asia, etc. Instead of singling out China, we should address this serious problem in the many international forums available to us; including the United Nations Security Council, the UN Human Rights Commission, the World Bank, the GATT. The West has won the Cold War, but that is not enough. The United States should exert human rights leadership in international organizations—while renewing MFN for China without conditions!

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP CLAUDE E.
TEARS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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 Claude E. Tears of the First Corinthians Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Bishop Tears commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Bishop Claude E. Tears was born in Pulaski, Tennessee, coming to Chicago at the age of fourteen, he matriculated in the Chicago Public Schools and Moody Bible Institute; and

Whereas Bishop Tears was led by God to organize the First Corinthians Missionary Baptist Church July 17th, 1966, he began with

six members in Fernwood School, today the congregation numbers over 1,600 persons, and has been in its present location since 1973 serving the community; and

Whereas under the leadership of Pastor Tears the Church has maintained an energetic outreach ministry leading many people to surrender their lives to Christ, in this great congregation former gang members, drug addicts, and alcoholics have changed their way of living; and

Whereas Bishop Tears is a churchman he has affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention since 1972, he serves as Moderator of the local Southern Baptist Association and as President of The Illinois Baptist Pastors Conference, and on the Board of Directors of Illinois Baptist for twelve years as pastoral advisor for Baptist Student work at Chicago State University: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Bishop Claude E. Tears by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN GLICK

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and inspired leadership of my very dear friend, Marilyn Glick of San Bernardino, CA. Marilyn, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs of the people of the 40th Congressional District, is retiring from my staff after 16 years of outstanding service.

Marilyn began her career in public affairs as an intern in my State assembly office in March 1978. Her sensitivity to the needs and concerns of people was very apparent from her very first day and I hired her as a member of my full-time staff in August of the same year. Most remarkable to me is the fact that Marilyn, who enrolled in college at the age of 42, completed her degree by attending school at night and was the recipient of numerous academic honors.

During her tenure, Marilyn has touched and had a positive and direct impact on the lives of thousands of people. The impersonal business of government often has the tendency to put numbers on people—but not Marilyn. She has treated every constituent case as a mission and, more often than not, she has succeeded in making the bureaucracy of government work for our citizens. Marilyn has been a tireless and tenacious advocate and, to say the least, she will be sorely missed.

Marilyn has also provided leadership in numerous civic and community-based organizations enriching the lives of people young and old alike. She has served by running an after-school enrichment program for over 600 elementary school children, as a Girl Scout leader, in the PTA, and as president of the Inland Empire American Red Cross. She has also served as an advisory board member of the Inland Adolescent Clinic Board and the Alumni Association for Cal State, San Bernardino.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Marilyn's husband, Larry, their two

daughters, Lori and Karen, and their many friends in honoring this special woman for her remarkably dedicated service. Over the years, Marilyn has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize her today.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP NORMAN N. QUICK

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Bishop Norman N. Quick, who on Monday, June 11, will be inaugurated Jurisdictional Prelate of New York's Southeast Jurisdiction at a ceremonial luncheon to be conducted by the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corp.

I hope my colleagues will join me in sending best wishes to Bishop Quick and to the Bronx community in honor of this joyful event.

SALUTE TO CHESTER KRAUSE

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, next Monday, Memorial Day, the people of Iola, WI will join in a special community salute to Chester Krause, civic leader and entrepreneur who, over a period of 40 years, transformed his central Wisconsin village of 1,125 residents into a publishing empire.

Krause Publications, Inc., internationally known publisher of hobby and collectible magazines and guidebooks, was founded in October 1952 when Chet Krause's desire to have a means by which to exchange information with fellow coin enthusiasts led to his producing and disseminating the first issue of a 1-page newspaper he called Numismatic News.

For that early dining-room-table effort, Chet solicited the ads, sold the subscriptions, and wrote the copy, while pursuing his original occupation as a carpenter. Now acknowledged as America's foremost hobby publications firm, Krause Publications employs 350 people and publishes 26 periodicals and 50 books annually. In addition to the seminal Numismatic News, publications include magazines devoted to old cars, baseball cards and other sports collectibles, and old record, toy, firearm, and comic book collections.

In 1990, after a decade of phenomenal growth in his business, Chet was named Wisconsin's Small Business Person of the Year by the Small Business Administration. Although he retired as company president in 1988, he remains chairman of the board.

It is not only for his tremendous business acumen and entrepreneurial success that Chet Krause is being recognized by his fellow citizens this weekend, but also for his extraordinary and heartfelt commitment to public service, to his employees and to his community. He is Iola's leading citizen, and it is dif-

icult to imagine that one man has left so great an imprint and transformed so completely the life of a town.

Twenty years ago, Chet parlayed a lifelong interest in vintage automobiles into the annual Iola Old Car Show, one of Wisconsin's largest festivals and tourist attractions and the biggest such event in the Midwest. Proceeds from the show are funneled back into the Iola community and have supported innumerable charitable and civic development projects over the years.

Recognizing the vital role his employees have played in the success of Krause Publications, upon his retirement as company president Chet sold 30 percent of his ownership back to the company to be given to employees as part of an employee stock ownership plan. Not only has the plan allowed Krause workers to have an interest in the company's profitability, it has worked to ensure the company's continued viability in the village of Iola.

Chet has served as a village trustee and as member of the Waupaca County Selective Service Board. He is a combat veteran of World War II and is active in organizing reunions for his battalion. Still an inveterate collector, Chet has a growing collection of World War II military equipment.

On the national scene, Chet has played a crucial role in the development of public policy relating to the minting and sale of commemorative coins. I was privileged to work with him and his company's personnel in 1982 when they directed my attention to a badly flawed House Banking Committee proposal which would have allowed a private firm to make windfall profits from the marketing of Olympic coins. Chet and his people were instrumental in providing me with the background information I needed to help derail this costly and misguided effort and replace it with an Olympic coin program that returned millions of dollars more to the U.S. Olympic Committee and served as the prototype for future Olympic coin programs.

Over the years, Chet Krause has been an invaluable source of sound advice on legislation dealing with coinage and similar topics, and our country owes him a debt of gratitude for his participation in this arena of public policy. He has testified many times before congressional committees, beginning in 1967 with his successful effort to restore mint marks on U.S. coinage. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him to serve on the Annual Assay Commission, and in 1977, he was awarded the American Numismatic Association's Farron Zerbe Award, the most prestigious honor bestowed by America's coin collecting community.

I will be honored to join with the people of Iola this Memorial Day as we gather to express our thanks to Chet Krause for all his many contributions to the village of Iola, the State of Wisconsin and our country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MERCURY-CONTAINING AND RECHARGEABLE BATTERY MANAGEMENT ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to enhance the recycling of rechargeable batteries and prohibit the manufacture of batteries containing mercury. This is significant environmental legislation which will provide real relief from the effects of mercury, lead and cadmium in landfills and incinerators. I am pleased to be joined in the introduction of this legislation today by Representatives RON COLEMAN, MARTIN FROST, NYDIA VELASQUEZ, VERNON EHLERS, CRAIG WASHINGTON, and FRED UPTON.

My legislation, the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act, has two main purposes: First reduce the amount of mercury used in disposable batteries by phasing out its use, and second to stimulate the recycling or proper disposal of lead- and cadmium-containing rechargeable dry cell batteries by establishing uniform national labelling standards for such batteries and requiring appliances in which they are used to be labelled as containing easily removable recyclable batteries. The legislation also requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to regularly report to Congress on the activities and successes of the new labelling and recycling program.

This bill is identical to S. 1949, legislation introduced by Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG of New Jersey in March of this year. I look forward to working with the Senator and his colleagues in the Senate to secure passage of this legislation at the earliest possible date.

As many Members of this body are well aware of our recent discussions on Superfund, Safe Drinking Water Act and Clean Water Act reauthorization, toxic heavy metals are a pernicious problem in waste cleanup efforts. Unlike many organic toxic substances, toxic heavy metals like mercury, cadmium and lead found in common household batteries do not break down over time into less hazardous substances. In fact, these metals persist in the environment and can accumulate in the fatty tissues of animals which are then consumed by humans and passed up the food chain to cause serious health effects.

The EPA has identified mercury, cadmium and lead as three of the 17 high priority toxic chemicals on which that agency is focussing its pollution reduction efforts. Any reduction of their incidence in the environment will have a positive effect on public health, environmental remediation efforts and waste reduction activities.

Lead is used in the electrodes of sealed lead rechargeable batteries. Cadmium is used in the electrodes rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries. Mercury is contained in some battery casings. These metals pose no risks while the batteries are in use, but they can be a significant concern when the batteries which contain them are discarded into the Nation's solid waste stream.

In 1992, Americans used approximately 4 billion dry cell batteries. Dry cell batteries only account for less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the 180 million tons of garbage generated each year, but they have significant sources of mercury, cadmium and lead contamination of the solid waste stream. Dry cell batteries in landfills can break down over time, releasing their contents into the environment. The toxic compounds released from dry cell batteries break down and leach into soil and ground water. When burned in incinerators, dry cell batteries release their toxic components into the air.

Mercury has been linked to decreased motor functions and muscle reflexes, memory loss, headaches, brain function disorders and nervous system and kidney damage. Lead has been shown to retard physical and mental development in children. In adults, elevated lead exposure has been linked to high blood pressure and kidney and central nervous system disorders. Cadmium can cause kidney and liver damage and the EPA has determined that exposure to high levels of cadmium can result in pulmonary edema and death. Even at low levels, chronic exposure can result in fibrosis of the lung and lung cancer.

The recycling of rechargeable batteries containing cadmium and lead will divert millions of tons timebombs from solid waste landfills across the country to responsible, industry-led recycling programs currently being established voluntarily by battery and appliance manufacturers and retailers.

The Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act has been endorsed by the Electronic Industries Association, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and the Portable Rechargeable Battery Association. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this significant environmental protection legislation and in working towards its swift enactment into law.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JESSE SUTTON, JR.

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am here to honor an outstanding citizen, a philanthropist and a true community leader, the Reverend Jesse Sutton, Jr., of Jackson, MS. He will be retiring May 27, 1994, from Blackburn Middle School in Jackson, and I would ask that you join me in saluting Reverend Sutton for his many, many years of community service.

Born in Jackson, MS, Reverend Sutton is the son of the late Reverend J.S. Sutton, Sr., and the late Mrs. Flora M. Sutton. He is married to Dellas M. King Sutton and is the father of three children and the grandfather of four. He attended Utica Junior College in Utica, MS, then earned his bachelor's degree at Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, MS; and his master's at Jackson State University. He pursued additional education at Alcorn State University, Mississippi State University, Winona State, Dillard University and Jackson State University.

He has dedicated his life to education and discipline for our youth, by working at the Florida School for Boys, Oakley Training School, West Side Junior High, St. Matthew Missionary Baptist Church, and most recently, at Blackburn Middle School and New McRaven Hill Baptist Church.

Reverend Sutton has been recognized many times for his philanthropic deeds. Among his numerous honors and civic contributions are a commendation by the Governor, Personalities of the South, Coach of the Year, Man of the Year, Colonel Staff, Bicentennial Salute District Educational Contribution, precinct manager No. 88, formerly third vice president of West Side Civic Club, second vice moderator of Jackson Missionary Baptist Association, board member of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention, instructor of the Metropolitan Baptist Ministers Association, member of the National Baptist Convention, member of Jackson Educational Association building representative, member of the advisory board of the Public Service Commission, the Hinds County Human Resource Agency City Planning Board, the Jackson Housing Authority and the Historical Preservation Commission.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying a well-deserved tribute to Rev. Jesse Sutton for sharing his life with Mississippi's children and giving his heart and helping hands to the citizens of our great State. Reverend Sutton, I thank you.

HONORING JESSE M. LUERA ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF NORWALK-LA MIRADA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a special individual, dedicated educator and dear friend, Mr. Jesse M. Luera, former board member of the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District.

Born in historic Dodge City, KS, Jesse at a young age understood the importance of attaining a higher education. He received his associate of arts degree from the Dodge City Community College and his bachelor of science degree from Kansas State Teachers College. He has done substantial graduate work at Kent State University, California State University-Fullerton, Pepperdine University, and Wichita State University.

Jesse was one of our country's courageous Marine Corps soldiers, who fought in the Korean conflict. In the conflict, he distinguished himself for his bravery and was awarded a Purple Heart.

Jesse has enjoyed an extensive and varied professional career. He began his teaching career in Haysville, KS. Relocating to California, he taught and counseled at La Habra School District. As director of Social Services for the city of Norwalk, he worked arduously for 19 years to provide the citizens of Norwalk with the best possible service. Currently, he is the

owner of a dry cleaning business in Norwalk, the city he calls home.

Jesse has an impressive record of participation on various school boards. He is a former member of the board of directors for the Southeast Los Angeles County Regional Occupation and he also served as a member of the California School Board Association and the Mexican-American School Board Association, State of California. Most notably, Jesse will be fondly remembered for his 19 years of service on the Board of Education of the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. Following his election to the Norwalk City Council in April 1994, Jesse resigned his position on the school board.

In addition to his career responsibilities and civic leadership, Jesse has contributed his time and energy to various community organizations. He has volunteered for the Selective Services System Board and as the Cubmaster for Cub Pack #494C. He also was PTA president of the Tierra Rica School in La Habra, and has been an active supporter of the Excelsior High School Booster Club.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to recognize a respected educator and community leader, Jesse M. Luera. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his outstanding commitment to the Norwalk community and the education of our children.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE HISPANIC EMPLOYEES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, on June 17 and June 18 in San Antonio, TX the Hispanic Affairs Advisory Committee of the Social Security Administration will hold the first national conference of the Social Security Administration.

Among the goals of this conference will be improved service to our Nation's Hispanic communities, and the advancement of the Social Security Administration's Hispanic work force.

Hispanic Social Security Administration workers from around the Nation, including the South Bronx and Puerto Rico will attend this event.

I ask my colleagues to join me in sending best wishes to all of the participating members and leaders of the Hispanic labor movement on a successful conference.

OLD SPANISH TRAIL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to designate the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch for study as a potential addition to the National Trails System.

Designation of the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch as an historic trail would greatly enhance tourism in western Colorado. The Old Spanish Trail is replete with the rich and fascinating history of exploration and development of the American West.

Between 1829 and 1848, the Old Spanish Trail was established as a major trade route between Santa Fe and Los Angeles that stretched approximately 1,121 miles. This route enters Colorado south of Pagosa Springs, and passes through Arboles, Ignacio, Durango, Mancos, Dolores, and Dove Creek before heading west to Utah. This was essentially the route used by Fathers Dominguez and Escalante in 1776. The Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch have been the routes of travelers for many years and were instrumental in the creation and establishment of many of Colorado's towns and communities.

Another historic trade route, the Northern Branch, was used predominately by fur trappers for access to northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah. Very little information actually has been recorded concerning the Northern Branch, and much more can be learned about the Old Spanish Trail.

This legislation would recognize the importance and historical value of the Old Spanish Trail and acknowledge the culture and prompt passage of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO REV. A. WILLIAM STATEN

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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 A. William Staten of the Calvary Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Staten commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend A. William Staten was elected Pastor of Calvary Missionary Baptist Church in Chicago Heights, Illinois assuming the pulpit the first Sunday of July 1988; and

Whereas under the steadfast leadership of Reverend Staten Calvary Church improved it's facilities including becoming handicap accessible; and

Whereas the ministry of Reverend Staten has been blessed expanding the outreach of the church through recreational ministry, education and scholarship ministry, church participation in teaching and mission ministry on the District, State, and National Convention levels, most importantly over six hundred (600) persons have committed themselves to Christ increasing the membership of Calvary Church to over one thousand (1000); and

Whereas Reverend Staten is an ecclesiastical leader, a former Secretary, Vice-President, and President of the Ministerial Alliance of Chicago Heights, Assistant Recording Secretary—Greater New Era District Association of Chicago 1992, recently elected Assistant Recording Secretary of the Baptist General State Convention of Illinois, and

serves as a member of the Baptist Legislative Advisory Council; Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend A. William Staten by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

FOREIGN AID TO INDIA, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

HON. ROD GRAMS

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. Speaker, in his recent address to the Congress, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India has demonstrated the progress India has made in the last 47 years of her democracy and how United States-India relations have blossomed because of that progress. Mr. Rao has helped to lead India's socialist-type economy out of decades of protectionism, loosened state control on industries, and cut red tape on foreign investment. These kind of reforms have been significant in bringing our two countries closer together.

Our countries have very productive trade relations. The United States buys one-fifth of India's exports, more than any other country. Exports from India to the United States are growing. Last year they were up 20 percent alone. India has also enjoyed a trade surplus growing to \$1.8 billion in India's favor in 1992 and 1993.

However, I am concerned about United States relations with India and efforts by Pakistani terrorists to undermine progress in building upon this friendship. You will recall that during floor debate over the fiscal year 1994 foreign operations appropriations bill, key concerns over human rights violations by the Indian Government led to the reduction in developmental aid to India by \$4.1 million.

I am glad to know that we did not repeat this mistake this year by offering an amendment to the fiscal year 1995 foreign operations appropriations bill to reduce the level of aid to India. I am concerned that the information presented to Members of Congress is one sided. India stands as one of the few democracies that offers positive trading opportunities for this Nation. Before we close the door on India, I would urge my colleagues to take an objective view at the market potential and continued productive relations between our two countries.

SALUTING THE MASJID BILAL 15TH ANNUAL TESTIMONIAL DINNER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 4, 1994, Masjid Bilal Inc. will host its 15th Annual Testimonial Dinner. The event will be held at Swingo's at the Statler. Elected officials, business and community leaders, and a

host of friends are expected to gather for this special event. I look forward to joining the leader of Masjid Bilal, Imam Clyde Rahman, and other friends for the testimonial dinner.

One of the highlights of the testimonial dinner is the presentation of the outstanding citizen awards. This year's award recipients are Comdr. Anthony Jackson; Dr. Edgar B. Jackson; and Ms. Barbara Brown-Daniels. At this time, I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some important information regarding these individuals.

Mr. Speaker, Anthony Jackson currently serves as chief of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority. Prior to this assignment, he enjoyed a distinguished 21 years with the Cleveland Police Department. A graduate of Max Hayes High School, Mr. Jackson joined the police department in 1973. He quickly earned a reputation as a hard-working, professional officer as he came up through the ranks. His promotion to sergeant resulted in the assignment to the Professional Conduct/Internal Review Unit. The unit is responsible for investigating misconduct charges against police officers. One of the most controversial cases the unit investigated was the Arthur Feckner drug case, which resulted in the indictment of several police officers.

In 1991, Mr. Jackson was appointed commander of the fourth district, which is the largest populated district in the city of Cleveland. In his position of commander, he was responsible for supervising 217 police officers, including those assigned to the detective bureau, vice unit, strike force, and basic patrol.

During his career, Commander Jackson has received numerous commendations, including the Valor Award for bravery. He is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy, and presently serves as a board member for the Center for the Prevention of Domestic Violence.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Edgar B. Jackson, a resident of Shaker Heights, OH, has enjoyed a distinguished medical career. He serves as cochief of staff and senior vice president for clinical affairs at University Hospitals of Cleveland. His previous assignments have included health director for the city of Shaker Heights; acting associate dean of students, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine; and associate chief of staff, University Hospitals.

Dr. Jackson is a graduate of Central High School. He received his medical degree from Western Reserve University, where he was selected as class president. Dr. Jackson is a member of numerous national boards and committees, including the Committee on Under-represented Minorities, and the Clinical Practice Committee, American College of Physicians; the Health Advisory Panel, Pew Commission on Health Professions; and the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. In addition, Dr. Jackson serves on the board of directors of University Suburban Health Center, and as director of the Janice Douglas-David Satcher Clerkship at University Hospitals. Dr. Jackson and his wife, Thelma, are the proud parents of Gary, David, Michael, and Laura.

Mr. Speaker, attorney Barbara Brown-Daniels is a graduate of Kent State University and Case Western Reserve University Law School.

In addition, she is the recipient of a master's of business administration and masters of social science/administration degrees from Case Western. Ms. Brown-Daniels is the founder and executive director of Community Guidance, Inc., a comprehensive community mental health and substance abuse center. She has also served as president of Community Living, Inc., and as a consultant for Barbara Brown-Daniels and Associates.

Ms. Brown-Daniels holds memberships in the National Association of Social Workers; the NAACP; and the Multi-Cultural Diversity Training Institute. Her past memberships include the National Council of Community Health Centers; the National Legal Defenders Association; the Black Professional Association; and the Ohio Mental Health Center Directors Association.

Ms. Brown-Daniels is the recipient of several honors and awards for her efforts. They include an award for Outstanding Community Service, the Ebony Rose Tribute, the YWCA Career Women of Achievement Award, and the Outstanding Community Human Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, the individuals being honored have made significant contributions to our communities and the Nation. I am proud to salute each of them, and I look forward to the opportunity to offer my personal congratulations at the testimonial dinner.

HONORING PERLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today the Department of Education announced the names of the 1994 Blue Ribbon School Award winners. I am especially proud of one particular name on that prestigious list, a school in my hometown of South Bend, IN: Perley Elementary School.

You can learn a lot about Perley just by dialing their telephone number. When they answer—"Perley School, where children are our future"—do not think for a moment that this is simply a gimmick or a nice little bit of PR. For it is the credo and calling of the faculty, staff, and families that make up Perley School. It is what sets them apart. It is the attitude that leads them to succeed.

Led by an infectious enthusiastic principal, Dr. Shelly Contreras, members of the Perley family recognize that their mission goes beyond dry lessons and books. They are there for the children, and all work together—parents, teachers, students and community—to bring up these children with knowledge, love, respect, and understanding. To quote Principal Contreras, "to explore new ways to bring together our love for kids and our love for learning."

As a member of the Education and Labor Committee, I am frequently bombarded with a litany of our public school system's failures, and we do have problems. But, Mr. Speaker, there is a lot to celebrate in our schools, as well, and to look past these bright spots would

be a sad mistake. Perley Elementary is one of our triumphs. I am proud and honored to represent them in this Congress. I congratulate the Perley Elementary School family and offer them and the other 1994 Blue Ribbon School Award winners my gratitude for their commitment to our children.

HONORING DR. ALEX A. SANCHEZ ON HIS RETIREMENT AS SUPERINTENDENT/PRESIDENT OF RIO HONDO COLLEGE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and dedicated educator, Dr. Alex A. Sanchez, Superintendent/President of Rio Hondo Community College.

Born on August 7, 1934, in Tome, NM, Dr. Sanchez early on demonstrated a burning desire to learn. His teachers discovered this potential and actively encouraged him to pursue his education. His drive and inspiration came from two important people, who played instrumental roles in attainment of his educational goals, his parents.

Dr. Sanchez graduated from New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1956 with a B.S. in agricultural education and a M.A. in counseling. In 1976, he received an Ed.D., with a concentration in higher education administration and student personnel from New Mexico State University at Las Cruces.

For over 20 years, Dr. Sanchez served as administrator and/or professor at various academic institutions in New Mexico. As academic dean of the New Mexico Military Institute, Dr. Sanchez was responsible for the overall instructional operation of the institute. In 1979, Dr. Sanchez began his long-term professional career at the University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque, serving a dual role as professor of educational administration and associate provost for community education. In 1985, Dr. Sanchez was appointed vice president for community and international programs, a position he held until he relocated to California.

Since 1989, as superintendent/president of Rio Hondo Community College, Dr. Sanchez has gained a reputation as an effective administrator. During his tenure, Dr. Sanchez has positively affected the administration and students alike, admirably leading the college through a very difficult fiscal period. Undeterred by tough economic times, Dr. Sanchez has set an extraordinary example for students who seek entry into higher education.

In addition to his many duties and responsibilities at Rio Hondo, Dr. Sanchez has been actively involved in various civic organizations and has volunteered countless hours to the community. He is an active Rotary member, sits on the board of the Whittier Presbyterian Hospital, he has served on several State and Federal commissions, where he has contributed his expertise and knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this distinguished educator, Dr.

Alex A. Sanchez, and in saluting him for his exemplary leadership and outstanding service to Rio Hondo Community College and the surrounding community.

A MEMORIAL DAY SALUTE

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, as Memorial Day, 1994, approaches, I would like to celebrate a little early. When I say celebrate, I don't mean the usual barbecue, watermelon, and day off from work.

No, I mean remember Memorial Day the way it was meant to be celebrated: By honoring a group of American soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice for the good of their country. Today, I would like to recognize the Marine unit of 1st Platoon of Alpha Company, 1st Battalion, 9th Marine Regiment, for their actions on hill No. 64, in the battle of Khe Sanh, during the winter of 1968.

Since millions of Americans today were not even born during this dark time in American history, I would like to set the stage for a brief history of hill No. 64. The battle occurred during the time of the Tet offensive by the North Vietnamese Army in the Vietnam war. The combat base at Khe Sanh was surrounded during this offensive and was under siege for approximately 3 months by an overwhelming enemy force.

President Johnson was worried the base would be captured, and he kept a scale model of it in the White House. He required daily briefings by the Pentagon to keep him informed as to its status. Outside the main base perimeter of Khe Sanh was a small hill, hill No. 64, on which the 1st Platoon was placed to act as an outpost for the main base. Its military designation was Alpha 1 outpost.

The platoon, which totaled 64 marines, was attacked on February 8, 1968 by what some military historians believe was a reinforced battalion of the North Vietnamese Army. The fighting was fierce, hand-to-hand at times, and before it was over the few marines who could still fight were running out of ammunition and actually threw rocks at the enemy out of desperation.

Of the 64 marines on this small outpost, 24 were killed and 29 were severely wounded. Only 11 were able to walk down the hill after the battle. They walked down the hill carrying the bodies of their friends and helping the wounded.

The assault on the 1st Platoon by such a large North Vietnamese force and their resulting failure to take the hill was a turning point in the siege at Khe Sanh. That attack was the last ground assault against the marines because the North Vietnamese realized they could not take the territory held with ground troops in face to face combat.

Despite the heavy losses in life and artillery, the actions of the platoon proved to be substantially heroic. Heroic because the battle was a turning point in the siege of Khe Sanh. And heroic because they demonstrated overwhelming bravery that went far beyond the call

of duty. These soldiers knew better than most what it felt like to be the few and the proud.

Despite this incredible bravery, pride, and heroism demonstrated by the platoon, only two men have been individually recognized with a Silver and Bronze Star. Not once has the platoon as a whole been recognized. Not once has it been officially thanked for its sacrifice. Not once has it been praised for its dedication. This is a shame, Mr. Speaker. It is a crying shame that such honorable men have never been honored.

Mr. Speaker, my reason for speaking out today is to shed light on this unfortunate oversight. While but one Member of Congress, I believe I speak for an entire Nation when I honor, recognize, and praise the actions of these heroic marines. In the words of one member of the platoon, Cpl. David R. Ford, I am here to "right a wrong" that occurred over 26 years ago.

So, Mr. Speaker, as we approach this Memorial Day, I salute this brave platoon, those who are still living and the memory of those who have died. I salute them for what they tried to do and for what they did. While I know this single recognition can not erase the years of feeling overlooked and unappreciated, I know they stand shoulder to shoulder with the millions of veterans from other wars. Therefore, I also salute the men and women all around this great country who have fought and are fighting for our country, yet are very rarely recognized. Thank you brave soldiers. Thank you for giving your time. Thank you for giving your energy. And thank you for giving your lives.

TRIBUTE TO LEWIS PULLER, JR.,
FROM THE VIRGINIA OBSERVER

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, a commentary about the life and untimely death of Lewis Puller, Jr. written by Gordon Dillon appeared in the Virginia Observer on May 20, 1994. Lewis Puller, Jr., the only son of Gen. Lewis "Chesty" Puller, Sr., the most decorated officer in Marine Corps history, was himself a decorated Marine, a disabled Vietnam Veteran, a husband, a father, and an inspiration to many. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his 1991 autobiography, "Fortunate Son," in which he shared the story of his recovery from both his physical injuries and bouts with depression and alcoholism. Lewis Puller, Jr. fought valiantly many battles in his life, but in the end, tragically, could fight no more.

I respectfully request that the following commentary by Gordon Dillon be included in the RECORD.

THE BRAVEST MAN—A COMMENTARY

(By Gordon Dillon)

He went down into the Valley of Death five times and survived. He survived differently that when he first looked death in the eyes.

He was to live without legs. He was to live without most of his fingers.

He was to live the rest of his life in constant and excruciating pain.

But he endured. He became a symbol to all those who had made that journey with him.

He went on to graduate from law school and to write a Pulitzer Prize-winning novel.

I first met him when he ran for Congress. He was shy, but eloquent. As he sat in his wheelchair, he was the tallest man in the room.

His courage, his quick smile brightened all those around him.

He went on to become critical of the war that had cost him and his comrades so much. He would denounce war. He would tell how he was trained to be a killer.

For all of his adult life he gave so much to his country and to his fellow human beings.

Last week, he could give no more.

He left this world by his own choosing, brave to the end.

Lew Puller was the bravest man I ever met. We shall not look upon his like again.

THE INTRODUCTION OF H.R. —,
THE STAGECOACH RESERVOIR
PROJECT ACT OF 1993

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Stagecoach Reservoir Project Act to authorize the early payout to the Federal Government of the Stagecoach Reservoir Project.

It is not every day that we bring to the floor a bill which not only does not ask for funds or assistance but is actually intended to facilitate an early repayment to the Federal Government. All the parties stand to benefit: the Federal Government receives its money sooner and at today's values, the District can refinance the project privately, and the Bureau of Reclamation can close this account.

As you may be aware, this legislation is only made necessary—as a formality—in order to amend the original contract terms, that is, enacting legislation: the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, 32 U.S.C. 422a et seq.

There is no opposition to the measure by any interested party. The Bureau of Reclamation, the Federal office to receive the early payout, as well as the House Natural Resources Committee, and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, all have no opposition to this legislation.

Senators HANK BROWN and BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL have introduced the companion measure in the Senate and the bill mirrors two provisions in the omnibus water bill of the 102d Congress.

Therefore, I bring this bill forward today and hope to see its prompt passage.

TRIBUTE TO MOTHER OPHELIA
TURNER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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, Mother Ophelia Turner of the St. Mary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Mother Turner commending her for her work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Mother Ophelia Turner was born April 8, 1910 in Sunflower, Mississippi, she was affectionately known as, "Momma Shug"; and

Whereas Mother Turner is the Mother of twelve children, including Alderman/Committeeman Shirley A. Coleman of the 16th Ward in the City of Chicago, rearing her children in the city to become God fearing responsible adults, while at the same time caring for children throughout the community including the church; and

Whereas Mother Turner was an active member and leader of the Saint Mary Baptist Church over thirty-seven years, serving in several capacities: President of the Pastor's Aide Society, Chaplain, Missionary Society, Treasurer, Gospel Chorus, President, Kitchen Staff, membership in the "Over The Hill Gang," and the Sunday School Department; and

Whereas God has blessed Mother Turner with long life, and for many people to have the opportunity to know her, she departed this earthly life Saturday, October 30, 1993, at the age of eighty-three years. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the life and journey of Mother Ophelia "Momma Shug" Turner, and extend sincere condolence to her family and friends, and shall enter this pronouncement into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of these United States of America.

ADMINISTRATION RENEGES ON SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST REPEAL

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, in testimony on Tuesday, May 24, 1994, before the Senate Finance Committee, Social Security Administrator Shirley Chater told Senators the administration could only support a \$1,000 increase in the Social Security earnings limitation. The current limit is \$11,160. Because of the limit, senior workers between age 65 and 69 are penalized \$1 for every \$3 they earn over the earnings limit.

President Clinton in his campaign blueprint, "Putting People First," promised seniors he would repeal the earnings limit, but instead he delivers almost nothing. The earnings limit, which has an annual escalator, would likely rise next year by \$500 without congressional action. Thus, President Clinton's \$1,000 plan as mentioned by Chater may only amount to \$500 a year of new relief. In fact, it is probably not accurate to call it a plan, because in follow up conversations with SSA staff after the hearing the Social Security Administration indicated no timetable for seeking a change, but only that the Administrator was answering a hypothetical question.

Assuming the proposal is forthcoming, allowing seniors to earn \$500 more a year with-

out penalty cuts their unfair burden by \$166, or about \$3 per week. With seniors facing higher taxes and health care costs, \$3 a week will barely buy them lunch on Monday. What happened to the Clinton administration that promised seniors bold reform and fairness during the Presidential campaign?

When coupled with other Federal taxes, seniors who earn above the modest earnings limit are faced with a 56-percent marginal tax rate—nearly twice the rate millionaires pay. This is unfair and discriminates between differing demographic groups that make the same amount of money.

For instance, take the example of two seniors and one middle-aged person, each making \$25,000 per year. The senior whose income comes from unearned sources is subject to income taxes. The middle-aged person's income is subject to income and FICA taxes. However, the senior whose income is earned because he or she receives a salary is subject to income, FICA and a 33-percent penalty for any salary over the \$11,160 limit. This is ludicrous. The working senior pays more in taxes than any other group in his or her income bracket.

I would like to point out the story of Jean Austin, an Illinois woman who must work to make ends meet. Her annual earnings are only \$15,000 but she pays a \$1,600 penalty. This woman is a perfect example of why the earnings limit should be repealed. She's not wealthy by anyone's standards, but because of the 1930's vintage earnings limitation she's penalized through her Social Security. It's time we stopped penalizing our senior citizens for remaining active in the workplace.

Critics of repeal argue that if seniors get to keep their earnings the Federal Treasury will suffer, but a study conducted by former Treasury economists found that net Federal revenues would actually increase if the limit were raised as high as \$39,000. Common sense tells you that seniors will go back into the work force or stay on in their current positions throughout the year if they won't be working for pennies on the dollar. Other seniors engaged in the underground economy will report their incomes. If you stop confiscating senior's wages they will keep working and they will pay their fair share of taxes.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my bill, the Older Americans' Freedom to Work Act—H.R. 300. The bill currently has 222 cosponsors. At the very least, this issue should be debated on the House floor. Because the committee with jurisdiction will not consider the bill, and has not scheduled hearings, even though I introduced this legislation he first day of the 103d Congress, I have introduced Discharge Petition No. 18 for a rule to consider H.R. 300.

In the last Congress, the Senate passed complete repeal and the house passed a 5-year liberalization of the earnings limit to \$20,000. But no satisfactory agreement could be reached between the Houses of Congress. Let's make 1994 the year to end this discrimination against seniors.

NATIONAL COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM DIRECTOR OF THE YEAR

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to extend my congratulations to Sally Wilson Erny, executive director of the Court Appointed Special Advocate [CASA] Project of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, on being named Program Director of the Year by National CASA in ceremonies this month in Tampa, FL.

CASA is a program which uses trained volunteers to represent the interests of abused and neglected children before the courts handling their cases. There are now a total of 556 CASA projects around the Nation.

In 1983, Sally Wilson Erny was the first employee of CASA in Louisville and Jefferson County. Under her stewardship, CASA has grown from serving 72 children in 1985 to serving over 300 children in 1994. She has also been instrumental in assisting in the start up of all other CASA programs in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. She also succeeded in convincing the Kentucky General Assembly to pass legislation which gives statutory standing to CASA in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

CASA's early assignment program, established by Sally Wilson Erny, provides a child with representation by a CASA member at the earliest stages of the court process. This ensures that the child's rights are fully protected from the start of the court process.

Sally Wilson Erny's contributions to CASA extend well beyond Louisville, Jefferson County and the whole of Kentucky. She lends her experience and creative efforts to numerous CASA programs across the Nation. She is frequently called upon to mediate delicate problems in the areas of Social Services, Family Courts, and foster parenting situations.

She has been described by colleagues and associates as "generous, indefatigable, caring and tireless." I endorse those descriptive traits because I have seen them on display in my dealings with Ms. Erny over the years.

I congratulate Sally Wilson Erny on her award and I commend her for her selfless actions in bringing justice and fairness to the children of Kentucky and the Nation.

HONORING EUGENE A. MALINZAK ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE MONTEBELLO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a special individual and dedicated educator, Mr. Eugene "Gene" A. Malinzak, a teacher, counselor, and administrator with the Montebello Unified School District.

Immediately upon graduating from Waynesburg College in 1956, Gene began his

long-standing career in teaching at Turkeyfoot Valley Joint High School in Confluence, PA. One year later, he was teaching at his alma mater, Beth-Center High School, in Fredericktown, PA. He taught at Beth-Center for the next 4 years. During this time, he completed his masters degree at West Virginia University. Soon thereafter, he relocated to California.

The Montebello Unified School District has benefited tremendously by Gene's decision to venture to California. For over 33 years, Gene has selflessly dedicated his life as a teacher and counselor to the education of children and adults of the district. Gene began teaching U.S. history at Montebello High School; 6 years into his teaching, he was promoted to counselor and worked with "at-risk" students after school. In addition to his regular teaching assignment, Gene taught adult education for 20 years, home students and behind-the-wheel training.

In 1970, Gene was appointed vice principal of Montebello High School. The following year, Gene was assigned to the position of coordinator, and then as assistant director of compensatory education for the district. In 1981, he became director of Federal and State projects, a position he currently holds. Under his capable leadership, the district's fund have increased, with the total budget for categorical programs currently exceeding \$15 million.

In addition to his extensive professional responsibilities, Gene has been involved in local, county, State and national issues and efforts to improve our educational system. Most notably, he has been an advocate of empowering parents to become active partners in their children's education.

In 1988 and 1989, Gene served as chairperson of the statewide conference for the California Association of Administrators of State and Federal Education Program. Because of his exemplary work as chairperson, Gene was recognized by the State Department of Education as Project Director of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to salute a widely recognized and respected educator, Eugene A. Malinzak. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to him for his outstanding commitment to the education of tomorrow's leaders.

THE PUBLIC MANAGER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the work of Allan Kam and Jerry Shaw. They are the co-chairs of the Coalition for Effective Change [CEC], to represent career Federal professionals, managers, and executives. The CEC has grown to 25 Federal employee associations with a membership of well over 100,000 people. Their hard work in the area of reinventing government has been extraordinarily valuable. I would like to submit their recent article, "Federal Managers and Top Professionals Band Together to Help Reinventing Government," in the Public Manager into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, I represent a large percentage of the Federal work force. In accordance with the Vice President's hard work on behalf of reinventing government, we now have the very difficult task of the implementation of the National Performance Review.

In February, the CEC met with the Vice President, who indicated that the CEC would serve in an advisory relationship with the President's Management Council. Mr. Speaker, the Coalition for Effective Change has, and will continue to, play a major role in the reinventing government process and throughout the implementation of the National Performance Review.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I submit this article by Allan Kam and Jerry Shaw into the RECORD. Moreover, I am sure that my fellow colleagues and the public will find this information both insightful and helpful.

THE COALITION FOR EFFECTIVE CHANGE: FEDERAL MANAGERS AND TOP PROFESSIONALS BAND TOGETHER TO HELP REINVENT GOVERNMENT

(By Allan J. Kam & G. Jerry Shaw)

In spring 1993, leading professional associations of senior managers and executives such as the Federal Executive Institute Alumni Association (FEIAA) and the Senior Executive Association (SEA) encouraged members to send suggestions to the National Performance Review (NPR). We have as much an interest as anyone in making government work better and cost less. In June, NPR Project Director Bob Stone spoke at the FEIAA monthly luncheon and at the SEA annual conference, asking for continued support. In short, at NPR's request, the respected organizations of federal career executives, managers, and other professionals gave their imprimatur to the NPR, thus adding legitimacy in the federal community to Vice President Gore's "reinventing government" efforts.

THE NPR REPORT

We eagerly awaited the scheduled release of the NPR report on September 7. In summer, we were informed that while the overall NPR report would be released on September 7, the agency-specific and "cross-cutting" reports on areas such as personnel and procurement would take somewhat longer to complete. We expected to be engaged in a constructive dialogue with the administration throughout the fall and winter on the various observations, suggestions, and recommendations of the NPR reports. Through the Public Employees Roundtable (PER), a consortium of approximately 30 professional associations with more than a million members, which SEA and FEIAA helped co-found 11 years ago, briefings for PER member organizations were scheduled for September 2 and September 30.

At the September 2 briefing for PER, we were surprised (but not disturbed) that NPR had invited many union representatives. We were disturbed to learn that the NPR report to be released five days later would recommend creation of a "national partnership council" consisting of political appointees and union leaders, but no representatives of career managers, executives, and other professionals. At the end of the September 2 briefing, after hearing the NPR leadership respond to several questions from labor union leaders, PER Chair Jerry Shaw complained that the views of professional/management associations were not being taken into account. At the September 15 FEIAA

monthly luncheon, President Allan Kam expressed dissatisfaction with the exclusion of career professionals from the "partnership."

The NPR proposal to establish a so-called National Partnership Council should be viewed with great caution. . . We are concerned that the administration seems more interested in empowering labor unions than in working with career managers and executives and their professional associations.

How did the unions get this extraordinary role in implementation of the NPR, while the professional/management associations, which had given the reinventing government effort their all-out support throughout the spring and summer, were left out? We may never know all of the reasons. However, a month after the NPR report was issued the outline of how an agreement had been reached between the vice president and the union leaders was reported. An article said that the key players were Vice President Gore, his senior domestic policy advisor, Dr. Elaine Kamarck, and two union leaders, John Sturdivant, president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO), and Robert Tobias, president of the National Treasury Employees Union.

In pertinent part, the article reported:

Last summer, before the review was released, Kamarck briefed Sturdivant and Tobias on its personnel ideas. The two leaders were appalled that unions were never mentioned in the NPR drafts. "We said, 'This stuff is not going anywhere,'" says Sturdivant. They demanded a meeting with Gore and got it in late August. The next day, they started a week-long series of sessions with Kamarck and other Gore staffers in which the National Partnership Council was born.²

HASTY REPORT IMPLEMENTATION

While we were stunned that career managers, executives, and nonunion professionals had been excluded from the National Partnership Council, we were even more concerned about the implicit attacks on the value of career managers and supervisors in the report. (We have subsequently been assured by the NPR staff that this was never intended.) The speedy timetable for implementation of the NPR recommendations could also preclude review by professional/management associations with the administration. Unlike the unions, we did not have the benefit of briefings on NPR drafts and negotiations with the vice president and his senior staff before the NPR report was finalized.

The initial NPR Report, *Creating a Government That Works Better & Costs Less*, was mailed on September 7, and received later that week. On September 11, four days after the report was mailed, and before it could be reviewed by its recipients, the NPR implementation steamroller started its roll. On that date, President Clinton signed his "Streamlining Bureaucracy" memorandum to agency heads [58 Federal Register 48583 (September 16, 1993)]. The president ordered a reduction in the overall federal workforce by only about one-eighth, or 12 percent, but decided to reduce the number of managers and supervisors by one-half. The NPR's message (intended or not) was widely interpreted and reported by union leaders and the media as:

The vice president says that government is broken and doesn't work. The problem is too many managers and supervisors. The solution is to get rid of half the managers and supervisors.

CHANGES AT OPM AND SUNSETTING FPM

We were also concerned about the image the NPR had created of governmentwide personnel regulations. The NPR report recommended that the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) phase out the Federal Personnel Manual (FPM), suggesting a careful, deliberate, consultative process by OPM before any parts of the FPM were sunsetted.

However, in summer and fall 1993, ominous rumors circulated that OPM was about to be gutted. Severe downsizing was reportedly being planned, even though the NPR's agency-specific report on OPM had not yet been issued.

It was also rumored that the FPM was to be the fuel of choice for a book-burning party. While we recognize that parts of the FPM are redundant or worthy of sunset, other parts are important to federal professionals and other users, and no replacements have been developed. Yet, OPM was apparently working at a swift pace to repeal large chunks of the FPM.

FEIAA, SEA, the Federal Managers Association (FMA), and the Professional Managers Association (PMA) were briefed on FPM sunset by OPM staff on October 22. Our quick comments were invited, but we were told candidly that the staff's recommendations to the OPM director were due November 15 and there would be a presumption against retention of any portion of the FPM. It was clear that meaningful consultation with the affected federal community and their professional associations was not the order of the day. The perceived marching orders were to rescind the FPM.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS MUST BAND TOGETHER

By late October it was distressingly clear that:

The administration was moving rapidly to implement the NPR recommendations;

The unions were institutionally involved as full partners in NPR implementation;

Professional/management associations were not at the table or in the loop;

OPM was reportedly going to be severely downsized;

Much of the FPM and the guidance it provided was being sunsetted; and

To say the least, career professionals, managers, and executives and their professional associations were about to be "rolled over" by the NPR bandwagon.

In September and October, several professional and management associations individually sought to establish a dialogue with the administration about the NPR report and how it would affect their members. Some had more success than others, but by late October we concluded that none had yet had meaningful input. Since the associations could not obtain meaningful input individually, FEIAA initiated conversations among several of the organizations about joining together to be heard.

At the PER annual retreat on October 24, it became apparent that virtually all the major professional associations were deeply concerned about the NPR report and its implementation. Since PER itself was not the appropriate vehicle, we decided to organize a new coalition right away, before any further critical decisions on NPR implementation were made without our input.

FORMATION OF THE CEC

SEA and FEIAA co-sponsored an organizing meeting on November 5, attended by representatives of several concerned professional/management associations. A consensus was reached to form a coalition. We

agreed that the coalition was not being formed to oppose NPR, but rather to involve professional associations in its implementation. We were convinced that trying to implement NPR without career professionals, managers, and executives would be like trying to run a car on three wheels—it raises a lot of dust but does not work very well.

A mission statement, which was finalized and adopted at the next meeting of the coalition on November 12. The authors of this article were selected to co-chair the new Coalition for Effective Change.

INCENDIARY BOMBS TO RABAU

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, a large group of Congressmen leave for Europe next Tuesday to pay their respects to American fighting men in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the breakout from Anzio Beach Head and the liberation of Rome, June 4, 1944 and, of course, the 50th anniversary of the D-day invasion at Normandy, June 6, 1944.

However, we're also passing through the 50th anniversaries of deadly struggles in the South Pacific. Imperial Japan fought a tenacious struggle along the entire north coast of New Guinea and their major naval base at Rabaul on the island of New Britain including many hard-fought aerial battles overhead.

Lt. Col. Walter A. Krell, of the 22d Bomb Group, the first medium bomber group to arrive in the Pacific, wrote a letter 50 years ago describing just one exciting and deadly mission. I've worn his same small St. Christopher medal through two very harrowing ejections from crippled jet fighters.

Colonel Krell had that medal on every combat flight totaling over 100 combat missions. I submit his heroics today for the RECORD.

INCENDIARY BOMBS TO RABAU—LT. COL.

WALTER A. KRELL, RET.

In early 1942, Army Air Force Ordnance developed an aerial incendiary bomb, a device four-feet long and 16 inches or so in diameter. It consisted of 36 individual incendiary units, tiny bomblets with fins and detonators all wired together. The entire bundle, or contained unit, was attached to the shackles on our Martin B-26 Marauder bomb bay racks like an ordinary bomb, to be released in the standard way. Each B-26 would carry 30 or more incendiary clusters.

There was one simple difference between high-explosive bombs and incendiary bombs. When the arming wire was pulled away upon release of these new incendiaries, a shotgun shell would fire a slug that would cut the wires holding together the bundle of bomblets. Then the 36 individual bomblets would break up, releasing each separate incendiary unit to fall on the target. The arming wire was supposed to be of sufficient length to allow the incendiary mother-bomb to clear the aircraft before the arming wire pulled loose and fired the shotgun shell thereby dispersing the cluster. Of course, nobody bothered to tell that to the B-26 aircrew/gunners who helped with bomb loading, so they routinely clipped the wire short as was done with ordinary iron bombs. The result was that upon "bombs away", the clusters came apart while still within our bomb

bays, clattering around and bouncing off the structural members of our aircraft. These incendiary bomblets were magnesium, and had any of them lodged in the many angular recesses of the fuselage, it would have been very exciting indeed.

When I experienced the first release of incendiaries my B-26 was flying only 15 feet above those powerful little bomblets tumbling away, when many of them began igniting and burning. After that, the bomb loading of incendiaries had the undivided attention of our entire crew of six.

Now that we, in the 22d Bomb Group, had such interesting new bombs, it was decided that they should be delivered all over the docking facilities at Rabaul. The first mission to try to do just that would be a flight of three Marauders. Lt. Chris Herron would lead and Lt. George Kersting would be flying his right wing with me on his left. After an early morning take-off from 7-Mile Airfield near Fort Moresby, New Guinea our Marauders flew northeast, climbed over the Owen-Stanley Mountains, descended over the north coast of New Britain, and then turned east to Rabaul Harbor. Unhappily, for an undetermined cause, gasoline siphoned from my right wing tanks for a full 45 minutes after take-off. Because we never returned home from those long Rabaul missions with much fuel to spare, my crew was obviously worried. To turn back, however, would have aborted the raid for the other two crews. We flew on.

Chris Herron was clever the way he took us in to the target. Still heading east, we kept descending and skirted the north side of the Rabaul harbor at low level, then banked right and pulled into a hard 180-degree turn up and over the rim of the volcanic hills that circle the harbor on the north side. I remember clearly from my left-wing position in our very tight turn, looking to my right across Herron's B-26 and seeing George Kersting's propwash mash down the tops of coconut trees. Chris then rolled us out right down on the deck and along the wharfs, and headed west.

There was a Japanese cargo vessel tied up broadside along the first dock with dozens of loading personnel moving about on the freighter's deck and at dockside. All of them were totally surprised. I vividly remember their reaction of panic. Two Japanese loaders were carrying something up a gangplank that resembled a litter. Suddenly they dropped the litter and while the guy in the back was still looking up, the guy in front wheeled around and charged back, right over the top of the litter thing, and slammed into the guy staring up at us.

I could see that Lt. Herron intended to try to take out this ship which was positioned parallel to our line of flight. This would have forced me to waste my bombs out in the open harbor to my left, so I dropped down and moved ahead of Chris and took the lead, forcing our formation to the right over the docking area with its stacked supplies and many warehouses. "Bombs away." I immediately banked left and headed south toward the Rabaul channel and away from the exploding docks, thinking Herron and Kersting would hang onto my right wing until we were clear and I could slide back into position. Chris apparently went his own way, but in my left turn I couldn't see where he was. Not wanting to roll back into him, I continued my hard turn yelling to my co-pilot to try and spot the formation. I was now heading back around toward the east rim of the harbor with anti-aircraft flak popping all around us and some of it starting to explode much too close.

I twisted my Marauder back and forth to foil the A/A gunners until I was back across the harbor east rim and above an active smoking volcano. In spite of this fast moving action, I was fascinated by the volcano's shimmering silvery walls as I pushed over and dipped down inside the crater itself. I banked again changing course back to the right and then flew up and over the volcano's western lip.

There below, streaking out through the Rabaul Channel at deck level, were Herron and Kersting, so I winged over and swooped down to join up. We were back in three ship "V" formation just as the Japanese Navy Zeros jumped us. It was touch and go for about 20 minutes when straight ahead loomed a sheer wall of thick clouds, black with torrential rain. We spread out and plunged into the weather, very happy to wipe off the swarming enemy fighters. Tropical fronts were not new to the pilots of our bomb group, but never before had we encountered anything to equal the intensity of this storm.

Within minutes our 2000 horsepower radial engines started to run roughly because of the excessive cooling of the heavy rain. The rain water was also driving into the magnetos which are mounted up forward on the Pratt and Whitney engines. We closed our oil shutters and cowl flaps but that didn't seem to help much. In most South Pacific rain storms, we found there was usually a clear gap for your aircraft to fly between the ocean and the bottom layer of the weather front. But not this time. In order to see, so I could stay above the waves, I was aided in flying by opening my side window. After about 25 tense minutes I flew out of the extremely turbulent storm clouds and made a climbing circle to see if we could pick up the other two B-26s. The skies were empty, and with no radio response to our many calls, we headed for home.

My co-pilot was Lt. I.B. (against my sense of justice I withhold his full name). He hadn't been overjoyed with my maneuvers in dodging the Japanese A/A flak back at Rabaul. He was particularly unhappy when I had to whack him across the mouth with the back of my hand to get him off the controls during my in-and-out-of-the-volcano caper. He was sulking as we gained altitude to clear the Owen-Stanley Mountains once more. The weather was now clear with some broken clouds. I told I.B. to "take it" and to make sure to clear the mountains by at least 1000 feet, then within minutes I fell dead asleep. I awoke a short time later. We had cleared the mountains and were in a gradual descent but my co-pilot was definitely not relaxed at the controls. Instead he was staring straight ahead with a strange look on his face. The cockpit was in shambles with scattered papers, maps, and manuals strewn everywhere. I turned around to check the guys in the navigator's compartment and they were ashen-faced. "What the hell happened?", I asked, quickly figuring out that he had skimmed the mountain too low and had gotten into an awful thump of a turbulent downdraft. Suddenly the right engine quit, starved for that 45 minutes of fuel that had siphoned overboard on our climb-out. I quickly lost the right prop. We were very light by now and had good altitude so we easily made our 7-Mile Airfield home base. While still on the landing roll our left engine quit, also out of gas. I was able to coast off far enough to one side to clear the runway and wait for a tow. George Kersting's Marauder made it home shortly after us, but no sign of our lead B-26.

Within hours we learned that Chris Herron had lost an engine because of the heavy downpour in that tropical storm. Chris' co-pilot, an Aussie officer who was a former airline pilot, advised that they fly due south. The Aussie co-pilot knew of a small island with a landing strip. Herron opted to land with their gear down. Tragically, the B-26's nose wheel folded and the aircraft flipped over on them crushing the cockpit. Chris and his co-pilot were killed. The bombardier and navigator, Lt. Barnhill and Lt. Wright, survived the crash, as did the two crewchief/gunners. Chris Herron was truly one of the great ones, a natural leader who earned the praise and affection of his crew and all of his colleagues in the 22nd Group.

A day or two later I flew my B-26 "Kansas Komet" back to Australia. As I chopped our engines on the ramp at Townsville Airfield, my co-pilot, I.B., was the first one out and on the ground. When I hit the ground he snarled, "I'll never fly with you again, and I'll never fly in that airplane again!" I told him he was breaking my heart. And what did outstanding Group leadership do with this disgruntled lieutenant? Why they let him hang around group operations for several weeks assisting in the combat briefings for the rest of us who were flying missions, while the colonels found somewhere else to transfer him. A General Jimmy Doolittle would have ripped off his wings, stripped him down to his jockstrap and had him tethered to a mule harness to start hauling supplies over the Owen-Stanleys.

Several weeks after that first incendiary mission, Capt. Al Fletcher, our 22nd Group intelligence officer, told me that a Japanese diary had been recovered from a crashed enemy aircraft. In the diary the writer told of an incendiary raid on Rabaul by three B-26 Marauders that had caused many fires, all of which had been contained except for the fires caused by incendiaries that had fallen into the open hatch of a moored freighter. Those fires onboard the ship could not be controlled. They reignited the dock and the warehouse area, burned fiercely for hours and came within a fraction of torching off a large ammo dump. I'm sorry I never saw that captured diary that described the impact of Lt. Chris Herron's final mission for his country. Yes sir, he was one of the very best.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. JOSEPH L. THOMPSON

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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, Sgt. Joseph L. Thompson of the Chicago Police Department. Attached is a proclamation I issued Sergeant Thompson commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Sergeant Joseph L. Thompson is a native of Chicago, Illinois, reared on the Southside of Chicago, he is a family man, married to Beverly Thompson for forty years, they are the proud parents of two children, Jayon and Lori; and

Whereas Sergeant Thompson matriculated at Wilson Jr. College, Chicago, Illinois, Olive-Harvey College, Chicago, Illinois, and Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, he

joined the Chicago Police Department in 1956, after completing the Police Academy he was assigned to the 11th District, Beat Patrolman, Patrol Division; and

Whereas Sergeant Thompson has served in a number of assignments over the past thirty-seven years with distinction, in 1958 he was detailed to the O'Connor-Phelan Task Force, known as the Ryan Raiders, 1961 in the 3rd District he organized the only Police-Community based teenage Drum and Bugle Corps in the Chicago Police Department, promoted to Detective, Detective Division in 1970, Supervisor, Patrol Division 1980, supervised a Tactical Team in high crime areas, promoted to the rank of Sergeant in 1980, Supervisor, Detective Division 1983 to the present, served as Acting Lieutenant for Violent Crimes, and as Acting Commanding Officer in Violent and Property Crimes; and

Whereas Sergeant Thompson has received numerous awards and honors for his faithful service to the citizens of Chicago, two Unit Meritorious Performance Awards, two Department Commendation Awards, many Honorable Mentions and Letters of Appreciation, he is a true role model in our community, and truly one of Chicago's Finest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States of America, wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Sergeant Joseph L. Thompson, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of The One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

SMALL BUSINESS HEALTH INSURANCE CHOICE ACT

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation that would give small businesses in my district and across America the ability to pool together, the right to choose their own health insurance policies, a 100-percent tax deduction for health insurance premiums for the self-employed, an elimination of pre-existing conditions in all health insurance policies, and the needed relief from antitrust laws.

The health insurance system of today creates expensive barriers by mandating certain State benefits, with the ability to deny insurance coverage to certain individuals with pre-existing health conditions. With these costly mandates, and the inability to purchase insurance because of a pre-existing condition, small business owners and employees opt out of coverage because it is too expensive to obtain.

Mr. Speaker if small businesses like the town barbershop, with 3 employees, the hardware store with 15 employees, and the pet store with 8 employees try individually to obtain insurance coverage, each of them will find that the coverage is too expensive because they do not have the purchasing power of larger businesses. The Small Business Health Insurance Choice Act will provide the incentive these small businesses need to group together. Then the barbershop, hardware store, and the pet shop will have 26 employees for a stronger purchasing power for less expensive coverage. These small employers can

join with hundreds of employers to increase the number of insured.

My bill will permit employers the freedom to bypass these costly benefit mandates. Every small business will have the power, without mandates, to voluntarily develop the best insurance policy for all its employees. Moreover, with the repeal of the pre-existing condition clause, employers and employees will no longer fear high premium costs and rejected health coverage. My health care reform proposal will, in turn, increase the availability of coverage, and will produce a sharp reduction in health care costs to the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will also give the self-employed the same tax breaks as large organizations by allowing the self-employed to deduct 100 percent of all health care insurance costs. A simple change to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 would add tens of thousands of currently uninsured sole-proprietors and self-employed to the ranks of the insured.

Furthermore, with the removal of costly antitrust barriers, health care costs will be radically lower. With the removal of antitrust laws, two or more health care providers can apply to form a joint venture. These joint ventures will lower unnecessary and redundant purchasing of large and expensive medical equipment and treatment areas.

In conclusion, the Small Business Health Insurance Choice Act will aid small businesses as soon as this legislation is passed. It is a step that we can take today to improve the health care delivery system of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all Americans are in agreement that something needs to be done to lower health care cost and increase access to health care providers. This legislation answers that call, but does so by promoting the importance of choice, quality, and availability of excellent medical care.

I am eager to work with the administration and with my colleagues of both parties to achieve the important goal of health care reform. I strongly believe that the Small Business Health Insurance Choice Act will aid in reaching this goal, and it is my hope that other Members of Congress will join me in supporting this legislation.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO BRUCE
COLES**

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Bruce Coles on his election as chief executive officer of Stone & Webster, Inc., of New York, one of the world's leading engineering and construction firms.

A graduate of the University of Maine, with a B.S. in civil engineering and an M.S. in structural engineering, Bruce joined the company's engineering subsidiary in 1968, serving many years in the Denver office as senior construction manager, assistant manager, and vice president. Since 1990 he has served as president of the parent organization.

Bruce Coles' predecessor, Mr. Bill Allen, steps down having served many years as CEO, but will continue in his role as chairman of the board. Thanks to his leadership, Bill has ensured that Stone & Webster will continue its 105 year tradition of outstanding professional service in the international engineering and construction community.

The promotion of Bruce Coles is well-deserved recognition of his exceptional talents and outstanding achievements in the fields of engineering, international management, and administration. My best wishes are with him as he assumes the global challenges of leading the respected Stone & Webster organization into the 21st century.

**THE HONORABLE HENRY B.
GONZALEZ—PROFILE IN COURAGE**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, recently an honor was bestowed on a Member of Congress that deserves the attention of the body. This Member wants to extend his personal congratulations to him for this honor. On April 25, 1994, the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ received notification that he had been selected as the recipient of the 1994 John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award.

The distinguished gentlemen's nomination was one of more than 100 that were reviewed by the Profile in Courage Award Committee, which seeks to honor contemporary leaders who take principled stands on unpopular positions as illustrated by President John F. Kennedy, in his book "Profiles in Courage." In his book, President Kennedy wrote,

The stories of past courage can define that ingredient—they can teach, they can offer hope, they can provide inspiration. But they cannot supply courage itself. For this each man must look into his own soul.

Our colleague, the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ was chosen for his inspiring career and leadership, which have been examples to the Nation. Furthermore, the Profile in Courage Award Committee granted this award with the following statement:

At age 78, and with 41 years in public office, Henry B. Gonzalez, the Democratic Congressman from the 20th District in San Antonio, TX, has distinguished himself as an outspoken voice for the voiceless, a battler for the embattled, and a politician of unwavering honesty, principle, and integrity. With his well-known insistence on ethical conduct, tireless pursuit of the truth, respect for the Constitution, and opposition to special interests groups, Congressman Gonzalez personifies the high purpose and value of public service.

Often referred to as a maverick, Gonzalez has demonstrated political courage on many occasions by standing firm for causes he believes in, and risking the wrath of his colleagues in both parties with his refusal to "go along to get along."

**WISHING GAIL GIBLIN WELL AT
TURNER BROADCASTING**

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, all too often, those of us in this body fail to adequately express our appreciation to the men and women who help us serve the men and women of our congressional districts. For staff, working on Capitol Hill frequently means long hours, cramped quarters and never enough time to do everything that needs to be done. But it also offers young men and women tremendous opportunities to advance as far as their hard work and intelligence can take them.

Today, I want to recognize a member of my staff whose hard work and intelligence have led to a major—and, I might add, well-deserved—career advance. Her name is Gail Giblin, and I appreciate this opportunity to salute, thank, and extend good wishes to Gail for all that she has done to help me, my constituents in Texas' 8th Congressional District and our Nation for the last 9 years. During those years, as a result of her hard work and dedication, Gail has been promoted from receptionist, to legislative correspondent, to legislative assistant, and then to legislative director in my congressional office.

Gail, who has served as my legislative director for the past 4 years, will leave my staff effective this coming Tuesday to assume the position of assistant vice president for government affairs at Turner Broadcasting here in Washington. While her departure will represent a tremendous loss to my staff, it represents a tremendous gain for Turner Broadcasting. It seems that once again, as he has so often throughout his broadcasting career, Ted Turner has made a very, very smart move.

As my legislative director, Gail has worked closely with me on issues in the areas of telecommunications, securities, energy, and taxes. Over the years, as a member of my legislative staff, Gail has handled many other issues, including reauthorization of the Clean Air Act, Superfund reauthorization, and RCRA reauthorization.

On all of those issues, and in each of her legislative positions, Gail has demonstrated an uncommon ability to work effectively with Members and staff of both political parties to help fashion legislation that balances conflicting interests and that benefits our country. Her ability to simplify often complex technological issues, and her extensive knowledge of telecommunications issues, will serve her well at Turner Broadcasting.

Gail is a 1985 cum laude graduate of Georgetown University, where she majored in marketing. Her parents, Gerry and Charlotte Giblin of Washington, are rightfully proud of her success at Georgetown University, her advancement on Capitol Hill, and her upcoming move to Turner Broadcasting. Her success demonstrates their success in raising a remarkable young lady. As I'm fond of saying, "The apple doesn't fall far from the tree."

Those of us who will remain here on Capitol Hill following her departure will sorely miss

Gail's good humor, her dedication and hard work, her unquestioned fashion judgment, and her extraordinary command of those issues that have shaped, and that will continue to shape, the future of the State of Texas and our Nation. Nonetheless, everyone who has worked with her—including many of my Republican and Democratic colleagues, her fellow staff members, the professional staff of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and others with whom she has worked closely on so many issues—are confident that she will do an outstanding job in her new and exciting position at Turner Broadcasting.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you join with me in thanking Gail Giblin for her many years of dedicated service to this institution and to our Nation, and in wishing her continued success in her new position as Turner Broadcasting's representative on Capitol Hill.

IN HONOR OF MSGR. RICHARD A. YOUTZ

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to add a few brief remarks to the many already expressed in honor of Msgr. Richard A. Youtz. By his service to community, Monsignor Youtz has earned the respect and admiration of many central Pennsylvanians.

For 10 years, Monsignor Youtz has ably served the Harrisburg area as pastor of St. Patrick Cathedral. Under his leadership, St. Patrick's has increased its number of parishioners threefold, as well as financed major building improvements to the cathedral itself.

However, perhaps Monsignor Youtz's most notable contribution has been his efforts through the St. Vincent de Paul Society to distribute food, clothing, and household items to the less fortunate of the Harrisburg area.

I congratulate Monsignor Youtz on a lifetime of success and accomplishment. The Harrisburg community is profoundly richer because of his work.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JESSE STRONG

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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 Jesse Strong of the Greater Canaan Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Strong commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Jesse Strong was born in Moohead, Mississippi, he is married to Loretta J. Strong for thirty-two years, he graduated from Wendell Phillips High School in 1953; and

Whereas Reverend Strong matriculated at Chicago Bible College, Chicago Baptist Insti-

tute, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago University, receiving the Bachelor of Biblical Studies, and the Doctor of Divinity degrees from Universal Bible Institute; and

Whereas Reverend Strong was elected Pastor of the Greater Canaan Missionary Baptist Church February 20, 1958, during the past thirty-five years of service Almighty God has blessed him to help many people, lead many souls to Christ, enduring peaks and valleys along the way; and

Whereas under the leadership of Reverend Strong the congregation has purchased and liquidated the mortgage on two churches, today the Church has a Hunger Outreach Ministry, Scholarship Fund, Back to School Luncheon, Little League Baseball, Youth Ministries and many more; and

Whereas the Lord sent Reverend Strong many faithful helpers past and present to whom we also pay tribute: Loretta Strong, Elbert Lumpkins, Deacon Sherman Triplett, Deacon Franklin Mack, Clyde Nevels, Ruby Norris, Georgia Brewer, Veertreasa Edwards, Mary Woods, Rodgers Holmes, Earlean Ferguson, Zella Barnes, Joe Hardrick, Deacon James Tyson, Johnnie Mae Jennings, Deacon John Jennings, Deacon Tommy Ward, and Mother Carter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Jesse Strong and the Greater Canaan Missionary Baptist Church by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

THE AMERICAN DREAM AT WORK

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the illustrious career of Eugene O'Hara of New Jersey. Gene will soon retire from The Prudential Insurance Co. Gene is a prime example of the American dream at work. He began his 39-year Prudential career as a \$37-a-week mail clerk in the audit department. He was a 17-year-old young man who had just graduated high school, the St. Benedict's Prep School, a few blocks from his place of employment.

Gene went to college at night, receiving his bachelor's degree in accounting from Rutgers University in 1962 and doing graduate work in accounting at City College of New York for an additional 6 years, also at night. As Gene became more qualified, he was given opportunities to do more and more work in the financial areas. In 1982, at 45, Gene was named comptroller of the Prudential. He was the company's senior financial officer. In 1991, Gene became Prudential's first chief financial officer.

Gene is a very caring individual and it shows. He has made a commitment to the development of our young people. He has proved this time and time again through his work with St. Benedict's Prep School and the members of his staff. Gene has stated that he had many mentors at Prudential, but I know there are many Prudential employees, including many executives, who acknowledge Eugene O'Hara as their mentor.

I am sure Gene's retirement years will be full of activities that will continue to benefit the

New Jersey community. He is a member of the board of trustees of St. Benedict's Prep, Rutgers University; treasurer and board member of the New Jersey Ballet and a member of the New Jersey Council on the Arts.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating Eugene O'Hara on his retirement and wish him god-speed.

TRIBUTE TO SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY JUDO TEAM

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of the San Jose State University Judo Team. These student athletes have won the university's 30th National Collegiate Judo Championship in 33 years, a feat that is unprecedented in collegiate athletics. They are to be commended for this accomplishment.

It is indeed rare to see such dominance by one university in any sport. The judo team at San Jose State University has proven over the years that it is our Nations best. The commitment, dedication, and hard work displayed by these young athletes should serve as an inspiration to us all.

Since 1946, the judo teams at San Jose State University have been under the tutelage of Yoshihiro Uchida. "Yosh" is a businessman and humanitarian known around the world. Over the years, Yosh has built a dynasty of not only successful athletes, but successful students as well. He is certainly a model of individual contribution and devotion.

Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL served as Yosh's team captain in 1956 and 1957. The Senator captured a gold medal in the 1963 Pan American games, and was a member of the first United States Olympic judo team for the Tokyo game in 1964. He helped begin a tradition of excellence in judo at San Jose State University which endures today.

Again, I offer to the San Jose State University Judo Team my sincere congratulations for more than 30 years of unparalleled success and best wishes for the future.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE ELIGIBILITY FOR SPACE AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION ON MILITARY AIRCRAFT TO CERTAIN FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR WITH 100 PERCENT SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, H.R. —

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the Memorial Day weekend, I am honored to introduce important legislation that will directly benefit our Nation's veterans, whom have given so much for the freedom that we, as Americans, enjoy.

The legislation that I am introducing today provides that former prisoners of war, who are also deemed 100 percent service-connected disabled, are eligible for space-available transportation on military aircraft.

I believe that the message that this bill sends to our Nation's veterans is extremely important.

Through the years, thousands of Americans have left their families, their businesses, and their homes, to fight for the liberty, justice and the freedom that our Nation embodies. It is because of their many sacrifices that we are able to enjoy the fruits of democracy today.

From the battlefields of Vietnam to the Persian Gulf, our Nation's veterans have sacrificed of themselves to halt tyranny and aggression. We relied on their unique skills, their courage and their readiness to serve.

Based upon their valiant service, I ask you to join me in supporting this legislation. Allow our Nation's veterans, whom are former prisoners of war, and determined to be 100 percent service-connected disabled, to be eligible for space available transportation on military aircraft.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. ELIGIBILITY FOR SPACE-AVAILABLE AIR TRANSPORTATION ON MILITARY AIRCRAFT FOR DISABLED FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Secretary of Defense shall provide that former prisoners of war (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) shall be eligible for space-available transportation on military aircraft to the same extent as retired members of the Armed Forces.

THE ROSE MASS

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share the sermon of a great friend of mine, Archbishop Oscar H. Lipscomb. I believe all who read this will find it as uplifting as I have.

The third annual Rose Mass was celebrated on March 13, 1994, at St. Patrick's Church in Washington, DC. The principal celebrant was His Eminence, James Cardinal Hickey, the Archbishop of Washington. The homilist was the Most Reverend Oscar H. Lipscomb, the Archbishop of Mobile. Named the "Rose Mass," this annual celebration takes place on the fourth Sunday of Lent, a Sunday when the vestments worn by the celebrant are rose-colored. The rose has also come to symbolize life whose precious care is entrusted to the healing profession.

The Rose Mass is organized by the John Carroll Society to invoke God's blessings on the medical, dental, nursing, and allied health care workers and the many health care institutions in the archdiocese of Washington. In addition, the mass provides an opportunity to give thanks for the splendid work of the volunteers of the Archdiocesan health care network.

This network is composed of a multitude of dedicated workers of all religious persuasions infused with an ecumenical spirit in their care of the sick.

The John Carroll Society, named after the first Catholic bishop in the United States, was founded in 1951. Composed of 880 members, the primary purpose of the society is the enhancement of spiritual, intellectual, and social fellowship among lay men and women dedicated to the service of the Archbishop of Washington. The society draws its members from all areas of professional and business life in the metropolitan Washington area.

The enclosed homily was delivered at 10 in the morning in Washington on March 13, 1994, at the third annual Rose Mass at St. Patrick's Church by the Most Reverend Oscar H. Lipscomb, the Archbishop of Mobile. The same day—in the afternoon—at the Cathedral of Mary Our Queen in Baltimore, MD, the archbishop delivered this same homily as a part of the first Rose Mass in the archdiocese of Baltimore.

HOMILY FOR MASS ON ROSE SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1994

(By Oscar H. Lipscomb, Archbishop of Mobile)

We are truly his handiwork, created in Christ Jesus to lead the life of good deeds which God prepared for us in advance.—Eph. 2.10.

Father Benedict Ashley, O.P., whose name conjures up the brightest and best in our current medical-moral theology, offered us a remarkable resource for the healing arts in his work, *Theologies of the Body: Humanist and Christian*, published in 1985. As preliminary to his comprehensive and penetrating presentation, Father Ashley asked the question: "Can we create ourselves?" Later in the text as part of a complex tapestry woven from pre-history, history, philosophy and theology that reaches to the present, this author gives an answer that is both startling and full of challenge to all persons of faith. It has special meaning for the health-care professional who, as one with Christ Jesus through word, sacrament and work is invited to share in the work of creation.

With a vision of "the whole human community across space and time" offering a framework for universally valid ethical and moral norms as points of reference, Father Ashley responded:

"This universal morality, far from negating our human capacity to create new cultures and to advance technological control of nature, is what makes it possible for us to form such cultures in ways that will meet basic human needs. Hence, to answer the question * * *: 'Can we create ourselves?', it must be affirmed that we can truly create ourselves if we understand this 'creation' to be neither the destruction of nature nor the forgetting of history, but a perfecting in new ways of what has already come to be by constructive natural processes and a purification and incorporation of historical cultural achievements into our present and future selves."

In a later important specification for our purposes today, and in keeping with the words of our Scripture reading on Rose Sunday, the learned Dominican noted: "The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the Father of Jesus, however creates the world freely. It wholly depends on him for every aspect of its being and he in no way depends on the world, yet he is present to it not merely by his power but by a personal presence of knowledge, love and providence."

The personal empowerment and invitation that Jesus gives to his disciples makes the task of such "creation" a real and compelling one for each of us. Ourselves re-created by the gift of God's Spirit in Christ, we are truly called to re-create the world around us. "I am the vine, you are the branches. He who lives in me and I in him will produce abundantly * * *. As the Father has loved me, so I have loved you. Live on in my love." And even more explicitly in St. Paul, "You, then, are the body of Christ. Every one of you is a member of it."

There is a special likeness to Christ in doctors, nurses, indeed, in all who fill a place in the profession of health care. Christ's gift from the Father is life, life in abundance, life to the full. This life that is destined never to see death is joined intimately to that life and health that is your province: fragile, joyful, mysterious in its opportunities and dangers, mortal in its outcome—but is not its real end. You, by your skill and art enhance this life as it waits upon and works toward the Christ-gift of life. Your role is played out in faith confident of God's final loving but often unable to gasp its meaning and presence at a given moment. Such moments of wonder and worry, skin to doubt, are not unlike the seventy years of exile in Babylon until King Cyrus, an unlikely instrument, helped Israel to re-create itself as the people of promise. He uses us, too, as his instruments, unlikely as we seem to be.

Truly, "creation" anew in Christ gives us a crucial part to play in "the life of good deeds which God has prepared for us in advance." What an unmistakably "good deed" it is to reach out to those who need help in the special circumstance of illness. The many faces of sickness, and its many stages, have one universal characteristic: the one who suffers, who needs help, is confronted with his, or her, utter lack of self-sufficiency. They need others. And those who would truly serve them well must be, again in configuration to Christ, persons for others. Such a configuration is not easily come by. Our society and its values militate against it as part of our emphasis on self, individualism and personal needs. It is sad that a quality, selflessness, which many experienced, and still experience as a hallmark of the healing arts is today so badly at risk.

An article in America last January cited Dr. Lawrence Ronan, himself a primary-care specialist at Harvard who directs a residency program at Massachusetts General and is severely critical of training that erodes the "quality of mercy" in medical practitioners.

"Dr. Ronan thinks that unless medicine and those who pay for it change, even fewer will choose the intimacy of primary care. 'The kids see this 15 minutes with a patient and the chaos of insurance forms and they say, "That's not why I went to medical school." And that's sad, because when these kids write essays for admission they all use the word "service". They say, "I'm going to care for you." In some sense, the generalist spirit runs in everyone who comes into medicine, and yet we turn out very few generalist."

The America article went on to state that medical schools are at least trying to instill compassion in their students. It listed such elements as courses in medical humanities, ethics and behavioral modifications as well as earlier exposure to patients and even role playing on the part of students "to put themselves in the skins of the sick." I would suggest, again for persons with faith and a more than casual encounter with the Lord, that a primary resource remains underdeveloped. We sacrifice for those whom we love.

And we who are loved by Christ are empowered to love those to whom we are sent, for whom we are responsible, because they are there to be loved. They need it. Jesus would give it. And so must we if we have been created in Christ to do the handiwork of God. And the sick will sense and respond to loving care as a dimension well beyond care that is therapeutic or custodial.

It is this love of Christ of which St. John speaks in the Third Chapter of his Gospel that offers us light amid the gathering darkness that clouds questions of human life in our society at its origins and when it runs its final course. For it is the Son of Man, lifted up by the will of the Father, who offers us the promise of eternal life and victory over death itself. So much does He love us and at so great a cost. It is not right, reason and rhetoric unaided that will convince a mindset reaching out today with increasing conviction for euthanasia. A powerful example of such persuasion was offered by Richard M. Doerflinger last year at the twelfth bishops' workshop on medical-moral problems in Dallas. He said:

"The vision of life as a gift of the Creator is shared by Catholics, Protestants, Jews and many others, and is reflected in the founding documents of our nation. But I understand that it is not shared by all. To those who find it unappealing I would say this: If life is not a divine gift, it is at least the most basic and fundamental of the human goods which societies like ours are established to protect. And it is precisely an ethical devotion to this good that makes the physician a member of a profession, rather than just another technician with a good-paying job. Life is basic because it is the pre-condition for every other human good and human right, even freedom. You cannot enhance someone's freedom by taking his life, because corpses have no freedom. Freely taking your life, like freely selling yourself into slavery, is the ultimate self-contradiction of freedom, not its ultimate triumph."

Imagine the mysterious power added to such reasons offered to a person considering euthanasia by one who could say and show to the person in pain, and beyond hope: "Please don't choose to die. You mean so much to me. I love you." They are God's words and we need to find the strength to make them our own.

At the other end of the spectrum, where life begins, I heard such words in a first-person narrative of a local Mobile columnist. Jay Grelen, with his wife, Cindi, shared with our community the wonder, pain and mystery of God's gift of life:

"The second time, I understood the french fries.

"The first time Cindi learned she was pregnant, two days after Valentine's Day 1989, she telephoned and invited me to lunch. She told me her news. I sat there stunned, she says, and inhaled the fries.

"So it's a week after Valentine's Day in 1992. We had moved from Denver to Lexington, KY. Cindi had gone to the doctor, who diagnosed a sinus infection. And something else.

"Instead of antibiotics, she came home with a bag of french fries for me and a huge grin on her face.

"This time, our 2-year-old daughter helped inhale.

"The Friday that Cindi learned she was pregnant, we began to dream and plan. Where to put the new baby? When to tell Samantha? We couldn't have loved this new member of our family more if the baby were already in the crib.

"Four days later, on Tuesday, Cindi went for an ultra-sound, which confirmed our happy news.

"On Wednesday, she began to bleed and cramp.

"We went to the doctor's office. Cindi sat there thinking, 'I'm losing my baby.' All the while, from another room, came a strong, regular 'ka-thump': It was a monitor, picking up and broadcasting the heartbeat of another body in its mother's womb.

"But our news was good. No dilating. Uterus slightly swollen. Blood test better than expected.

"I'm still off my feet,' Cindi wrote in her journal that day, 'but ever so much more hopeful.'

"Thursday, 9 p.m. Cramps and bleeding worsen.

"Half-past midnight. 'I'm in great pain—physically and in my soul', Cindi wrote. 'I'm losing my baby.'

"Friday, 6:30 a.m., one week after the positive pregnancy test. Suddenly, the pregnancy was over, the baby was gone.

"'Guilt and horror sweep over me,' Cindi wrote later of that moment, 'and I can't fathom what to do.'

"Cindi endured that dark night alone. I slept through it. And for many days, she felt she was alone, that I was emotionally asleep.

"I had my cry later that morning, in the rocking chair in our first-born's room, and then I was through.

"But Cindi knew, in a way that only a mother can know, what had been inside. She had felt the new life sprouting, the hormonal surge, the joy. And Cindi knows, in a way that only a mother can, what we lost.

"But joy and life do return. Three months later, Cindi was pregnant again. Now, our second daughter nears her first birthday. We have seen life come, we have seen it go. We see life running—or in the baby's case, crawling—circles around us. Because of what we can cradle, and because of what we can't, we understand more fully the miracle of life, whatever the stage."

We are truly his handiwork, created in Christ Jesus to lead the life of good deeds which God has prepared for us in advance.

REMEMBERING THE GOLDEN TEMPLE TRAGEDY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, June 3 through 6 marks the 10th anniversary of a dark chapter in India's history. On those dates in 1984, Indian troops launched a vicious artillery attack on the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, and 38 other Sikh shrines throughout Punjab. During this massacre, 20,000 Sikhs were killed by Indian military and paramilitary forces. Since that tragedy, over 115,000 Sikhs have been killed in India.

India may be democratic in form, but it is not in practice. In Indian-occupied Punjab—known to Sikhs as Khalistan—basic human rights do not exist. The Indian regime continues to station 500,000 troops in Punjab to brutalize the people. The five black laws, such as the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act [TADA], allow the Indian Government to detain anyone indefinitely without charge, shoot civil-

ians on sight, and torture civilians with impunity. It was recently reported that torture centers have been established in virtually every city in Punjab. When a Sikh dies of torture, he is listed as having died in a fake encounter with the police. The State Department reports that from 1991 through 1993, 41,000 bounties were paid to police officers for killing Sikhs. Disappearances are routine.

When Prime Minister Rao came to Washington last week, he spoke to Congress about democracy and civil rights. He even cited Thomas Jefferson and Martin Luther King. If these two men were alive today, they would condemn the Indian Government for its crimes against the Sikhs, the Muslims of Kashmir, and the Christians of Nagaland. I really regret that the Prime Minister chose not to be more candid with us about India's brutal human rights record.

Mr. Speaker, there is a growing independence movement seeking an independent Khalistan for the Sikh nation. Every murder India commits, every rape, and every act of torture will only strengthen this movement. If one thing is absolutely clear, it is that you cannot hold an entire people captive forever at the point of a gun. This has been proven in East Germany and the Baltic Republics. If the Sikhs truly desire freedom, one day they will be free, despite India's brutality.

I am enclosing a letter to the Sikh people from Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, marking the 10th anniversary of the attack on the Golden Temple. Dr. Aulakh is the most resolute and articulate advocate in the United States of freedom and dignity for the Sikh people. I encourage all of my colleagues to read his remarks.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN,

Washington, DC, June 1, 1994.

DEAR KHALSA JI: We have suffered for ten years, but we don't have to suffer for ten more.

On the occasion of India's desecration of our holy Golden Temple, I ask you to remember and gain strength from the sacrifice of our martyrs. I ask you to remember our young men who were tortured. I ask you to remember our women who were raped. I ask you to remember our children who were jailed. I ask you to remember our leaders who were murdered. I ask you to remember Sikhs who have 'disappeared.' I ask you to remember police faked 'encounters' which killed tens of thousands. I ask you to remember everyday police harassment and humiliation inflicted on our nation. I ask you to remember oppressive laws such as TADA. I ask you remember police extortion, bribery, and black mail. I ask you to remember India's broken promises. I ask you to remember the 115,000 Sikhs who have died since 1984.

Khalisa ji, after thinking about the past, I ask you to look to our future: Can we afford to live under the Delhi government for 10 more years?

As President of the Council of Khalistan, I have observed a great deal over the past ten years. I have thought long and hard about how Khalistan can be liberated. I have seen the suffering, the ebbs and flows of our liberation struggle. Ten long years later, one thing stands clearly in my mind: India cannot withstand a shantmai (peaceful) morcha for the liberation of Khalistan.

Liberation is in our own hands, nobody else's. Raise the slogan of India Quit Khalistan.

Khalsa ji you are the Lions of Guru Gobind Singh Sahib. If the feeble Mahatma Gandhi could raise the slogan of British Quit India, then you can raise the slogan of India Quit Khalistan. We must immediately begin to peacefully fill India's jails and block its roadways. From June 4 through 6, in remembrance of our martyrs and to demonstrate our determination to see Khalistan free, the Sikh masses should fill India's jails. If even 1,000 Sikhs peacefully block the roadways with the sole and stated intention of liberating Khalistan, world headlines will be made the next day. If this continues, the international community will soon get involved. India cannot withstand the shantmai morcha of the Sikh nation. The power is in the Khalsa's hands.

In order to achieve quick liberation, our movement must remain peaceful.

We can achieve liberation quicker through non-violent mass agitation, rather than through indiscriminate violence. The moment we become violent, is the moment that the Indian government portrays the Sikh nation as terrorists. Violence will allow the Indian government to brutally crack down on the Sikh nation and have an excuse for it. Agents of the Indian government will be able to infiltrate our movement and defame it. Under no circumstances should we engage in violence. We must remain resolute but peaceful. Freedom will then follow.

It is time for the Khalsa Panth to remain true to its heritage: Khalsa Bagi Yan Badshah.

Khalsa ji, our own Gurus gave their lives in order to preserve Sikh sovereignty and resist governing tyranny. Our history is rich with the stories of martyrs who gave their lives in order to establish Sikh Raj. Baba Deep Singh, Bhai Mani Singh, and Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa all held our Nishan Sahib high in the air. They fought and died and suffered so that Sikh Raj could exist in the Sikh homeland. We must now look to their sacrifice and gain strength: Khalsa Bagi Yan Badshah.

If the leadership vacillates, then the masses should take the lead.

I am pleased by the recent efforts at Akali unity. Unfortunately they have come ten years too late and come too short in their stated goals. The Akalis must remember: Khalistan is the only issue facing the Sikh nation. The problem is not with the masses, it is with the Akalis. If the Akalis are clear and unequivocal in their call for Khalistan, then the masses will follow. The more the Akalis waver, the more the masses will suffer—this is guaranteed. Many Indian agents have infiltrated the Sikh leadership. I ask the masses to find those leaders and reject them. Raise only the slogan of 'India Out of Khalistan'.

Khalistan will be free by 1999.

India is simply not viable. It is the last of the world's super-states. There is no other country in the world that has so many official languages. There is no other country in the world which employs its own troops so extensively against its own people. Through peaceful agitation, even India's army will not be able to suppress the Sikh nation for too long. Because of the pressure from Sikhs outside Khalistan, the international community will immediately object to any suppression of peaceful agitators. Khalsa ji, the power is in your hands. We must make a future that is safe for our children and future generations. As a tribute to our martyrs, to those who have died in the past ten years, I ask the Sikh nation to launch a shantmai morcha for the liberation of Khalistan. Only

then will Khalistan be free. Raj Karega Khalsa. Khalistan Zindabad.

Panht Da Das,

Dr. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
President, Council of Khalistan.

[From The Washington Times, May 16, 1994]

RAO IN THE LIONS' DEN

(By James Morrison)

When Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao addresses a joint session of Congress this week, he will find he has many hostile critics in the audience.

Thirty-eight members of Congress wrote President Clinton and 42 members signed a letter to Indian Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray last week, complaining about Indian mistreatment of its Sikh minority, which is fighting for a separate homeland.

Both letters were signed by House Armed Service Committee Chairman Ron Dellums, California Democrat, and many members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The letter to Mr. Clinton urged him to discontinue aid to India.

"We believe the world has turned its back on the Sikhs * * * long enough," the letter said. "Without the right of self-determination, all other rights in the Sikh homeland are effectively denied."

The missive to the ambassador expressed congressional concern "over mounting tensions in the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan." Mr. Ray could not be reached for comment.

The letter to Mr. Ray said, "Last year the House of Representatives voted unanimously to cut \$4.1 million in developmental assistance to India because of its gross human rights violations. * * * Since that time * * * the situation has only gotten worse."

The letter said the State Department's latest human rights report on India "painted a bleak human rights landscape." The report condemned police in the Punjab for "extrajudicial killings" and torture. It cited the Indian government for paying bonuses to police officers for killing suspected Sikh militants.

Both letters cited the case of Kanwar Singh Dhani and his family who "have endured 10 months of harsh imprisonment."

Mr. Rao is due in Washington on Thursday to meet Mr. Clinton and address Congress.

BIG RED ONE

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the following remarks from Senator BOB DOLE, regarding the 1st Infantry Division, the "Big Red One" based at Fort Riley, KS, and the Senator's salute to Gen. Joe Robles, commander general of the 1st Infantry Division, who is retiring after 28 years of service to his country on June 1 of this year. The Big Red One's history includes D-day, which American veterans and their European counterparts will remember in Normandy, France in the days ahead. I thank General Robles and the people of the Big Red One for their dedication to their country.

[Floor statement of Senator Bob Dole]

SALUTE TO GENERAL ROBLES

Mr. President, on June 1, 1994, Major General Joe Robles, commanding general of the

1st Infantry Division—the Big Red One—will retire after more than 28 years of service. I would like to take a moment to recognize this outstanding leader and to thank him for his dedication and sacrifice to the Army, to Kansas, and to the Nation.

While growing up, Joe Robles never dreamed that he would make the Army a career, much less command a division. General Robles never went through ROTC or attended West Point; he was drafted into the Army in 1966. He received his commission through artillery officer candidate school in Fort Sill, OK, and worked his way up through the ranks. His service in the Army has taken him from Korea to Fort Knox; from Vietnam to Germany and from Southwest Asia to Kansas. General Robles has never forgotten what it's like to be an enlisted man, and because of that, General Robles has always been able to identify with his soldiers. I have been impressed by his constant concern for his soldiers and their families.

While commanding the Big Red One, General Robles has added to the division's long and illustrious history. As the division commander, he has ensured that the 1st Infantry Division stands ready to preserve our freedom and advance the ideals of democracy. As post commander, General Robles has worked extremely well with the people of Kansas, building a strong relationship with the communities around Fort Riley.

As Major General Robles turns over command of the 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley, I am certain that he will be missed by those who have served with him. I wish him, his wife, Patricia, and his children all the best as they embark together on new endeavors.

[Floor Statement of Senator Dole]

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

Mr. President, as we look forward to the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of D-Day and the invasion at Normandy, I want to take a moment to recognize the contributions of one of the finest divisions in the U.S. Army, the 1st Infantry Division, the Big Red One, headquartered at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Formed in 1917, the Big Red One was the first American unit to go overseas in World War I, the first to enter combat with the Germans, and the first to invade Germany itself. Since those early days, the division has continued to serve our country with honor and distinction.

On June 6, 1944, the Big Red One was the first unit ashore at Omaha Beach on the Normandy coast. The 1st Infantry Division's successful assault punched a hole in Hitler's "Fortress Europe," and began the liberation of Europe and the end of the Third Reich.

The division's long history of service and sacrifice continued through Vietnam and Operation Desert Storm. In 1965 the Big Red One was the first division-size unit deployed to Vietnam, where its soldiers honorably served until 1970. During the gulf war, the Big Red One was the first division to breach Iraqi defenses. In less than 100 hours the division attacked through 260 kilometers of enemy held territory and defeated elements of 11 Iraqi divisions.

Throughout its history, the soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have always exemplified courage, dedication, and sacrifice. Through their service, the Big Red One has advanced the cause of freedom and protected the ideals on which our Nation is built. No doubt about it, they have always lived up to their motto: "No mission too difficult, no sacrifice too great. Duty first."

As the senior Senator from Kansas, I am proud to have this unit based at Fort Riley, in my home State. As we commemorate the historic events of 50 years ago, let us also express our thanks to the soldiers and families of the Big Red One for all they have done for us.

RECOGNIZING BRIDGET A. GOODMAN, STUDENT COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER, WHITTIER COLLEGE, CLASS OF 1994

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, this Friday, May 27, 1994, a former intern in my district office, Ms. Bridget A. Goodman, will deliver the student commencement address at the graduation of Whittier College's Class of 1994.

Bridget's speech, entitled, "Agents of Change," reflects on the changes her class has seen during its education at Whittier and it reminds the class of the changes it will have to make in the years to come.

Bridget is the daughter of Carol Goodman of Valencia and Stacy Goodman of Reseda. She has one brother, Phillip, 17, who will graduate from Saugus High School next month and will attend Johnson and Wales University in Rhode Island.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of Bridget's speech be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Bridget well in her future endeavors.

Dr. Ash, members of the board of trustees, members of the faculty, fellow graduates, family, and friends, today we celebrate the commencement of the Whittier College Class of 1994. It is a time for beginning and a time for change and no one is more familiar with change than the students at Whittier.

Think back, fellow graduates, on the transformation of Whittier College that we have witnessed. Four years ago, we were eating in a tent, living three to a room, and awakening at 6 a.m. to the sounds of bulldozers and buzzsaws. As we leave, we can say we ate in the Campus Inn, lived in Turner Hall, enjoyed speakers and dinners in the faculty masters houses, and received our parking tickets from the re-staffed and re-equipped Campus Safety.

Of course, not all changes at Whittier have been so positive. Society housing was virtually eliminated; campus housing became compulsory and more restrictive; some of our best faculty and staff sought opportunities elsewhere; and we discovered our Club was built for storage, not for dancing.

More important than these events, however, is the fact that by attending Whittier, we have learned to be more than witnesses to change—we have become agents of change. At Whittier, we reformed student government. We founded organizations that increased social awareness. We participated in school policy and appeals committees. Beyond Whittier, we helped clean up and rebuild Los Angeles after the riots. We gave money and counseling services to victims of the Northridge earthquake. We became politically active, working on election campaigns, initiative coalitions, and voter registration drives.

As we depart Whittier College, we must remember these achievements because our

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

work as agents of change has only just begun.

Our generation has inherited numerous social and economic problems which must be dealt with in our time. The environment, the economy, education, housing, and the health care system are all in crisis. While we cannot spray the rain forests with Whittier's quick-grow fertilizer, nor ask the AMA to adopt the Student Health Center's slogan "prescribe erythromycin for everything," we can work through these seemingly insurmountable tasks because the faculty have given us the tools to do so.

Our professors showed us how to listen and to treat individuals with respect. They taught us how to conduct research and to establish networks in our chosen fields. And they provided informal yet crucial support, sharing their homes, a meal, or a good cry with us as we struggled through the changes of post-adolescence.

As students of Whittier College, we have all been given the power to make a difference. As alumni of Whittier College, it is our duty to use this gift to the best of our abilities. Good luck.

TRIBUTE TO ELDER CORNELIUS SOUTHERN

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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, Elder Cornelius Southern of the Grace Apostolic Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Elder Southern commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Elder Cornelius Southern is the Founder and Pastor of the Grace Apostolic Church, Chicago, Illinois and through faithful service has been elevated by God to the office of District Elder; and

Whereas under the pastoral leadership of Elder Southern Grace Church has increased in membership, in ministry, in evangelistic outreach, celebrating twenty-five years of service; and

Whereas Elder Southern is Chairman of the Illinois District Council of the International Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, a member of the Rainbow Beach Coalition Advisory Board, past president of the South Shore Ministerial Association; and

Whereas District Elder Southern is a true Role Model, a family man married to Gussie Southern for thirty-five years, God has blessed them with six children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of District Elder Cornelius Southern by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the one hundred and third Congress of the United States.

FERENC KOSZORUS: A HERO OF THE HUNGARIAN HOLOCAUST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Hungarian holocaust. I rise today to recognize one of the great heroes of the Hungarian holocaust. Ferenc Koszorus, who at great personal sacrifice to his own life, saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from deportation to Nazi death camps.

During the turbulent time in the summer of 1944, advancing Allied forces were closing in on Berlin while Hitler was racing to implement the final solution, the destruction of the Jewish race. There were many acts of heroic compassion and humanitarianism during this period. I would like to recount the story of Col. Ferenc Koszorus, one of the most remarkable examples of bravery and courage of the time.

By June 1944, the Nazis had incarcerated and liquidated most of the Jewish population of Europe. In the capital of Hungary, Budapest, there remained approximately 250,000 Jews still alive. Budapest was still under control of the Hungarian police force. The Nazis believed that this force was not ruthless and brutal enough to deal adequately with the complete destruction of the large remaining Jewish population of Budapest.

Ferenc Koszorus was a colonel in the Hungarian Army in charge of the First Magyar Armored Division stationed in and around Budapest. He learned that Laszlo Baky, Secretary of State and director of all security forces, with the exception of the army, had planned a coup d'etat to install a police force completely subservient to the Nazis. They would see to it that Hungary was purged of all remaining Jews.

With the help of the Gestapo, Baky formed several battalions of "gendarmarie" forces loyal to him. Orders from the Regent to disband the gendarmerie went unheeded. Colonel Koszorus controlled the last remaining active army unit in Hungary. At a time when few others would stand up to the Nazi occupation, Colonel Koszorus took the initiative to resist.

Realizing the severity of the situation, Colonel Koszorus consulted with the Regent and began preparations on his own to stop Baky and the gendarmerie battalions. On July 5, 1944 at 11:30 p.m., Colonel Koszorus ordered the units of the 1st Armored Division to take up positions at strategic points in Budapest, sealing off all roads leading into the city. By 7 a.m. on July 6, 1944 all the units were in place and Colonel Koszorus informed Baky that if his gendarmerie did not leave and disband they would be destroyed. On July 7, 1944 Baky capitulated and evacuated his forces.

Colonel Koszorus' unparalleled action was the only case known in which an Axis power used military force for the purpose of preventing the deportation of the Jews. As a result of his extraordinarily brave efforts, taken at great risk in an extremely volatile situation, the eventual takeover of Budapest by the Nazis

was delayed by 3½ months. This hiatus allowed thousands of Jews to seek safety in Budapest, thus sparing them from certain execution. It also permitted the famous Raoul Wallenberg, who arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944, to coordinate his successful and effective rescue mission.

In October 1944, after the Germans had taken Budapest, Colonel Koszorus was forced into hiding to avoid certain execution by the Gestapo. While alive, Colonel Koszorus never received recognition of his actions. In 1991, Ferenc Koszorus was posthumously promoted to the rank of general by the Hungarian Government. His memory is honored with a plaque placed in the famous Dohany Street Synagogue in Budapest.

Therefore it is with great honor and pride that I rise today in recognition valiant, patriotic efforts of Ferenc Koszorus. Many thousands of families are alive today as a result of the heroic actions of one man who stood up for his beliefs in a very uncertain and dangerous time. His loyalty to his country and love of humanity are an inspiration to all who struggle against oppression and the vile bigotry of racism.

Too often the efforts of those who struggle against the Nazi oppression go unrecognized. This year, the 50th anniversary of Hungarian holocaust, the world reflects on the lessons learned. I am proud to honor Colonel Koszorus, a patriot, a humanitarian, and a hero.

MICROENTERPRISE AS A MEANS TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, more than one billion people in the developing world live in absolute poverty. According to UNICEF's, State of the World's Children, mortality for children under age 5 averages 104 per 1,000 in developing countries. In the least developing countries, that figure rises to 179 per 1,000; in Africa it rises still further to 181 per 1,000.

It is difficult to read these statistics and not to respond with a pro-active policy to stem this loss of children—the world's most vulnerable citizens. Six Members of Congress join with me today in introducing the Microenterprise Development Act of 1994, a bill designed to reduce poverty dramatically. This bill formally authorizes a microenterprise development program within the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID]. The bill includes a strong poverty lending component, loans of \$300 or less. For those that follow this issue, you may note that this is not the first time I have introduced language on microenterprise development. It is the first time, however, that the language has been supported by the Administrator of AID. Brian Atwood and his staff have worked with me for months to craft a bill that can not only be implemented effectively by AID, but be supported by this administration.

We believe that the very poor, particularly women, can lead the fight against hunger and absolute poverty through the development of

self-sustaining microenterprise projects. It is an unfortunate fact that women in poverty generally are less educated and have less access to economic opportunity than their male counterparts. Therefore, directly aiding women in the developing world will have a positive effect on family incomes, child nutrition, health, and education.

Microenterprise development offers the opportunity for the poor to play a central role in undertaking strategies for small scale, self-sustaining businesses that can bring them out of poverty and into a world of self-sufficiency and dignity. The World Bank estimates that there are over 400 million self-employed poor in the developing world and projects that by the year 2020, 95 percent of African workers will be employed in the informal sector. For many people, the lack of credit creates an obstacle to the development of self-sustaining enterprises. Projects like those developed by ACCION International, Care, FINCA, Catholic Relief Services, and Save the Children, to name a few, have lent money directly to the world's poorest. Repayment rates in these programs average 95 percent, indicating that it is possible to bank on the poor. Because these institutions charge interest for these loans, over time the programs themselves become self-sustaining—saving foreign assistance dollars.

The Members joining me in introducing this bill, Representatives MCKINNEY, CANTWELL, KENNELLY, LOWEY, GILMAN, and BEREUTER, recognize that the Agency for International Development had been a leader in small and microenterprise development for over 20 years. This bill, which will strengthen AID's current program, as well as increase the agency's work in poverty lending, is the result of extensive negotiations between the Congress, AID, and the many private organizations that implement these programs. A great deal of credit must be given to the Microenterprise Coalition, a coalition of private voluntary organizations, credit unions and cooperatives, which has kept this issue alive and on the front burner for several years.

It is my hope that microenterprise will continue to be a major weapon in AID's arsenal in fighting poverty and malnutrition in the developing world.

NATIONAL TOURISM WEEK

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, National Tourism Week was designed to highlight tourism's contribution to the American economy. It is important to note, however, that the American economy is not confined to the 50 States but also includes the territories of the United States. In any discussion of the role of tourism on the Nation's economy, the territories are of vital importance.

My island home, the territory of Guam, for example, has a tourism industry which boasts an annual revenue of over \$1 billion and this year's visitor arrivals are expected to approach 1 million. The vast majority of our tourists are

from Japan, but recently the Guam Visitor's Bureau has begun to target other Asian countries—most notably Korea and Taiwan—so that others may share in the splendor of our Pacific paradise. This billion-dollar economy represents a significant contribution to redressing the balance of payments problems the United States has with Japan. Guam's contribution in this regard should not go unnoticed.

Sir Yu'os Ma'ase to all those in Guam's travel industry who show our visitors the warmth and hospitality of our beautiful island. It is only because of the efforts of those in the industry that we are able to celebrate the positive impact of tourism on the economy of Guam and the Nation.

THE PAY FOR PERFORMANCE ACT

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, as we start our annual appropriations cycle, one thing is very clear—it is business as usual on Capitol Hill. Once again, one of the first appropriation bills to be brought on the House floor is Congress' own spending legislation, H.R. 4454. Why should this matter to anyone?

Everyone knows that Congress is required to pass 13 appropriations bills before the start of the new fiscal year. Yet, we rarely meet this long-established deadline. In fact, in the last 20 years, we have only succeeded in meeting that deadline twice—1977 and 1989.

Therefore, it would not surprise me if later this year we are on this floor debating another continuing resolution to keep the Government operating while we finish working on the appropriations bills. However, if 1994 is like any other year, the conference report for H.R. 4454 will become law sometime this summer. This means that come October, when the rest of the Government is teetering on the edge of insolvency, Congress will be fully funded.

For a number of years, I have been arguing that the funding requirements of Congress should only be considered after the needs of all other Americans are met to the best of our ability. In the 103d Congress, I have once again introduced legislation, H.R. 1922, which would force Members of Congress to earn their own paychecks.

Like every other wage earner and salaried employee, I propose that Congress only be paid when it has completed its most basic work—to approve the general budget for the Federal Government, to discharge fully its responsibility over the Nation's pursestrings.

To accomplish this end, I would withhold our own paychecks and the money to run our offices and staff until action is completed—on time—on all other general appropriations bills for the next fiscal year. Thus, instead of securing its own funding well in advance, Congress would be dead last in line of Federal spending.

My bill would effectively outlaw continuing resolutions, the huge spending bills that have been subject to widespread abuse. I also believe the proposal would help to prevent the

possibility of Government grinding to a halt, Social Security checks being threatened, and other programs held in limbo until appropriations bills are finally approved in the dead of night.

H.R. 1922 will not cure all institutional flaws or tackle broader ethical concerns, but I believe it would be a step in the right direction. I believe it would represent a change in thinking and attitude. I think the American public would prefer to see Congress step to the back of the line for a change.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRANK ANTHONY THOMAS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 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. Frank Anthony Thomas of the New Faith Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Thomas commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Doctor Frank Anthony Thomas was born in Gulfport, Mississippi, a loving husband married to Joyce Scott Thomas, they are the proud parents of Anthony William and Rachel Sojourner; and

Whereas Reverend Thomas is a pastor-scholar having matriculated at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana earning the Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy, Chicago Theological Seminary, Master of Divinity, Northern Illinois University, Master of Arts in African-Caribbean Studies, Chicago Theological Seminary, Doctor of Ministry, United Theological Seminary, Doctor of Ministry; and

Whereas Doctor Thomas serves as Adjunct Professor of Homiletics and Church Administration in the Masters and Doctoral programs at McCormick Theological Seminary, North Park Theological Seminary, and the Association of Chicago Theological Schools; and

Whereas Reverend Thomas was ordained on February 22, 1981 by Trinity United Church of Christ in Chicago, serving there as Student Minister 1978-1981, he was elected Pastor of New Faith Baptist Church, Matteson, IL in 1981, God has Blessed the congregation to grow in faith and in numbers from less than fifty to over two thousand:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Doctor Frank A. Thomas, entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO VIVIAN SHIMOYAMA

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, many women in public office and many prominent supporters of women who run for office wear glass ceiling pins.

Designed by Vivian Shimoyama, a talented friend and constituent, these pins, earrings, pendants, and paperweights are individually made from broken glass and a blunt shard of metal. The unmistakable message: Women can and must break the glass ceiling.

Vivian's jewelry has become a sort of shorthand for this critical issue. And it has created a sisterhood determined to sit and promote others to sit at the tables where public policy is debated and decided.

So it is fitting that this friend and constituent from Manhattan Beach, CA, will receive a special first Annual Glass Ceiling Award from Women Construction Owners and Executives [WCOE] in Los Angeles on June 9, 1994.

Mr. Speaker, Vivian L. Shimoyama has also written her "Vision Beyond The Glass Ceiling." I am pleased to close my statement with Vivian's words:

We strive for excellence,
Yet, at times we may not see
that invisible barrier to our advancement
* * *

The Glass Ceiling!
It takes belief in ourselves and
a leap of faith.
For then we make a difference and
reach our vision of
Breakthru! * * * Beyond the Glass Ceiling!

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA YEAGER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Barbara Yeager on the occasion of her retirement from government service.

Many of my colleagues know Barbara Yeager from having worked with her. If you have not worked with her directly, I am confident that your staff members have had the pleasure of working with her.

Barbara Yeager has honorably served as a devoted employee of the U.S. Government for the last 33 years. She has worked for every service in the Department of Defense. Barbara worked for the U.S. Navy in Morocco; for the U.S. Army at Camp Detrick, MD; for the U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune, NC; for the U.S. Air Force in Dover, DE; for the U.S. Navy in Lewes, DE; for the U.S. Army Personnel Command in Alexandria, VA; and most recently, for the U.S. Army in the House of Representatives liaison office in Washington, DC.

Barbara Yeager's dedication to her country is second only to her love and dedication for her family. She was married at age 19 and accompanied her Navy husband, Stephen, to Morocco where their first child was born in 1952. Over the next 6 years, they were blessed with three more children. Then in 1967, her husband died suddenly. At age 34, Barbara was left to raise four children alone.

Despite this adversity, Barbara continued serving here country. She earned an associate degree while attending college on a part-time basis. She opened her home to a French exchange student. In addition, Barbara Yeager generously volunteered her time with a local hospital's drug crisis hotline. Through all of

this, she raised her family in a loving atmosphere and is now the proud grandmother of six.

Mr. Speaker, Barbara Yeager has distinguished herself as a reliable and dedicated public servant and a genuine role model in her private life. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking her for her service to our country and wishing her well on the occasion of her retirement. We will all miss her.

PROTECT AMERICAN PROPERTY RIGHTS FROM EXPROPRIATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, over the past 1,500 years, a coherent and consistent body of admiralty law has evolved that has guided the conduct of nations and sailors on the high seas.

Adherence by the nations of the world to this international body of admiralty law has been remarkable. The relative tranquility between nations over disputes arising out of admiralty law is due in large measure to the recognition by all nations that only when such rules are recognized and followed by all can trade and commerce prosper, and chaos be avoided, on the high seas.

In the main, admiralty law has worked so well that few have paid it any notice. Unilateral, flagrant, and arbitrary defiance of well-recognized and long-established rules of conduct have been rare.

The maintenance of well established rules of admiralty was considered so important by our founding fathers that it is the only jurisdiction specifically conferred on our Federal court system by the U.S. Constitution. As the world's leading shipper of goods on the high seas, the U.S. has an important interest in seeing that admiralty law, which has served trade so well in the past, continues to do so in the future.

Arbitrary disregard of well established rules of the high seas by any nation weakens the integrity of the system, and repeated often enough, could lead to a total breakdown of the system that has served us and the whole community of nations so well for so long.

To underscore the importance of maintaining the integrity of the system of international law governing conduct on the high seas, I have today introduced legislation, which provides that no preferential trade benefits may be extended to any nation that has unilaterally expropriated from U.S. citizens legitimate rights in property clearly conferred upon them under admiralty law. Property rights here specifically include the long-recognized rights of ownership and of maritime lien under the ancient laws of finds and salvage.

My bill is modest in that it does not compel the U.S. Government to take extraterritorial action against nations that have defied the laws of admiralty. It merely provides that where expropriation has occurred, no reward or preferential treatment may be extended to the offending nation. That is the very least that can be expected on behalf of an international

system to which most of the nations have scrupulously adhered most of the time. My bill does not require a resolution of expropriated disputes, it merely requires the President to make a finding that such disputes have been addressed in an appropriate manner before a reward of preferential treatment can be bestowed on another nation. Certainly U.S. citizens whose legitimate rights have been expropriated can expect at least that much from their Government.

As a case in point, way back in the early 1980's a U.S. company called the Sea Search Armada (SSA) discovered the long-lost Spanish treasure ship, the *San Jose*, off the coast of Colombia. Historians estimate the gold and silver on board to be worth \$2 to \$3 billion, some as high as \$10 billion.

A distinguished panel of Colombian jurists found that under centuries old unquestioned international and admiralty law, SSA as the finder was entitled to a preferential right to salvage the long-lost ship, and to the customary half of the recovered treasure.

After first recognizing the validity of their own judicial panel's finding, the Colombian Government passed an after-the-fact law that the finders fee for the discovery of treasure would be limited to 5 percent and that the Colombian Government would tax half of that. This year Colombia's own constitutional court declared that act to be unconstitutional under Colombian law, just as our own courts have consistently found the retroactive taking away of rights and property conferred by admiralty law in similar cases are clearly unconstitutional.

In spite of their own court's findings and in defiance of clear international and admiralty law governing the finding of lost treasure, the Government of Colombia persists in claiming total and exclusive ownership of the long-lost *San Jose* and denying any and all rights of the discoverer in the treasure. The Colombian Navy has prevented the discoverer from coming near its find for over a decade and even as I speak is in final preparation with a private contractor to salvage the *San Jose*.

Such conduct should not be tolerated, but at the very least, such conduct should not be rewarded with preferential treatment by the United States. To do so would not only leave American citizens vulnerable to exploitation and expropriation, but would seriously undermine the precious system of admiralty law so carefully nurtured over so many centuries by so many nations. To reward such action would tell U.S. citizens who have invested \$10 million and risked 2 years of their lives in order to earn rights in a treasure, that the U.S. Government is indifferent when those rights are expropriated by a foreign government. Of course we don't want to do that. It is to prevent such injustice that I have introduced this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF LONG TERM
CARE ACT OF 1994

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Long Term Care Act of 1994,

cosponsored by my colleague from Connecticut, Congresswoman JOHNSON. This bill represents a comprehensive and bipartisan approach to one of the most pressing dilemmas facing American families—how to provide necessary care for loved ones during periods of illness and disability that may last for years.

All of us are familiar with the kind of difficulties—and sometimes tragedies—caused by the present system. Long-term care is expensive and can bankrupt a family, raising difficult financial issues at a time when people are already preoccupied with dealing with a prolonged illness. We have heard of families who face enormous financial and emotional strain trying to provide needed care; of assets accumulated over a lifetime being consumed unbelievably quickly; of individuals who must leave much-loved homes because there is no one to provide care there. All of us know we can do better.

This is not to say it will be easy. But we believe that we should, at the very least, take a first step toward addressing the problem of long-term care.

Working together, we have crafted a moderate bill which provides real assistance, while keeping costs at a reasonable level. The bill contains the following provisions:

Home care: The bill establishes a new home care program predominantly financed by the Federal Government and administered by the States. This program would provide needed home care to individuals unable to purchase private coverage;

Consumer protection: The bill calls for uniform Federal standards for long-term care insurance policies;

Tax incentives: It would establish tax incentives to individuals to encourage them to purchase long-term care insurance and for employers to provide this coverage in their health plans;

Asset protection: Patterned on the Connecticut model, the bill would promote State asset-protection plans which allow individuals to keep more of their assets, while still qualifying for Medicaid nursing home coverage;

IRA's: It would allow individuals to make penalty-free early withdrawals from individual retirement accounts to purchase long-term care insurance;

Death benefits: The bill would provide preferential tax treatment for accelerated death benefits for the terminally ill; and

Hospitals: It would improve Medicare payment limits for long-term and rehabilitation hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, as our society ages and as medical technology improves, long-term care is something that many of us will confront, for a family member or even for ourselves. We should not delay the debate on this issue any longer. As we debate health care reform, we must not overlook the importance of long-term care.

THE WELFARE TO WORK ACT OF
1994

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Welfare to Work Act of 1994. The purposes of this legislation are to provide an incentive for employers to hire current AFDC recipients, to reward work over welfare, and to create new jobs.

I developed this legislation because I am convinced that a vital element of welfare reform is for Government to provide business with the necessary tools to create enough jobs to employ everyone who is trained and qualified. My bill would give employers a 1-year refundable tax credit of up to \$4,500 against the gross wages of a new employee hired off AFDC. A 50-percent credit applies to the first \$6,000 of wages, and a 25-percent credit applies to the second \$6,000 of wages, for a total of up to \$4,500.

By subsidizing an AFDC recipient's wages for 1 year in a full-time job that pays well enough to live on, we can save hundreds of millions of dollars over the long run, ending the cycle of low-wage jobs and welfare dependency for tens of thousands of families. Many AFDC beneficiaries combine work with AFDC, but they cycle on and off welfare because the only work available is seasonal jobs or occasional jobs in which they work a few days at a time. Many more are in sectors of the workforce which are not covered by unemployment insurance, and AFDC provides a substitute safety net. The bill supplies a tax credit for employers who get someone off welfare, not for those who occasionally employ AFDC recipients in temporary, low-wage jobs. The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit already provides up to \$2,400 for such hires. Thus, the welfare to work tax credit would replace TJTC for permanent, full-time hires.

The Welfare to Work Act can reduce the average stay on welfare by reducing the need for anyone to stay on it long term, through its double incentive approach for employers to hire AFDC recipients and for them to accept jobs at higher incomes. Further, the Welfare to Work Act will contribute to stabilizing families by helping people become self-reliant.

The State of Minnesota enacted a pilot program very similar to the Welfare to Work Act, called the Minnesota Emergency Employment Development Program [MEED]. The program gave direct cash subsidies every week to employers for wages of people they hired off the State's welfare program. The State paid employers \$4 per hour of the employee's wage.

Minnesota's findings were impressive. The 2-year pilot program and 125,000 applicants from State welfare for 30,500 places. The program created 14,000 new jobs in the private sector and served as a powerful economic development tool. By its own account, the state recouped its entire investment in the program in 3 years, while it increased tax revenues and decreased welfare expenditures. Originally, the 2-year pilot program's goal was to place 40 percent of the participants in private sector

jobs; the rest were to be in Government. Private sector response was so positive that during the second year the private sector target was increased to 60 percent, and the actual private sector placement was 70 percent. At the end of the pilot program, more than 83 percent of the workers in the private sector stayed on the job—they were permanently employed, many for the first time. And the others did not all go back on welfare—many returned to school, or found other jobs.

The small business results were just as impressive. Of the businesses which employed people under the MEED program, 79 percent expanded their operations, and 52 percent invested in new equipment. More than 4,000 small businesses participated. Economic development was promoted by creating new jobs in small businesses for unemployed and displaced workers.

Reinvesting dollars which were formerly used for welfare as a temporary, 1-year wage subsidy creates an economic development "domino effect" through which businesses first expand their workforce and then require more raw materials, contributing to indirect employment of workers in other industries. The newly employed former welfare recipients buy more goods and services from their wages than they could from welfare payments, becoming better consumers as well as taxpayers.

In Connecticut, the maximum annual AFDC benefit for a family of three is \$6,972. The Welfare to Work Act would save taxpayers the difference between the welfare payment and the tax credit: \$2,472. In addition, there would be savings from reductions in food stamp benefits and Medicaid.

The Welfare to Work Act stipulates that an employer may only take the tax credit once per employee, to avoid creating a cycle in which employees are laid off and rehired so the employer can take the credit again. Further, the credit is only available for hiring an employee whose employment has not generated more than 24 months of such credit for any previous employers. This limitation effectively gives each AFDC recipient up to 2 years of work under the credit for different employers, if needed.

Of course, additional steps are needed to fully implement welfare reform, such as day care, health care, and job training. The Welfare to Work tax credit is an important part of helping to create the new jobs that will be necessary to end welfare dependence. With Welfare to Work, everybody wins: employers get a tax break to expand their business; AFDC recipients get more income and a brighter economic future; States and Federal Governments reduce expenditures for long-term welfare and realize increased revenues from expanded economic activity.

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A. GOLD AWARD HONOREES

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute some outstanding young

women who have been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by the Chautauqua Area Girl Scout Council in Jamestown, NY. They are Alice Harper, Elizabeth McIntyre, Renee McIntyre, Amberly Noble, Airani Sathananthan, and Tina Taby.

They were honored on May 22, 1994, for earning this highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development and can be earned by girls aged 14 to 17 or in grades 9 to 12.

To receive the award a Girl Scout must fulfill five major requirements and a plan for fulfilling the requirements created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for these girls, and I believe they should receive the public recognition due them for this significant service to their community and their country.

IN MEMORY OF HELEN ATTEBERRY

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before you and this Congress to thank one of this country's unsung heroes, Helen Atteberry of Citrus Heights, CA, who passed away May 21, 1994.

Like many volunteers around the world who go about doing great deeds with no desire to be recognized, Helen Atteberry spent her life giving to others with the only thanks often being the smiles she received and the hearts she filled with love.

Not only did Helen Atteberry raise five wonderful children with her husband, Bob, but she impacted the lives of thousands of youths. As a high school teacher she taught young men and women the valuable skills of managing life. She later taught special education classes and, until recently, substitute taught up to 5 days a week.

At the same time she relished her work as a Campfire Girls leader and an international host for the American Field Service. Helen believed that hosting youths from other countries and helping them assimilate to American culture was the first step in creating international peace. Her spirit, love, and kindness will live on in all of these lives forever.

Like many volunteers, Helen Atteberry had a special knack for finding the right thing to say or do at exactly the right time. With a smile always on her face, she could light up the eyes of any child.

Perhaps it is the children that will miss her most, for they are the ones she so deeply cared about. Her memory, and her strength, however, will always be with us, to guide others who wish to give hope and love to all of the children of the world.

So let me close by reminding you of a scene from a very famous movie, in which it

was said that, "For every bell that rings, an angel gets its wings." Today, when you hear a bell, know that Helen Atteberry, a devoted mother, wife, and volunteer, has received her wings.

RECOGNIZING TROY TECH HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to recognize the excellence and accomplishments of an outstanding school, Troy Tech High School. Troy Tech is a magnet school that draws students from a three-county area—Orange, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties—and has demonstrated its commitment in its pursuit of educational excellence by participating in the Science Olympiad every year, and for the last 8 years has been runnerup for the California State title.

I am proud to inform you that Troy Tech earned their first trip this year to the Science Olympiad's national competition by placing first in California. Though the competition was tough and highly competitive, with 46 State teams participating—the Troy Tech team drove to a fourth place finish overall.

Troy Tech's first ever appearance in the national competition is made even more special since their successful overall finish was a result of exceptional teamwork, maturity, and many outstanding individual efforts. The Troy Tech team consisted of 17 students—15 regular plus 2 alternates—whose experience ranged from sophomore year all the way to senior year, two coaches, and Troy Tech's principal. Additionally, about half the team garnered individual medals for either first, second, or third place.

The competition lasted all of Saturday, May 21, 1994 from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. and consisted of 25 rigorous events. The students were made aware of the subject areas that they would have to be familiar with, but they were not informed of the specific questions in advance.

Programs such as the Science Olympiad offer our students the opportunity to interact with other students who show similar potential, and therefore expand their knowledge of these critical subject areas. I am proud to see that there are institutions like Troy Tech which participate in these activities, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Troy Tech and the following participating students: Lindsey Atkinson, Dan Epstein, Melanie Everett, Walid Gardezi, Cory Griffin, Jaideep Iyengar, Margaret Keig, Charity Kruidhof, John Makevich, Joyce Matsumoto, Sid Padmanabha, David Ross, Billy Shih, Jim Southard, Jason Van Norman, Kirsten Zeydel, and Kublai Shive; and faculty, coaches: Kurt Wahl, and Dan Jundarian, and principal Jerry Atkin, for a job well done.

MONSIGNOR ALEXANDER KULIK
HONORED FOR 40 YEARS IN
PRIESTHOOD

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Monsignor Alexander Kulik, who on June 5, 1994, will celebrate his 40th year in the priesthood and service to the Roman Catholic Church.

Monsignor Kulik was ordained in 1954, and after serving as assistant pastor in several different churches in the area, he began his duties as pastor of the Corpus Christi Church in Montdale in 1971. In 1977, Father Kulik assumed the pastoral duties of St. Mary's Church of the Maternity in Wilkes-Barre. A year later, he was elevated to the rank of Chaplain to His Holiness by Pope John Paul I, with the title of monsignor. In 1990, Father Kulik was made Prelate of Honor to His Holiness, Pope John Paul II.

Monsignor Kulik has faithfully served in northeastern Pennsylvania for these many years. His list of affiliations over the years is endless. Currently, he serves on the board of pastors for Bishop Hoban Schools and is the chaplain of the Polish American Congress, and the General Pulaski Society, to name but a few.

I am pleased to bring the long and successful career of Monsignor Alexander Kulik to the attention of my colleagues and to wish him well as he begins yet another decade of service to the church and to our community.

A TO Z SPENDING CUTS NEEDED

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise because this House has been shut out of the legislative process.

The legislation before us—the legislative appropriations—is being brought up under a closed rule. That prohibits real debate and real votes on real spending cuts from A to Z.

This House has not, and will not, be allowed by its leadership to have any real input on spending priorities for America.

This is precisely why we need the A to Z spending cuts plan. Members would be able to offer spending cuts, have them fully debated, and receive a roll call vote on each spending cut.

Under A to Z we could have real votes on real spending cuts that the Rules Committee has bottled up.

The Rules Committee refused to allow us to debate or vote on 31 amendments:

For example, the Rules Committee prohibited a Boehner amendment to cut committee funding by \$2.2 million.

Mr. Boehner represents 571,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turns down their Representative's amendment.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

These spending cuts were worthy of consideration, but the Rules Committee has chosen to ignore them.

The Rules Committee has chosen to ignore elected Members of this House, and the millions of Americans they represent. This is unacceptable.

We need the A to Z spending cuts plan because it would allow us to trim the fat from the budget.

**ANN-MARIE ADKER, PUBLIC
SERVICE ROLE MODEL**

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning in celebration of the life, legacy, and many contributions made by Ann-Marie Adker, a matriarch of our community and unofficial mayor of Overtown.

For nearly five decades, Ann-Marie served the residents of her community and waged many battles on their behalf. Through her efforts, Miami's first police substation was established in Overtown, and a neighborhood center and health clinic soon followed.

Ann-Marie was an ardent warrior for the citizens of Overtown, and the poor. The works of few people in our community have captured the hearts and stirred the souls and imaginations of Miamians like those of Ann-Marie Adker.

No one could speak for the people of Overtown like Ann-Marie. She lived there. She knew the people. She knew the problems. And, she knew the solutions.

I've worked with Ann-Marie on dozens of projects and was always impressed by her energy, personal integrity, intelligence, and intense passionate concern for her friends and neighbors and even for people she never met.

Mr. Speaker, it's people like Ann-Marie that make our communities work, for they ensure that the tasks that need to get done are done, and that attention is paid to neighborhoods that are too often overlooked.

Ann-Marie understood that the quality of life centers around home and the neighborhood. Though she often worked on big projects with far reaching implications, she never lost sight of the fact that the success of even the largest projects must be measured by how they improve the lives of individuals and families.

I encourage young people to get involved in government service, but clearly Ann-Marie was every bit as effective as most civil servants, and far more effective than many. She was as familiar at City Hall as any elected official, and certainly as respected. Ann-Marie was a true public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in extending deepest condolences to Ann-Marie's family: her daughters Williene Adker, Barbara Adker, and Karen King; sons Winfred Young, Willie Everette Adker and Keith Adker; brother Claudell Young; former husband Willie Adker; 20 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Overtown, and indeed, all of America, has suffered a great loss.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Uzbekistan's regime continues to flout CSCE commitments by cracking down on opposition activists and violating their human rights. Even more alarming, Uzbekistan's security agencies have reached beyond the country's borders to attack and intimidate Uzbek human rights activists abroad. The United States must communicate to Uzbekistan that such behavior is intolerable.

Under President Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan's democratic opposition has been terrorized out of existence. Erk and Birlik, the two largest political groups, have been shut down and their leaders hounded into exile. Mohammad Solikh, the chairman of Erk, now lives in Istanbul, after going underground in his homeland to escape the security services' dragnet. Also in Istanbul is Abdurrahim Pulatov, the chairman of Birlik, who was nearly killed when he was beaten on the head with metal rods in Tashkent, Uzbekistan's capital.

Pulatov's brother Abdumannob, a member of Birlik's leadership, received special attention from Uzbekistan's coercive apparatus. While attending a human rights conference in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in December 1992, Uzbek security agents kidnaped him and forcibly brought him to Tashkent, where he stood trial on trumped-up charges of "insulting the dignity of the president." Fortunately, a groundswell of international publicity and interest in the case saved him from prison: the court convicted him, but he was amnestied and now lives in the United States.

Apparently undeterred by the international condemnation connected with that incident, Uzbek security, it seems, last week tried the same tactic. Uzbek agents went to Almaty, Kazakhstan, to inquire about Uzbek human rights activists assembled there for a conference organized by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews. Informed about the Uzbeks' presence and likely purpose, Kazakhstan's authorities promptly deported them, for which they deserve credit.

No Uzbek activists suffered harassment in Kazakhstan. In Uzbekistan, however, two members of the opposition group Birlik were reportedly detained to prevent their travel to Kazakhstan for the conference.

What underlies this behavior was an attitude that Uzbek Government officials recently made explicit at a CSCE-sponsored Seminar on the Human Dimension in Almaty. They argued that, as Uzbekistan is not a European state, perhaps Western concepts of human rights were not applicable there.

Mr. Speaker, Uzbekistan in 1992 voluntarily joined the CSCE, by which act it freely obligated itself to fulfill CSCE commitments. The very basis of the CSCE—and of modern, civilized countries—is the belief that human rights are inalienable and universal, regardless of history, cultural traditions or values. If Uzbekistan's president and government do not subscribe to this belief, maybe they should reconsider their membership in CSCE and the benefits it confers. Meanwhile, they should expect continued criticism of their repressive

policies, which are impeding the improvement of United States-Uzbek relations.

THE "JEREMIAH O'BRIEN"

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as America prepares to honor its war dead this Memorial Day, and as we prepare to honor those brave Americans who gave the ultimate sacrifice on D-day 50 years ago, let us also pay tribute to those who survived to ensure that their sacrifices have not been forgotten.

This Monday last, the *Jeremiah O'Brien*, the last seaworthy Liberty ship of World War II, completed its 32 day, 7,894 mile voyage from its berth in San Francisco to Portsmouth, England. From Captain George Jahn, the 78-year-old World War II Liberty Ship captain; to 75-year-old chief engineer Richard Brannon; to Mary Steinburg, a former Navy secretary who worked in the sweltering engine room; to Carl Nolte, a San Francisco Chronicle reporter by trade; and, last but not least, retired Adm. Thomas Patterson, who rescued the *O'Brien* from mothballs in 1979 and led the efforts that restored its seaworthiness, the *O'Brien's* 55-strong all-volunteer crew turned a labor of love into a voyage of history.

The *Jeremiah O'Brien* will be the only surviving ship of the 5,000 vessel-strong D-day armada to participate in the 50th anniversary commemorative ceremonies. If anyone doubts that the American spirit of adventure has subsided, or that American patriotism is a thing of the past, let them speak to the men and women who restored and sailed the *Jeremiah O'Brien*.

Mr. Speaker, let us offer the congratulations of the Congress to the sterling crew of the *Jeremiah O'Brien* and our thanks for their contributions to remembering our Nation's heroes on this Memorial Day weekend.

CONTINUITY OF CARE WEEK

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, whereas, the concept of Continuity of Care is an essential component of today's health care delivery system; and

Whereas, the professionals responsible for Continuity of Care comprise a variety of disciplines, educational backgrounds, and practices in diverse settings; and

Whereas, Continuity of Care professionals function as facilitators, caregivers, and advocates to ensure that patients receive quality, cost-effective health care services;

Therefore, in recognition of these individuals' dedication and commitment to health care, Congressman BOBBY L. RUSH endorses the week of September 18-25, 1994 as "Continuity of Care Week."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REV. VALENTINE PLEVYAK
HONORED AS MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Valentine Plevyak. On June 5, 1994, Father Plevyak will be honored as Man of the Year by the Lackawanna County Friends of Poland Society. This is the 49th year for this event, and it marks the 202d anniversary of Poland's Constitution.

Father Plevyak was 1 of 11 children born to Joseph and Catherine Stoklosa Plevyak. Educated in Lackawanna County schools, young Valentine left the area to attend St. Bonaventure University in New York, which he graduated from in 1940. He stayed at St. Bonaventure to further his studies at the seminary there. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1944 by the Most Reverend Bishop Hefey of Scranton. Father Plevyak never forgot his days at St. Bonaventure and has been honored several times by the Alumni Association for his outstanding contributions to his alma mater. Father Plevyak has a long list of parishes that he faithfully served in his 50-year career. He is still a aboard member of the Mercy Health Care Center in Nanticoke.

In addition to his professional attributes, many of Father Plevyak's friends have lauded his athletic ability as a baseball player, noting his performances on high school and semipro teams. In the 1950's he played on the Wyoming Valley League All-Stars against the Wilkes-Barre Barons. A natural and acclaimed athlete, Father was an outstanding bowler and golfer.

I am pleased to join with the community in honoring this distinguished man for his 50 years of dedicated service to northeastern Pennsylvania. It is very appropriate that Father Plevyak be honored for his long-time devotion to his church and to the community it serves.

IN OBSERVANCE OF THE 50TH
ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in 1944, Milwaukee community leaders founded the War Memorial Corp. "To Honor the Dead by Serving the Living." In February of this year, Secretary of Defense Perry designated the Milwaukee County War Memorial Center as a Commemorative Community for its support of the 50th anniversary of World War II. The War Memorial's efforts over the past 50 years to advance civic pursuits, culture, education, and art and to draw attention to the contributions of our Nation's veterans, which have made Milwaukee a better place to live. For this we are grateful.

In observance of the 50th anniversary of the "D-day" invasion of Normandy, which heralded the beginning of the end of World War II; in memory of the patriots who fought and

fell in that battle; in honor of the men and women who have served before and since, during peacetime or war; and in observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Milwaukee County War Memorial, I recommit to our CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a prayer offered by President Franklin Roosevelt to an uncertain people on the evening of June 6, 1944:

"Almighty God: our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them. They heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas—whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the Nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear the sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogancies. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil. Thy will be done, Almighty God. Amen.

IN MEMORY OF DR. LISA BECHTEL

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the lifetime of dedication of an outstanding Las Vagan. Throughout her life, Dr. Lisa Bechtel served as an inspiration to all those who knew her. As a young girl battling with a serious childhood lung disease, she dreamed of the day when she would be able to touch the lives of others as a physician. To all those fortunate enough to know her, Lisa showed those special traits of true self-sacrifice and love for her fellow human beings which are so precious and so rare.

The pride of her family, Dr. Bechtel grew up in Las Vegas and graduated from Las Vegas High School in 1977. After college, she attended Fordham University School of Medicine in New York City and completed her residency in family practice at Shadyside Hospital in Pittsburgh. In a world where young professionals are all too often caught up in career advancement and financial achievement, Dr. Bechtel dedicated each day to selflessly serving her fellow Nevadans in need. To repay her student loans, she took an unglamorous position as a family practitioner in rural Caliente, NV. Early in 1992, she began working with AIDS patients in Las Vegas, where she spearheaded new programs for women and children suffering from the ravages of that disease.

Dr. Bechtel was recognized by all segments of our community as a dedicated healer, a true exemplar of those who serve others according to the Hippocratic oath. The compassion she brought to her work will long be remembered by all who were touched by her care.

And so I ask my colleagues to rise with me today in memory of a truly great Nevadan, her accomplishments and her committed spirit.

**TRIBUTE TO WATCHUNG
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL****HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to rise today to announce that the prestigious Blue Ribbon Schools Award will be given to the Watchung School of Montclair, a public elementary school in my district. As an answer to President Clinton's call to move the Nation towards achieving national education standards under Goals 2000: Educate America, the Blue Ribbon Schools Program initiates the action to fulfill its letter and spirit by pushing our educational system to perform at its best. The Blue Ribbon Schools Program identifies and recognizes a diverse group of public and private schools which display a number of qualities of excellence that will be necessary in tomorrow's schools.

The Watchung School is a model public elementary school that is paving the way for a bright and productive future for our community

by educating our children with more than numbers and the alphabet, but by teaching our children "can-do" attitudes, leadership, and values that contribute to the growth of their souls as well as their minds. The teachers and administrators at Watchung inspire the students to not only learn, but to excel.

By fulfilling the criteria used by the Blue Ribbon Schools Program review panel, Watchung School demonstrated excellence with high quality teaching; appropriate, up-to-date curriculum; policies and practices that ensure a safe environment conducive to learning; strong parental involvement; and an environment that conveys the message that all students can learn and achieve.

The Watchung School's positive learning environment, visionary curriculum, and strong community leadership make it the ideal recipient of the Blue Ribbon School Award. I congratulate the staff, students, and parents of the Watchung School on their outstanding achievements.

**TRIBUTE TO JUDGE SAM HALL OF
TEXAS****HON. J. J. PICKLE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, in life, the happy man is the man who is happy doing what he does. The happiest person is the one who enjoys his work in this life. That is more important than making money or obtaining high status.

During Judge Sam Hall's service here as Congressman, he was happy being the Congressman from that district. He liked the challenge. He was comfortable serving on the Judiciary Committee, and he thoroughly enjoyed the comradery and friendship of his colleagues. Here in this hall, Sam Hall made life-long friends, and I believe Sam Hall was happier here than anybody in the House. Of course, there were stern and difficult decisions, but that was a normal challenge.

Most of all Sam Hall enjoyed working with people and liked working out solutions without compromising his principles. Sam Hall came by this naturally. His family had been involved in legal and political matters for years, and he was an apt replacement for Wright Patman.

Those of us who served with Sam and Madeleine had the highest respect for him—and for her. He was a tough legislator, but he understood that each Member had to meet the challenge. I believe Sam Hall fell in love with the House of Representatives. Even after he went back to Texas and became a U.S. District judge, I really think his heart was in the House and those of us who served with him felt that same deep warmth of feeling.

Mr. Speaker, we loved Sam Hall. He was one of us. He loved this institution because it represented the people—and Sam Hall was of the people.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY
REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL
PROGRAM**HON. STEPHEN HORN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the students, faculty, and administrators of the Los Angeles County Regional Occupational Program [LACROP]. Through extensive partnerships with business and industry, the LACROP offers classes in a variety of formats which include classroom-only training, unpaid on-the-job training, and paid cooperative vocational education classes for students who are employed.

There are 21 participating school districts which contract with the Los Angeles County Office of Education in order to provide school-to-work transition programs for high school students and adults. The program offers approximately 300 classes in the following areas: agriculture, business, health-related occupations, home economics, marketing, trade and industry. In addition to the courses offered by the school districts in Los Angeles County, specialized occupational training is also offered by the private post-secondary schools under contract with the LACROP. These advanced programs include: airframe and power plant technology, barbering and cosmetology, medical, dental and pharmaceutical assistance, and graphic design.

The LACROP also provides specific on-the-job training through the apprenticeship and journeyman programs offered in conjunction with the California Apprenticeship Council and the local Joint Apprenticeship Committees. The classes offered through the apprenticeship programs include: air-conditioning and refrigeration, electrical, roofing, plumbing, and sheet metal apprenticeships.

As a result of the efforts of the Los Angeles County Regional Occupational Program, its students have been provided with marketable skills in an area hit hard by a depressed economy, massive layoffs, increases in violent crime, base closures, and a string of environmental disasters. I applaud the efforts and commitment of Bob Armor, coordinator in charge, of the Los Angeles County Regional Occupation Program, and all of those involved who have made this program such a success.

**THE BLOOD OF 3,244 MEN ON
NIXON AND KISSINGER'S HANDS****HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I speak today about the murderous actions of the late former President Richard Nixon and his national security advisor Henry Kissinger in the early 1970's.

The Nixon administration, elected with a pledge of having a secret plan to end the Vietnam war, took credit in the 1972 elections for the withdrawal from Vietnam and the wind down of the war.

The just-published "Haldeman Diaries," however, reveals that the withdrawal was delayed for raw, gross political reasons—to look better in the 1972 elections. According to a December 21, 1970 diary entry in Haldeman's book found on page 223, Kissinger . . .

*** argues against [an early] commitment . . . to withdraw all combat troops because he feels that if we pull them out by the end of '71, trouble could start mounting in '72 that we won't be able to deal with and which we'll have to answer for at the elections. He prefers, instead, a commitment to have them all out by the end of '72 so that we won't have to deliver finally until after the elections and therefore can keep our flanks protected.

Each day that we delayed our withdrawal, American servicemen died needlessly. Kissinger advised against early withdrawal for election reasons in December of 1970. According to Department of Defense statistics, 2,412 men died in 1971, another 767 in 1972, and 65 more in 1973. In total, 3,244 men died while the withdrawal was delayed for the purposes of ensuring the re-election of Richard Nixon and the sinecure of Henry Kissinger.

One hundred and forty slabs of stone carry the names of 58,191 dead servicemen at the Vietnam Memorial. If Nixon and Kissinger had considered the lives of their fellow Americans instead of their own political victories, 7 stones would not have been needed. The next time you visit the Wall, think about it—1 out of every 20 names would not be there if we had pulled out quickly and decisively when Kissinger first discussed it. One out of every 20 names is there to help win an election for CREEP.

The blood of 3,244 servicemen is an enormous burden on the soul to take to your grave.

Following are more full quotes from the "Haldeman Diaries:"

[Kissinger] thinks that any pullout next year would be a serious mistake because the adverse reaction to it could set in well before the '72 elections. He favors, instead, a continued winding down and then a pullout right at the fall of '72 so that if any bad results follow they will be too late to affect the election. (p. 221)—December 15, 1970

This new action in Laos now would set us up so we wouldn't have to worry about the problems in '72, and that of course is the most important. (p. 239)—January 26, 1971

The President emphasized that all foreign policy initiatives are going to have to be completed by July 1972 because after that there will be a Democratic nominee and they'll insist that he be taken along on any trips and brought in on any discussions. (p. 293)—May 26, 1971

[President Nixon] this morning got into a discussion of how we're going to have to make a shift, as of now, throughout our entire shop to begin a totally oriented commitment to relating everything we do to the political side, without appearing to do so. The question to be asked in weighing every answer is, "Does this help us politically?" (p. 298)—June 10, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ROTARY CLUB OF ORANGE, TX

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request inclusion in the RECORD some information about Rotary International and particularly about an outstanding Rotary Club in my district that is celebrating their 75th birthday on June 1, 1994. A club who truly epitomizes the Rotary Club motto of "Service Above Self."

The Rotary Club of Orange, TX, was founded on June 1, 1919, as the 487th club in the world organization that now numbers more than 25,000 clubs. For 75 years, Orange Rotarians have demonstrated the motto of "Service Above Self" in their work in the community and beyond. Current membership stands at 120 business and professional leaders from the Orange community.

H.J. Lutchter Stark was the organizer and first president of the Orange Rotary Club with the Beaumont Rotary Club serving as the sponsor. Since its organization, the Orange Rotary Club has sponsored two other Rotary Clubs: Vidor and Bridge City.

Rotary International was founded in 1905 by Paul P. Harris of Chicago, who decided to start a new kind of businessmen's club. The initial group consisted of a lawyer, a tailor, a coal merchant, and an engineer who rotated their meeting places from office to office. From such humble beginnings, Rotary has grown to a membership exceeding a million. The concept of Rotary is to encourage and promote high ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

Among the many programs of Rotary International is PolioPlus, a massive effort to immunize the children of the world against poliomyelitis. It is part of a global effort to protect the children from five other deadly diseases as well, the "Plus" in PolioPlus. By 1992, Rotarians of the world had raised over \$240 million in cash in support of PolioPlus.

Within the Rotary structure, the Orange Club has provided four district governors over the years. These individuals oversee the administration of all clubs within their assigned district.

The Orange Club has issued 111 Paul Harris fellows. Each Paul Harris fellow represents a \$1,000 contribution to the Rotary Foundation which services many programs that build good will and understanding in the world.

The Orange Rotary Club has long been a contributor to many worthwhile causes including local youth programs—Help One Student To Succeed, Junior Achievement, YMCA basketball, Youth baseball programs, Youth soccer programs—and other community programs—DARE, Orange County Association for Retarded Children fishing rodeo, et cetera. The club has been active in sending youth to Rotary youth leadership awards camp. For many years, the club has provided scholarships to graduating seniors from the local high schools, Little Cypress and West Orange-Stark.

As it celebrates its 75th year, the Orange Rotary Club looks to the future with pride and determination to continue its tradition of "Service Above Self."

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID COVERAGE DATA BANK

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to postpone the implementation of a provision of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 relating to the Medicare and Medicaid coverage data bank.

Under current law, businesses are required to provide the data bank with information relating to the health insurance status of their employees and their employees' dependents. The catch is that the Health Care Financing Administration, the agency responsible for operating the data bank, has yet to issue regulations stating the specific information each business should be collecting. Under this law, firms could be fined for failure to comply with yet unspecified requirements.

Following is a summary of the bill:

The penalty for failure to report would be suspended until the first day of the first calendar year beginning 90 days after the Secretary of Health and Human Services has promulgated regulations regarding which information is required to be collected.

The bill would be effective as if it had been included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

WHIRLPOOL CORP., LAVERGNE DIVISION: PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Whirlpool Corp. in LaVergne, TN, on receiving the 1993 Partners in Progress Award. Only the top 1 percent of Sears' suppliers receive this award which is based on market performance, service, product quality, and customer responsiveness.

Whirlpool puts American ingenuity to work every day as they manufacture the best in air control products. They have been recognized in recent years as leaders in environmental technology and continue to set the standard for performance.

I applaud the employees at LaVergne for their commitment to quality. Their attention to product innovation, marketing, and value certainly shows in the final product.

As division vice president, Doug Hutchins wisely stated, "People truly make the difference. High quality doesn't just happen; it's a result of a lot of hard work and dedication, and a real team effort."

Please join me in congratulating Whirlpool, and just as importantly, its workers in LaVergne, TN, who are the backbone of this continuing success story.

TRIBUTE TO UKRAINIAN
VETERANS OF AMERICA

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Veterans of America [UVA] must be commended today not only for the distinguished service they provided to the United States in wartime, but also for their tireless commitment to keeping the spirit of democracy alive in America. The UVA reminds us all of the importance of freedom and democracy by commemorating their fallen comrades and gathering to mark the anniversary of D-day.

The Ukrainian-American soldiers who fought for the United States with honor and pride have often been fighting for their adopted country. This fact underscores the allegiance of the Ukrainian people to democracy and freedom. Indeed, the UVA mandates respect for the ideals of American democracy, and commitment to the preservation of their Ukrainian heritage. To this end, the UVA actively supports a peaceful transition of Ukraine to a free and democratic society.

Michigan Post 101 is a model of unity and action among Ukrainian veterans. Since their formal installation in 1984, members of Post 101 in Warren have worked to expand membership and become more deeply involved in community and Ukrainian affairs. In 1988, as the largest UVA post in America, Post 101 reached out in support of Ukrainian human rights activists, working closely with other veterans' groups and human rights organizations in their efforts.

I am proud to have such an active and hardworking group in our district. This year, they are hosting Ukrainian-American veterans who served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf as they gather for the national convention in Warren. Post 101 of the Ukrainian Veterans of America has grown into a tremendous source of unity and patriotism to all citizens in our community. I commend the members of Post 101 and the members of the ladies' auxiliary for their success in upholding the ideals of democracy and promoting a patriotic spirit.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN TA CHUAN
FANG

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago I spoke of the passing of a great American John Ta Chuan Fang. John was more than a close personal friend; John was the embodiment of all that is best about America. He was an immigrant who brought with him the values of hard work, academic achievement, and family. He started as a reporter and built a publishing empire. He was a gentle spirit, warm, generous, and loyal. A refugee of communism, John embraced the freedoms of America which gave him the opportunity to succeed,

and he returned that opportunity a thousand-fold through his community work and his leadership on human rights issues throughout the world.

Today, appropriately on the date of his birth, Florence, his widow, and the Fang family will permanently enshrine a tribute to John at the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco. The Fang family gift is a handcrafted duobaoge, a treasure case which will become the "great treasure wall" of the Asian Art Museum's Gruhn Court. Modeled on a treasure case within the forbidden city, the great treasure wall is a moving testimonial to John and a fitting gift the city and country which he loved.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD
AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. DAN HAMBURG

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HAMBURG. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute an outstanding young woman who has been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by the Napa-Solano Girl Scout Council in Napa County, CA. She is Lisa Rowe of Girl Scout Troop 270.

She is being honored on June 2, 1994 for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The Girl Scout Gold Award can be earned by girls aged 14 to 17 or in grades 9 to 12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

As a member of the Napa-Solano Girl Scout Council, Lisa Rowe began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in 1991. She worked with the St. Helena Women's center to prepare packets of material on women's health issues by gathering information on the importance of mammograms, the risks related to osteoporosis and other health concerns to women.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for Lisa Rowe, and I believe she should receive the public recognition due her for this significant service to her community and her country.

FCC REAUTHORIZATION

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce, along with the ranking minority member, JACK FIELDS, legislation reauthorizing the Federal Communications Commission for fiscal year 1995 at \$188.4 million. This figure reflects the resources the Commission needs to carry out its mission under the Communications Act. In particular, the Commission is working overtime in recent months to implement legislation this subcommittee has passed, the 1992 Cable Act and the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, which directed the Commission to establish rules for spectrum auctions and for personal communications services. These rulemakings are historic and demand great care and attention by the Commission. Because of this tremendous burden, I believe this funding level is needed to enable the Commission to fulfill its congressional obligations.

SIKHS MASSACRES REMEMBERED

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of the 10th anniversary of one of the most savage massacres in recent history. From June 3, 1984, through the 6th, Indian troops launched a vicious attack on the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, and on 38 other Sikh shrines throughout Punjab, Khalistan. During the 4 days of slaughter, 20,000 Sikhs were killed by troops of the regime that claims to be the world's largest democracy.

The intense religious persecution and the intolerable human rights abuses against the Sikhs continue in Punjab, Khalistan. The Indian Government currently stations 500,000 heavily armed troops in Punjab, Khalistan. Detention without charge or trial, a shoot-on-sight policy, and torture are the tools the Indian Government uses to maintain its brutal grip on the Sikh nation.

I urge the American people, in the spirit of our Nation's longstanding record of supporting human rights and freedom around the world, to join the Sikh nation in remembering the brutal attack on the Golden Temple.

END INDIAN TYRANNY IN KHALISTAN

SUPPORT FREEDOM FOR THE SIKH HOMELAND

Today the Sikh nation faces merciless oppression at the hands of the Indian government. The man pictured above, Avtar Singh, was tortured to death with hot irons and electric shocks by the Indian police. Unfortunately, Avtar Singh is only one of thousands of Sikh men, women and children who have suffered torture, murder, rape and humiliation under the brunt of Indian government brutality.

UNTOLD HORRORS

In the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan, Indian security forces possess wide powers to

make arrests, jail people without trial, and shoot to kill. Indian security forces in Punjab, Khalistan kill 20 to 30 Sikhs everyday in extrajudicial killings and faked encounters. Last year, over 41,000 police officials received cash rewards for killing Sikhs.

Since 1984, over 115,000 Sikhs have been murdered by Indian security forces. According to the Movement Against State Repression, 60,000-70,000 Sikhs are in Indian jails without trial under laws declared "disturbing" and "completely unacceptable" by the U.N. Human Rights Commission. Regrettably, Amnesty International has been banned from conducting human rights investigations in India since 1978.

In the face of such oppression, the Sikh nation declared independence on October 7, 1987 forming the sovereign country of Khalistan. Like all nations, the Sikh nation desires freedom, democracy, humans rights, self-termination and rule of law.

AVERAGE PEOPLE SUFFER: SARABJIT SINGH THE MAN "TWICE KILLED"

On the morning of October 30, 1993, believe it or not, young Sarabjit Singh Waltoha was killed two times by the Indian police. Claiming that Sarabjit Singh was caught in the crossfire of a police "encounter," officers brought his supposedly dead body to Patti hospital in Punjab, Khalistan and order a postmortem examination.

Doctors at the hospital, however, found that Sarabjit was alive and transferred him to another ward. By the time Sarabjit Singh regained consciousness, word of his recovery had spread. Police, learning of their blunder, returned to the hospital, abducted Sarabjit Singh and reappeared three hours late with this dead body. Thus Sarabjit Singh as "twice killed." After doctors performed the postmortem, Sarabjit Singh's body was cremated by the police without returning it to his relations. Sadly, in Khalistan, such excesses are an everyday reality.

SIKHS ARE UNIQUE

Many members of the Sikh religion are recognizable by their colorfully turbans, and steel bracelets. Founded in 1469, the Sikh religion believes in one all powerful loving God. It requires full equality for women and rejects the caste system. Truth is held as the highest virtue, but still higher is truthful living. Sikhism preachers against pride, greed, anger, lust, and worldly attachment. Sikh belief holds that no intermediaries should stand between the creator and creation.

INDIA: NIGHTMARE OF MAJORITY TYRANNY

The popular conception of India as the "world's largest democracy" must be set aside when dealing with India's minority nations. India's political structure provides no safeguards for minorities, there is no American-style Bill of Rights, and so long as the Indian government can appeal to the over 80 percent Hindu population, accountability to minorities is neither required nor politically advisable. For Sikhs and other minority nations, such as the oppressed Christians of Nagaland and Muslims of Kashmir, there has never been a secular India, there is only Hindustan—a country created by Hindus, for Hindus, with the goal of making the entire subcontinent Hindu.

SOME POLITICAL HISTORY

Many are unaware that the state called "India" was never historically one nation. When the British took the subcontinent in the mid 1800's, they conglomerated what is today called "India" simply for administrative purposes. In fact, the word "India" is

not indigenous to its natives. It is a western term for the subcontinent. In actuality, India is a conglomerate of Nations held together by the nexus of oppression. It has as many as 18 official languages.

Directly before the era of British colonial rule, the Sikh nation ruled Punjab (in the Northwest corner of India) from 1765 to 1849. In British history books from the era, references to negotiations with the "Sikh nation" abound. In 1947, when Britain left India, the British again recognized Sikh sovereignty by negotiating the transfer of power to three nations: the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhs. The Muslims got Pakistan and the Hindu took India. The Sikhs, though they had ample opportunity, did not opt for a separate country.

Instead the Sikhs joined India with their homeland, Punjab, conditioned upon the solemn assurances by Indian leaders that the Sikhs would enjoy "the glow of freedom" and that no constitution would be adopted that was not expressly ratified by the Sikhs. But instead of the "glow of freedom," the Sikh nation has only suffered the shadow of oppression in India. When India's constitution was framed, it was so inimical to Sikh interests that Sikh representatives refused to append their signatures to the document. To this day no Sikh leader has ever signed India's constitution.

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE ATTACK: THE STRAW THAT BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK

From June 4-6, 1984, the Indian government led an all out military attack on the Golden Temple, the holiest of Sikh shrines, and thirty eight other Sikh shrines throughout Punjab. The magnitude of this attack cannot be underestimated. It is comparable to an attack on the Vatican or Mecca.

The death and destruction inside the Golden Temple and throughout Punjab was disastrous. Over twenty thousand people were murdered, most of them innocent worshippers. The Indian army took pains to burn and destroy the Sikh library which contained countless original, holy and historic manuscripts. Newspaper reports chronicled mass executions of worshippers who were shot at point blank range. Even worse, after the attack, one hundred children between the ages of eight to twelve were lined up on the grounds of the Golden Temple and asked if they supported a free Khalistan. As each one answered in the affirmative, Indian security forces shot them dead.

THE COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN

When the Sikh nation declared independence on October 7, 1987, it named Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh as the President of the Council of Khalistan to lead the Sikh struggle for independence. Based in Washington, D.C., the Council of Khalistan has brought the Sikh freedom struggle to the attention of world leaders. The Council advocates liberating Khalistan through peaceful, non-violent means. Because of its efforts, numerous forms of legislation have come before the U.S. Congress in support of Sikh independence.

POLITICAL MILESTONES ACHIEVED BY THE COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN

1. On December 27, 1993, President Clinton wrote to Members of Congress, telling them he supports a 'peaceful solution' to the crisis in Punjab, Khalistan that 'protects Sikh rights.' He also said that human rights 'abuses still occur' in the Sikh homeland.
2. On November 17, 1993, 24 Members of Congress wrote to President Clinton, asking him to "diplomatically resolve the crisis in Khalistan."

3. On October 1, 1993, President Clinton signed the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill. The bill included a \$4.1 million cut in developmental aid to India in protest of its ongoing human rights violations against the Sikhs, and the freedom seeking Muslims of Kashmir.

4. On August 5, 1993 Congressman Pete Geren introduced House Concurrent Resolution 134. The resolution calls for a U.N.-sponsored plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan so "Sikhs" may determine for themselves, under fair and peaceful conditions, their political future. It has the bi-partisan support of 16 influential members of the House of Representatives.

5. On January 24, 1993, Khalistan was admitted as a full member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), a world wide body dedicated to advancing the freedom aspirations of its member nations.

KHALISTAN: A NATURAL ALLY OF THE WEST

A sovereign, democratic Khalistan will be the West's strongest ally in South Asia. Freedom for Khalistan, which would neutralize India's military power, will be a stabilizing force in South Asia. Free Khalistan will encourage India and Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and will work for a nuclear-free South Asia. Furthermore, Khalistan will trade with the rest of the world in an open market economy. Lastly, all people, Sikh and non-Sikh, will have full democratic rights and liberties in Khalistan.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP THE SIKH NATION TO LIBERATE KHALISTAN

You can help end the murder, rape and torture in Khalistan by contacting your local House Representatives and Senators.

Tell them:

1. Not a single U.S. tax dollar should go to fund the brutal Indian regime.
2. In the interests of lasting peace in South Asia, they should support freedom for Khalistan and specifically House Concurrent Resolution 134.

Contact:

The U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. (202) 225-3121

The U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. (202) 224-3121

THE SIKHS WANT INDEPENDENCE

In light of our suffering, the Sikh nation demands outright independence from India. The Sikh nation feels that the only way it will be able to enjoy "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is in a free and sovereign Khalistan. After reading this we hope you will support independence for Khalistan. Thank you for your support. God bless you.

For Further Information write to: Council of Khalistan, 2025 Eye St., N.W. #922, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: Dr. G.S. Aulakh (202) 833-3262. Fax: (202) 452-9161

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ENTREPRENEURIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation at the request of the National Park Service to provide expanded authority for the collection of entrance and user

fees at National Park System units and to give greater flexibility to the National Park Service to establish partnerships and seek donations from the private sector.

The National Park Service Entrepreneurial Management Reform Act was drafted by the National Park Service. A number of the elements in the bill were recommended in the administration's National Performance Review. While I do not support several elements of the bill, I nevertheless believe it is important for Members to be able to review and debate the proposal and for the administration to have the opportunity to make its case for the legislation.

The fee portion of the bill would eliminate the current caps on entrance fees and give the Secretary of the Interior the discretion to set reasonable entrance, recreation, and special use fees. The current practice of charging entrance fees per vehicle would be replaced by a per person fee, and current statutory prohibitions on entrance fee collection would be eliminated. Fee revenue would be available to pay for the costs of collection and 50 percent of any additional receipts over the amount collected in fiscal year 1994 would be available for use in units of the National Park System without appropriation by Congress.

The bill also contains several entrepreneurial management elements. First, it would authorize the Secretary of the Interior and certain National Park Service employees to seek donations of money, property, and services from foundations, corporations, and other potential donors, subject to certain guidelines. Second, it would authorize the Secretary to recover restitution on account of damage to park resources or property resulting from vandalism or accidental damages. Settlement money would go to the National Park Service for park purposes. Third, the bill expands the current challenge cost-share program to allow any funds appropriated for the operation of the National Park Service to be used to carry out challenge cost-share agreement.

I appreciate the Clinton administration's effort to seek methods of increasing revenues to help pay for the preservation of the natural and cultural resources of the National Park System. I look forward to working with the administration and other Members in reviewing and refining this proposal.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. DAN HAMBURG

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HAMBURG. Mr. Speaker, today I salute an outstanding young woman who has been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by the Napa-Solano Girl Scout Council in Solano County, CA. She is Becky Moeser of Girl Scout Troop 349.

She is being honored on June 2, 1994 for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The Girl Scout Gold Award can be earned by girls aged 14-17 or in grades 9-12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

As a member of the Napa-Solano Girl Scout Council, Becky Moeser began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in 1993. She coordinated free swimming lessons for non-English speaking children in Vacaville.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for Becky Moeser, and I believe she should receive the public recognition due her for this significant service to her community and her country.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ONCE AGAIN TURNS HIS BACK ON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, he's done it again.

The President of the United States a few minutes ago—after delivering a tough trade/human rights ultimatum to the Chinese dictatorship in Beijing 1 year ago, has not only shied away from adhering to his own Executive order but has turned his back on the oppressed in China.

In a test of wills with Beijing, Mr. Clinton not only blinked but he closed his eyes to the pain and suffering of millions of people. By delinking human rights and trade, Mr. Clinton is signaling surrender to the hardliners.

Mr. Speaker, for the past year his administration has been like the Tower of Babel, speaking with many tongues, sending mixed messages, floating trial balloons and suggesting that a whitewash or reversal was being cooked up.

As a candidate, Mr. Clinton chided the Bush administration for its policy toward China—saying that "our Nation has a higher purpose than to coddle dictators." As president, and with great bravado, Mr. Clinton conditioned the renewal of MFN on clear, internationally accepted human rights standards.

Mr. Clinton once said that in foreign policy, one had to have "great personal strength to make the right decision." However, it takes little personal strength to turn your back on millions of prisoners forced into slave labor.

It takes little personal strength to close your eyes to the millions of women and children victimized by draconian population control policies which include forced abortion and sterilization, and the brutal murders of babies who are born but don't meet standards of health, ability, or are just not the right sex.

It takes little personal strength to ignore the millions who are denied the right to practice their faith freely and are detained, imprisoned, tortured and even put to death.

It takes little personal strength to not hear the cries of those who support democratic reform and languish in the prisons for expressing their opposition to a government who would resort to anything to stay in power.

It takes little personal strength to watch while the cultural heritage of millions in Tibet is being destroyed and relegated to history.

What does take great personal strength? To stand up to the repressive Chinese Government which victimizes millions of its people each day in order to retain control and profit at their expense. Reports from human rights groups and from people who have recently been to China are filled with the cases of people of great personal strength.

Just last week, Harry Wu returned from China with documentation about the continued use of prison labor used to manufacture products for export—much of it for export to the United States. The 1992 MOU, a flawed agreement from the beginning, calls for prompt investigation of any claims that forced labor products were being exported to the United States. Customs and State Department officials have said that the Chinese have done nothing promptly. A new agreement, signed in March, allows the Chinese a full 60 days from the time the United States asks for an investigation to allowing an investigation. That is enough time not only to clean up the prisons but to outfit them with karaoke nightclubs. Who are the Chinese trying to fool? Well, they fooled Mr. Clinton who today has suggested that sufficient progress has been made in this area. What nonsense.

Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the Puebla Institute have all issued reports in the last month detailing the renewed repression of religion, listing priests, ministers, monks, and nuns who are imprisoned or under some other type of detention. All of them have said that religious repression has gotten worse in this past year, and especially since January. Just 3 days ago a 30-year-old Catholic priest was arrested for administering sacraments to an elderly priest.

Of the nearly 1,500 prisoners of conscience listed by Human Rights Watch, only a small fraction have been released, and little new information has been obtained. And this list of 1,500 prisoners is probably only a fraction of those who are victims of the Chinese prison system.

China has not made significant progress in any condition outlined in the Executive order. To reward them now is a scandal. To say now that there is overall significant progress or to take an action that can be construed to suggest this, is a whitewash. Mr. Clinton has succeeded once again in turning away from his campaign promises, turning his back on the victims of repression, and this time—not just coddling dictators—but kneeling down with the Beijing dictators in worship of the almighty dollar. What President Clinton has done is to invite every regime in the world to test our word and to call our bluff. This is scary.

TRACKING COACH DOYLE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of the exceptional dedication exhibited by Coach James T. Doyle during his 14 years of tireless service to our youth as the varsity girl's track coach for John Glenn High School.

The Bangor Township Board of Education, among his many friends and neighbors, this Friday will recognize Coach Doyle's lasting contributions to both school and community with the designation of the "James T. Doyle Track" at John Glenn High School. James Doyle has been a teacher of life's lessons so often found in athletic competition.

As a coach, Mr. Doyle's accomplishments are many. Led by Coach Doyle, the John Glenn team was crowned Bay County champions 11 of 14 years, won 41 invitationals, and were White Pine Conference champions 8 times. Having coached 2 State champions and 60 other State qualifiers, Coach Doyle continues to transform enthusiastic runners into great athletes.

I urge all of my colleagues to wish Coach Doyle, his wife Carol, and daughters Kelly and Sharon our very best as he continues to profoundly affect the lives of our youth, developing attributes of friendship, discipline, and commitment with a track named in his honor worthy of President Clinton's own passion for running.

JUNIOR ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SOCIETY OF WARREN AREA HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL CHAMPIONS IN THE TESTS OF ENGINEERING APTITUDE, MATH AND SCIENCE COMPETITION, WARREN, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of the Junior Engineering and Technical Society [JETS], of Warren, PA who recently won first place in the nationwide tests of engineering aptitude, math and science competition.

The following eight young men: Joshua Anderson, Matthew Lewis, Justin Peterson, Sean Smith, Craig Williams, Ryan Bailey, Paul Giannine, and Jason Ritter, should be commended for their ability to work well as a team and to conceptualize solutions to very difficult problems. Truly, these students exemplify the brilliant young minds that will lead America into the next century.

It is also important to recognize the outstanding job of the JETS coach, Beth Otterbein. Her support and guidance led the JETS, from Warren Area High School, in their mission to defeat 70 high schools from across the country, and eventually claim victory at the TEAMS test.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize the JETS of Warren, PA for having earned the title of National Champions at the TEAMS competition. These fine young men personify "commitment to excellence" in all of their academic pursuits. It is my privilege to congratulate the JETS for their hard-earned and well-deserved victory.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LONG-TERM CARE ACT OF 1994

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to cosponsor a long-term care proposal with my colleague from Connecticut, Mrs. KENNELLY, because I believe it will help to move the important issue of long-term care to the forefront of the health care reform debate. This proposal shows that there are bipartisan solutions to the very real world problems that thousands of Americans face regarding their long-term care needs.

For far too long, long-term care services have been viewed as separate and distinct from health care services. It is time to recognize that long-term care is in fact part of the continuum of services that should be incorporated into any health care reform proposal this Congress enacts. The legislation we introduced today will do several things to ensure Americans have access to long-term care insurance so that they may better plan for their individual needs and that individuals with limited resources have access to long-term care services that will allow them to maintain as great a degree of independence as possible through the use of home and community based care.

Long-term care insurance is a rapidly growing market that offers the best option for providing greater coverage for nursing home and home care. Unfortunately, it is expensive to purchase long-term care insurance and policies don't always deliver what they appear to promise. Some insurers have designed long-term care policies that limit their liability in ways purchasers don't suspect. Many policies are medically underwritten to exclude persons with certain illnesses or contain fine print benefit restrictions that limit access to what one would assume was covered care. The legislation we are introducing today will help to develop a public-private partnership which will guarantee individuals who purchase at least 1 year of insurance coverage will be protected against catastrophic long-term care costs.

Although the National Association of Insurance Commissioners has taken steps toward establishing standards for regulating long-term care insurance, most States have been slow to adopt them. This proposal rectifies the inconsistencies in the long-term care insurance market by standardizing policies and the sale of insurance.

In addition, the legislation provides a series of tax changes that will help people afford this important coverage. The bill treats long-term care insurance the same as health and accident insurance, allowing premium deductibility.

States could be required to develop asset protection programs that will provide individuals with a certain level of asset protection based on the level of insurance protection they purchase. By rewarding those taking responsibility for some of their long-term care costs, we can create the kind of partnership necessary to provide affordable security for seniors against the catastrophic costs of institutional care.

Finally, this bill will provide a broader range of options to individuals with limited means—below 250 percent of poverty—to ensure they have access to those long-term home care services which best meet their needs. Specifically, this proposal provides grants to States for the development of home and community based care programs to complement the nursing home care that is currently covered under the Medicaid program.

Taken in its entirety, this proposal provides an outline of the policies which should be included in any reform proposal to provide Americans with the peace of mind they deserve when it comes to protecting themselves and their families. I am proud to cosponsor this proposal.

STATEMENT HONORING CAPT. STEVEN C. WIEGERS

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to applaud Capt. Steven C. Wiegiers who was raised in Pontiac, IL. Captain Wiegiers, along with 27 outstanding young officers, will be presented the General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award at the Pentagon by Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, Army Chief of Staff, and retired Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr. Captain Wiegiers will receive a bronze bust of the late General MacArthur. The General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award recognizes young officers who demonstrate the ideals for which General MacArthur stood—duty, honor, country.

Capt. Steven C. Wiegiers represents the U.S. Army Materiel Command. He was assigned as commander, Headquarters and Military Support Company, U.S. Army Combat Systems Test Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, when selected.

Maj. Gen. Richard W. Tragemann nominated Captain Wiegiers for this prestigious award. To quote Major General Tragemann:

As Commander, Captain Wiegiers has made an immeasurable contribution to the quality of life of his assigned soldiers and significantly impacted numerous test programs. His diligence, leadership, and technical expertise have played key roles in the outstanding performance of his company, enhancing the mission of this command and promoting the ideals General Douglas MacArthur represented.

Those who supported Captain Wiegiers' nomination cite his initiatives which provided the continued success of the developmental testing mission while ensuring the welfare of his soldiers. Through his innovation, enthusiasm, and personal devotion for his soldiers, Captain Wiegiers has built and maintained high

levels of unit morale and loyalty. Captain Wiegiers' nominators also note that his unquestionable integrity, trustworthy demeanor, and unselfish attitude are examples for other soldiers to emulate.

Outside of his official duties, Captain Wiegiers volunteers at the Disabled American Veterans Thrift Shop, successfully coordinates fund raising events and coaches little league baseball.

I welcome Captain Wiegiers and his family, including his mother Mrs. Shirley Wiegiers of Pontiac, IL, to Washington, DC, for the award ceremony at the Pentagon. Congratulations on your outstanding accomplishments. Your home State of Illinois and your country are proud to be served by such a fine individual.

FOCUSSING MFN FOR CHINA ON UNITED STATES INTERESTS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, within the next few days, President Clinton is going to make an announcement regarding our Nation's economic and political relations with China. Namely, he will decide whether to maintain normal trade relations with the most populace country in the world, and the third largest economy.

The China MFN debate has now raged for 5 years. During that time, China's economy has roared ahead, placing it squarely in the center of the Asian growth region. In addition, the bipolar cold war ended, dramatically changing the political and security environment in Asia. Finally, there has been a growing recognition here in the United States that economic and strategic relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific rim are increasingly critical to our future prosperity and security.

I would like to place in the RECORD at this point a short essay by Amos A. Jordan, president of Pacific Forum CSIS, which touches on the different national interests that must be weighed if a sound decision is to be made regarding relations with China.

MAY 16, 1994

FRAMING THE CHINA MFN QUESTION SENSIBLY

As the June 3 deadline approaches for deciding whether or not China's Most Favored Nation (MFN) trade status should continue, the rancorous debate is increasingly off the point. The matter is being wrongly cast as a choice between our commercial interests and human rights ideals. This not only unnecessarily forces an impossible choice, but also evades the real point.

The real issue is whether denial of normal trading relations with China (and normality is what MFN amounts to) will advance or weaken vital American interests. Congressman Lee Hamilton rightly identified the relevant key question: will China "move toward adherence to international norms of behavior—whether the issue is trade, nonproliferation, or human rights—and be a force for stability in East Asia; or become the hegemonic power in East Asia, enforcing its will with military threats and playing a dangerous balance of power game in South Asia, the

Persian Gulf, and the Middle East." Our policies can influence the choice.

Of course, United States policy on MFN will not determine China's future, despite continuing illusions of American omnipotence in some quarters—indeed, rather than isolating China by our unilateral actions, there is a greater likelihood we will isolate ourselves. Nevertheless, in the short run at least, China's economic and political prospects will be powerfully influenced by American policy. We need, therefore, to think carefully about the nature of our overall relationship with China as we make the MFN decision. As former Secretary of State Vance and others have said, we cannot let the extraordinarily important and complex Chinese-American relationship be dominated by a single factor.

Looking at the totality of our interests in China, it is clear that the international security ramifications of our relationship with Beijing are important, perhaps vital; yet these are seldom even mentioned in the hubbub about the supposed economic interest-human rights tradeoff. China is already a major regional actor with increasing power projection capabilities and a military modernization effort that profoundly worries its neighbors. Beijing's cooperation on a number of issues is important such as the North Korean nuclear problem, missile proliferation, nuclear weapons testing, proliferation of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, etc. Thus, the whole complex U.S.-China relationship—with its global ramifications—needs to be placed on the balance beam, not just our commercial interests, important as those are.

Revoking China's MFN status will undoubtedly hurt China, for the U.S. is its largest market; it will particularly damage the modernizing elements in Southeast China and Hong Kong that are the leading exporters and the best hope for building a less repressive China. Retaliation by China is certain, with a resultant downward spiral in the overall relationship clearly predictable. In the current era of economic interdependence, the cost to the United States will also be substantial—the World Bank estimates it will cost American consumers about \$14 billion a year. Revocation could cost some two hundred thousand U.S. jobs and entail foregoing major opportunities for American trade and investment for years to come.

We might usefully ask why it is that most Asians take China's side in the matter of human rights. Perhaps it is in part because other nations resent American preaching. As Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew put it in the context of the caning incident, the United States should not be moralizing about human rights in other nations, when American citizens have to cope with "drugs, violence, unemployment and homelessness" because Washington will not recognize that the "government must protect society." In part, Asian's may also align themselves with China because they understand the extraordinary challenge of leading a country of 1.2 billion people, of averting unrest by the hundreds of millions of unemployed or underemployed and the additional hundreds of millions that have been hit heavily by the shift to a market economy. Given such a challenge, they may reason, a Jeffersonian approach to governing is likely to produce chaos with spills-over into its neighbors' territories; Tiananmen was indefensible, but not inexplicable.

As long as China's human rights record remains poor, we can and should continue to press for improvements, preferably in multi-

lateral channels and by diplomatic means. The most promising strategy lies not in sanctions but in broadening China's opening to the West. We have a major stake in not choking that opening and in seeing that China's reforms succeed—in part because, as Senator Baucus has argued, "the most significant human rights developments in China have come as natural results of economic reform rather than from American pressure."

The threat of revocation has resulted in some limited success in the past, but the Chinese now appear ready to call our hand. Since actual revocation serves no one's interests, the time has clearly come for President Clinton to delink MFN from human rights—he can rightly claim that there has been some progress but that the linkage has served its purposes and is now outmoded. Then, he and the nation can turn to the needed fundamental reexamination of the entire US-China relationship and how best to advance the totality of our interests within that relationship.

AMOS A. JORDAN.

HONORING DR. AGIM LEKA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on June 3 in my home borough of the Bronx, a health care center is being opened to serve the needs of the local Albanian American population.

The driving force behind this effort is Dr. Agim Leka, who has long dreamed of helping his fellow Albanians receive access to quality medical care. Together with Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center, Dr. Leka has forged a unique alliance that will make his dream a reality. I commend Dr. Leka for the dedication he has shown to his people.

Many Albanians, because of their long cultural history of oppression, hesitate to utilize modern health care services. They often rely on home remedies, or no treatment at all, instead of seeking medical intervention. The solution is placing doctors in the community who can communicate with and gain the trust of the people. This is exactly what Dr. Leka is doing by founding the Albanian American Health Center.

The administration of Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center also deserve commendation for reaching out to a community with specific health care needs. I foresee many good works coming from this innovative alliance, and I wish Dr. Leka and his associates much success in this important endeavor.

MAY IS NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS MONTH

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, May is National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, conducted by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Every American, young and old, should take this opportunity to celebrate and begin a fitness routine.

People who exercise regularly feel better, have more energy, are able to cope with stress better, look better, have toned muscles, and are less likely to be overweight. Those who are not physically active should also know that lack of exercise has been found to play a significant role in mortality and is a major risk factor for heart disease, the Nation's No. 1 killer.

Organizations like the American Heart Association promote regular physical activity to condition the cardiovascular system as part of a total program to reduce heart disease risk. Even low-to-moderate-intensity activities, when done for as little as 20 minutes, can bring benefits. Pleasure walking, climbing stairs, gardening, yardwork, moderate-to-heavy housework, and dancing are examples. More vigorous aerobic activities, such as running, swimming, bicycling, and jumping rope, are best for improving the fitness of the heart and lungs.

In order to raise physically fit children, I believe that children should be introduced to the principles of regular physical exercise and aerobic recreational activities at an early age. To help establish good health habits, the school physical education curriculum should not over-emphasize sports and activities that selectively eliminate children who are less skilled. Schools should teach and emphasize that the development and maintenance of an exercise conditioning program provides rich benefits throughout ones life.

I strongly believe that physical education along with health education is an important part of our children's education. A complete education must address the whole child, body and mind. I am proud to say that I sponsored an amendment which was included in Goals 2000 and signed into law by President Clinton. It states:

All students will have access to physical education and health education to ensure they are healthy and fit.

In order to meet the high standards we have set in Goals 2000, children must master physical and health education along with science and math education.

These disciplines together will make U.S. students ready to learn.

I urge all Americans to challenge themselves this May, National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, to make exercise a regular part of their lives.

FREDERICK A. WALDNER'S
RETIREMENT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the retirement of Mr. Frederick A. Waldner, P.E., from the Federal Aviation Administration's Harrisburg, PA Office.

Mr. Frederick A. Waldner retired on May 3, 1994, after over 30 years of distinguished service with the Federal Government, the last 20 being with the Federal Aviation Administration's Harrisburg, PA Airports District Office. A civil engineering graduate of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA, Mr. Waldner began his

Federal service career in 1963 with the Bureau of Public Roads, now known as the Federal Highway Administration, and worked on a variety of highway construction projects in Oregon, Louisiana, New York, and Pennsylvania. His civilian engineering career was interrupted by a 2-year assignment as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army, from 1964 to 1966, during which he served his country stateside and in Vietnam. In his capacity as an airport engineer, engineering section chief and project manager, Mr. Waldner was greatly involved in the administration of the FAA's Airport Improvement Program in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. In particular, he made notable contributions to the development of major airports at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. During his tenure, he assisted in the development and execution of the annual FAA Airports Conference in Hershey, PA, the premier event of its kind.

Fred is a registered professional engineer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the National and Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers. He is a past president of the Harrisburg, PA Chapter of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers.

Mr. Waldner's service to his country and dedication to duty have reflected credit to himself and the Federal Aviation Administration and thus is worthy of recognition for his job well done.

RU-486—SUNNY RHETORIC VS.
BLOODY REALITY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, why is Bill Clinton—the abortion President—so obsessed with pushing abortion here in the United States and overseas?

Why is he willing to use women as guinea pigs in testing RU-486—the newest fad in baby poison. A poison that has maimed and killed women as well.

I rise today to ask my colleagues to read a thoughtful inclusive Wall Street Journal op-ed entitled "RU-486—Sunny Rhetoric vs. Bloody Reality" by Charmaine Crouse Yoest.

Ms. Yoest is an adjunct fellow with the Family Research Council and a fellow in the department of government at the University of Virginia.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 25, 1994]

RU-486—SUNNY RHETORIC VS. BLOODY
REALITY

(By Charmaine Crouse Yoest)

How many times will women be used as guinea pigs? We should have learned some lessons from the Dalkon Shield, DES and maybe even breast implants. But last week, the president announced that RU-486, the French abortion drug, will be coming to America. Thanks to back-door negotiations between the Clinton administration and Roussel-Uclaf, the patent-holder of RU-486, the patent will be donated to the Population Council, a liberal abortion-advocacy group.

Abortion advocates keep telling American women that this drug is "safe and effec-

tive"—and both foes and supporters of abortion argue that the abortion procedure is "easy." Yet all these claims are open to serious question.

Just how safe is the RU-486 abortion? It has killed at least one woman in France. In that case, the young woman was dead within an hour after receiving the prostaglandin injection that is the final stage of the four-step RU-486 regime. Abortion advocates keep claiming that RU-486 itself didn't kill her: it was the prostaglandin in the fourth step. That may be true, but it's not particularly relevant. RU-486 abortions without prostaglandin just don't happen.

As a result of that death, smokers and women over age 34 may not take RU-486 in France. Additionally, women are advised not to take the drug if they have any of the following very common conditions: high blood pressure, anemia, gynecologic infections and fibroids.

However, we don't really know just how dangerous RU-486 is. In one of the major studies of women using the drug, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, 75 of the 2,115 women in the study were not followed after receiving the final injection. Did any of them suffer severe, or fatal, complications? We simply don't know.

The record does show that RU-486 has also been responsible for two nonfatal heart attacks. And according to Roussel's own data, out of 950 women studied, 270 required narcotics for intense pain. Seven required blood transfusions.

Janice Raymond, associate director of the MIT-based Institute on Women and Technology—and a bona-fide abortion supporter—is opposing the drug after a thorough review of the scientific literature on RU-486.

So, at best, the jury is still out on "safe." Is the RU-486 regime "effective"? To a degree. But in the one out of 20 times that the unborn child is not killed, its deformities are so severe that Roussel-Uclaf, fearing litigation, requires women to sign an agreement to a surgical abortion. What if a woman changes her mind after taking the first dose of RU-486? Will she be forced, Chinese-style, into a surgical abortion?

The RU-486/prostaglandin regime effectively completes an abortion through inducing the contractions and hemorrhage that expel the unborn child. Supporters of the drug rhapsodize about the increased "privacy" of "taking the pill at home." But they are glossing over the reality that women are administered the drug in a clinic and then sent home to wait as the bleeding begins. The president of Roussel-Uclaf, Edouard Sakiz, says it is "an appalling psychological ordeal." In Europe there are support groups for women who have endured the procedure.

This raises the issue of informed consent. Having advocates like the Population Council bring this drug into the country presents a clear conflict of interest. When a woman comes to participate in the field trials, having heard in the media that RU-486 is easy, will she be told about the side effects and that MIT's Ms. Raymond has questioned the impact of RU-486 on her health? Will she know what she is getting into before it is too late?

It is very troubling that the groups that will be administering an experimental abortion drug with serious potential side effects are the same ones that have demonstrated their opposition to a woman's right to know all the information about surgical abortion. Pro-abortion groups have fought informed consent laws all the way to the Supreme Court.

And what about parental consent? Will 14-year-old girls be given RU-486 and sent home to hemorrhage without their parents' knowing anything about it? All too often, parents are not informed of their daughters' surgical abortions.

Surgical abortion is legal and accessible in the U.S. And, contrary to the hyperbolic pro-abortion rhetoric, RU-486—with its mandatory four doctor visits—is not easier and more private than surgical abortion. It's odd that the same people who say that a 24-hour wait to see a doctor for a surgical abortion is absolutely unacceptable would be promoting chemical abortion, which in its current state is a much more drawn out procedure. Shouldn't we be asking why this questionable drug is so important to them? And to the president?

Quick. Name something the president has done to address breast cancer, a disease that attacks one out of nine women. Name just one other drug for which the president has personally lobbied. What's going on here? Is it women's rights and women's health the president is concerned about—or just abortion at any cost?

USAID'S PLANS FOR STRENGTHENING WID EFFORTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, in December 1993, the General Accounting Office released its report on the Agency for International Development's and the Department of State's compliance with the 1973 Percy amendment—section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The Percy amendment directed that U.S. foreign assistance efforts focus on integrating women into the economies of developing countries.

On March 16, 1994 I wrote to Administrator Atwood to request that AID report to the Committee on how the issues raised in the GAP report were being addressed.

On April 1 and May 16, 1994, Mr. Atwood provided letters responding to my inquiry. In Mr. Atwood's response, he expresses his personal commitment to addressing the issues raised in the GAO report and outlines specific steps which the agency is taking to insure consistent compliance with the Percy amendment.

The correspondence follows:

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, DC, April 1, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 16, 1994 requesting that the Agency for International Development (USAID) report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on how the issues raised by the General Accounting Office (GAO) on women in development are being addressed.

In my response to findings in the report on USAID's and the Department of State's compliance with the 1973 "Percy Amendment," (Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act as amended), I outlined some steps that I will take to strengthen and accelerate the Agency's women-in-development program. These steps are summarized below.

By June 1, 1994, USAID Bureau Assistant Administrators will submit to me plans of action delineating steps to be taken by their Bureaus to address gender issues. The plans for both geographic and central Bureaus will be based on Bureau assessments of gender issues.

USAID will require our overseas missions to integrate gender concerns into country strategies and action plans. I have directed that the geographic Bureaus take the lead in establishing plans by July 1, 1994 for negotiating with Missions deadlines for reaching gender integration benchmarks.

Further, USAID will enhance coordination between the Office of Women in Development and USAID Bureaus to better monitor the integration of gender concerns in Bureau and Mission development strategies. To assist in this process we will assure the timely completion of our program performance monitoring system and will continue to explore ways to strengthen the capacity of this system to monitor women-in-development program performance.

I am taking steps to integrate women-in-development policy objectives into non-project assistance programming by directing that guidance be appropriately incorporated into Agency guidance documents, including USAID Handbook 4.

Finally, USAID will continue to explore and implement ways of providing our program managers with information to monitor women-in-development program performance.

I greatly appreciate your enclosing a copy of the letter of March 1, 1994, which you received from Congresswoman Schroeder and your March 16 response to her. As you state to Congresswoman Schroeder, we are taking steps at USAID to ensure that integration of women-in-development concerns in development assistance is a top priority. I believe our response to GAO reflects this effort.

Sincerely,

J. BRIAN ATWOOD,
Administrator.

U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, DC, May 16, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In a March 16, 1994 letter you asked me to report to the Committee on how we are resolving the significant issues raised in a recent General Accounting Office report on Women-in-Development (WID).

In an earlier response (copy enclosed), I summarized several of the steps we are taking to follow up on the recommendations in the GAO Report, and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the "Percy Amendment"). In this letter, I want to elaborate on the actions I am taking to ensure WID issues are fully integrated into the mainstream of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) programming process.

As you know, the Percy Amendment has been law for two decades. It concerns me greatly that the GAO Report characterizes USAID's efforts to implement the amendment as "slow and inconsistent." I intend to take an aggressive approach to implementing the Percy Amendment, to ensure we incorporate women in all aspects of USAID's development efforts.

I want to make clear to the Committee, as I have to my USAID colleagues, my personal

commitment that a focus on Women-in-Development is critical to our development efforts. I am working to break down the common perception in USAID that WID is either a narrow special interest or one more Congressional directive with which USAID has to comply. WID programs are both important in their own right and because without them we will not achieve our development goals.

Even the most clearly worded legislation on issues, such as women's empowerment and related WID, will not be translated into sustainable development activities unless we inculcate this commitment into the culture at USAID. As the last 20 years have demonstrated, this cultural change at USAID will be difficult, and can not be accomplished without leadership from the top. My Deputy, Carol Lancaster, and I are personally committed to providing the leadership necessary on WID issues throughout the ranks of USAID's political appointees and career employees.

Our commitment to strengthening USAID's WID program is demonstrated in the operational guidance that prefaces our recently issued strategies for sustainable development, of which the role of women is one of the most important cross-cutting themes. That document states:

"* * * the development process must focus on (the) social, political and economic empowerment (of women). We will integrate the needs and participation of women into development programs and into the societal changes those programs are designed to achieve * * *. The success of women—as workers, food producers, health providers and teachers of their children, as managers of natural resources and as participants in a democratic society—is essential to successful development * * * in their design and implementation, (USAID) programs must take gender issues into account and pay particular attention to the needs of women in poverty * * *"

Our policy is clear and I have instructed my Policy and Global Bureaus to monitor its implementation.

To make this mandate a reality will require that our WID office fulfill its potential as a center of expertise and as an instrument for change. In this regard, I am particularly pleased that the President has nominated Ms. Sally Shelton to direct the Bureau in which our Office of Women-in-Development is located, the Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ms. Shelton has a strong commitment to WID issues in general and to strengthening our WID office and programs specifically. If she is confirmed by the Senate for this position, I am confident that she will bring leadership and energy to this program at the bureau level.

We are also conducting an exhaustive search to identify the best qualified individual to direct the WID office. I hope to announce that appointment soon. In addition, as part of our efforts to rightsize USAID, I am pleased to inform you that we will significantly expand the staff of the office of Women-in-Development, with eight full-time positions. We plan to hire permanent staff for these positions wherever possible, as opposed to contractors, to encourage continuity in our programming.

One of my first directives to the Global Bureau and to the new Director of the WID office, working with my Policy Bureau, will be to provide me with recommendations for how the Agency can more effectively monitor the way in which bureaus or missions are carrying out WID policies. As the GAO report underscored, there is a need for us to be able to

more consistently track our programs' impact upon women by, at a minimum in most cases, obtaining and analyzing gender disaggregated data. Further, I will ask for a plan for how the WID office can provide leadership to the agency of WID issues and address the inconsistent compliance with Women-in-Development directives at a field level, outlined in the GAO report.

In addition, I will ask the Assistant Administrator for the Global Bureau and the new WID Director to develop recommendations on how a system of incentives and accountability can be designed to reward initiative in incorporating WID concerns and to

hold program managers accountable for results. I believe that a system which rewards results on WID issues will be vital to changing the culture of USAID.

Given the significant technical expertise on gender issues which exists outside USAID in the NGO community, it is important for the Agency to develop a consultative relationship with NGOs. I will encourage the new WID director to consult with these groups as they develop their recommendations and plans. Both U.S. and indigenous NGOs have expertise and experience which can help strengthen our WID efforts as we move forward.

Lastly, I will ask our Office of Women-in-Development to work with our Office of Food for Peace to ascertain if there are opportunities to strengthen the incorporation of women in our P.L. 480 programs.

I hope this letter assures you and the Committee that we are taking the GAO Report's findings seriously, and conveys my personal commitment to the Women-in-Development program. Please let me know if I can provide you with further information on this matter.

Sincerely,

J. BRIAN ATWOOD,
Administrator.

The first of these is the need to ensure that our programs are designed to be gender sensitive. This means that we must take into account the different needs and roles of men and women in our target countries. For example, in many developing countries, women are often responsible for the majority of household food production and distribution. Therefore, any program that aims to improve food security must take into account the needs of women farmers and processors.

Secondly, we need to ensure that our programs are designed to be sustainable. This means that we must build local capacity and ensure that our programs are owned and managed by the local community. For example, we should encourage the formation of local women's groups and cooperatives, and provide them with the training and resources they need to become self-sufficient.

Thirdly, we need to ensure that our programs are designed to be accountable. This means that we must have clear, measurable objectives and indicators, and we must have a system in place to monitor and evaluate our progress. For example, we should use gender-disaggregated data to track the impact of our programs on men and women separately, and we should have a system in place to ensure that our programs are being implemented as intended.

Finally, we need to ensure that our programs are designed to be cost-effective. This means that we must make the most of our resources and ensure that our programs are delivering the best possible value for money. For example, we should encourage the use of local resources and expertise, and we should ensure that our programs are being implemented in a timely and efficient manner.

These are the key elements of a gender-sensitive, sustainable, accountable, and cost-effective approach to WID. By focusing on these areas, we can ensure that our programs are truly benefiting women and their communities.

I am confident that with your support and leadership, we can make significant progress in addressing the needs of women in our target countries. Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

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