

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE ACCESS TO
COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE ACT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Access to Community Health Care Act, a vital component of any health care reform legislation the Congress enacts.

For health care reform to succeed—particularly the goal of cost containment—it must provide universal access to primary and preventive health care services as well as universal coverage. As we know all too well from our experience over the years with Medicaid, the possession of an insurance card will not necessarily guarantee Americans access to health care. Nowhere is this more true than in our innercity and rural medically underserved communities.

Underserved communities desperately need health reform to improve access to care. They must have facilities that offer high-quality care regardless of a person's health or social status or his or her ability to pay for services; and that are accessible, in terms of location or hours of service, for those who do not have private transportation or cannot take time off from the workday. They must have adequate numbers of highly trained, culturally competent health professionals to staff these facilities. They must have the assurance that the facilities will not be driven out of business because of excessive financial risk or inadequate reimbursement, simply because they care for those who are sickest and hardest to reach.

Many of the proposals introduced in Congress, including the President's, make great strides toward reforming and improving the health care delivery system in the areas that need it the most. But none go nearly far enough in meeting the needs of the communities many of us represent, be they innercity or rural. For these communities, universal coverage is desperately needed, but it is not enough. They need improved access to care, as well.

I strongly believe that health reform should build on what works. Among the programs that have worked best for the underserved are the community, migrant, and homeless health center programs. Over the past 30 years, health centers have established an unparalleled, uniquely successful record of providing quality, cost-effective primary and preventive care to the hardest-to-reach populations across our Nation, recruiting and retaining health professionals where they are most needed, and empowering communities to develop long-range solutions to their health needs. Health reform should invest in such successes, by preserving and building upon these programs in preparation for the implementation of reform, so that universal coverage will truly guarantee access to quality care for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, there are 43 million medically underserved people in this country, people who do not have adequate access to health care services and have poor health status. It is critical that health reform include special measures to meet their needs if our goal of cost containment is to be realized. The underserved are exactly the ones who end up on emergency room doorsteps. Studies have shown that up to 80 percent of emergency room visits in underserved areas are for non-urgent care. If the underserved do not have their preventive and primary health care needs met in health reform, our goal of cost containment will be unattainable. Health centers have shown that we can give top-quality care and constrain costs for our communities:

Inpatient hospital admission rates for health center patients have been up to 67 percent lower than for those served by other providers, including hospital outpatient departments or private physicians.

The length of stay for hospital patients served by health centers has been found to be only one-third as long as that for patients who are seen by outpatient departments and half as long as that of patients served by private physicians.

Studies have shown that regular use of a health center has produced a 33-percent savings to Medicaid, on both a per case and per person year basis, this is for total costs for all services.

And health centers are the only Federal Government program that empowers the communities they serve to take charge, to craft long-range solutions to their health problems. By law, health centers must be governed by a board of directors, a majority of whom must be patients of the facility. Only through the health center programs are consumers in the driver's seat of their primary care delivery site, and only through health centers are underserved communities assured that their primary care provider will respond to their specific needs.

It is for these reasons that health centers alone have attracted such broad bipartisan support. Every major health reform proposal—from the single-payer bill to the legislation introduced by our colleague, the distinguished minority leader—includes funding and other provisions for community health centers. That means that over 200 Members of this body—from both sides of the aisle, innercity and rural—have stated that they think health centers are the best hope for addressing the needs of underserved populations. When it comes to access to care, health centers are something we can all support.

The Access to Community Health Care Act would amend the Public Health Service Act and the Social Security Act in three specific ways:

First, it calls for a significant expansion of the Community Health Center Program, including flexible authority to make grants to other community-based providers and to es-

tablish Health Empowerment Systems, community-owned and operated networks and plans consisting of essential community providers. It gives preference to community-directed organizations, which have typically had insufficient capital to effectively participate in organized health care systems. It would also guarantee funding equal to the President's proposed levels for these new activities. This is a critical feature of this legislation: only H.R. 1200 makes health center funding mandatory, recognizing that caps on discretionary spending will make spending on this essential program increasingly prohibitive. We will never be able to control health care costs unless we make the appropriate, assured investment up front in health reform to provide access to primary care in medically underserved areas. This feature is lifted from the single-payer bill, and I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have strongly supported this program over the past 30 years to join me in calling for guaranteed funding for it.

Second, it calls for strengthening the current Medicaid safeguards by ensuring inclusion of, and a reasonable payment rate to, health centers under section 1115 or 1915 Medicaid waivers, modeled after methods already used by several States, such as Maryland, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, to make sure these providers are not put at undue risk. This will preserve the existing safety net primary care infrastructure in underserved areas and assure their full participation in the new health system.

Third, it facilitates the inclusion of health centers in health professions education and training by providing direct payment to cover the cost of their training efforts. Current Medicare GME law only assures funds to those entities that operate accredited training programs—in effect, locking in the available funding to existing medical schools and teaching hospitals only. This will ensure that primary health care professionals are trained and practice in underserved areas, where they are most needed.

This is a critical juncture for the medically underserved inner city and rural communities of our Nation. The economics of underserved communities have supported solo health practitioners. We need those who have been there to serve those in need to be able to serve. The history of the health center programs is that to get health care to the people who cannot afford it, the Federal Government must provide a critical share. It comes in the form of health center operating grants. The best action we can take for those health professionals who want to give something back to their communities is to ensure a broad base of federally-assisted, community-based providers in underserved areas. This will give these professionals a place to train and practice, with a quality-care environment and all the supports they will need.

Mr. Speaker, the William Ryan Community Health Center in my district in Manhattan is a

● 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.

jewel of our community that could—and should—be replicated in underserved areas across the country. It's cost-effective, responsive to the community's needs, and the patients love it. Whatever shape health reform takes, whether it's managed competition, market reforms, or single-payer, the Access to Community Health Care Act can be incorporated into it, and can play a crucial role in extending access to care for the underserved and furthering our collective goal of restraining health care costs. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join in support of this legislation. It may be the best investment health reform makes.

TRIBUTE TO ZIRITA CARAVAN

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great organization in my congressional district, the Zirita Caravan No. 182 chapter of the national order of the Alhambra. Attached is a proclamation I issued the Zirita Caravan membership commending them for their work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Zirita Caravan #182 Chapter of the national order of the Alhambra was chartered on January 28, 1969 in Calumet City, IL, by the Reverend Earnest Wysocki, pastor of the St. Andrew the Apostle Parish, and First Grant Commander William Kowalski; and

Whereas, the high purpose of the order of the Alhambra is to conduct charitable activities to benefit mentally and physically handicapped persons, such as fundraising, sponsoring social events for handicapped persons, the purchase of handicapped-aided equipment, and direct contributions; and

Whereas, the Zirita Caravan cooperates with other organizations that help the handicapped, in 1994 sponsored outings to the circus, ice shows, a Christmas party, dinners, and were pleased to serve as escorts on each outing, the Caravan donated special equipment for the house of a handicapped person; and

Whereas, the current officers of the Zirita Caravan are Richard Magno, Grand Commander, John Reuse, Chamberlain, Reverend Raymond Wheeler, Chaplain, Bennie Magno, Scribe of the Exchequer, and David Drown, Grand Scribe, leading a chapter of more than fifty members, celebrating twenty-five years of service for this dedicated chapter: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Congress of the United States of America wishes to acknowledge and honor the accomplishments of the Zirita Caravan of the national order of the Alhambra, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

IN TRIBUTE TO HARRY A. GALINSKY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, our schools and our educators hold the key to the future of our Nation. They unlock the potential in each and every child. They nurture the curiosity of future scientists; they encourage the compassion of future doctors; and, they launch future business leaders toward building a more prosperous America.

I rise today to ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to a special educator, Dr. Harry A. Galinsky, who will be honored Sunday, June 12, for his years of dedicated service to the education community.

Born and raised in Hoboken, NJ, Dr. Harry A. Galinsky received his bachelor's degree from Rutgers University, his master's degree from New York University, and his doctoral degree from Rutgers University. He began his teaching career in 1949 in Hoboken, NJ. He has since served as a teacher, a high school guidance counselor, an elementary and high school administrator, the assistant to the superintendent, and as superintendent of schools. His service has taken him from the school systems in Hoboken to Morris to Paramus.

Dr. Galinsky has dedicated his career to developing and implementing programs aimed at the most vulnerable children in our school systems. He has established a successful dropout prevention program; and early childhood program to identify at-risk students at ages three and four; and, a multifaceted approach to educating a growing number of non-English-speaking students.

Dr. Galinsky's excellence in education has earned him statewide and national attention. Under his leadership, the Paramus Public School system was selected by Gov. Tom Kean to be one of 16 districts nationwide to serve as models for the National Governor's Association's "Time for Results" project. Dr. Galinsky was also one of three superintendents to meet with President Reagan to discuss his "Quest for Excellence Plan for Public Education."

Mr. Speaker, this country relies heavily on our teachers to instill in our children basic American values: respect for educational excellence, a sense of community, an obligation to citizenship, and respect for people of all races and creeds. These are the lessons to which Harry Galinsky has dedicated his life. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting his 45 years in public education. This country needs more Harry Galinsky's to reform and inspire education in America.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW EAGLE SCOUTS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute six distinguished young men from Rhode

Island who have attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. They are William Rhodes, IV, Benjamin J. Sinwell, Craig Jackson, Daniel J. Hopkins, Archibald Jackson, IV, and Nicholas DiVozzi of Troop 101 in Foster, RI, and they are honored this week for their 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. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For their Eagle Scout projects, Daniel and Archibald removed debris alongside the path of the North/South Trail; William cleaned the interior of a log cabin and Nicholas re-built a stone fireplace at the Woody Lowden Recreational Center; Craig cleared brush and fixed headstones at a local historical cemetery; and Benjamin organized the ushers for a religious conference at a local college.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scouts William Rhodes, IV, Benjamin J. Sinwell, Craig Jackson, Daniel J. Hopkins, Archibald Jackson, IV, and Nicholas DiVozzi. 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 William Rhodes, IV, Benjamin J. Sinwell, Craig Jackson, Daniel J. Hopkins, Archibald Jackson, IV, and Nicholas DiVozzi will continue their public service and in so doing will further distinguish themselves and consequently better their community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute them.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DAVID S. HOLMES, JR.

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the late State Senator David S. Holmes, who served in the Michigan Senate for 20 years and the Michigan House of Representatives for 14 years.

Senator Holmes started in politics with a mission to serve the underprivileged in his community and continued that tradition until his untimely death. Few men have been held

in as high esteem as he was for so many years and few can say that they truly belonged to all of us. Senator Holmes will be remembered as a treasure in Michigan because his politics were based solely on putting people first.

Although he was an outspoken Democrat, he was an individualist, who served according to his convictions and not according to partisanship. Many will remember his sense of humor, which proved that a man of serious purpose need never take himself too seriously.

As politicians, we can learn a great deal from the life of David Holmes. He knew that his political friends were not always his allies and that his adversaries were not necessarily his enemies. He knew how to make the process of democracy work and loved the intricate workings of the democratic system. But above all else, he understood that words were weapons and that his word was his bond.

As we do honor to his memory, let us never forget the single quality that made him unique, the quality that made him powerful, and made him beloved—the quality of character.

Those who were privileged to be his friend can take comfort in the fact that Senator David Holmes, in the rich evening of his life, his leadership unchallenged as chairman of the Democratic caucus, his mind sharp, could look back on his life and say, I fought the good fight and now can rest and be at peace.

HEALTH CARE

HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the members of my Small Business Advisory Council, who working in Wisconsin for nearly 8 months, have developed their own recommendations for health care reform.

While Washington lobbyists and policy analysts are greatly involved in the current debate, I asked the people who would be most directly affected by the changes to offer their suggestions. As small business owners in Wisconsin's Second Congressional District, they are on the front lines dealing with health care concerns every day. That's why it's especially important to listen to what they have to say.

I congratulate the 39-member working group for their diligence and hard work. In Congress, we know how difficult it is to craft new ideas, reach a consensus and draft a plan. My constituents shared many of the same frustrations we face in Washington, but were committed to producing a product that would add to this debate. Their concepts and conclusions, which follow, clearly meet that goal. I wanted to share their work with you and have forwarded the report to President and Mrs. Clinton for their review.

WISCONSIN SECOND DISTRICT SMALL BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL OFFERS HEALTH CARE RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Health Care Working Group of the Second Congressional District Small Business Advisory Council finalized its rec-

ommendations to Congressman Scott Klug and his colleagues on March 9, 1994. This ended several months of hard work. The group met four times to develop its proposal.

The group worked under the assumption that health care system reform will occur in the near future. Under these circumstances the group felt it was not only necessary to offer a critique of the Administration's plan, but to offer a framework and constructive alternative of its own. As the health care discussion continues in Washington, the group hopes that the concerns of small business will be heard throughout the debate.

CONCEPTS

Discussion began on what the group felt should be included in health care reform:

(1) Universal access to coverage

There was a strong feeling that access to reasonable health care coverage be available to everyone that wants it. Barriers should be removed and direct assistance should be provided to the poorest families who would have the most difficulty in attaining coverage.

(2) Portability

Members of the group agreed that portability is a necessary part of any plan. If an individual changes a job, his/her insurance should follow them to the new position. There would be a ban on barring one's access to insurance based on pre-existing conditions.

(3) State control/flexibility

Members recognize that most programs are more efficiently managed at the state and local level rather than by the federal government. Federal regulations should not damage a state's ability to tailor its health care policies to the needs of its residents. If a state has devised a plan with good standards, the federal government should do nothing to stand in its way. The group recognized that there will have to be certain national standards to cover issues such as portability when an individual takes a new job in another state.

(4) Individual responsibility

The health care legislation should not be so comprehensive as to be a burden on the taxpayer and the economy. Individuals should still be partially responsible for their coverage. The group felt it is not unreasonable to provide for deductibles and copayments.

(5) Target plan to those currently uninsured

Statistics show that currently about fifteen percent of the population is uninsured. Of those who are insured, about eighty-five percent are relatively satisfied with their coverage. There was a general feeling that under these conditions, it is unnecessary for the entire health care system to be overhauled. Direct subsidies should be provided to those who are uninsured because they cannot afford coverage. Also serious consideration should be given to requiring individuals who do not have insurance (but who can afford it) to purchase some kind of coverage. If these individuals are uninsured, the rest of society ends up paying the bill.

(6) Tax incentives

The working group recognizes that it is far more preferable to create incentives for coverage rather imposing mandates. Tax incentives should be offered to encourage contributions and saving for health insurance. This could be very similar to the medical IRA proposal currently introduced in Congress. Currently there are Cafeteria Plans or Section 125 Plans which utilize this principle. The proposal should preserve and ex-

pand on what is working in the current system. The plan should not destroy the incentives this creates for individuals merely for the sake of trying to find additional revenue sources to fund a new bureaucracy.

(7) Standardization of forms/reductions of excess paperwork

The group firmly believes that health insurance applications and claim forms should be standardized. This would save time and money both for individuals and businesses who file these forms. Hopefully this would result in less paperwork. Other initiatives to achieve greatly reduced paperwork should also be aggressively pursued.

(8) Meaningful tort reform

The group understands that a significant contributor to rising health care costs is exorbitant awards being provided in malpractice and liability lawsuits and the associated increase in premiums physicians and other health care professionals must pay for insurance. It is no surprise that much of this cost is passed along to the health care consumer. While members agree that reasonable monetary redress should be given to individuals who suffer damages, they also feel that many of these awards have gotten out of hand. Limits and stricter guidelines should be established on these awards.

(9) Personal responsibility for one's own health

There was some disagreement as to who will set the standards which determine what is healthy behavior and what is not, and how far the legislation should go in promoting this. For example, people who do not smoke should have lower premiums (as is currently the case in many health insurance policies). But how would one determine what is overweight or what level of exercise a person should do every day? While many felt that some incentives should be offered, others cautioned that the wording in any such legislation should be limited and carefully written so not as to abridge individual rights or privacy. Some believed this should not be a part of the legislation at all.

PROPOSALS

After discussing the basic framework of the plan, the group wanted to go on record to make sure policy makers knew what pending health care legislation should avoid:

(1) No new mandates/payroll taxes

The group unanimously opposed the imposition of any new mandates on business or new payroll taxes. Members feel that these would cause one or any combination of the following:

- Businesses closing down.
- Layoffs.
- Reductions in other fringe benefits.
- Salary/wage cuts.
- Increased prices for consumer goods and services.

This is the part of the Administration's plan which is most fervently opposed. Many of the business owners cannot understand why they would be targeted with increased taxes and mandates at a time when they are struggling to break even.

(2) Do not penalize firms with own solutions

If there is a business that has found a creative solution to provide health care coverage to its employees, the government has no business interfering with that company's operations. One example is Stoughton Trailers, Inc. which has developed a system of its own. The company pays for half the premiums of its employees. There is a \$100 deductible per person and \$300 per family. There is a 200% co-pay required for the first

\$2000 per person. Everything is covered beyond that figure. With a few exceptions, most health care services are included in Stoughton Trailers' plan. Cost for an individual is approximately \$62 per month or \$150 per family. Company officials estimate that the Administration's health care proposal will cost them \$1,000,000 more per year and be a significant financial burden.

(3) *No new bureaucracy*

Council members feel that any new plan should result in less bureaucracy and red tape. They are particularly concerned about the National Health Board and vast regional alliances that will be established if the Administration's plan becomes law. Members feel this will only create a massive new bureaucracy and will result in increased costs, just the opposite of the intended effect.

STATUS IN CONGRESS

In the spring of 1994, the Administration and the Congressional leadership had set a goal of Memorial Day for the legislation to be reported out of the various committees. Memorial Day passed and the Administration was unable to achieve this goal. The date for committee action has been revised to come before the July 4th recess with votes taken by both Houses prior to the August recess. Most of the delay appears to center around the opposition of many members of Congress from both sides of the aisle to an employer mandate as envisioned by the Administration. The Administration has given no indication as of this writing that it will drop or substantially modify the employer mandate requirement.

Plans have been reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee on the subcommittee level. The full committees are expected to act shortly. The House Energy and Commerce Committee is currently deadlocked. Similar committee work is processing in the Senate.

SUMMARY

The Working Group believes that serious health care problems exist in this country. The group wants to be part of the debate and offer constructive solutions. The foundation of the plan should be universal access to coverage and should include portability and a ban on pre-existing condition exclusions. Personal responsibility and prevention should be key parts of the plan. The plan should target those who are uninsured, rather than try to impose solutions on those parts of the system which are currently functioning well. The program should result in less bureaucracy and no new mandates or payroll taxes should be imposed on small business.

SECOND DISTRICT SMALL BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL HEALTH CARE WORKING GROUP

Jeff Raymond, Madison (Chairman), The Raymond Group.

Stephen J. Byrne, Monroe Bytec Management, Inc.

Richard Zondag, Randolph J.W. Jung Seed Co.

Ray Francois, Belleville Francois Sales and Service.

Mike Flint, Madison Mallatt Pharmacy.

James Eldridge, Madison America Family Insurance Group.

Carol Koby, Madison Koby Communication Services, Inc.

Michael Sherry, Stoughton Sherry Pharmacy, Inc.

Ron Birkett, Blanchardville Ron Birkett Insurance.

Rick Unbehaun, Richland Center Pratt Funeral Service.

Gary Fusch, Reedsburg Farmers and Merchant Bank.

Marv Conney, Madison Conney Safety Products.

William Meddings, Madison Ray W. Baer and Sons, Inc.

Hans Lenzlinger, New Glarus New Glarus Hotel, Inc.

Donald Pierce, Baraboo Pierce's Pic-N-Save, Inc.

Don Wahlin, Stoughton Stoughton Trailers, Inc.

Byron Wickham, Lodi Wickham's Water Service, Inc.

Jack Crescio, Randolph Jack's Pride Farm, Inc.

Larry Swalheim, Cottage Grove Cenex.

Gerry Ayers, Ridgeway Ayers Furniture.

Ken Kopp, Madison Kopp's Grocery.

Donald Lichte, Reedsburg Lichte Insurance, Inc.

Neil Kruschek, Waunakee Neil's Village Liquor.

Paul Paulson, Monroe Paul's Mens Wear, Ltd.

Brian Mitchell, Spring Green.

Mitchell Construction.

Marge Powell, Madison Marge's Amoco.

Jim Isenberg, Baraboo Isenberg's Hardware.

Dennie Jax, Mazomanie Mazomanie Quick Stop.

Daniel Kessenich, Cottage Grove, Kessenich's General Store.

Mr. Jerry Fabick, Madison, Mr. J. Gibbons, Fabco Equipment, Inc.

Jan Fedler, Madison.

Marly Van Camp, Mt. Horeb Her Closet.

John Jeffery, Middleton Winter Silks.

Paul Meyer, Sauk City.

Paul Ernst, Middleton Harbor Athletic Club.

Steve Slinde, Stoughton, Tom Kosmicki, Nelson Industries.

Paul and Annie Brewer, Sun Prairie C.R.S.I.

John Ingrisano, Mazomanie Custom Communications.

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS TO MARLAN AND ROSEMARY BOURNS

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, our country has achieved many great things because Americans have had the vision to dream great dreams and the courage to make these dreams come true. And, once their dreams have become realities, they have not stopped dreaming. Rather, they have dreamed newer, bolder dreams and reached out to help others achieve dreams of their own.

My State of California has always been home to many of America's most daring dreamers and entrepreneurs. It is the home of pioneers in the fields of aviation, electronics, and computers. And, it is home to many of America's greatest universities where research into today's dreams produces tomorrow's technologies.

Today in Riverside, CA, the University of California at Riverside will become the beneficiary of a gift of \$6 million in honor of two California dreamers who solved the problem of

accurate electrical measurement of position which was critical to the growing aerospace industry. Their invention was a device called a linear-motion potentiometer.

The couple who developed this technology, Marlan and Rosemary Bourns, began building prototypes of the instrument in their garage in Altadena, CA, and in 1950 they moved their new company, Bourns, Inc., to Riverside. And over the last 40 years, the Bourns have never stopped dreaming. The little business they started in their garage is now a \$250 million international corporation specializing in the design, manufacture, and marketing of high technology products for the computer, telecommunications, appliance, automotive, medical, instrumentation, and audio markets. With world-wide headquarters in Riverside, it has design centers and manufacturing facilities in California, Utah, Illinois, Mexico, Ireland, Scotland, Taiwan, and Costa Rica.

The gift to UCR's college of engineering from the Bourns Foundation was the idea of Rosemary's and Marlan's four children, Gordon Bourns, Linda Bourns Hill, Anita Bourns Macbeth, and Denise Bourns Moyles. They wanted to recognize the significant contributions their parents have made to the electronics industry and to the advancement of technology, and to honor them as role models.

Throughout their lives, the Bourns have demonstrated the spirit of entrepreneurship and generosity that have made America the great country that it is. In addition to contributing their own ideas and talents to advance technology, they have also given freely of their time, talents, and financial resources to help young Americans develop their own talents. By providing engineering scholarships at UCR and sponsoring events such as Science and Engineering Day for bright high school students, the Bourns have tried to encourage others to achieve their visions for the future.

On behalf of the citizens of California's 43rd Congressional District, I want to add my heartfelt congratulations and thanks to Marlan and Rosemary Bourns for their long-time support of the University of California at Riverside, and particularly for their gift of \$6 million for use at UCR's new Bourns College of Engineering. This gift will enable a new generation of Californians to dream great dreams and accomplish great things.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the introduction of the Rural Health Delivery System Development Act by members of the Rural Health Care Coalition. As a steering committee member of this coalition and an original cosponsor of this legislation, I want to stress the importance of rural health care delivery in the context of health care reform.

The Rural Health Care Coalition, since its inception in 1987, has been a staunch advocate for improving access to and affordability

of health care for residents of rural areas. Health professional shortages, inadequate reimbursement schemes, and depleted resources continue to plague our rural health care delivery system. Rural health problems are unique—thus requiring unique solutions. I believe this legislation being introduced today offers creative solutions to some of these problems by creating flexible grant programs and providing technical assistance and incentives for health professionals to practice in rural areas. These solutions start from the ground up—that is, they allow community leaders and State and local governments to determine the needs and priorities of their particular communities—not the Federal Government. A top-down approach has not worked in the past and it will not work now. This bill offers unique, innovative solutions to rural health problems. I urge careful consideration of the strategies put forth by this legislation by committee members debating health care reform.

RETIREMENT OF LARRY TABER

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the end of an era for the California League of Food Processors. After over three decades of service with the league, President Larry Taber has decided to retire.

Larry's work on trade and other issues affecting the food processors' industry is well known to those of us who have helped the industry overcome trade problems. His service on the U.S. Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee on Fruits and Vegetables as well as his efforts on agricultural trade associations gave many people in Federal Government access to the insights needed to understand and accommodate the unique needs of California's tomato, olive, and other specialty crop industries.

Having worked with Larry to address the industry's concerns when the United States-Israel Free-Trade Agreement and generalized system of preferences reforms were developed, I can attest to the value of his knowledge and experience.

With his retirement, Larry leaves behind a league that is very different—in many ways stronger—than the organization he joined in 1963. California's food processing industry confronts a number of hurdles today that will require the industry to plan and work together toward reasonable solutions. Larry's counsel will be missed but the example Larry Taber set will help the industry prepare for and meet the challenges of the future.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ANTHONY VAN ZANTEN

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 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 Anthony Van Zanten of the Roseland Christian Ministries Center and Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Van Zanten commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Reverend Anthony Van Zanten is a native of the State of Iowa, he matriculated at Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan earning the Bachelor of Arts and the master of Divinity degrees. He is a family man, married to Donna Van Zanten who shares her husband's love for the church and community. She is part of the church music staff and is a full time teacher at Roseland Christian School. The Lord has blessed the Van Zantens with two children, Anthony Kent and Cami Cee who is married and is the mother of two; and

Whereas, Reverend Van Zanten is a pioneer in Urban Ministry, serving a congregation as Minister of Evangelism in Harlem, New York, and pastor of an urban congregation in Patterson, New Jersey. In 1976 Reverend Van Zanten established the Roseland Christian Ministries Center; and

Whereas, Reverend Van Zanten is a church and community leader, member, Calumet Family Center Advisory Board-United Charities, Developing Communities Project, Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission, Vice President, Roseland Clergy Association, Board Member Roseland Christian School, Board Member, Roseland Christian Community Homes Corporation, Member Roseland Christian Health Ministries, Board Member, The Apprenticeship School for Urban Ministry, Christian Reform Church in North America, Region Board of Missions, African-American Church Development Committee, and Co-Chairman, Urban Missions Board; and

Whereas, The Roseland Christian Ministries Center and Church has maintained a community focus through service, worship and training. The church's ministries include a Boys and Girls Club, Teen Time, Senior Citizens Club, Hot Lunch Program, Overnight Shelter, Drop in Center, Thrift Store, Neighborhood Home Repair, Self help Jobs Program, Housing Rehab Corporation, Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous (four groups), a Volunteer program that attracts suburban, and rural residents from around the country to learn about urban ministry: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Anthony Van Zanten and the Roseland Christian Ministries Center and Church by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE PASSIAC COUNTY, NJ, DARE PROGRAM

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, substance abuse, and the crime it breeds, remain a real and terribly dangerous threat to our communities, our neighborhoods, and our families. In order to win the war on abuse we need aggressive interdiction, vigorous enforcement,

and more importantly, effective treatment and tireless education. No one is more aware of this fact and no one has worked harder to fight the scourge of drug abuse than the men and women who dedicate their time and energy to the Passaic County Drug Abuse Resistance and Education Program.

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program, known more commonly as DARE is the largest and most effective drug-use prevention education program in the United States, and is now taught to 25 million youths in school from kindergarten to 12th grade. The DARE curriculum was originally developed by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. Today, it is taught by veteran police officers throughout the world. After completing 80 hours of specialized training, each officer enters the classroom where they provide children with the skills and self-esteem needed to resist the peer pressure and temptation to use drugs.

The DARE Program is clearly a success. Independent research has found that DARE substantially impacts students' attitudes toward substance use. It has also worked to help students improve study habits, achieve higher grades, decrease vandalism and gang activity, and gain a greater respect for police officers. I can testify that among the police departments and educators in my district, DARE is unanimously singled out for the highest praise.

On Sunday, June 12, the Passaic County DARE family will celebrate the program's ongoing success in their communities by hosting a parade and rally. It will be the fourth scheduled Passaic County DARE parade. DARE students, police officers, teachers, public officials, and members of local civic and fraternal organizations from 16 municipalities will march together to send the message loud and clear that we will not tolerate substance abuse in our communities and schools.

Today, I ask my colleagues in the House to join with me by showing our appreciation for the dedication of the thousands of DARE volunteers in Passaic County that have made a life and death difference for countless young people in their communities. They have made us all proud.

TRIBUTE TO GREGG P. KWIDER

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 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 Gregg P. Kwider of Troop 100 in Pascoag, 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, Gregg removed debris and brush from alongside the banks of the Pascoag River in Rhode Island.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Gregg P. Kwider. 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 Gregg P. Kwider 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.

A TRIBUTE TO ROLAND H. GAINES

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Roland Gaines, a man who dedicated years to serving his family and community in Detroit. Mr. Gaines' leadership will be sorely missed by the Detroit community.

Roland Gaines helped shape the future of many people in Michigan, young and old. He was generous not only in a financial way, but also in a moral way. He sponsored various athletic activities, such as the kronk boxing team, baseball summer league, basketball, Little League, and billiard teams. He was also a lifetime member of the NAACP and contributed to the National Jewish Defense Fund, believing that political empowerment was just as important as community involvement.

In recognition of his many professional and civil contributions, Mr. Gaines received numerous awards, including the Detroit Mayor's Award in 1976 and the Spirit of Detroit Award in 1985.

For me, Roland has become the test of human worth; others may resemble and approach him, but his life remains the standard whereby all people should be measured.

He was a friend of the unfortunate and truly believed that he could make a difference—and he did. We should not view his accomplishments as our standards, but his aim as our standard. Roland taught us that we should help our fellow man. He understood that the future of this country rests in the hands of our young people and that we must invest in them.

I pay tribute to my dear friend, Mr. Roland Gaines, with words today, but I realize that he

demanding work and labor and sacrifice from us. I will continue that tradition in his memory.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO CREATE THE NORTHEAST INTERSTATE DAIRY COMPACT

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to approve the Northeast interstate dairy compact. Its purpose is to restore vitality to the region's dairy industry.

The Northeast interstate dairy compact is the product of 6 years of cooperative work by the New England States. Despite their potentially divergent interests, the four milk importing, or consumer, States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island have united behind this common purpose with the two exporting, or producer, States of Maine and Vermont. The successful harmonizing of the producer and consumer interests, along with the needs of dairy processors, led to the uniform passage of this compact by the six New England States.

As required by the Constitution, prior to its submission to Congress, the text of the compact contained in this resolution has been enacted into law by the five States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont and approved under law by the State of Maine.

I am joined by Representative NANCY L. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Representative RICHARD NEAL of Massachusetts in introducing this legislation which is cosponsored by 17 other members of the New England delegation and Mr. MCHUGH of New York. Senator LEAHY has introduced an identical bill in the Senate which is supported by all 12 members of the New England Senate delegation. This unified support is further testimony to the compact's effective balancing of the consumer and producers interests.

The State action and our unified support makes clear the historic importance of the dairy industry to our region. The New England dairy industry has long played a central role in our economy and culture. Beyond the provision of a local supply of pure and wholesome milk, the industry is part of our industrial base, and a critical component of our economy.

Instability in the dairy industry emerges more subtly than in other industries. Farmers sell out individually, and we tend to think only about the single farm that has been lost. Local dairies close and probably only the local community will notice. But the fact is that for every dairy farm that goes out of business it is estimated that 3.4 people lose their jobs through the multiplier effect. Over the past 10 years our region has lost more than 8,000 jobs.

In 1984, the Northeast had 6,668 farms, 663 of which were in Massachusetts. The region also had 51 fluid processing plants, most of which were located in Massachusetts, and 13 manufacturing plants.

Today, the Northeast has about 4,303 farms. About 366 of those farms are in Massachusetts. I say "about 366" because just as of

last month we lost the last dairy farm in the town of Granby in western Massachusetts. The numbers in my State are dropping right before our eyes. This has resulted in there being only 24 processing plants and 7 manufacturing plants in the region.

The multiplier effect goes beyond farms, processors, and plants. The shock waves are felt continuously throughout the rural economy. In Vermont's Franklin County, for example, in just the last 13 years, the number of equipment dealerships has fallen from 13 to just 2. Feed dealerships, veterinarians, and other businesses dependent on dairy farms have been similarly affected. In Massachusetts, we are on the verge of losing forever this basic infrastructure for dairy farming.

The three States of Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont share common interests in the direct importance of the dairy industry to each of their economies. The success of this compact, however, depends on those States which have little economic dependence on the production or processing of milk. With passage of the compact, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island have recognized that it is consumers who ultimately bear the burden of an unstable dairy industry. Milk is a perishable product. It can be moved long distances only at a high cost. The consumers in New England, wherever located, are thus dependent on a stable, local supply of fluid milk.

Instability in the industry is traceable in large measure to the persistent fluctuations in the price paid by processors to dairy farmers. Federal and State governments have together regulated this price since the 1930's. Federal law establishes a comprehensive system of minimum price regulation called the Federal milk marketing order system. This law allows States to regulate above the minimum price when necessary.

However, milk crosses State lines much more than it did in the 1930's. In New England, two States produce almost all of the milk consumed by the region. Therefore, most of the milk consumed in our region crosses State lines and becomes affected by the interstate commerce clause. This hampers individual State efforts to regulate above the Federal minimum price. The compact restores the ability of our region to exercise this traditional regulatory authority.

The compact creates an interstate commission composed of farmers, processors, and consumers from each New England State. The commission is required to weigh all of the represented interests and regulate the price paid to farmers by fluid processors throughout the regional marketplace. The amount of this price that is greater than the Federal minimum price is pooled and paid to the region's dairy farmers.

The interstate commission is also responsible for preventing overproduction of milk in our region. Should overproduction precautions fail and the Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC] removes any extra fluid milk from the market, the region is required to reimburse the CCC.

Mr. Speaker, the Framers of the Constitution contemplated long ago the need for interstate cooperative action by including the interstate commerce clause. Consistent with their

vision, I believe I am representing both the interests of my constituents and working in common purpose with my fellow cosponsors from throughout New England, by sponsoring this bill to approve the Northeast interstate dairy compact. I look forward to working with members of the House Judiciary Committee in security its ratification.

THE NORTHEAST INTERSTATE
DAIRY COMPACT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise as an original cosponsor of legislation to grant congressional consent to the Northeast interstate dairy compact. I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts, Representatives OLVER, for introducing this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, dairy farmers across the Northeast, especially those in my district in eastern Connecticut, operate under some of the most difficult circumstances of any across the country. Labor costs and property taxes are among the highest in the Nation. As suburbs continue to push out from our urban centers, thousands of acres of rented crop land are divided into building lots and sold. Farmers in the Northeast must import many feed products from the Midwest and the South, thereby driving up the prices of those commodities. Farmers are barely able to cover their production costs at current milk prices.

Dairy farm income has been eroded over the last decade. The Northeast Dairy Compact Committee did a study comparing the prices farmers receive for their products and the prices for several other food products from 1985 to 1993. The study compared price changes using the Consumer Price Index with the period between 1982 and 1984 as a base. The study concluded that the price farmers received for their milk was lower in actual terms in all years of the study except 1990 than in the base years. Recent figures compiled by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Agriculture covering the period from 1973 to 1992 backed this up. The Departments concluded that in 1973 dairy farmers received an average return of \$7.14 per hundredweight of milk. In 1992, farmers received an average of \$5.86 per hundredweight in 1973 dollars. In addition, the Departments study concluded that farmer's share of the retail costs of all dairy products fell from 50 percent in 1982 to 36 percent in 1992. It is obvious that the retailers are profiting at the expense of our dairy farmers.

The bill we are introducing today would authorize the New England States to negotiate in an attempt to boost dairy farmer income. I want to make it very clear that this bill does not increase the price of milk in and of itself. It merely authorizes States to come together and explore methods of improving dairy farm income.

When drafting the bill, we were very aware of the importance of providing for participation of consumers and for protecting their interests. Under the bill, each State will appoint three to five representatives to serve as the State's

delegation to the Northeast Dairy Compact Commission. The delegation must include a farmer and a consumer representative. A majority vote of the State delegation is required to endorse any agreement. Moreover, for a price increase to be initiated in New England, the agreement must be approved by two-thirds of the States participating. In the case of New England, since Vermont and Maine are the primary States which export milk, at least two States, which are primarily consumer States, must vote for any agreement for it to become effective. Furthermore, any State may elect to exempt itself from the price agreement even if two-thirds of the States approve the agreement.

Every New England State legislature and Governor has endorsed the compact process. The Connecticut House of Representatives and Senate enacted the compact into law by overwhelming margins. Farmers strongly support the compact and consumer groups have raised no serious objections.

Mr. Speaker, the New England States are completely united in their support of the compact. I firmly believe that Congress should provide these States with the opportunity to explore how to improve farmer income. I believe the process set forth in this bill is very balanced and I urge my colleagues to support it.

NORTHEAST DAIRY COMPACT

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I join together with several of my colleagues from New England to introduce the Northeast interstate dairy compact. This compact was approved by all six New England legislatures and will now move toward formal approval by the Congress, as required by the Constitution.

The Northeast dairy compact will provide the opportunity to stabilize the dairy industry in the Northeast through interstate cooperation, at no cost to the Federal Government. For many years our country's agriculture strength has declined. I am hopeful that this compact will bring stability to the region's dairy industry, and therefore provide a model for the rest of the Nation. Let us remember that our Nation was built on the foundation of a strong agriculture and it is important that we maintain that important agricultural base as we move into the next century.

I am hopeful that this compact will allow the dairy industry and consumers to work together through the participating States commissions to forge a partnership that maintains stable prices for the farmer, processor, and consumer.

IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION TO
ESTABLISH THE NORTHEAST
INTERSTATE DAIRY COMPACT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to join my colleagues from across New England in support of legislation to establish the Northeast interstate dairy compact. This legislation is the culmination of years of hard work by the New England dairy farming community. I salute their efforts. These are men and women who are working dawn to dusk trying desperately to save their farms and the rural heritage of the region.

This compact represents a unique Federal, State, and interstate partnership that has been approved overwhelmingly by every New England State legislature. One persuasive argument for enacting this legislation of this agreement will be the stability it will bring to the dairy industry in the region. No longer will farmers and consumers be subject to frequent fluctuations in dairy product prices. These price swings have played havoc both with farmers seeking to preserve their livelihood and with consumers trying to make the most of their hard earned dollars at the supermarket.

Over the past decade, approximately 65 percent of the dairy farms in Rhode Island have shut down. This attrition rate threatens not only the supply of locally produced dairy goods, but also the rural character that contributes so much to the quality of life in New England.

That being said, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO REV. MARLENE
WOODSON

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 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 Woodson of the Altgeld Garden Presbyterian Church, the New Hope Baptist Church and the Christian Vision Center. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Woodson commending her for her work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The Reverend Marlene Woodson is a native of Chicago, Illinois matriculated at DuSable High School, Trinity Christian College, Palos Heights earning the Bachelor of Science in accounting with a minor in theology, Governors State University, University Park, Illinois, earning the Bachelor of Arts in Social Work, became a Certified Public Accountant in 1980, currently she is a candidate for the Master of Arts Degree in Christian Education from the Northern Baptist Theological Institute, Lombard, Illinois and the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Illinois, and

Whereas, Reverend Woodson has distinguished herself in marketing and sales working for major corporations such as the Equitable Corporation and Bankers Life earning her membership in the prestigious "Million Dollar Roundtable Club," and

Whereas, Reverend Woodson has dedicated many years of her life to serving people through Human Services in direct client services, program development, substance abuse, community education, homeless services, and the Director of Social Work at the Miller Beach Terrace in Gary, Indiana, and

Whereas, Reverend Woodson was ordained in 1988 serving as supply minister at the Altgeld Garden Presbyterian Church of Chicago, Illinois and assistant minister at the New Hope Baptist Church of Chicago Heights, Illinois; and today broadening her ministry through founding of the Christian Vision Center, a shelter for women in need: Now, therefore be it

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

IN TRIBUTE TO THE SHOTMEYER BROTHERS PETROLEUM CORP. AND THE PASSAIC COUNTY, NJ, DARE PROGRAM

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, substance abuse, and the crime it breeds, remain a real and terribly dangerous threat to our communities, our neighborhoods and our families. In order to win the war on abuse we need aggressive interdiction, vigorous enforcement, and more importantly, effective treatment and tireless education. No one is more aware of this fact and no one has worked harder to fight the scourge of drug abuse than the Passaic County Drug Abuse Resistance and Education Program and the many people, including the Shotmeyer family, who support them.

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program, known more commonly as DARE, is the largest and most effective drug-use prevention education program in the United States, and is now taught to 25 million youths in school from kindergarten to 12th grade. The DARE curriculum was originally developed by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. Today, it is taught by veteran police officers throughout the world. After completing 80 hours of specialized training, each officer enters the classroom where they provide children with the skills and self-esteem needed to resist the peer pressure and temptation to use drugs.

The DARE Program is clearly a success. Independent research found that DARE substantially impacts students' attitudes toward substance use. It has also worked to help students improve study habits, achieve higher grades, decrease vandalism and gang activity, and gain a greater respect for police officers. I can testify that among the police departments and educators in my district, DARE is unanimously singled out for the highest praise.

In Passaic County, NJ, local businesses have stepped up to the plate and have made an extra effort to ensure the success of the DARE Program. One such business is the Shotmeyer Brothers Petroleum Corp.

Under the leadership of Henry Shotmeyer, Sr. and his sons Charlie and Henry, Jr. the Shotmeyer Brothers Petroleum Corp. has joined in a partnership with DARE by encouraging local participation in the program. The Shotmeyers have used their local gas stations in Hawthorne, Pompton Lakes, North Haledon, Prospect Park, West Milford, and elsewhere to help the DARE Program. During special promotional events, the Shotmeyers have donated 2 cents to DARE for every gallon of gasoline sold. The Shotmeyers have even convinced local mayors, policy chiefs and patrolmen to donate an hour or two to pump gas in order to promote the effort.

The Shotmeyers clearly epitomize the virtues that have made our country great.

On Sunday, June 12, the Passaic County DARE family will celebrate the program's ongoing success in their communities by hosting a parade and rally. It will be the fourth scheduled Passaic County DARE parade. DARE students, police officers, teachers, public officials, and members of local civic and fraternal organizations from 16 municipalities will march together to send the message loud and clear that we will not tolerate substance abuse in our communities and schools.

Today, I ask my colleagues in the House to join with me by showing our appreciation for the dedication of the Shotmeyer family and the thousands of other DARE volunteers in Passaic County that have made a life and death difference for countless young people in their communities. They have made us all proud.

GOOD NEWS AMERICA

HON. THOMAS J. BARLOW III

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, every day it seems we wake up to bad news about our society. Violent and petty crimes are reported in all the media. In our Nation's Capital we see stories that put Washington, DC, and its surrounding communities and suburbs in a bad light. But every so often, the press takes it heart to report good news.

I want to share with my colleagues in the House an article that appeared in the April 9, 1994, edition of the Mayfield Messenger. Two months ago a group of Girl Scouts from my district traveled to Washington to learn about America's history and Government. One of the Scouts lost her wallet in downtown Washington. A good samaritan found the wallet and returned it to her by contacting her home in Mayfield, KY.

Neighborliness and good actions are carried out every day by good people in our society. Working men and women in our country fulfill their responsibilities as citizens, day in, day out, to watch out and care for each other. Unfortunately, we do not hear their stories because they are not sensational.

Here is some good news for America. There is good news in our Nation's Capital. There is

good news in America's cities. There is good news in the countryside. We treasure America as a nation of good people.

[From the Mayfield (KY) Messenger, Apr. 9, 1994]

LOSING WALLET IN NATION'S CAPITAL TURNS OUT TO BE A SURPRISING EXPERIENCE

(By Julie Agnew Thomas)

Twelve Girl Scouts work hard and raise money to make the trip of a lifetime, one week in Washington, D.C. It's the first big journey some have ever taken out of their friendly little hometown, and they're a bit apprehensive—after all, the nation's capital isn't exactly famous these days for its hospitality to innocent travelers.

Not half-way into the trip, on Easter Sunday, one little girl loses all her cash, all her travelers' checks, nearly \$300. A catastrophe? It could have been, but for the confidence of her faith and the kindness of a stranger.

The dozen Scouts of Troop 1476 and their four counselors left Mayfield on March 31 and had been to Gaithersburg, Md., for Sunday dinner and church services. They were on their way back to their Roslyn, Va., motel on the Washington area commuter railroad known as the Metro, and the girls were keeping busy on the long ride by fixing each others' hair.

Summer Reynolds said that was how she must have lost the pouch hanging around her neck, when she changed seats to work on another girl's hair. It held about \$260 in cash and checks, and an identification card with the seventh-grader's name and address. It was all the money she had, despite counselor Carol Covington's admonition not to have all their funds with them at one time.

"I was really scared," Reynolds said. Covington said the counselors and other Scouts were devastated; the 13-year-old with all the trouble seemed unruffled. "She said, 'It's all right. I've turned it over to God,'" Covington said.

Reynolds continued, "I started praying, and I asked the other girls to pray with me."

An Alexandria, Va., businessman and his wife were coming home from an afternoon outing in Washington. David Petry said he and Kelli had decided to go into the city "just for something to do." About a minute and a half into the trip, he said he noticed the wallet wedged between a seat and the train's wall, and asked a woman sitting nearby if it was hers.

When she said no, he picked it up and opened it. Inside he found the money and ID card. The Petrys took the package home and telephoned information to find the Reynolds that lived in or near Mayfield. They found 10.

Petry's first call was to Joseph W. Reynolds in Farmington. The man is a minister at Trinity Christian Church in Murray, and had just returned from services there. Petry explained the situation, and Reynolds volunteered to make the rest of the calls trying to locate Summer's parents for the Alexandria man. "There's still a few honest people in this world," he said.

On his second try, Reynolds found Summer's parents, Mayfield dentist Mack Reynolds and his wife, Sheila. While he was on the line telling them about Petry's find, Covington and Summer turned up on call-waiting to report the wallet missing. "If the good Lord didn't make that connection, I don't know who did," the minister said.

"Carol was really happy," Summer said. Since the travelers' checks already had been voided, Sheila Reynolds made arrangements to wire her daughter some money, and gave

them Petry's telephone number there in Virginia. When they contacted him, he offered to bring the pouch to their hotel on Monday.

"It made me feel good," Petry said. "I know what it feels like to be without." The 24-year-old said he's left his own wallet in an Alexandria hospital after taking an employee in, and Kelli had lost her purse just shortly after moving to Virginia from Maryland several months ago.

TRIBUTE TO ROSE P. BOGHOSIAN

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment today to tell the House that my constituent, Rose P. Boghosian, is retiring after 41 years of exemplary Federal service. The recipient of numerous awards and certificates of appreciation, Mrs. Boghosian is greatly admired by her many friends and coworkers at the 928 Airlift Group for her energy, knowledge and dedication. I am pleased to join with them in wishing her a most productive and successful retirement with her family and friends in Chicago.

A FLASHY CHAMPION

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to the Champion High School women's softball team, the 1994 champions of the State of Ohio. The lady Flashes' led by a solid core of cagey veterans, as well as a strong pitching staff finished with an astounding 29 to 2 record. The Flashes' tenacious defense held their final two opponents scoreless throughout their championship weekend.

I also wish to commend Coach Gene Cheredar on his leadership of this talented squad. His development of a cohesive, well focused team was intrinsic in the capturing of the State title. The teamwork and discipline displayed by these fine young women is a shining example of the value of high school athletics.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor these fine young women, I am proud of their accomplishments and I am proud of the way they represent Ohio's 17th Congressional District. May they be blessed with health, happiness and continued success.

JERSEY CITY'S SENIOR COMPANIONS GREAT ASSETS TO OUR COMMUNITY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Friday, June 10, 1994, will mark the 20th anni-

versary celebration of Jersey City, New Jersey's Senior Companion Program. The Senior Companion Program was authorized in 1973 as part of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. The program was established to provide individualized support and create part-time stipended volunteer community service opportunities for low-income persons aged 60 and over. Senior companions provide assistance to elderly adults experiencing difficulty with one or more activities of daily living. As part of a comprehensive care team, they help home-bound persons live independently.

Jersey City's program was one of the country's original 18 projects started in 1974. At that time Jersey City had 27 volunteers and 1 volunteer station. Now there are 94 active volunteers and 19 volunteer stations, serving over 250 clients in the home and institutions.

When we talk of unsung heroes or heroines, the senior companions come to mind. They are ever vigilant, providing these supportive person-to-person services. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank and congratulate these extraordinary individuals. They are Saturnio Acevedo, Antoinette Alfonso, Elizabeth Atkins, Lula Bailey, Louise Barnes, Virginia Batista, Yesne Baycin, Charlotte Bennett, Aurora Berrios, Hennie Boyd, Julianna Boylan, Emily Brown, Eliza Bryant, Aquilino Cagaoan, Jaime Calungsud, Irene Capers, Willie Mae Cobbs, Alice Davis, Ann Dorsey, Maria Estevez, Betty Fahey, Martha Faulkner, Pedro Ferrer, Benigna Figueroa, Manuel Flores, Eleanor Fuller, Santa Funes, Orfelina Garcia, Helen Gardner, Nancy Giannotti, Agnes Giordano, Manuel Gomez, Vicente Gonzales, Mamie Green, Lucie Greene, Dora Gresham, Betty Guess, Frances Harrell, Ernestine Harris, Hazel Henderson, Alice Hicks, Edna Horne, Maggie Hurt, Maggie Jenkins, Alfred Johnson, Helen Johnson, Ramonita Journet, Mildred Krenitsky, Louise Lee, Maggie Legrand, Mary Littleton, Luisa Lugardo, Esther Mack, Rena Mack, America Maisonett, Anna Marchetta, Earl Martin, Elenora McPhatter, Lavinia Meyer, Bobby Mitchell, Angela Molina, Elfreida Mulvaney, Carrie Neal, Dorothy Netterman, Margaret Norman, Margaret Parker, Lillie Pennix, Estelle Pipkins, Rose Prosnak, Josephine Reid, Azalee Rice, Carmen Rodriguez, Maria Rodriguez, Jesus Salas, Ramona Sanchez, Gloria Santiago, Maria Santos, Ann Sexton, Annie Stitt, Damasa Torres, Maria Torres, Martha Trinidad, Julia Tuell, Amelia Tuosto, Annie Mae Wailes, Mary Watson, Betty West, Izetta White, Samuel White, Emma Wichman, Geneva Wilson, Mary Wilson, Florence Williams, Marie Williamson, Clara Wooten, and Margaret Younger.

Mr. Speaker, Hazel Henderson and Maria Rodriguez are to be commended for the 20 years of service they have provided. I would also like to congratulate and commend Louise Layton, project director, for her years of dedicated service to our community.

HONORING TEMPLE KEHILLATH SHALOM

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Temple Kehillath Shalom. Located in the hamlet of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, this is a synagogue of no more than 200 families that is undertaking a task that speaks of their moral and ethical commitment to this generation and beyond. Kehillath Shalom has embarked on an effort to restore and expand the modest white frame house, estimated to be between 120 and 150 years old, that has been their congregation's home for over a quarter century.

Far more important than merely improving brick and mortar however, this synagogue recognizes its crucial role in providing the spiritual leadership that is making a positive and profound difference in the lives of people in the community regardless of whether they are men or women, black or white, Jew of gentile. From their financial support of a broad range of community and interfaith programs to their physical labor on behalf of Habitat for Humanity, the congregation of Kehillath Shalom has been a beacon for hope, charity, and understanding.

Kehillath Shalom is a part of the reconstructionist movement that was founded by Rabbi Mordechai Kaplan. The movement is based on Rabbi Kaplan's belief that, "A people can live as long as it can reconstruct its life to meet the changing conditions." The congregation is engaged in forging a community by using the values and tenets of the 5000 year tradition of the Torah. Their mission is described as "a creative enterprise and a labor of love" by the synagogue's president, Carol Rubin.

Rabbi Arthur Schwartz has been at the pulpit of Kehillath Shalom for 15 years. Under his spiritual leadership the congregation has developed a threefold method of accomplishing its goals for its members and the community.

Their first method is to study and understand the past to preserve values that can be transmitted to future generations. Kehillath Shalom has established an education program for children and an adult education program, with the understanding that the learning process never ends. The congregation also has a book club that studies the works of Jewish authors or Jewish themes and Friday night forums where speakers are invited to discuss Jewish issues.

Kehillath Shalom stresses the need for community. Its members believe that this can best be achieved by growing to know first themselves and then others and in this way increase the collective good. They celebrate the holidays and perform the traditional rituals and also concentrate on fundraising to bring the congregants together to work for the good of the temple. This small congregation of 183 families is incredibly dedicated to their synagogue. They have formed over 26 committees ranging from the newsletter to consciousness raising groups.

The members of the congregation express their devotion to the community by fulfilling

their need to do good deeds, so that by healing themselves they can heal the world. They have supported many charitable institutions with their labor and their money. They have concentrated on the Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, the Jewish Nutrition Network, Habitat for Humanity, the Jewish Association for the Aged, and the Long Island AIDS Action Coalition.

Kehillath Shalom recognizes the need for interfaith cooperation and has developed a close relationship with the churches in their area. The congregation has depended on some of these churches, particularly St. Hugh of Lincoln, to provide room for their congregants for high holy day services when their small sanctuary was not large enough. Rabbi Schwartz also led an interfaith Holocaust Memorial service at St. Hugh's and Jews and these congregations joined together to mourn the loss of Catholics and Jews during World War II. Rabbi Schwartz also joined forces with an Episcopalian minister and a Catholic priest to teach a class at C.W. Post University comparing the works of Kirkegaard, Buber, and Merton, thinkers representing their three faiths.

As this small synagogue expands its home and reaches another important milestone, let their efforts serve as proof positive that it is the size of one's heart that dictates our ability to touch the lives of our neighbors.

Mr. Speaker I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in paying tribute to Temple Kehillath Shalom on the occasion of its groundbreaking for a new sanctuary and to wish its members the best of luck and continued success in their mission to improve their community and our country.

MONSIGNOR DONALD A.
McANDREWS HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual and a personal friend, Monsignor Donald A. McAndrews on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. This weekend, the Wilkes-Barre community will gather to honor the exemplary career of this humanitarian.

Father McAndrews was ordained on June 5, 1954 in Scranton, PA and began his religious life as an assistant pastor. Father's leadership qualities became apparent when, in 1961, he assumed the role of chaplain of College Misericordia and executive director of Catholic Social Services, a position he held for more than 30 years. While at Misericordia, he also taught sociology for many years. In 1968, with my good friend, Dr. Jule Ayers, he helped to establish Ecumenical Enterprises, an interfaith housing program which provides housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income families in the Wyoming Valley.

In June 1972, when the Wyoming Valley was ravaged by the floods accompanying Hurricane Agnes, Father McAndrews rose to the challenge, along with many other community

leaders, to work for recovery on the Flood Recovery Task Force. In 1973, father continued to serve the Valley With A Heart by organizing the Bridge, a prevention program for area youth. He also created several other drug and alcohol awareness and prevention programs, and the local Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program. In 1978, Father McAndrews founded the St. Vincent de Paul Kitchen which continues to serve meals to more than 300 people daily. In 1984, father opened the Gabriel House which, to this day, provides low-cost housing to single women. His community involvement broadened when, in 1986, he organized the Labor/Management Council of Greater Wilkes-Barre and served as its chairman.

The list of both social service and community leadership accomplishments of this inspiring man is practically endless. The community has long recognized his innovative leadership and has honored Father McAndrews many times over the years. Some of father's awards include the Social Worker of the Year Award from the National Association of Social Workers, an honorary degree of doctor of humanities from King's College, and the Citation of Distinction by the Wyoming Valley Interfaith Council. Most recently, Father McAndrews received the prestigious Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce Award in 1992.

In 1992, Father McAndrews stepped down from his position of executive director of Catholic Social Services after 31 years of service and was honored by his friends and colleagues at a retirement celebration. Now, as Father McAndrews celebrates yet another milestone, we honor the outstanding life and career of our good friend. I am pleased to have this opportunity to do so again.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ANDREW
WILLIAMS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 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 Andrew Williams of the True Temple of Solomon. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Williams commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Reverend Andrew Williams was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, where he graduated from the William Penn High School, he served his country in the United States Army 1954-1956; and

Whereas, Reverend Williams is a Family Man, he is married to Hazel Williams, they have enjoyed the covenant of Holy Matrimony for thirty-five years and they are the parents of six children; and

Whereas, Reverend Williams studied and served under the late Prophet Peter Banks, who is the Founder of the True Temple of Solomon, established in 1962 in the rich tradition and doctrine of the ancient Coptic Church in Egypt; and

Whereas, Reverend Williams was Ordained by Prophet Peter Banks in 1986, and Called to Pastor the True Temple of Solomon in 1991, he has been a Mason for thirty years, he

is a 32nd degree Mason and serves as the Worshipful Master of the King Solomon temple Lodge # 1. Reverend Williams is a man of humility, dedication, hard work, and is 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 Andrew Williams, Pastor of the True Temple of Solomon, by entering these Accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

CROP INSURANCE REFORM FOR
OUR FARMERS

HON. THOMAS J. BARLOW III

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the administration for coming forward with a proposal for reform of Federal crop insurance, H.R. 4217. I look forward to working with the Committee on Agriculture toward passage of legislation to improve crop insurance. Farmers shoulder one of the riskiest businesses, making a bet each year against insects, disease, and the weather. We owe it to our farmers to provide a safety net when disaster strikes. A sound, careful crop insurance structure is one of the ways we can ensure the survival of the family farm. One bad year should not cost a producer his or her operation. Yet in today's highly competitive, investment intensive farming, with loan payments the order of the day, this can happen in a year of natural disaster. Most agree that our current crop insurance system does not establish a satisfactory level of financial protection for farm households.

The current crop insurance system currently loses money—roughly \$700 million a year. The United States spends approximately an additional \$1 billion per year for ad hoc disaster assistance. But for all the money we spend to help farmers—almost \$2 billion annually—we don't have a fair, effective, reliable, and cost efficient system. The lack of a reliable and cost efficient system hurts farmers applying for loans and leads to uncertainty in times of trouble. It is time to establish a sensible, cost efficient, and effective crop insurance program.

I believe that the basic framework of the administration proposal is sound. The proposed changes will remove the uncertainty and the unfairness of the current process without reducing the needed levels of assistance producers receive. However, there are a number of issues that still need to be explored.

I am concerned among other things that Congress not give up its ability to help producers on an ad hoc basis before we learn how well the new system works. It must be absolutely certain that, in the face of a natural disaster, producers in need will receive the assistance they require in a timely manner.

Also, we need to ensure help to producers who are willing to innovate with nonstandard and nonprogram crops. We in Kentucky are moving to diversify our agricultural base in order to improve farm income and the ability to withstand problems in a year with any one

crop. But growing new crops requires significant investment and entails considerable risk, especially in early years of trial and error.

Let me focus on one area where Kentucky farmers have sought to diversify. There are only a handful of apple and pear orchards in western and southern Kentucky. One of our orchard operations, owned by Dudley and Margaret Lacy of Christian County, has in the past been unable to get federally reinsured insurance for their apples and pears exactly because there are so few orchards in the area. This past year they lost nearly half of their crop in a storm, but received no assistance whatsoever. This shortcoming in the current insurance program sends a message to people who want to break new ground not to bother, because the Government doesn't care to be there in their initial years of trial and greatest risk. We need to reduce the risk of disaster for these pioneering producers if we want to give them a chance to find alternatives to traditional cash crops.

Again, I look forward to working with the administration, the subcommittee and the committee on these and other issues.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN BROWN

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special friend and outstanding citizen of Port Clinton, OH. Helen Brown retires this week from Bataan Elementary School after 30 years of teaching. While her achievements and accomplishments over this time span are too numerous to mention, she has brought a devotion and caring to the classroom that will be missed by all.

Commitment to civic service is a hallmark of Ohio and one of the reasons it is such a wonderful place to live. Helen's dedication to teaching greatly enhance this commitment and should be commended. She has instilled in her many students over the years the notion that learning is a lifelong experience and that academic pursuits can be a positive influence in their lives.

Helen is one-half of a team of educators that has brightened the lives of children in Port Clinton for a combined 60 years. Her husband Tom served as guidance counselor at Port Clinton High School for 30 years before accepting a new challenge as my senior district representative. Since I have known them, I have grown to know and respect Tom's and Helen's commitment to their country and eagerness to seek out and help others.

Recently, Tom and Helen were forced to confront one of their greatest challenges yet when Helen experienced a sudden and totally unexpected heart attack. I am happy to say she is well on her way to full recovery and is looking forward to a wide range of adventure. This includes visiting their son Mike and daughter-in-law Kim and their grandchildren in Korea while Mike serves as a newly commissioned captain in the U.S. Army. They also plan to visit their daughter Kim in Charleston, TN.

Mr. Speaker, Helen Brown's career has been a model of excellence and her life is an inspiration to us all. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Helen's record of personal accomplishments and wishing her all the best in the future.

FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I have the pleasure of introducing the Fusion Energy Research Authorization Act of 1994. The act would provide for authorization of appropriations and for program direction for the Department of Energy's fusion energy research program.

Mr. Speaker, in our current concern over the deficit and Government spending, it has become too easy for us to react to short-term pressures and to cut spending in the types of scientific research that promise only intangible long-term payoffs. Certainly, in some cases, those of us who support these investments have done a poor job of explaining what may often appear to be the obscure and arcane benefits of scientific research.

But the goal of fusion energy research should be abundantly clear to all of us. Simply put, the problem is this: How are our future energy needs going to be supplied? As the world's population grows to 10 billion and more over the next 50 years, most experts expect worldwide energy demand to at least triple. The demands of ten billion people for decent housing, reliable transportation, dependable and safe food supplies, communications, and health care, will drive the demand for the energy that makes meeting all of those needs possible.

Where will all of this energy come from? The world's stock of oil will likely be depleted. Burning coal at that scale would cause massive environmental degradation. Concerns about weapons proliferation and waste storage will continue to plague nuclear fission reactors. Conservation and solar and renewable energy resources will certainly play a greater role, but few experts believe that we can supply the world's energy needs through those means alone.

The prospect of a world of ten billion people fighting for scarce energy resources should not be a prospect to appeal to any of us.

Fusion energy research holds the prospect of harnessing the power of the sun to provide us with a future source of abundant, affordable, environmentally sound, and dependable energy. The primary fuel for fusion comes from water. It doesn't produce carbon dioxide or other air pollutants. The nuclear reaction is inherently safe: if something goes wrong, the reaction simply stops. While some parts of the reactor will become radioactive over time, requiring special handling and disposal, the volume of waste and level of radioactivity will be much lower than fission reactors and should not pose difficulties.

Enormous progress has been made over the last 10 years by fusion scientists. Just last

week, scientists at DOE's Princeton Plasma Physics Lab shattered the world record by briefly producing 9 million watts of fusion energy. In the last 10 years, scientists have improved the power output of fusion reactors 10 million-fold, a record of improvement that would inspire envy even in the computer industry. To date, the experiments give the scientists every confidence that fusion can be a viable source of future energy.

But significant technical and scientific challenges remain before fusion can be demonstrated as a commercially viable energy source. The next step is to build the next generation of fusion reactors which can demonstrate a self-sustaining, extended fusion reaction that produces net energy. These investments will be expensive, and there is no guarantee of success. The economic and technical risks are simply too high, and the potential payoffs too far away, to attract industry investment. If we want to pursue the potential of fusion, we need to understand that it will be largely at Government expense, and it is likely to require a sustained investment for decades to come.

With the fusion energy research budget now down to half of what it was only 10 years ago, and given continuing budget pressures, it is more important now than ever that DOE's fusion research program be focused and carefully invested in ways that are most likely to contribute to the longer term goal of developing fusion as a commercially viable energy source. It must be part of a broader and balanced program in the DOE's research budget that is similarly focused on the development of nonfossil fuel technologies to help meet long-term energy needs of this Nation and the world.

The bill I have introduced today is intended to guide the DOE's fusion energy research program over the next 5 to 10 years, when the Agency faces critical decisions about the next steps in the fusion program. Clearly, the single most important focus of the program should be participation in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, or ITER. ITER is a joint scientific project of the United States, the European Community, Japan, and Russia. Each of the four international partners is participating in the design and funding of ITER, which is intended to be the first fusion reactor to demonstrate a self-sustaining fusion reaction. Design is expected to be completed by 1998 with operation scheduled to begin in 2005.

In our recent debates on science projects, we have frequently urged greater international participation and cost-sharing of large scientific facilities. ITER is perhaps the preeminent example of where we are doing just that. Each participating partner has carried out significant fusion research on its own and came to the independent determination that something like ITER was the next step. By participating in ITER, all of the partners, including the United States, can sharply reduce their costs of fusion research. Indeed, without ITER, it is doubtful whether we would be willing to build a fusion reactor on our own that could duplicate fusion's intended functions.

But ITER faces difficulties. Our international partners are committed to ITER. Yet our international partners are skeptical of the ability of

the United States to stick to its long-term financial commitments. In the wake of the SSC, and the continuing political problems of the space station, they have every right to be concerned. But if we cannot collaborate on ITER, where can we collaborate?

In the next few years, the partners will need to decide where to site ITER, and since each partner is likely to have a qualified site, there is concern that political squabbling over this decision will jeopardize the project. On this issue, as on the issue of long-term financial commitment, the Fusion Energy Research Authorization Act calls for an early and accelerated administration commitment to ITER. In this regard, my bill shares the goals of S. 646, sponsored by Senator BENNETT JOHNSTON, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, which passed the Senate last year.

Much attention has been placed on the economic benefits of locating ITER in the United States. While any large construction project like ITER will bring jobs in the area where it is built, it is important for us to understand the economic and technological benefits that will accrue to the United States even if ITER is not built in this country. For example, many of the major components and subsystems of ITER, including the superconducting magnets, could be manufactured in the United States and shipped to the ITER construction site in another country. Other research facilities needed to support ITER could be located in this country even if ITER were built abroad.

For this reason, the Fusion Energy Research Act calls for a report from DOE examining the economic costs and benefits, as well as the scientific and technological advantages and disadvantages, of siting ITER in the United States. In addition, the act calls for the selection of a country site for ITER by the international partners before DOE begins an expensive, politically contentious, and perhaps unnecessary site competition in the United States. Most importantly, the act directs the Secretary to ensure that any agreement on the siting of ITER include provisions which will distribute the economic and technological benefits of ITER equitably to all of the international partners, and to ensure the participation of U.S. industry in all aspects of ITER. Finally, the act conditions appropriations for the construction of ITER on a certification by the Secretary that all such conditions have been met and on a report by the Secretary on the expected cost of ITER construction based on site-specific engineering designs.

To meet the justified international concern about the ability of the United States to meet its long-term financial commitments to international scientific projects, the act establishes a special trust fund to pay for the United States' contribution to the design and construction of ITER and associated facilities, as well as the Tokamak Physics Experiment, as well as the Tokamak Physics Experiment. The fund would be financed by a .1 mills per kilowatt hour fee on electricity generation, which is estimated to generate about \$300 million per year; the fee would expire when the fund had a sufficient balance to pay for the U.S. share of construction costs of ITER and the other authorized fusion facilities.

I recognize, of course, that taxes and fees are not popular, and that the utilities may feel

that it is unfair to ask them—and, ultimately, their rateholders—to pay for research on an energy technology that will be of no direct benefit to them. But I have included this provision in order to begin what is a needed public debate: How do we get out of our perpetual year-to-year financing bind and get on with the job of providing secure multiyear funding for essential facilities that serve a critical public purpose? How can we demonstrate our credibility to a skeptical world scientific community and show that the United States can be a reliable international partner in scientific cooperation? How do we finance the high-risk research needed to develop new sources of energy for the next century? A fund like the one proposed here may be a solution.

The DOE's fusion energy research program has been criticized for its overdependence on Tokamak fusion reactors. Given the limited resources available to the fusion energy research program, the focus of DOE's program on Tokamaks is understandable. To date, Tokamaks have been the most successful technology for confining the hot plasma gases involved in magnetic fusion. As one witness at a recent Science Committee hearing testified, "The only thing worse than putting all your eggs in one basket is to not put enough eggs in any basket."

Nevertheless, I share the concern that promising alternative fusion technologies are not getting adequate support. While these alternative technologies are not nearly as well developed as Tokamak technologies, and face technical obstacles at least as significant as those faced by Tokamaks, they may ultimately provide a more commercially viable source of fusion energy than Tokamaks. For those reasons, the bill calls on the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a comprehensive and independent review of existing fusion concepts, including Tokamak technology, to determine the relative advantages and disadvantages of those technologies in achieving the goal of commercial viability. In addition, the bill establishes a separate program office for alternative fusion technologies and provides a separate line item authorization for alternative fusion research.

One alternative fusion research concept with particular promise is inertial confinement. The bill authorizes research and development needed to build and test an induction linac systems experiment for the purpose of developing heavy ion inertial fusion energy. It also directs the Secretary of Energy, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, to explore the possibility of closer cooperation and resource sharing with the DOD fusion research program to enhance the civilian energy applications of the defense program.

The bill also authorized the construction of the Tokamak Physics Experiment, or TPX, as a follow-on to the successful Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. The TPX is an important adjunct to the ITER reactor. ITER is an experimental reactor intended to prove the physics of fusion power and its design is necessarily conservative; TPX is intended to test a unique compact and efficient reactor design that responds to the commercial need for a smaller reactor. It will also advance the understanding of fusion physics and contribute to the ITER pro-

gram. Building TPX will also give U.S. industry important experience in building superconducting magnets and other components that will be useful in competing for the construction of ITER and its components. The bill also calls for the Secretary to report to Congress on the feasibility of conducting a parallel design effort on the TPX to augment the capabilities of the ITER in the event that ITER does not move forward.

Mr. Speaker, we are at a critical crossroads in the fusion program. The fusion scientists have shown tremendous progress, but further progress to develop fusion as a viable energy source will require further investments and an understanding that the benefits will not be to us, but to the future generations whose energy supply we may secure.

I urge my fellow colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

ST. ALOYSIUS CHURCH—
RESTORATION CELEBRATION

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the Great Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga has stood proudly and nobly on North Capitol Street at I Street since its dedication in 1859.

At the time of its dedication, the New York Times described it in these words: "In internal architectural beauty, it is said not to be surpassed by any church in the world."

In its rich history, it has been the mother church for the priests of the Society of Jesus, more widely known as the Jesuit Fathers. Moreover, it has been held in its embrace and been the scene of countless religious and educational ceremonies for all the many generations of young men attending Gonzaga College High School whose several buildings, new and old, occupy the same parcel of land as does St. Aloysius.

St. Aloysius Church has also acted as the parish church for Catholic Christians in its area of Washington and a place of sanctuary and comfort to people of all faiths for 135 years.

In recent years, Mr. Speaker, this grand place grew a bit weary and lost some of this earthly luster, though its heart and soul remained strong and vibrant. Because of structural and mechanical failures, the Great Church has been closed to worshipers for the past few years.

Last year, the Reverend Bernard Dooley, S.J., president of Gonzaga College High School, felt that the time was right for a thorough, professional, artistic and architecturally sensitive restoration of the Great Church. Candidly, Mr. Speaker, over the years there have been efforts to restore St. Aloysius Church which have been well-intentioned but lacking in grace, and perspective and accomplishment.

Father Dooley in his 20 effective years at the helm of Gonzaga High School has never left anything to chance. And, the school—which was in the doldrums in the 1960's when Father Dooley arrived at 19 I Street—reflects

his genius and leadership, and is now bustling with students, is replete with new, state-of-the-art equipment and facilities, and is recommitted to religious, educational, and social excellence for its students for all the years to come.

Father Dooley has approached the task of restoring St. Aloysius Gonzaga Church with the same zeal, vision, and skill as he has the revitalization of Gonzaga School. And, so, Mr. Speaker, the renewed and restored and reborn St. Aloysius Gonzaga Church will be rededicated on June 12, 1994.

The careful, painstaking and artistically superlative restoration includes the refurbishing of several paintings by Constantine Brumidi, the renowned artist whose work decorates our own beautiful U.S. Capitol.

St. Aloysius Gonzaga is the patron saint of youth. But, during its 135 years of existence, St. Aloysius Gonzaga Church has served well both young and old, Catholic and non-Catholic. And, because of this grand restoration, St. Aloysius Church is once again able to serve the people of God of whatever age, and to stand, once more, proud, beautiful, and welcoming. Congratulations to Father Dooley and to all whose talents, time, and treasure brought about this great and wonderful restoration.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point the text of an article which appeared in the Washington Times on June 1, 1994, describing the restoration of St. Aloysius Gonzaga Church.

[From the Washington Times, June 1, 1994]

RESTORATION OF ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA CHURCH

[By Eleanor Kennelly]

The huge painting inches up the wall as the man with the rope strains to hoist the heavy load.

Young St. Aloysius Gonzaga, receiving his first Holy Communion, dangles over the white marble altar. Twelve arms reach up to guide him carefully into the plaster wall frame.

Protective plastic panels are lifted quickly from the painting. Done. The sanctuary of St. Aloysius Church rings with applause.

"It doesn't look like the same painting," marvels architect Franklin Duane, staring up at the saint. "It was terribly dirty and rippled from humidity. This painting is so bright!"

Now, that is.

The painting is the centerpiece of an eight-month restoration of St. Aloysius, the city's oldest Roman Catholic church in continuous use. Adjoining Gonzaga College High School at North Capitol and I streets NW, it opened in 1859; at the time, its internal beauty was considered unsurpassed "by any church in the world."

But poor heating and cooling, decline in use and the ravages of time changed that.

The vast upper church was rarely used throughout the 1980s except for big Gonzaga events, such as graduation. It was too hot there in the summer, too cold in the winter, and the lights were dim.

For Sunday Mass, a small sanctuary in the basement served a dwindling number of local parishioners who could never afford to fix the whole place.

Mr. Duane—an alumnus of Gonzaga, which shares a city block with St. Aloysius and Jesuit staffers—helped oversee the restoration, which centers on the altar painting by Constantino Brumidi, an Italian-born artist best known for the fresco some 10 blocks away under the U.S. Capitol's dome.

Gonzaga's president, the Rev. Bernard Dooley, raised more than \$1 million from alumni for the restoration. He had already transformed Gonzaga into one of the most competitive schools in the Archdiocese of Washington—a school where students can study the Greek classics and get credit for working in a soup kitchen.

As shepherd of this flock for the past 20 years, he has seen Gonzaga build a new conference center, modernize its gym and buy an old five-story apartment building from the city and turn it into office and classroom space. (The top floor is used by Higher Achievement Program, a gifted-and-talented program for District youths.) It also enlarged the football field, no minor accomplishment along busy North Capitol Street.

But one task remained undone: St. Aloysius Church.

Confident that the money would come, Father Dooley told contractors to start work last year before the cash was in hand.

The Gonzaga Mother's Club raised \$45,000 at a Christmas dinner-auction to pay for the Brumidi/altar restoration, which involved designing a new aluminum support for the piece.

It took Father Dooley less than eight months to raise the rest.

"I approached about 500 people with letters, phone calls and visits. I knew I could raise the money because the boys of Gonzaga have a sense of the sacred," says Father Dooley, who announced last fall that he's stepping down at the end of this school year.

"Father Dooley brought me into the upper church, and I looked up in amazement. It was so big. In terrible shape. One relief column against a wall had so much water damage it had basically disappeared," says Steve Ferrandi, who knocked on St. Aloysius' door two years ago while canvassing churches here, trying to drum up business for his Baltimore firm, Church Services Restoration.

Mr. Ferrandi, whose company T-shirt reads "We Specialize in Caring for God's House," and his team began work in October 1993.

The pews came out. The Brumidi painting came down. The scaffolding went up.

With a ceiling 60 feet above, the altar and an open, airy nave, it took an erector set of platforms to reach the roof.

Installing giant air-conditioning and heating units and getting rid of the lead-based paint meant dismantling elaborate ceiling panels and fancy medallions that had to be entirely recast—in plaster and fiberglass—and repainted.

Getting the altar painting down and out for restoration meant taking down an old-fashioned weather wall at the back of the church. The change opened up the vestibule, bringing in more light, so the restorers left the wall out for good.

Bringing the priest and congregation closer together, the trend in new Roman Catholic liturgies, meant removing a communion rail and extending the sanctuary floor into the nave.

To match the original stone of the floor, sienna and travertine marble was cut in Italy, marked for place and flown in by Luft-hansa—all in about 60 days.

When the church was dedicated in 1859, the New York Times wrote,

"In internal architectural beauty it is said not to be surpassed by any church in the world."

But some decorative additions made over the years were simply ugly. Such as the faux serpentine marble laminate panels at eye level around the whole nave.

When workers pulled off the laminate to pop holes in the wall for duct work, they found the outline of a classical rolling frieze.

Rather than cover it again, Bob Thuman, a Baltimore gilder who had been an apprentice on a renovation in 1959, went to work repainting the swirling pattern of flowers and fruits in the church's new tones of pearl, mushroom and gold.

He also gilded more than 200 flowers the size of dinner plates, antiqued grapevine molding that climbs the walls of the sanctuary and gave the columns a faux marbling.

"The old painting scheme reminded me of a '50s Buick," Mr. Ferrandi says. "Very faddish and glitzy. The altar area was painted bright yellow with blue-green trim. The ceiling was pink. There was almost no gold in the church, all silver."

The restoration committee settled on shades of blue for the ceiling and the carpet, colors that match the flowing tint in the baby-blue stained glass.

"We wanted colors that reflected our theme of light and youthfulness," says art dealer Bob Murray, a Gonzaga alumnus who acted as "aesthetic director" of the project. "The line of color in the ceiling brings the eye to the dome of the sanctuary, then to the Brumidi painting, our major focal point," he says.

Skipping around the altar, checking different views, Arthur Page, chief conservator, seems thrilled.

"They don't get much bigger than this. Remember, this is an easel painting 15 feet tall. Brumidi painted it on one piece of canvas in a studio," he says.

He explains that the painting appears "infinitely more colorful" because the restorers removed surface grease and grime as well as a heavy yellow varnish.

"It's obviously the same painting, but it's alive now," says Terry Matan of Kensington, a Mother's Club member whose three sons attended Gonzaga.

"I touched it when they first took it down," she says, "and my hand looked like I had changed a tire."

"I think it's ab-so-lute-ly beautiful," marvels "Doc" Watson, who used to sleep at the shelter for the homeless in the church basement but now helps prepare hot meals there for others.

Admiring the painting and the church spread before it, he stands in bluish light cast by a stained glass window of the infant Jesus 70 feet above the sanctuary.

The infant had been buried under three inches of dirt until he was rediscovered during the ceiling cleaning, waiting patiently in his cloud to be rescued.

Mr. Page's assistant, Laurence Ullmann, points to the only female figure in the painting. "There were big problems with the lace headpiece worn by Mrs. Douglas," he says. (Mrs. Stephen Douglas, wife of a senator and a member of the parish, posed as Aloysius' mother for the painting.)

"In an earlier restoration, probably 1959, someone took a dolly and spray-painted her mantilla on. It came off when we cleaned with organic solvents. We had to repaint the subject there, reconstruct one priest's cossack and fix his legs.

"Luckily, we had enough information, enough brush strokes, to pick up the pattern and re-create it from the original," he adds.

The final touches are being added to St. Aloysius in time for Gonzaga's Friday graduation, at which former Education Secretary William Bennett (Gonzaga '61) will give the commencement speech.

Two niches in the back of the church, where plastic palm trees used to stand, are being painted with murals by Armen Kankanian, an Armenian painter who came to the United States in 1990.

In the front of the church, a decorative painter from Kiev, Leonid Kitelman, another recent immigrant, is finishing a column. "I am glad my small labor is part of this big project," he says. He and Mr. Kankanian met on this job; now they're friends.

The restoration has not gone perfectly, though. A worker who was finishing the ceiling stepped backward * * * and fell nearly 60 feet to the floor. After several weeks in a coma, he is recovering at a rehabilitation hospital.

"The amazing thing is that he lived," Father Dooley says. "That is a miracle."

And the priest turns to look back up at St. Aloysius.

UPON THIS PLOT A CHURCH ROSE

When Ambrose Lynch donated land at North Capitol and I streets NW to the Jesuits in the mid-1800s, it was a field on a country road.

In honor of his son, a pioneering local priest, Lynch gave the plot for a new Catholic church, rectory and school.

St. Aloysius Church—named for the patron saint of youth who was studying to become a Jesuit at the time of his early death from the plague—was completed in 1859.

Though St. Patrick's is the oldest Roman Catholic Church in Washington, St. Aloysius is the oldest in continuous use.

It was designed by Father Benedict Sestini, a Florentine philosophy professor at Georgetown University who dabbled in architecture.

Sestini was friendly with fellow Italian Constantino Brumidi, a fresco painter who decorated the U.S. Capitol's walls for 25 years. The architect asked the painter to do a piece for the new church; Brumidi produced the altar painting of St. Aloysius.

Three thousand people, including President James Buchanan, attended the 1859 dedication, according to the New York Times.

Gonzaga College was originally named Washington Seminary. It opened in 1821 at F and 10th streets NW as a day school for lay students and moved 50 years later to I Street. It was empowered by Congress to grant degrees—hence the name "college"—but became a secondary school exclusively by the turn of the century.

The school lays claim to many illustrious graduates, including former White House spokesman Patrick Buchanan; former Education Secretary William Bennett; actor John Heard; the late Jeremiah O'Leary, a former White House correspondent and columnist for The Washington Times; and Time magazine write Lance Morrow.

SECRET GSP DEAL FOR CHINA A BAD IDEA

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my outrage over the administration's proposal to change the criteria for designating a country as a GSP beneficiary. This change would directly benefit the Chinese. The Clinton administration is quietly greasing the skids to unilaterally extend duty-free tariff treatment to billions of dollars of Chinese imports.

Apparently it is not enough to give China most-favored-nation [MFN] treatment for its current \$30 billion in exports to the United

States. Now the USTR is trying to sneak into the GATT Uruguay round implementing legislation a marked change in current law. This change would allow the President to unilaterally give China duty-free access to our market through the generalized system of preferences [GSP] Program, upon peremptory notice to the pertinent congressional committees, at any point in time.

Currently, section 502(b)(1) of title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, requires the following:

The President shall not designate any country a GSP beneficiary country under this section—

(1) if such country is a Communist country, unless (A) the products of such country receive nondiscriminatory [MFN] treatment, (B) such country is a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and a member of the International Monetary Fund, and (C) such country is not dominated or controlled by international communism.

The administration's proposal reads: Amend section 502(b) to strike clause (1) and substitute the following:

The President shall not designate any country a beneficiary development country under this chapter—

() if the Column 2 rate of duty [non-MFN] in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule is applied to the products of such country.

Let us be clear about what could happen here. China is clearly prohibited now from receiving GSP benefits under current law because it is not a signatory to the GATT. Even if Congress does not overturn the President's recently announced decision to seek extension of MFN for China, I doubt the USTR would be prepared to claim, under existing law, that China is no longer dominated or controlled by international communism.

But if the USTR gets its current GSP proposal approved in the Ways and Means informal markup of the GATT bill in the next few weeks, then the door will be wide open for the President to extend GSP benefits to China at any time, provided that China's MFN status is renewed.

I think, GSP benefits for China should be out of the question for several reasons:

First, GSP is a trade program whereby the United States extends to developing countries trade preferences that are decidedly more generous than nondiscriminatory [MFN] treatment. It is the difference between zero tariffs and the prevailing tariff rate for most of the countries with which we trade.

Second, extending GSP benefits to China will add billions of dollars to our Federal deficit because of the significant loss of tariff revenue presently imposed on Chinese imports.

Third, the United States is currently running a \$21 billion trade deficit with China. Extension of GSP to China will only worsen our second biggest trade imbalance.

Fourth, taking this action fresh on the heels of extending MFN treatment to China would make a complete mockery of our Nation's longstanding commitment to fundamental human rights, including worker rights, in the eyes of the Communist Chinese leaders.

I urge my colleagues to take two immediate actions to prevent China from becoming eligible for GSP benefits:

First, tell our colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, especially those who serve

on the Trade Subcommittee, of your opposition to China becoming eligible for GSP benefits. Urge them to reject the USTR's misguided proposed changes and to retain current law which prohibits the extension of GSP benefits to China.

Second, cosign the letter that I am sending to President Clinton to express our strong opposition to any extension of GSP benefits to China and urging them to withdraw his pending legislative proposal.

ALLOW THE BOSNIAN MOSLEMS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, recently, the world celebrated the heroic liberation of Europe from the tyranny of Hitler and his genocidal policies. U.S. troop landing on the beaches of Normandy stood as a shining example of the strength of this Nation and as representatives of freedom and democracy.

Europe once again faces bloodshed within its borders—this time, within the former Yugoslavia. Since 1991, war has racked this region at a cost of tens of thousands of lives.

However, the world stands by as Bosnian Moslems, legally barred from obtaining the arms they need to defend themselves, face daily slaughter. Where is the United States this time? President Clinton's vacillating policy in Bosnia abrogates the United States preeminent position in the world arena. We appear to all the world as afraid, timid and tentative.

Is this Nation, which once stood squarely against persecution and oppression, going to undermine its leadership position in the world? The embargo is a misguided policy. The United Nations continues to argue that this embargo is an effective tool in curtailing the carnage in the region, I do not agree. It is this very policy which has encouraged the continuation of this 3-year-old struggle. Weakness invites war. A strong defense is the surest way to peace.

The McCloskey, Gilman, Bonier and Hoyer amendment is a moral imperative. The United States cannot claim its ethical veracity unless it takes the lead and shows the world this murderous campaign is an intolerable circumstance.

I urge my colleagues to rise in support of the McCloskey, Gilman, Bonyer and Hoyer amendment in order to ensure an equal playing field that allows the Bosnian Moslems an opportunity to defend themselves. The United States can no longer turn a blind eye to the carnage in this region.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROSE HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay homage to Rose Hill Baptist Church which has

reached another milestone in its history, 100 years of service to God and its community. I join in celebrating the centennial of its founding which occurred three decades after the Emancipation Proclamation on land given to slaves and the sons and daughters of slaves.

True to its motto, The church with a purpose, Rose Hill has stood as a bulwark in the community of Villa Ridge from the time its members trudged along dusty narrow trails to worship until today. The history of Rose Hill is inextricably linked to slavery in Missouri, and particularly in Franklin County where records show that 1,500 slaves were held. One of these slaves was an early officer of the church who despite being the victim of physical abuse and personal indignities at the hand of his owners, never faltered in his service to God. This pioneer leader and his Christian example is still closely tied to the church through descendants who are still members of the Rose Hill congregation today.

Under the leadership of 13 pastors, the church has prospered and grown over the century. This growth and development is due in great measure to a nucleus of devoted and dedicated members who have given tirelessly of their time, energy, and money to carry out the church's mission of service to the community, fellowship, as well as, religious and spiritual guidance.

The accomplishments of Rose Hill Baptist Church over a period of 100 years are too numerous to mention. Strengthened by the past, guided by the future, and anchored to faith in God, Rose Hill Baptist Church will continue to be a monument to God and a testimony of what faith, hard work, and determination can do. For 100 years the membership of this church has made significant contributions to all areas of service to its community. What has been done will be overshadowed only by what will continue to be done in order to further God's work during the next 100 years. I commend Rose Hill Baptist Church for their community efforts and longevity. I join with them in their celebration and hope they continue their efforts into the next century of service.

**PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE
COMMEMORATION**

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, this coming June 12, the Republic of the Philippines and Filipinos all over the world will commemorate the 96th anniversary of the proclamation of their independence.

Back in June of 1898, outside the group of ecstatic, enlightened, and freedom-loving patriots from within the archipelago's more than 7,000 islands, few people were even remotely aware of the implications of that summer day's events. Now, almost a century later, we recognize the significance of that proclamation made 96 years ago. It has come to symbolize a people's aspirations, desire, and capacity to stand their ground, take control of and choose their own destiny.

We also have been made aware that the desire to be a free republic is not a uniquely Western concept. The day General Aguinaldo first unfurled the Filipino flag amidst the inspiring strains of the Philippine National Anthem signaled the birth of the first republic in Asia, an event witnessed by jubilant Filipinos and curious foreign observers alike. For the first time, a political system dedicated to the ideals of democracy and popular representative government was instituted in this part of the world, where despotism had always been a mainstay.

Although short-lived, this first republic had always been a testament to this freedom-loving nation's devotion to the ideals of liberty and democracy. The proclamation of independence directly rejected tyranny and foreign domination and has served as an inspiration to other peoples suffering from colonialism.

As the delegate from Guam, I recognize the fact that the island and people that I represent share deep cultural and historical ties with the Philippines. As a matter of fact, my constituency includes a large number of Filipino immigrants. Over the years, as in numerous other locales, they have integrated themselves with the island community and made themselves a vital force in the development and growth of Guam.

This year's celebration is extremely significant. As part of the Filipino community's Independence Day festivities, the people of Guam will be honored with a visit from former Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino. Having been the driving force in the overthrow of a dictatorial regime, she has become a living symbol to all the freedom-loving people of the world of the very same ideals that led the original Filipino Nationalists to the declaration of their independence.

On behalf of the people of Guam I would like to congratulate the Filipino people and join them in the celebration of the 96th anniversary of their independence.

**CONGRATULATING RAY LOSORNIO,
JR., ON 34 YEARS WITH THE U.S.
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate Mr. Ray Losornio of Fort Worth for 34 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Losornio recently ended his distinguished career with the Corps. I hope Members will join with me today to thank Mr. Losornio for his contributions to the Corps of Engineers, his local community and the country.

Ray Losornio began his career with the Corps of Engineers in 1959 as an engineering aid in the Tulsa, OK, district. His time with the Corps of Engineers was unbroken except for a stint serving in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1962 to 1965. In 1975, he transferred to the Fort Worth District and took a position as a civil engineer.

Over the next 19 years, Ray Losornio, a graduate of Oklahoma State University, moved

his way up the management ladder. At the time of his retirement, Ray Losornio served as an administrative officer in the Fort Worth District executive office. During his career, Ray Losornio received 14 performance and achievement awards. He was also presented the prestigious Superior Civilian Service Award. The justification for the award read:

Mr. Losornio consistently provided outstanding service in the relationship with the public and Congressional Members and their staffs, involving controversial and complex issues.

That, Members, sums up why Ray Losornio will be missed by the Corps of Engineers, members of the Texas congressional delegation and his country. I want to wish Ray and his wife Norma every success in the future.

**QUAKER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT
BLUE RIBBON AWARD
WINNER**

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to inform the Members of the House that the Quaker Valley School District's Osborne Elementary School has been selected as a Blue Ribbon Award winner by the U.S. Department of Education.

I am proud of the fact that Osborne Elementary School, which is located in the 14th Congressional District that I represent, has been selected for this honor. It should be noted that Osborne Elementary is one of 276 schools nationwide and one of only 12 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to win this prestigious Federal award. At a time when our country needs to focus on achieving excellence in education, Osborne Elementary has been doing exactly that by providing its students with a truly outstanding environment for learning.

Osborne Elementary School serves 462 students in grades K through 6 from six municipalities in the Quaker Valley area north of the Ohio River in Allegheny County. The success of Osborne Elementary School's educational program for these students is a tribute to the teachers, school administrators and the parents of the school's children. I want to note in particular the efforts of Dr. R. Gerald Longo, superintendent; Dr. Nancy B. Auer, principal; Sandra Waseleski, head teacher; Donna Bell, intermediate teacher; and Patty Coleman, past president, Osborne Home and School Association.

The Quaker Valley School has given Osborne Elementary the administrative flexibility to implement an educational program directly attuned to the needs of its students. Teachers at this school have responded by displaying an innovative spirit that promotes an exciting learning environment for Osborne's students. Finally, parents have been recognized as a vital resource contributing to the success of the school's basic educational mission. The parents' commitment to their child's educational development has been welcomed and the active participation of parents in the school's daily programs has been encouraged.

I want to commend the teachers and administrators of Osborne Elementary School and the Quaker Valley School District for their first-rate efforts to provide a superior educational experience for the students of this school. I also want to salute the parents of students at Osborne Elementary School for their active participation in the education of their children.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the U.S. House of Representatives should join the Department of Education in recognizing our Nation's best schools. I am pleased to do so at this time by recognizing Osborne Elementary School, one of America's Blue Ribbon Schools.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH REMAINS A FOREIGN AID PRIORITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the demands on U.S. foreign assistance far exceed the resources. The U.S. Aid agricultural programs have made substantial contributions to sustainable development broadly, and to the reduction of hunger and poverty specifically. The following article underscores the need for sustained commitment to agriculture, even in an era of intense fiscal pressure.

The United States has a unique capacity for agricultural research. This research is critical for fueling advancements in agricultural productivity, necessary to keep pace with growing world population and food demand. This capacity was successfully demonstrated by the significant improvements in agricultural productivity spawned by the green revolution.

As the following article by Jessica Mathews from the Washington Post, June 7, 1994 describes, these dramatic improvements in agricultural production brought about by the Green Revolution have, for the most part, reached a plateau. The growing Malthusian imbalance between high rates of population growth in much of the developing world and a relatively low rate of increase in agricultural productivity, calls for a renewed effort to improve agricultural productivity through agricultural research.

I recommend the following article as a quick education on the importance of agricultural research in meeting world food and nutrition needs and contributing to stability in the developing world.

MALTHUS'S WARNING

(By Jessica Mathews)

You've got to hand it to Malthus. It isn't everyone who can start a debate that's still going strong after 200 years.

So far, food supplies have not, as he predicted, been overtaken by human numbers. Science has provided the means to more than keep pace. Nutrition in the developing world has improved, life expectancy has grown, and infant mortality has been cut in half. For a while, in the 1960s and '70s especially, the outlook seemed rosy.

Yet there is still no reason to be confident that Malthus was wrong in more than his timing. Already, 700 million people are malnourished, and an appalling 40,000 die every day of hunger and hunger-related diseases. There is unmistakable evidence of overstress in land and water. And, despite falling birth-

rates, the world is about to experience growth on an unprecedented scale: 3 billion more people in 30 years—one India each decade—nearly all in the developing countries.

A growing number of experts now believe that governments were misled by the transitory success of the Green Revolution into an unwarranted and dangerous complacency about the adequacy of future food supplies. They warn that absent an urgent effort to refill the agricultural research pipeline, the trend of a steadily improving human condition that we have come to take for granted could turn sharply downward in the early decades of the next century.

They feel this way because although global agriculture far outstripped population growth (now at 1.7 percent per year) in the '60s and '70s, production per person suddenly stopped growing in the mid-'80s.

Statistically, it is too soon to tell whether the curve is flat or actually heading downward. But it is clear that growth rates in the yields of major crops have fallen sharply in key regions. In China, for example, which is by far the largest rice producer, yields (production per hectare) grew by 4 percent annually in the 1970s. In the 1980s, the figure was 1.6 percent.

The easiest ways to expand production have been almost fully exploited. Nearly all of the suitable land and the best irrigation sites are in use. More fertilizer will provide some boost, but in the major growing areas its use is already at optimal levels.

At the same time, the natural productivity of the land is falling. Since 1945, 11 percent of the earth's vegetated surface—an area the size of India and China—has been degraded through soil erosion, salinization from poorly managed irrigation and overgrazing. Some of this land is permanently destroyed. Some could be expensively reclaimed. On the rest, agricultural potential is greatly reduced. By allowing nature's contribution to be destroyed while buying water and fertilizer to replace it, the world has, in effect, been running up a down escalator.

Given these trends, there is only one way to triple agricultural production in the next half-century. (Tripling is needed to keep up with doubled population, alleviate extreme malnourishment and meet the rising demand for meat.) That is to sharply raise yields through research on improved crops and farming methods that will allow far more intensive production with far less environmental loss.

Developing countries lack the size and scientific capacity to do this on their own. Products for poor farmers provide insufficient commercial motive. The work can only be done through an international, publicly funded effort, located in the developing world. Happily, such a system exists—a network of 18 research centers launched in 1972 that go by the almost-memorable acronym of CGIAR. Their early projects—new varieties of rice and wheat—have provided food for more than 1 billion people.

Unhappily, the system is now in crisis, its funding in free fall. The centers have lost a third of their researchers since 1989, and 20 percent of their funding in the last two years alone. Their ability to recruit top talent is in jeopardy. And all this because of a shortfall of \$50 million a year—a speck, a pittance—six-thousandths of one percent of world military spending, to be exact.

Those who think about agriculture's prospects cannot fathom why governments have ceased to count it a priority. While there are no end of research opportunities, breakthroughs take 15 years or more to develop

and distribute. Even conservative projections (not counting uncertain but not unlikely stresses like climate change) of the situation in 2020 are scary. The World Bank estimates that Africa's food shortage then will be 20 times what it is today.

On moral, economic or geopolitical grounds, the case for an amply and securely funded program is overwhelming. Few investments produce comparable economic rates of return. Emergency relief, by contrast, produces none. In human terms, everything begins with adequate nutrition—health, the capacity to learn, the capacity to work and declining fertility rates (which do not fall until after death rates fall). And nothing is as sure a spur to ethnic hatred, splintering societies and swelling tides of refugees, as competition for a shrinking supply of food, water and workable land.

Much as ideologues love to fight over him, the verdict on Malthus will have to stay out for some years yet. Most likely, the outcome will depend not so much on whether mankind has the technical capacity to feed itself as whether it can muster the foresight and the requisite political will. Early indicators to watch will be the results of this fall's Population Summit in Cairo and the fate of a rescue plan for the CGIAR.

TRIBUTE TO S. SGT. WALTER D. EHLERS

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, as D-day was recognized around the world, it is fitting that we remember the events which immediately followed the initial Normandy invasion. Today marks another significant anniversary. I wish to commend the recognized heroic deeds, 50 years ago today, of then S. Sgt. Walter D. Ehlers.

On June 9, 1944, outside Goville, France, 23-year-old Sergeant Ehlers and his squad, having 3 days prior been among the thousands that landed at Omaha Beach, pressed on in their inland assignment of reporting information about German defense. His duties first and foremost in his mind, Sergeant Ehlers was also concerned about his brother, Roland. The brothers had been through campaigns together in Africa and Sicily and were separated for the first time at Normandy.

In a countryside surrounded by the enemy and without waiting for orders, Ehlers kept ahead of his squad to spot and neutralize German forces. This action led his men against a heavily defended enemy strong point. Sergeant Ehlers personally killed four enemy patrol who attacked him on his mission. He then led his squad through a haze of mortar fire to stop the German mortar section, himself killing three more men. Ehlers, again covered by his men, was next responsible for singlehandedly knocking out a German machinegun nest. Walter Ehlers was a spearhead of the Allied invasion and before the fighting was done, his colleagues called him a "one-man platoon."

On June 10, having advanced deep into enemy territory, the platoon of which Sergeant Ehlers was a member, was ordered to withdraw. The men were under continuous enemy

fire. Ehlers stepped into the middle of the fighting to divert most of the hostile action on himself so that his squad could withdraw. Although the Sergeant was wounded by sniper fire, he was still able to carry a squad member to safety and then, under heavy fire, went back to retrieve his rifle which he was forced to leave behind.

The courageous and aggressive actions taken by S. Sgt. Walter D. Ehlers earned him the highest of honors. On December 11, 1944 in Paris, the newly promoted Lieutenant Ehlers was awarded the Medal of Honor. The citation for bravery which accompanied the medal details his heroic deeds. These actions remain an inspiration to us all today.

Although Ehlers did not lose a single member of his squad during the landing at Omaha Beach, he found out later that his beloved brother, Roland, was killed by an enemy shell before he was able to set foot on the beach. A company commander explained that Roland and Walter had been intentionally separated as the chances of one of them surviving the invasion would be greater.

Today, Walter Ehlers is 73 years old and is one of three living Medal of Honor recipients who received this honor for their actions during the Normandy invasion. In July, the Navy League of the United States and the Air Force Association will honor Ehlers at a special ceremony.

TRIBUTE TO REV. CARL L. WHITE,
JR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 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 Carl L. White, Jr., of the Victory Christian Assembly Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend White commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Reverend Carl L. White, Jr. is a native of Winchester, Arkansas, a family man he is married to Joanne White and they have four wonderful children. He matriculated in the Chicago Public Schools, Chicago City Colleges-Malcolm X College, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois, United States Army Training School, a certified teacher of the Evangelical Teacher Training Association, and

Whereas, Reverend White has served as a Pastor for over fourteen years, first at the First Union Missionary Baptist Church, Ford Heights, Illinois, subsequently on June 7, 1987 under the guidance of the Holy Spirit he organized the Victory Christian Assembly Church Baptist. Reverend and Mrs. White host a twice weekly radio program focusing on the family, Reverend White ministers through four weekly radio broadcasts, the church also provides housing for homeless persons, just a few of the over thirty ministries of the Victory Christian Assembly, and

Whereas, Reverend White is a church and community leader who constantly gives of himself, he is a member of the Far Southside

NAACP, The National Negotiating Board of Operation PUSH, the Advisory Board of Rezin Orr High School, the South Suburban Ministers Fellowship, member of the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Black Pastors Fellowship of the Southern Baptist Convention, and

Whereas, Reverend White is a dynamic revivalist and speaker throughout the United States preaching in Florida, Virginia, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville. He is a regular speaker at the annual National Christian Education Conference for Urban Ministries: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Carl L. White, by entering these accomplishments into Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO CANDLE-LIGHTERS
AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC
COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF
REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council organized the annual National Civic Commemoration to remember the victims of the Holocaust. The ceremony was held in connection with the annual Days of Remembrance and is a key part of that yearly observance in memory of the 6 million victims of Nazi Germany.

This year the commemoration was dedicated to the Hungarian Jewish community decimated in the Holocaust, because March 19 of this year marks the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Holocaust in Hungary—the time in 1944 when the deportation of Jews began there. Shortly after German troops began the occupation of Hungary, Adolf Eichmann arrived in Budapest personally to supervise the imposition of the final solution in Hungary. Under Eichmann's vicious leadership, the number of Jews in Hungary dropped from approximately 750,000 before 1944 to just 139,000 some 10 months later when Budapest was liberated by the Soviet Army in January 1945.

The tragic events that took place in Hungary half a century ago, events which were solemnly and sadly recalled this year in the great rotunda here in our Nation's Capitol Building, have a special significance for me, Mr. Speaker. As my colleagues, my wife is the daughter of our distinguished colleague, TOM LANTOS of California, the only survivor of the Holocaust elected to Congress, and of Annette Lantos, also a survivor of the Holocaust in Hungary. If my wife and six children had lived in Hungary in 1944, they would have been declared racially unfit to live. They would likely have been among those forced into cattle cars by Nazi soldiers or Hungarian Arrow Cross troops and sent to Auschwitz, as TOM LANTOS' mother was. Or they might have been lined up on the banks of the Danube River, and shot in the back and pushed into the river, as Annette Lantos' father was.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of the National Civic Commemoration this year and in previous ceremonies, six candles are lit, two individuals jointly light each candle—a symbolic gesture performed in memory of the 6 million who died during the Holocaust.

I would like to recognize the 12 individuals who were honored this year, Mr. Speaker, and I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these individuals. These 12 are:

Dr. Laszlo N. Tauber, who was liberated from the Budapest Ghetto and who is now a prominent Washington, DC, physician and philanthropist; and Orwin Talbott, representing the 90th Infantry Division, liberators of Flossenbürg concentration camp, Washington, DC.

Aniko Lorber, a Hungarian child survivor, now of Los Angeles, CA; and Arthur Chaitt, representing the 1st Infantry Division, liberators of Falkenau concentration camp, of Philadelphia PA.

Eugene Gluck, a Hungarian survivor of Auschwitz, now of Forest Hills, NY; and Bill Bay, representing the 4th Infantry Division, liberators of a Dachau subcamp, of Washington DC.

Judith Leiber, liberated from the Budapest ghetto, and now a noted accessories designer in New York City; and Frank Varelli, representing the 82d Airborne Division, liberators of Woebbelin concentration camp, of Washington, DC.

Thomas Margittai, a survivor of Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and now a prominent restaurateur in New York City; and William A. Duna, a Hungarian-American Rom and member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, of Minneapolis, MN.

Leopold Page, saved by Oskar Schindler and now of Los Angeles, CA; and Jan Nowak, a member of the Polish underground, now of Annandale, VA.

The 12 candle-lighters were assisted by Theresa Godla, a 13-year-old American Rom of Hungarian Gypsy heritage. She carried a rose in memory of the Rom and Sinti victims of the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, it is a singular distinction to be selected to participate in the candle-lighting ceremony at the National Civic Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring these distinguished individuals, representing both the victims and their liberators of one of the most horrible chapters in human history—a chapter that we must commit ourselves shall never again take place.

CONGRATULATIONS TO
COMMITTEE 20TH OF MAY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations to the Committee 20th of May on its successful commemoration of the 92d anniversary of the establishment of the Cuban Republic.

After centuries of Spanish domination which dated from its 1492 founding by the Spanish-backed explorer Christopher Columbus, Cuba was liberated in its 1898 struggle for independence. In 1902, after 4 years under United States protection, Cuba declared itself a republic and joined the ranks of democratic nations throughout the world.

Thanks to the hard work and dedication of the Committee 20th of May—under the able leadership of its president, Mr. Alfredo Chumaceiro—both the parade and general celebration of the 20 de mayo provided a poignant reminder of the importance of this watershed occasion. Although Cubans now find themselves subjected to the despotism of a ruthless dictator, the committee's celebration offered an appropriate forum for the recognition of the courageous men and women who sacrificed their lives in bringing freedom to the Pearl of the Antilles. More importantly, the celebration instills in us the hope that after decades of tyrannical oppression, Cuban democracy will once again reign supreme.

I applaud the efforts of el committee 20 de mayo, and I thank its members for having made this celebration of Cuban democracy such an enormous success. As we look to the future, we remain confident that the spirit of liberty and democracy will remain in the hearts of all Cubans throughout the world, and that one day—not so far off in the future—we will be able to commemorate this historic event on Cuban soil.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the exceptional men and women who organized this important event, and I call on all of my colleagues to join me in voicing support for the restoration of Cuban democracy.

**A TRIBUTE TO TWO SCHOLARS
AND THEIR SCHOOL—SUNY LAY,
AERLYN DAWN, AND LONG
BEACH POLYTECHNIC HIGH
SCHOOL**

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, many times, my fellow House colleagues have stood in this Chamber paying tribute to young people who have brought honor to themselves, their families, schools, and hometowns. I have always applauded these words because it is crucial that we in Congress acknowledge the achievements of our young people and the institutions which have guided them. By doing so, we not only offer encouragement to their efforts in creating the future, but we provide role models for the children who will follow.

Today, I rise to acknowledge two such outstanding young people from my district in southern California and the school they attend—Suny K. Lay and Aerlyn G. Dawn of Long Beach Polytechnic High School. Suny and Aerlyn were recently named to USA Today's All-USA High School Academic Team, a singularly impressive achievement. Only once before in the history of the USA Today all-USA School Academic Team competition have two students been named from the same

school. And, in addition to Suny and Aerlyn, Poly High student Michael Kaminsky was given an honorable mention.

For each of the past 8 years, USA Today, the national daily newspaper, has honored 20 high school students for their exceptional scholarship, intellectual achievement, and leadership roles. This year, more than 5,000 nominees from all 50 States and U.S. school districts overseas were considered by a panel of judges representing such organizations as the National Education Association [NEA], the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and the American Association of School Administrators.

Both Suny and Aerlyn are seniors at Poly High where, in addition to being part of the school's highly respected PACE honors program, they have been actively involved in their communities. They both volunteer at the Cabrillo Marine Museum and serve on the Long Beach Mayor's Youth Task Force and the Poly Community Interracial Committee. Suny is principal violist with the All-District Honor Orchestra and Aerlyn is a member of the school's vocal and instrumental jazz ensembles. Suny uses her fluency in Khmer and Spanish to help non-English-proficient parents complete forms to register their children for school. Aerlyn founded a political debate society.

The USA Today judges were particularly impressed with Suny and Aerlyn's interest in sharing their talents with their communities. Suny, concerned that the judicial system was a mystery for her fellow citizens, worked with local judges, lawyers, and students to organize a citywide moot court competition that familiarized community members with the justice system. Aerlyn, while working on a research project at the National Institutes of Health, discovered a correlation between genetic mutation and the onset of cerebellar ataxia, a neurological disease.

Sharing in this distinction is Long Beach Polytechnic High School, a venerable institution in my district which has produced scholars and champions for almost 100 years. Indeed, both of my children are graduates, as are two of my staff members.

Suny, Aerlyn, and Michael, as well as their teachers, staff, and administrators at Poly High, are to be congratulated for their achievements. USA Today is to be thanked for shining the light of recognition on these efforts. The work of these students and educators represents our hope for the future.

**HONORING THE SANDUSKY CLUB
ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 100TH
ANNIVERSARY**

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to The Sandusky Club in Sandusky, OH. The yacht club is one of the oldest and finest boating clubs on the Great Lakes and is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Exactly when the Sandusky Yacht Club had its first beginning is lost in history, but news-

paper clippings prove that there were pleasure craft races on Sandusky Bay in 1857, and probably earlier. We do know that the club has been in existence continuously under its present name since April 13, 1894, and in that summer it was a charter member of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association. In 1898, the Sandusky Yacht Club Band played for the Put-In-Bay Regatta and the club received its corporate existence on February 21, 1899.

This first clubhouse was completely demolished in the tornado of 1924, and not one piece of the structure was ever found. For 6 years following the tornado the members were homeless, but they kept their organization alive. Then, in 1930, a determined effort was made to breathe new life into the club. Money being scarce in those depression days, the members built the quarters with their own hands and such materials as they could scrounge. Enthusiasm ran high and the club seemed well on its way to a new lease on life, when a fire struck the club and gutted it beyond repair.

Not to be daunted, the club immediately established itself on the second floor of a former marine garage on Speers Island and it continued its vigorous comeback. After scouring the entire waterfront for a suitable site, it was finally able to lease the land on East Water Street on which the existing clubhouse is situated. The center core of its present building was constructed in 1937 and 1938. The clubhouse was completed in January 1939, and the formal dedication celebration party was held on May 31, 1939.

From then on, nothing could stop the club's progress. In March 1942, it purchased its leased land; in the spring of 1948, it sheetpiled its dock; in the 1970's it acquired the Frohman property immediately to the west of the club; and in 1985, it acquired the land to the west of the original land and built the new addition on the north side of the club.

Mr. Speaker, the Sandusky Club has been a source of civic pride for a century now. A monument such as this does not survive on structure alone, however. The building is a testament to the dedication of the people of the yacht club in preserving links to our heritage. As the yacht club marks its 100th year of service, we commemorate the past and celebrate the future. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this special organization.

**MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION
REFORM**

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to facilitate the development of a legislative and regulatory framework for improving the U.S. Department of Agriculture's meat and poultry inspection program.

I want to emphasize that this bill does not call for another scientific study, or a new commission, which might rightly be characterized as simply postponing needed action on inspection reform. Rather, the bill is intended to foster an environment where reforms can move forward more expeditiously.

In 1985 and 1987 reports, the National Academy of Sciences spelled out the elements needed to remake the program into a health-focused, scientifically credible, and risk-based system. The key findings of those studies have been endorsed over and over again by industry, government, consumer, and scientific groups.

The issue is that after nearly a decade, these elements are still not in place. There is widespread criticism of the slow pace and direction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's own efforts to implement the NAS scientific recommendations. In addition, some legislative and resource constraints may prevent USDA moving from a primarily visual, carcass-by-carcass, inspection system to one that focuses on documented public health risks, especially microbiological contamination, today's chief health hazard.

What is needed is a more expeditious process for translating the NAS scientific recommendations into a concrete package of legislative and regulatory changes. Such a plan must be credible and acceptable to as wide a spectrum of interests as possible. We must have a plan that cannot be criticized as the product of any special interest.

My legislation will require the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into an agreement with the National Academy within 60 days. The Academy would in turn be asked to present to Congress, within 6 months, a report that among other things:

Provides recommendations on the USDA management structure and resources necessary for training the current inspection workforce to move from a visual inspection system to a risk-based one, and for implementing such a system;

Describes the legislative and regulatory changes needed to implement the above recommendations.

I envision that the NAS role would primarily be as a facilitator. It would be responsible for the development of an objective background paper laying out the issue in detail and proposing a range of legislative and regulatory options. It would then provide a venue where all interests would be invited to work, in a cooperative and constructive manner, to review, critique, and refine these options. An ensuing report to Congress, representing the best consensus that could be attained, would form the basis for changes to be approved and implemented as early as possible in 1995.

THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the situation in Mozambique, much to our satisfaction has improved quite a bit over the past year. A cease-fire agreement signed by the government and RENAMO is holding well, and elections are scheduled for this October. This beautiful country and its people deserve peace and all its benefits.

Afonso Dhlakama, leader of RENAMO and its candidate for president is currently visiting

the United States for the first time. He is playing a constructive role in laying the groundwork for a new peaceful Mozambique. I encourage the administration to support the peace process in Mozambique.

I commend to my colleagues' attention this excellent article by Shawn McCormick of the Center for Strategic and International Studies which appeared on Monday in the Washington Times.

A CHANCE TO BOOST MOZAMBIQUE PEACE

(By Shawn McCormick)

Conflict resolution and peace-keeping face troubled times in the United Nations and in the Clinton administration. Last week U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali urged the world to get more involved while President Clinton answered by further narrowing the conditions under which the United States will participate. This week the Clinton administration has a unique opportunity to contribute to the peaceful resolution of the situation in Mozambique without risking any American lives or spending a single dollar.

The leader of the Mozambican opposition party, RENAMO, Afonso Dhlakama, will be in Washington (his first visit to the United States) to boost support for the delicate peace process under way in his country where 6,700 United Nations peacekeepers are currently working to ensure that the 17-year-old war—which has cost a million lives—will come to an end. Some in the administration point to RENAMO's past behavior to urge that Mr. Dhlakama meet with nobody higher than Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose. This would not only be a mistake, but it is out of step with African and other diplomatic initiatives toward Mozambique.

There is no question that RENAMO's past is grim. It was constructed from a variety of disaffected elements of the Mozambique government by the Rhodesian intelligence service following Mozambican independence in 1975. The Rhodesians had only one purpose in mind—to undermine the then-Marxist FRELIMO government in Maputo. The South African government took over external control of RENAMO following Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 and greatly extended RENAMO's ability to kill and destroy. Unlike most guerrilla movements in Africa, RENAMO failed to effectively articulate an ideological position.

RENAMO carried out this mission that Salisbury and Pretoria urged and, with considerable assistance from FRELIMO's governance and economic mismanagement, they succeeded in paralyzing most of Mozambique. For more than a decade, the world watched as this poor nation slipped into further economic and human misery. There were violations of human rights by both sides and, all too often, the victims were innocent civilians.

Horrible human rights abuses by RENAMO were recorded in detail by Robert Gersony in a 1987 report prepared for the State Department. While some question the methodology of that report, few question the bottom line concerning the dreadful acts carried out by RENAMO. Times have changed since the Gersony Report was completed and the two former combatants have reconciled their differences. In October 1992, they signed the General Peace Accords negotiated by the Vatican lay organization Sant' Egidio. The agreement is being guaranteed by the United Nations. After a difficult first month, no significant violations of the peace accord have

occurred. Indeed, many Mozambique-watchers are guardedly optimistic that the two military forces will be integrated before nationwide elections are held Oct. 27-28.

The current strategy of key African leaders is to put the past behind and to engage—not isolate—Mr. Dhlakama in the democratization process. Last March in Harare, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe urged African leaders to put aside hostility toward Mr. Dhlakama and to welcome him into the fold. They were determined to avoid the "Savimbi Syndrome"—the shunning of Angola's UNITA by most leaders in Africa made it easier for him to renew the war following his electoral defeat in September 1992.

Another positive signal is that the former colonial power, Portugal, has welcomed both leaders to Lisbon since the signing of the accord. Mr. Boutros-Ghali recently visited Mozambique to add his support to the reconciliation effort. Even Pope John Paul II has met with both Messrs. Chissano and Dhlakama to show his encouragement.

If key African and world leaders can change their attitude and approach toward Mr. Dhlakama, then surely so can the Clinton administration. It makes no sense for the United States to cling to the past images and reports in order to continue the policy of isolating RENAMO.

Such a meeting or series of meetings with senior Clinton administration officials is also fully justified in view of the massive commitment by the last three administrations to assist this war-ravaged country with more than \$1 billion in humanitarian and developmental assistance. This does not include the more than \$150 million the United States is currently contributing to the U.N. peacekeeping effort.

It is important to remember that the RENAMO of today is not the RENAMO of the Gersony Report; it is the RENAMO of the General Peace Accords. The Mozambican citizenry have realized this and so should American decision makers. This should not be seen as an appeal to accept this historical record of RENAMO, but rather an effort to underscore the ending of the ideological Cold War struggle in Washington.

The reconciling of old foes that marked the recent transition in South Africa should encourage the Clinton administration to attach appropriate significance to the opportunity presented by Mr. Dhlakama's visit today. Through symbolic action, the United States can enhance the prospects for long-term peace, democracy and stability in another part of Southern Africa.

THE STORIES OF THE NORTHERN FRONTIER

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, last fall, Mr. Robert Moss, of Troy, NY, addressed a town meeting I held in Herkimer, NY, sponsored by the Northern Frontier Project and Herkimer College for citizens and students interested in the history and culture of central New York.

Mr. Moss tells of the remarkable struggle for survival on America's first frontier, from the time of first contact between the Iroquois and Europeans through the Revolution. Those

times hold precious stories of cooperation between cultures, but also of intense privation and suffering. These stories, of the building of America and its multi-ethnic society, are not well known. That makes their retelling urgent.

Robert Moss: I was born on a different frontier as you can probably hear. I'm an Australian, and I grew up in the bush cheek by jowl with a different native culture, that of Australian Aboriginals. But in the seven years I lived in Upstate New York I have become passionately interested in the story that this part of the world has to tell. It is a rich exciting story and I think that your past is actually going to be a dynamic part of your future. In the senses that the Congressman BOEHLERT has talked about and in other senses.

"History may be servitude, history may be freedom" words from a British poet, American born, T.S. Eliot. The history of this part of the world is poorly understood, and often poorly recounted. We have a problem with history; school kids often think it's boring, that it's merely a chronicle of facts and figures.

I was told a story by a history teacher in my present neck of the woods, Troy, New York, which reveals the dimension of this problem. She is in the classroom, and she is throwing out questions to the class, and she says at one point, "Give me liberty or give me death * * * who said that?" Resounding silence. She looks lynx-eyed around the class. "Can nobody answer this question?" One hand finally goes up. It's the Japanese exchange student, who says, "Paul Revere." Somebody else from the back of the class yells, "Screw the Japanese" or words to that effect. The teacher, really on the case now, and she says, anger boiling in her, "Who said that?" Up goes the Japanese exchange student's hand, "Please ma'am, Harry Truman, 1945."

I am a storyteller. I've been working with the vehicle of historical fiction; the book that Wanda Burch held up is the first of a cycle that I'm doing involving the history of the Iroquois frontier, from first contact to the War of 1812, probably right up through the heyday of the Erie Canal. Let me give you a sense from my varied wanderings, about the themes that I feel are emerging from all of this. It might be relevant to the work of the Northern Frontier committee and to the preoccupations of all of you.

One can say, as a historically accurate statement, that it was here in this part of North America that the United States was born. Not just in one sense, but in several senses. First of all, it was here that the decisive encounter between Native Americans and newcomers from the old world took place. By the time the confrontation, the encounter between whites and the American Indians gets out into the west of Hollywood, out into the Great Plains, it's over for Native Americans in terms of demographics and the balance of firepower and so on.

But on this frontier, the Iroquois were never actually defeated. They suffered some bad losses and some heavy casualties, and those who sided with the British suffered as a result of the American Revolution. That those who sided with the Americans suffered even more quickly is one of the ironies of the history of this people.

But, the Iroquois were never decisively defeated by the white man. And for a while, what was played out on this frontier, was a success story in terms of the mutual understanding between different cultures and communities. A success story made possible by extraordinary individuals, because giants

walked on this earth. And to recognize them, to honor them, to re-quicken the living memory of what they did, not just the dry chronicle of facts and statistics, is not only a worthwhile exercise, it will not only draw tourists and intelligent travelers from all over the country and all over the world, it will rebuild pride, and a deeper sense of the importance of where we are.

One of those characters, one with whom I spent a lot of time in my imagination for many years now, was one that Wanda Burch mentioned: Sir William Johnson, the King's Superintendent of Indians. This is no stuffy servant of the crown, although he bore the title of baronet after he beat the French at the Battle of Lake George in 1755. William Johnson was an Irishman who never set foot in England; he never saw the king who was the source of his honors and authority. He was a joiner, he was a man who lived close to his neighbors, to the Germans, to the Dutch, to the Irish, the Scots of the valley, and above all, to the Mohawks and Iroquois Indians. He was the only white man who was ever permitted to wear the ceremonial deer antlers of office, the living bones of a traditional chief of the Six Nations of the Longhouse, the Iroquois Confederacy.

In Johnson's time, under this aegis, an extraordinary collaboration came about between Native Americans and whites that has never been equaled in the history of this continent. It's a local story. It's a story about a hometown boy so to speak, or the boy who gave us several home towns in this area. He did it because of his rich gift of humanity beyond anything else. As Mohawks like to say, he was "a man who spread himself." He was willing to dance with Indians, sing with them, run with them, fight with them—love their women—good Lord he left about 100 Indian or half-Indian children behind him. He was a joiner of perhaps in too many senses for the Victorian historians who prudishly tried to clean up the Johnson story, and couldn't quite succeed, because the man outlives them, he is bigger than his biographers.

I'm not going to give a lecture on Johnson tonight, but I have to recall his name, because it is such an extraordinary one.

On the Indian side of this encounter, you have characters like Hendrick Tehayanokenn, Hendrick, "he whose paths fork," who died at the ripe old age of 80, still a warrior on the warpath in the Battle of Lake George when he and Johnson, played amateur general, defeated Baron Dieskau, the commander-in-chief of all French forces in Northern America, and saved the province of New York from being turned into a French Colony.

Let me spend a word on Hendrick, and give you the feel for some of the players from the Native American side. Hendrick, in his relative youth, went to London to see the Queen back in 1710. It was a storied visit, they wrote ballads about it—they being British and their agents in these colonies, Peter Schuyler at Albany—invited four Indian chiefs to go to London. The idea was to entertain the British with the sight of "savages" from North America, and to impress the savages, so-called, with the power and might and the invincibility of the British Empire.

So you see, here is Hendrick, already a warrior with many notches on his war club. This, by the way, in case you are wondering what I am carrying with me, is an Oneida war club. We're in Oneida territory tonight, so I thought it was appropriate to bring an Oneida war club, it was carved by one of the Chrisjohn family. It is a ceremonial war

club, if it were the real thing it would be twice as big and several times as heavy; there is no better instrument for killing at close quarters in the woods. Those of you who have seen the "Last of the Mohicans" have seen a fairly realistic depiction of how the clubs are used in action, although the clubs aren't always historically accurate. This honors the deer. The deer is in the name of Skenandon, the famous Oneida chief, who was on the American side of the revolution, it has the cloven hoof of the deer. It has antler prongs set above the head—a very useful device if you were at very close quarters and you were within reach of the enemy's eyes. That is just to explain what I am waving at you.

Back to the four chiefs to give you a feel for the Indian players. Here is Hendrick, a young man, relatively speaking, for as many victories—about thirty—going to London, invited by the Brits who want to show off the power and might of the imperial throne. He and his companions are tasked by the clan mothers of the Mohawk nation to take counting sticks with them, and when they are at London, to count all the white people they see so the Mohawks will be able to gauge how many newcomers may be coming to America, and whether it is possible to drive them back to the sea.

Well, you can picture the scene, they arrive in London, the whites are as many as the stars in the sky, or leaves in the forest, so they throw away their counting sticks, and they realize, what clever Iroquois statesman had long realized in fact, that they have to deal with this new presence, with this pressure of population coming from the old world, by diplomacy, by politics, by cunning. There are too many to deal with by sheer force of arms.

While the so-called "Four Indian Kings" are in London, one of the entertainments staged for them is a production of Macbeth in a theater in the Haymarket. The crowd was so excited by the Indians—with their gunpowder tattoos and their war clubs and their costumes—that they weren't looking at the actors. So they took the Indians up on stage behind the spikes. They had metal spikes on the London stage, to stop an irate audience from grabbing the actors they didn't like and doing them some bloody injury.

So here are the Indians, sitting here like this distinguished panel tonight, up on stage behind the spikes, and everybody is gaping at them. At the end of the play, MacDuff carries the plaster head of MacBeth across the stage. And in one of the novels I have in the pipeline, I picture Hendrick the Mohawk jostling one of the (Indian) neighbors in the ribs and saying, "They call us savages, but we just take a little bit of skin and hair, these white people take the whole head!"

I am just giving you some vignettes, because the nature of the exercise of the Northern Frontier group, and for Moss the teller of tales, are similar in this respect: It is to make the bones live. It is to bring out the human stories of surviving and thriving and flourishing that are rich on this frontier.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF THE SCIENCE STUDENTS OF WEST BRANCH MIDDLE SCHOOL, WEST BRANCH, IA

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite the House's attention to the outstanding achievements of the students of West Branch Middle School, West Branch, IA, and their extraordinary teacher, Mr. Hector Ibarra.

During the 1992-93 school year, Mr. Ibarra challenged his students to determine how much water they could save at home and at school through the use of low-flow showerheads and sink aerators. The answer: A combined total of 40,000 gallons a week.

This past year, all 210 students at the school participated in "Student Research: An Investment in the Future." The program was funded by an Iowa Science Foundation Grant in partnership with local utilities. In addition to the water use tests, the students measured the energy savings achieved through the use of fluorescent lights, insulation blankets and lower settings for hot water heaters, and more efficient refrigerators and freezers.

In designing the program, Mr. Ibarra integrated the disciplines of mathematics, language arts, and social studies. They not only went out into the community to take their measurements, the students reported their findings to school district officials and community leaders.

More importantly, this project is just the beginning; experiments with solar power, the setting up of a school radio station, and a computer internet with schools in Stavropol—Iowa's sister State in Russia—are all on the drawing board.

The students' efforts earned them the Environmental Protection Agency District 7 1993 President's Environmental Youth Award. For his part, Mr. Ibarra has been widely recognized as one of America's outstanding teachers.

When Mr. Ibarra and 10 of his students came to Washington earlier this year to accept their award, they embarked on an informal energy efficiency tour of the Capitol. Needless to say, the seat of our national government failed their test. Everyone is familiar with the fable about children observing that the emperor has no clothes. These Iowa middle school students have made it clear that the people's House is a kindergarten when it comes to conservation practices.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to Hector Ibarra and the students of West Branch Middle School for their commitment to excellence in the classroom and in their community. With the leadership and community support they have, the sky is the limit for these young people.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 85TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, because of the invaluable role that special libraries play in society, I am honored to announce to my colleagues that Atlanta will be the host of the 85th annual conference of the Special Libraries Association, June 11-16, 1994.

More than 5,000 of the world's leading information resource experts and their guests are expected at the conference, appropriately titled, "Information Vision." The offerings include approximately 350 educational programs, special events, and field trips to many Atlanta-area businesses, museums and libraries. In addition, there will be a 400-booth exhibit of the newest hardware, software, online databases, and other products and services that are revolutionizing the information and telecommunications industries.

The Special Libraries Association is an international professional association serving more than 14,000 members of the information profession, including special librarians, information managers, brokers, and consultants. The association has 56 regional/State chapters in the United States, Canada, Europe and the Arabian Gulf States, and 28 divisions representing subject interests or specializations. Special libraries/information centers can be found in organizations with specialized or focused information needs, such as corporations, law firms, news organizations, government agencies, associations, colleges, museums, and hospitals.

On behalf of its members, the Special Libraries Association has long been involved in information policy issues at all levels of government, in the private sector, and the international arena. Founded in 1909, it is headquartered in Washington, DC.

Staff and members of the association are examining the role to be played by special librarians/information professionals on the information superhighway about which we have heard so much.

The Special Libraries Association has made it clear that the role of the information professional is a pivotal one and must not be overlooked in this planning process. Special librarians, who are used to help their clients retrieve information, will be educators in the new networked environment by helping end-users increase their awareness of what is available over the networks, work with them to improve their information retrieval skills as well as assist—as they do now—in the analysis, packaging and presentation of the material.

Sound decisions are based on experience, instinct, and, most importantly, current, accurate information—the kind provided by special librarians. These information resource experts use the latest advancements in computer and telecommunications technology to collect, monitor, organize, analyze, evaluate, package, and disseminate information within their organizations.

Special librarians are going to be critical navigators on the rapidly-developing national

information superhighway. Therefore, I'm proud that Atlanta and its citizens will have the opportunity to host these individuals, who are on the cutting edge of the information age.

HONORING FORT JENNINGS HIGH SCHOOL ON THEIR INCLUSION IN THE OHIO STATE HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to the Fort Jennings' High School baseball team. Located in Putnam County, OH, the Musketeers advanced to the State tournament in Columbus recently, where they came up short against eventual champions Steubenville Central Catholic.

With one of the smallest enrollments in the State of Ohio, Fort Jennings has only 34 students in this year's senior class, no sports team has ever been in contention for a State championship. This fact makes their run at a State title all the more remarkable. Despite the small enrollment, the team achieved tremendous success against larger schools and compiled an overall record of 15-11.

The players' dedication and hard work has inspired not only the school but the community at large. The final game against Central Catholic was watched by a record crowd who stuck with their team until the final out. Although they played well, the Musketeers came up on the short end of the 4 to 2 final score.

Baseball has been synonymous with America since the turn of the century. It is America's pastime and a link between generations. The cracking of bats and the pounding of gloves are the surest sign winter is over and spring has arrived. And as each new season begins, players and fans alike will predict who will contend and who will not.

Americans also like to root for the underdog. At the start of this season, Fort Jennings was the epitome of the underdog. By the end of the tournament, the Musketeers had distinguished themselves as one of Ohio's best teams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Fort Jennings' High School baseball team for their accomplishments and to encourage the student body at large to continue to set and strive to reach the highest goals possible.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to advise you that on behalf of my colleagues PAT ROBERTS, STEVE GUNDERSON and JIM SLATTERY, as well as other

members of the House Rural Health Care Coalition, I am today introducing The Rural Health Delivery System Development Act of 1994.

Now in the fourth year of my tenure as co-chairman of the House Coalition, I continue to feel that this organization has been one of the most effective and enjoyable institutional experiences of my congressional career. I have found that the nonpartisan, can-do attitude of Members and staff of this Coalition have served it, and more importantly rural America, extremely well.

Recognizing that we are just one small piece of the larger health reform picture, we nonetheless have felt that during this period of reform it is absolutely critical that the concerns and needs of rural America be heard, respected and responded to.

Those of us that are part of the House Rural Health Care Coalition would like to emphasize that rural communities are not looking for hand-outs. They're not asking for the Federal Government to solve their problems. They don't want the Federal Government to parachute in with magic answers.

What rural Americans would appreciate is some help with the tools they need to deal with their local problems. They want to be able to create the systems that meet their local needs. This is true whether we are talking about health care, business development, education, or any other aspect of rural life.

During a conference entitled "Implementing Health Care Reform in Rural America," Dr. Bruce Amundson last year wrote " * * * the primary goal of reform must be to enhance the ability of rural communities to do what communities have historically done in America—assume responsibility for the services and institutions that serve their residents. This argument simply recognizes the natural tendency in a democracy for populations to govern themselves, thereby mobilizing the immense energy, power, and creativity of communities to address their needs." He continues to explain that what health reform should ensure for rural communities is community-owned and integrated delivery systems that organize the rest of the system from the bottom up.

That philosophy is precisely at the core of the bill we are introducing today. Building on the foundation of programs which we know have worked in the past and incorporating some new ideas of what we believe will work in the future, we are seeking not to prescribe the magic answer for the thousands of rural communities across our country, but rather to enabling them to come up with their own answers. In taking this approach, we not only enable individual rural communities to take responsibility for their own answers; we also give them the tools to go beyond the piecemeal approach of some past rural programs, equipping them to respond comprehensively to their rural health needs.

We used two additional criteria in developing this bill. First, we focused on consensus concepts agreed to in a bipartisan fashion. Second, we included only provisions structured uniquely for rural areas. We should mention that there are a number of excellent new proposals which aid rural areas as part of their effect, and individually many of us support those proposals. However, in compiling this

bill under the auspices of the House Rural Health Care Coalition, we attempted to keep centered on rural beneficiaries.

In the Rural Health Delivery System Development Act, we give special attention to those chronically underserved rural areas which, in spite of existing Federal and State programs, continue to lack access to affordable, high quality health care services. Even though the Health Personnel Shortage Area [HPSA] designation was designed to aid communities most in need, some areas consistently remain unserved. Our goal is to catch those communities which previously have fallen through safety nets, encourage their own self-developed plans and enable them to coordinate services to their residents. Through grants and technical assistance to those communities, they will be better equipped to develop the networks which will increase their access to health care.

In other efforts to respond to the need for additional health professionals in rural areas, we also amend the National Health Service Corps Program, allow for student loan deferrals, Medicare bonus payments, and better utilization of nonphysician providers. Also in this regard, we will fund demonstration projects to increase primary care physician residence training in rural areas. Through these measures we believe that we can increase the supply of health care professionals to rural areas.

We strengthen two other programs which have shown effectiveness in rural areas in the past: Community and Migrant Health Centers and Essential Access Community Hospitals [EACH/RPCH].

Finally, by amending hospital antitrust laws, we hope to make it easier for rural hospitals to engage in the cooperation which everyone believes reduces duplication and waste, and assures better access to care.

The financing mechanism we have included in the bill is applying an affluence test to Medicare part B premiums. Those individuals making over \$100,000 or couples with incomes of more than \$125,000 would be asked to pay a greater share of their monthly premiums for part B Medicare. Although this provision would affect only 2 percent of the Medicare population, it would generate revenues of more than \$4 billion over 5 years.

According to the best estimates we have the bill's financing fully covers the costs of the programs. Given CBO's tremendous workload currently in scoring health legislation, we have not yet gotten a final CBO score. However, the primary sponsors of this bill are committed to full financing this bill. Should later scoring show an unexpected shortfall, we will make adjustments in the bill as necessary.

With crystal-ball gazing having still not developed into an exact science, the authors of this bill make no presuppositions about what form health reform will take in the 103d Congress. With a coalition of more than 150 Members, rural health supporters come down all across the ideological spectrum on those larger issues of health reform. Where we remain united is in our support of rural health empowerment. We believe that this legislative package we are introducing this week will fit into any larger health reform picture. The package has advocates on all of the major House committees dealing with health reform

and our hope is to see these provisions moved forward out of those committees. If necessary, we also stand ready to offer any remaining provisions as an amendment on the House floor.

As always it has been a pleasure to work with my colleague PAT ROBERTS on this bill. In addition, the co-chairs of the Health Reform Task Force, Representatives GUNDERSON and SLATTERY, have been most helpful, as have other members of the Coalition's Task Force. I look forward to working with all of my colleagues in seeing these provisions enacted into law.

RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1994

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious we need to improve our health care delivery system. Many farm and rural associations certainly know this. Health plans sponsored by commodity associations operate in 21 States, insure more than 45,000 people, and have benefited farmers for over 20 years. Rural communities have been forced to develop solutions to their unique problems. However, they need the proper tools. I don't believe vast sums of money or regulatory schemes are the tools they are looking for. I do believe in ensuring that the limited Federal health care pie is sliced fairly, and that rural priorities are given fair consideration.

Compromise is a way of life for rural Americans. Rural residents have fewer choices of physicians or hospitals. There is generally little choice if the patient wishes to be treated near home. Rural physicians must settle for fewer medical colleagues to rely on for consultation and support. Rural facilities utilize less-sophisticated hospital equipment.

It is obvious that the rural health care delivery system deserves special attention. The important components of a rural health system must be clearly defined and understood by every Member of this Congress. Giving rural communities the tools they need must be the cornerstone of any bill that is passed. For this reason, Mr. STENHOLM and I are introducing today a package of sensible rural health provisions that must be included in health care reform. The Rural Health Delivery System Development Act of 1994 includes provisions that the coalition has previously endorsed, as well as additional programs to encourage voluntary network development in rural and underserved areas.

Today, I would specifically like to point out some of the incentives and assistance we have included for rural health providers and facilities.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS PROGRAM

The shortage of health care professionals in rural areas continues to be the main barrier to the access of health care services in rural areas. For example, while the United States averages 2.4 physicians per 1,000 residents, 82 of Kansas' 105 counties have less than 1.0 physicians per 1,000 residents.

Many programs aimed at improving access to health care and attracting physicians to rural areas are tied to the National Health Service Corps. In determining assignments for National Health Service Corps personnel, areas that have been designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas [HPSAs] are given priority. In many areas, this designation is the most important criteria for determining whether rural physicians are eligible for additional incentives in rural areas.

Unfortunately, recent studies have indicated that the HPSA designation is deficient in its ability to adequately define underserved populations. This legislation would:

Amend the HPSA definition to take into account the high concentrations of Medicare, Medicaid and uninsured patients found in rural areas as additional criteria to indicate underserved populations.

Extend bonus payments for 3 years to physicians in rural health shortage areas that lose their designation.

Increase funding for the National Health Service Corps.

PRIMARY CARE INCENTIVES

The Nation's supply of doctors grew nearly 3.5 times as fast as the general population during the past decade. Yet the percentage of physicians trained in primary care has been falling steadily, reaching as low as 32 percent in the last few years. This shortage of primary care doctors constitutes one more barrier to access to health care in rural areas. This legislation includes the following additional incen-

tives to encourage physicians and other health care professionals to enter primary care:

Defer student loans for interns and resident doctors in primary care training programs.

Adjust the geographical indices to correct for lower reimbursement of rural physicians' services.

Expand the training of mental health professionals and nurses in rural areas.

Redirect Medicare-supported Graduate Medical Education [GME] funds to support state demonstration projects to encourage primary care and rural-based educational experiences.

ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals and health clinics face special problems in meeting the needs of rural areas. This legislation would assist rural facilities by:

Expanding options for hospitals to provide emergency care in rural areas.

Establishing a Federal Office of Emergency Medical Services to develop regional emergency care networks.

Enhancing systems for the air transport of rural victims of medical emergencies.

Adding flexibility to the current Essential Access Community Hospital [EACH/RPCH] regulations.

Increasing funding for Community and Minor Health Center programs.

TELEMEDICINE

Telemedicine is particularly important to rural health delivery systems. It assures less professional isolation for rural physicians, a critical component needed to recruit more

health providers to rural areas. This bill expands telecommunications options for rural medical facilities, allowing them to establish links with larger, more technologically advanced facilities.

Mr. Speaker, not all rural areas are alike. Rural Kansas is different from rural New York and each community must have the flexibility to structure health delivery systems that take into account special circumstances. This legislation will help to ensure that all rural areas are given the opportunity to expand services and develop networks utilizing the facilities and providers that exist in each particular community.

This legislation is not intended to restructure the current health care delivery system or create new bureaucracies. It is crafted to support ongoing efforts, including establishing tax fairness for all the self-employed, to make health care more accessible and affordable for rural areas. Congress cannot afford to pass a national health care reform plan that does not take into account the special needs of the rural health delivery system. Rural folks deserve access to the same quality health care as those living in urban areas.

Again, thanks for letting me share this information with the committee. I appreciate your interest in rural health and look forward to working with you to improve our Nation's health care system.

THE MIX OF DAY

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to be present this week in the House to be present for the... (The text is mirrored and largely illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.)

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