

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IF WE WAIVE BUDGET RULES FOR GATT, THEN WE SHOULD WAIVE THEM FOR HEALTH BILL WHICH ALSO INVESTS IN FUTURE OF AMERICA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a number of people are raising the idea of waiving the budget rules in order to pass the GATT Uruguay round agreement. The administration estimates that implementation of the treaty will cost about \$14 billion over 5 years and \$40 billion over 10 years. Press reports indicate that the administration has only found about \$3.4 billion in savings to pay for the legislation.

Thus proponents argue that since the treaty will lead to so much expansion in world trade that it will more than pay for itself in a healthier economy, increased employment, and increased tax collections, that we should therefore not worry about the \$14 billion.

Fine with me. But what's good for the goose should be good for the gander.

In the health bill, we are offering amendments for preventive health, for more mammograms, colorectal screening, for immunizations for children, for first dollar well-baby care, and on and on.

We should waive the budget rules for these programs too.

Can anyone argue that having healthier people, cutting down the number of assembly line sick days, and saving trained workers from early death won't help the economy, won't make America more productive, won't help us compete better in the world economy?

Good health care for all Americans is as good investment in the economy as lower tariffs on our exports.

Waive on!

A TRIBUTE TO DR. RON FRANKLIN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the fine work and scholarly leadership of Dr. Ron Franklin of Redlands, CA. Dr. Franklin who has demonstrated remarkable dedication to the education of young people throughout his

career will be honored at the University of Redlands on June 25 as he retires from his position as Redlands Unified School District superintendent of schools.

Dr. Franklin's career began in 1956 at the El Rancho Unified School District in Pico Rivera, CA where he held nine different positions, beginning as a teacher and later becoming the superintendent. In 1970 he became the superintendent of schools in the Novato Unified School District. Following this, in 1987 he became the superintendent of schools in the Redlands Unified School District.

Dr. Franklin's dedication to education and to his community went far beyond his position as superintendent. In his efforts to improve and reform education through the revitalization of programs he has participated as a member on the board of directors of various organizations such as the Rotary Club of Redlands, the Redlands Education Partnership Foundation, and the Redlands Boys and Girls Club. Other facets of the community that Dr. Franklin has been involved in include the United Way, the Redlands Music Association, and the Redlands Symphony Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Dr. Franklin's family, fellow administrators, teachers, students and community in honoring this dedicated individual for his extensive service to his community and to the field of education. Throughout the years Dr. Franklin has touched the lives of many people in our community, and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today and wish him the best of luck in the years ahead.

LOOKING BEYOND D-DAY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, as we continue to remember the 50th anniversary of World War II including the recent ceremonies at Normandy, I would like to include in the RECORD the following editorial by former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt entitled, "Looking Beyond D-Day."

LOOKING BEYOND D-DAY

(By Helmut Schmidt)

Historians, looking back on the decisive acts and events which shaped our bloody century, see June 6, 1944, as a watershed. The invasion of Normandy by American, British and Canadian troops certainly marks a turn in the fortunes of the century. Without it, domination of much of Europe by Stalin would have been a menacing probability. Hitler and his empire were likely to be crushed anyway. But the presence of the American Army and Air Force prevented the replacement of one dictatorship by another hardly less cruel.

It was worse than bitter that the Polish nation, the three Baltic nations, the Czechs

and Slovaks, the Hungarians and many others, including one quarter of the German people, could not be saved from Soviet oppression and supremacy. But without D-Day and what followed, all of Central Europe and possible parts of Western and Southern Europe as well would have fallen into the lap of Soviet imperialism. For had the United States not effectively become a European power in 1944—which Brezhnev finally accepted in Helsinki three decades later—even the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union a few years ago might not have led to the freeing of Eastern Europe.

As the elderly Westerners who participated in the Normandy landings and the march to Berlin look back, it is natural that they should remember their victory with pride. But the wish of a few German politicians who are too young to have been drafted into Hitler's *Wehrmacht* to be invited to the grand anniversary seems to me quite inappropriate.

Thanks to the Marshall Plan, to John McCoy (the United States' postwar High Commissioner in the Federal Republic), and to enormous American help towards shaping a normal society and democracy in Germany, the will for reconciliation on the side of the American victors has been apparent to me for decades. Having been a conscripted German soldier at that time, I have long been a convinced and co-operative ally and friend of the United States. And the same is true of millions of German combatants who are still alive. We don't need any symbolic handshakes so late in the day.

Nevertheless, it might still be interesting for the descendants of the soldiers on either side to know how German troops of that time understood the significance of the Normandy invasion. From my school history, I knew that Charles XII of Sweden and Napoleon had both been defeated when they undertook to invade Russia. So was I convinced as soon as Hitler invaded the Soviet Union that Germany in turn would be defeated. To me, after June 1941, it was just a matter of time, and also a question of how great the sacrifices would prove to be. The disastrous end was inevitable; only the timing was uncertain.

To those of us fighting under such conditions, the arrival of the Americans on the European continent did not make a significant difference. During the Battle of the Bulge, I suggested to my commander that we should let the Americans come as far east as they wished, instead of fighting them, and instead push back "Ivan", who had already entered German territory.

I was not court-martialled for that remark, since the commander was a sensible man, but my tragedy was to be fighting only because of a deeply ingrained sense of duty to my country. This was the tragedy of innumerable Germans at the time: we did not believe in Hitler's genius and leadership, nor in his Third Reich. We had not believed in him for quite some time—but nevertheless we did as we were told by our superiors. A parallel to this psychological and moral complex can perhaps be found in the brave behaviour of French and American soldiers in Vietnam two decades later.

● 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.

Owing to the invasion of Normandy, the United States was able to contain Soviet imperialism through four decades of Cold War. The reconciliation between France and Germany which Winston Churchill encouraged in his speech at Zurich in 1946 (when he also envisaged the creation of a united states of Europe) was, like the initiatives of Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman—made politically possible by the American presence in Europe.

Today, after the Soviet Union's collapse due to domestic exhaustion and decay, almost half a century of global bi-polarity has come to an end. But Russia will remain a world power, and it is still necessary for Germany to bind itself into the European Union, so that the horrors of a great war on this continent can never be repeated.

And we in the West—whether in Washington or London, Paris, Bonn or one of the other great capitals, whether in NATO or in the European Union—must still define our roles pragmatically in a world where local, regional, ethnic or religious conflicts have surfaced once again, now that the threat of East-West conflagration has been lifted. The Atlantic Charter ought to stand, but it will not suffice.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JESTER
HAIRSTON

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Dr. Jester Hairston, who will celebrate his 93d birthday on July 9, 1994. In celebration of his life and in commemoration of his outstanding accomplishments, the Holman United Methodist Church of Los Angeles—Dr. Hairston's spiritual home—is sponsoring a gala affair in his honor on July 8th and 9th, 1994. I am pleased to share with my colleagues just some of the reasons why Jester Hairston is held in such high esteem by many throughout the world.

A distinguished and world-renowned artist, Dr. Hairston's music has been stirring souls for over 60 years. He has written and arranged numerous Negro spirituals including such all-time favorites as "Amen," "Mary's Little Boy Child," and "I Want Jesus To Walk With Me." Whether working with a group of classroom students or an international choir of 25,000, Jester Hairston possesses a gift for evoking melodious symmetry that at once transports and uplifts those experiencing it. Inspired arranger, brilliant composer, spirited choir director, versatile actor, ardent storyteller, and lover of life; these are just a few phrases used to describe a man who has devoted over six decades to enriching the wealth of African-American folksongs and sharing his knowledge with future generations of every culture.

Born at the turn of the century in North Carolina, he grew up in a small steeltown in Pennsylvania. Until beset by financial difficulties, Dr. Hairston attended and was the star quarterback at the University of Massachusetts. Due to his exposure in the university's glee club, a wealthy New England aristocrat, Ms. Anna Laura Kidder, convinced

Jester to pursue a singing career and financed his musical studies with private instructors in Boston. Jester Hairston graduated cum laude from Boston's Tufts University in 1929, and also studied extensively at the Juilliard School of Music in New York.

For 13 years he was assistant conductor of the famous Hall Johnson Negro Choir of New York. It was under Mr. Johnson's tutelage that Jester developed aspirations of preserving the old Negro spirituals. During this time he trained choirs for many Broadway and radio shows with such outstanding artists as Don Voorhees, Andre Kostelanetz, and the late Al Jolson and Alfred Wallenstein.

Accompanied by Hall Johnson, Dr. Hairston moved to Hollywood in 1936 to arrange the chorus music for the motion picture "The Green Pastures." Subsequently, the choir went to work with Dimitri Tiomkin on "Lost Horizon," which proved to be an Academy Award-winning score. When Johnson fell ill, Jester took charge of the group; he hit it off with Tiomkin and produced his arrangements for the next 20 years. In 1943, he organized a racially diverse choir and arranged the background music for many of Hollywood's outstanding films including "Land of the Pharaohs," "Friendly Persuasion," "Carmen Jones," and "Band of Angels." During this time, he became closely associated with Walter Schumann, and together they molded one of Capitol Records' most versatile singing groups "The Voices of Walter Schumann."

Jester also performed as an actor in order to supplement his musician's income. He is well known for his character, Leroy, on the radio and television versions of Amos and Andy. More recently, Jester starred as Rolly on the television series "Amen." Dr. Hairston's film credits include "Tarzan's Hidden Jungle," "The Alamo," "To Kill a Mockingbird," "Lady Sings the Blues," and "The Last Tycoon." Additionally, he dubbed Sidney Poitier's voice in "Lillies of the Field." Although some of the more stereotypical roles were painful, Jester finds strength in knowing that they formed the basis of the broader roles available to African-Americans today.

Dr. Hairston's tireless dedication and enthusiasm for helping young people also has earned him the reputation as a gifted music instructor. For more than half a century, he has given lectures and conducted hands-on workshops to improve the understanding and quality of African-American music. At the young age of 92, he continues to give generously of his time as a guest conductor and teacher, in the United States and abroad.

In acknowledgement of his extraordinary talent, a number of his overseas missions have often been on behalf of the U.S. Government. Furthermore, Jester has been awarded honorary doctor of music degrees from the University of the Pacific and Tufts University. He is also the recipient of the doctorate of fine arts degree from the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Dr. Jester Hairston on his 93d birthday, and especially in paying tribute to a lifetime devoted to preserving a significant aspect of African-American culture and our country's history. I join his family, friends, and the members of Holman United Methodist Church in

wishing, Dr. Jester Hairston many more years of continued joy, harmony, and prosperity.

A TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYMENT
PROJECT GRADUATES—A PRO-
GRAM TO EDUCATE PHILADEL-
PHIA'S HOMELESS

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I come before this body today to share good news as I invite my colleagues to join me in extending heartfelt congratulations to 27 Philadelphia adults who have overcome numerous obstacles and many hardships to achieve the honor that will soon be bestowed upon them.

On June 11, 1994, 27 homeless but not hopeless adults who currently reside in Philadelphia's homeless shelters will graduate from the employment project's Employability Skills Training Program. This program is successful because of the strong leadership of its director, Ms. Leona Smith, and the unwavering support of the assistant director, Mr. Lee Valenti Wilson; Ms. Ida M. Flanders, who is an instructor; and Ms. Renee Outin, who serves as a job specialist. The employment project was established to provide homeless individuals the means by which to become self-sufficient in their struggle to survive daily and especially with their desire to obtain employment as they work their way back into the mainstream of our society.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in extending congratulations to each of the following graduates: Mr. Tyrone Cain, Ms. Sharon Dantzler, Mr. Kevin Ruthland, Mrs. Lana Waters, Ms. Loretta Burns, Mr. Joseph Franklin, Ms. Eileen Robinson, Ms. Lillie Armstrong, Ms. Loretta Henderson, Mr. Calvin Hines, Ms. Carol Johnson, Ms. Alicia Morgan, Mr. Keith Rollins, Ms. Donna Walton, Ms. Brenda Cerdan, Mr. Raymond Jones, Mr. Beauford Sewell, Ms. Melissa Allen, Ms. JoAnn Cross, Mr. Conrad Garland, Mr. Kevin Williams, Ms. Linda Harper, Mr. Michael Henderson, Ms. April Jackson, Mr. Floyd McKinney, Ms. Christine Pepe, and Ms. Dawn Wood.

Words cannot describe my delight as I give praise to God for lifting these men and women to a most honored place in their lives. The advancement of these individuals will send a clear message to others in the community, that all is not lost for the good news of this graduation will carry these individuals far as they struggle to improve the quality of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, the employment project participants can now realize that there is always hope for those who are serious, determined and committed to the goals and objectives they seek. The situation in life should never stand in the way of progress and each of these graduates are living witnesses. If we all work together to uplift the spirits, and motivate and encourage the many individuals who are less fortunate, I am confident that the good news will echo throughout the world prompting others to follow in the footsteps of these 27 graduates. Thomas Jefferson once said that if

we "Enlighten the people generally * * * tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day." Good news, Mr. Speaker, good news.

Again, I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in honoring, and sending forth encouragement for each individual to be strong and keep up the good work.

HONORING CANTOR LOUIS
TEICHMAN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the members of the Conservative Synagogue of Jamaica Estates [CSJE] in honoring Cantor Louis Teichman who after more than two decades of service to the CSJE and the communities of Jamaica, Jamaica Estates, Holliswood, and Hillcrest has decided to retire.

As a truly self-effacing person, Louis Teichman began his career as a student cantor in pre-World War II Hungary. He came to the United States to continue his studies at the Cantorial College and graduated to serve as an assistant chaplain in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Cantor Teichman began his first post as cantor serving the community of Silver Spring, MD. He later moved to New York City and assumed the post as cantor of the Jamaica Jewish Center, one of the largest synagogues in New York City. It is here where Louis Teichman took root and became recognized as a bulwark of the religious community of Jamaica, NY. His boundless energy and steadfast dedication led to the creation of a synagogue music program that served as the basis for educating and enlightening the congregation's members. It was through his efforts that the synagogue's religious school developed both a religious and secular approach expanding its children's religious experience.

In 1974, with the merger of the Jamaica Jewish Center with the Hillside Hollis Hebrew Center, the Conservative Synagogue of Jamaica came into being with Louis Teichman as the unanimous choice to serve as the new congregation's cantor. For the past 20 years, Cantor Teichman has served the new synagogue with a dynamism and vitality that resulted in the creation of a choir, a musical education program and a religious training program that has educated and uplifted hundreds of boys and girls these past years.

Mr. Speaker, the single adjective that always comes to mind in describing Cantor Louis Teichman is humility, a most rare and sought-after attribute. It is, therefore, most compelling that I ask my colleagues to rise today in acclamation of this most unique individual.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHIEF ENGINEER WAYNE MURI
RETIREES AFTER 38-YEAR CAREER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Wayne Muri, chief engineer of the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department. Mr. Muri retires on July 1 after a 38-year career, and I would like to express my appreciation to him for his dedicated service to the State of Missouri.

Wayne Muri is a native Missourian. He was born in Jamestown and attended the University of Missouri-Columbia. Beginning in 1956, he has worked for the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department in 17 different posts.

A professional engineer, Mr. Muri became the department's chief engineer in 1986. Since that time, Mr. Muri has served as head of the State agency responsible for constructing and maintaining Missouri's 32,000-mile highway system, which is the Nation's sixth largest.

In addition to his fine work in Missouri, Mr. Muri is recognized as a national leader in his field. He is past chairman of the Transportation Research Board at the national level. He is also immediate past president of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, which involves all the State transportation departments.

I have had the privilege of working with Wayne through the years and I wish him all the best as he begins his retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. STANLEY
JAZBEC

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the fine work and spiritual life of Rev. Stanley Jazbec of Joshua Tree, CA. Father Jazbec, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the Catholic Church throughout his life will be celebrating his golden jubilee as a Roman Catholic priest this year.

Father Jazbec began his service to the church by serving as a chaplain to his people in Yugoslavia during the German occupation of World War II. Due to the intolerance of the Catholic Church under Tito's Communist regime the reverend was forced into exile. It was during this time that he served as the auxiliary chaplain of the Underground until May 1945, when he escaped to Austria and then to Italy as a refugee. In 1948 he served as a spiritual director for Slovenian students studying at various universities in Spain.

Following his time in Spain, Father Jazbec came to the United States where he served in the diocese of Bismark in North Dakota. In 1954 he was accepted by Bishop Buddy to come to the diocese of San Diego, and in 1978 he was asked by Bishop Straling to join the new diocese of San Bernardino. During

this time Father Jazbec became a citizen of the United States, and he was dedicated to serving many areas throughout the low desert where he is currently the pastor emeritus of the St. Christopher of the Desert Catholic Church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the Catholic Church, and the members of the parishes that Father Jazbec has served throughout his life in honoring his extensive dedication to the church and its communities throughout his life time. Over the years Father Jazbec has touched the lives of many people in our community and our State and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

REMEMBERING THE VETERANS OF
SOMALIA

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD today and throughout the next week the stories of 26 modern day heroes, soldiers killed in combat in Somalia last year. I hope these stories, reprinted from a May 30, 1994, Army Times article, will remind everyone of the ultimate sacrifice each and every member of our Armed Forces are prepared to make in service to our Nation.

WE REMEMBER

This Memorial Day, *Army Times* remembers 26 soldiers who were killed in combat in the last year. All died in Somalia.

They came from everywhere: the South, the East, New England, the Midwest, Southwest and the Far West. Their private lives were as varied as the American nation.

The Army has recognized their sacrifice and honored their memory with the posthumous award of the Purple Heart and several Silver Stars, Distinguished Flying Crosses, Bronze Star Medals. On May 23, two will receive the country's highest military honor, the Medal of Honor.

The defining criterion for inclusion in this tribute was the Purple Heart, America's oldest military decoration. These soldiers posthumously received the Purple Heart from April 30, 1993, to May 1, 1994, according to the Total Army Personnel Command.

PFC MATTHEW K. ANDERSON

When Somali gunmen brought down PFC Matthew K. Anderson's UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter during a night reconnaissance mission over Mogadishu, they robbed the world of a "brilliant" wit with a great future as a writer, according to his friends.

"The things we'll miss the most are his witty comments," says PFC Thomas Romano. "He always had a witty comment for everything."

Romano and Matthew Anderson both joined the Army May 21, 1992, and since then their careers were inter-twined until Sept. 25, when a rocket-propelled grenade hit the latter's helicopter as it flew over the Somali capital.

The pair completed basic and advanced individual training together at Fort Benning, Ga., and from there they both joined B Company, 9th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, Fort Campbell, Ky., as Black Hawk door gunners.

They also became roommates, which gives Romano a lot of experience of his buddy's laid-back approach to life. "His answer to any problem was 'Don't worry about it, man,'" says Romano.

When he wasn't working or playing practical jokes on his colleagues, Matthew Anderson expressed his wit through his writing, says Spec. James Houchin, another of B Company's door gunners. "He had a really weird sense of humor," Houchin says. "He'd write . . . off-the-wall stories and read them to us for something to do, especially over there [in Somalia]." He specialized in writing poetry and fiction, with a particular emphasis on science fiction, his colleagues say.

"He wanted to be a writer," Houchin says. "He came in the Army for the experience of doing it, for something to write about." There's no doubt in his friends' minds that Matthew Anderson would have achieved his literary ambitions had he lived.

Romano's life was to have one final, fatal link with that of his friend Sept. 25. "I was supposed to take his flight that night," Romano remembers. "He was tired, and I told him, 'No, I'm up, why don't you let me fly it for you?'" But his friend's commitment to the mission overcame his fatigue. "He wouldn't let me take it. It would have been me instead of him."

CW3 DONOVAN L. BRILEY

As a child growing up in North Little Rock, Ark., CW3 Donovan L. Briley, 33, always wanted to climb higher. If he wasn't in a tree or atop a roof, he was looking for one, says his widow, Sharri Briley.

As an adult, he wouldn't have been happy doing anything other than flying.

Donovan Briley graduated from flight school in 1985 and joined the Army Reserve. Later that year, he was piloting Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents and state troopers on a marijuana detection mission when the helicopter crashed. Three DEA agents were killed, and Donovan Briley sustained burns and back injuries. But within four months, he was back flying.

"He never wanted to stop flying," Sharri Briley said. "He was a better pilot from that experience."

In December 1987, Donovan Briley went on active duty a month after his daughter, Jordan, was born. One of four brothers, he was proud of his Cherokee heritage and had an uncommon dedication to his work, Sharri Briley said. "His main interest was always studying for how he could better himself. He was always trying to be a better pilot."

He deployed to Somalia with the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, and was killed Oct. 3 while serving with Task Force Ranger in Mogadishu.

During his career, Donovan Briley was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, two Bronze Stars, two Purple Hearts, two Air Medals with "V" devices, two Air Medals, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and Army Service Ribbon.

SSGT. DANIEL D. BUSCH

Early last summer, SSGT. Daniel D. Busch—known as "Rambusch" to his high school buddies from Portage Senior High School—took leave to visit his mother in Barabou, Wis. He had a heart-to-heart talk with her to explain that his unit, Army Special Forces Command at Fort Bragg, N.C., was being deployed on a mission.

"He told me his unit was going some place later than summer, but he couldn't say where," his mother, Virginia Johnson, says. "He just told me not to worry. He said, 'I

know this job is dangerous, but remember that it keeps me close to God. A Christian soldier is just a click away from heaven in this type of work.'"

Virginia Johnson says she understood. "He was always trying to reassure us, because he could never tell us exactly what he did," she says.

After that talk, they went fishing, something Busch always looked forward to. That visit was the last time Virginia Johnson saw her son. The 25-year-old light weapons infantry specialist was killed Oct. 3 in Mogadishu, Somalia, in the bloodiest single battle for American troops since Vietnam.

The Army posthumously awarded Daniel Busch the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. A combat veteran of Operation Just Cause in Panama, he received other awards during his seven-year Army career, including the Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge and National Defense Medal.

But family members and close friends all say Daniel Busch got his real reward when he took his last breath: The opportunity finally to meet God, someone Busch spent a lot of time talking to.

Daniel Busch joined the Army right out of high school in 1986. Something about serving God, country and fellow man appealed to him, his mother says. But he was still planning on getting out in September 1995.

His wife, Traci Busch, 23, says that her husband wanted their 14-month-old son, Mitchell, "to grow up in an atmosphere that had nothing to do with the Army and the constant deployments and moving around."

In a letter to his son, dated Sept. 29, Daniel Busch talked of his desire that his son grow up to be a man of morals and values. "It's very important for you to grow up to be a Christian," he wrote. "Listen to your mother."

The family has established a scholarship fund for students who want to pursue a career in conservation. For information, write Virginia Johnson, 707 7th Street, Barabou, Wis. 53913.

SPEC. JAMES M. CAVACO

Spec. James M. Cavaco could have gotten out of deploying to Somalia with his Ranger unit. But his dedication wouldn't let him, says his mother, Barbara Cavaco, James Cavaco was among the American soldiers killed in the Oct. 3-4 firefight in Mogadishu.

When James Cavaco enlisted in 1991 at age 24, he was a little older than most recruits. He decided that since he couldn't find fulfilling work in the civilian world, he could find it in the Army.

James Cavaco had an associate's degree from Cape Cod Community College and worked at several jobs, but the sagging New England economy couldn't provide him a job with a future. "He just made up his mind—'This is it, I've had enough of this, I'm not going to live like this, I'm not going to be a bum, I'm going to be the best I can be and that's it,'" his mother says.

James Cavaco not only enlisted, he volunteered for the Rangers. Barbara Cavaco says her son quit smoking and drinking and started an exercise program to meet the high Ranger standards.

Ranger training didn't phase him. "As brutal as Ranger School was, he loved it," Barbara Cavaco says. "He thought it was great."

To break the tension, he fell back on his hobby, playing rock music on the guitar. "He was really into that; he was quite good," his mother says, adding with a laugh, "He used to drive all the guys crazy in the barracks."

When James Cavaco got the word that his company was to deploy to Somalia, he had been notified of a death in the family. Barbara Cavaco still weeps when she recalls her son's selfless response to leaving his unit.

"He refused to come home," says his mother. "What he said was, 'I have to do what I have to do to effect mission success and to see that my men don't get hurt.'"

On Oct. 3, James Cavaco was riding in a convoy of Humvees battling through the tight streets of Mogadishu to rescue soldiers in a downed helicopter. He was killed in a rain of automatic weapons fire and grenades. He was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor.

Barbara Cavaco has no grudge against the Army. "He had faith in his officers, in his unit, his equipment, his training," she says. "He was totally dedicated. He felt that the men he was with were the best, that the selection process was such that he was surrounded by the best he could be surrounded by."

"That was his thing, to do the best he could."

CONGRESSIONAL TRIP TO WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, a Member from the other side of the aisle criticized the expenditure of taxpayer funds for the trip that Members took to help represent the United States in commemorating D-day and the Allied liberation invasions of Italy and France.

I was proud to be a member of that congressional delegation and would like to comment on the trip.

Mr. Speaker, it is probably natural and right that we question the worthiness of spending of personal or public funds on commemorative and symbolic events. For example, one can question whether the expenditure by a family of several thousand dollars on a wedding is worthwhile, or whether the family should spend those funds on what might be considered more tangible necessities of life. In public life, one might question the worthiness of the expenditure of several million dollars in taxpayer funds on events like the inauguration of a President, a state funeral for a fallen President, or something like the 50th anniversary of D-day and the Allied invasions of Italy and France.

The reason that both individuals and nations sometimes spend significant amounts of money on selected commemorative and symbolic events is that these events enrich and add meaning to our lives, be it as individuals and families at a wedding or as individuals and citizens experiencing a national commemoration.

Mr. Speaker, I think that most Americans believe that the 50th anniversary of D-day and the Allied invasions of Italy and France qualified as the kind of rare and very important event that adds significant character and meaning to each of our lives as Americans. While the President alone could have represented the United States at these ceremonies, I strongly believe that it was fitting

and appropriate that Congress, as the elected representative body of each of the 50 States and each region of the Nation, send a delegation to join in representing our Nation. In short, I think that the congressional delegation added to the event's symbolism. And, while each member of the congressional delegation should speak for his or her self, I also suspect that the congressional delegation members who attended will bring back a renewed spirit and sense of national responsibility and purpose based on what they experienced at the ceremonies. In that sense, I believe that the congressional delegation attendance at the D-day events will, in some small way, enrich and add greater meaning to Congress and help make us better Representatives for our people.

In conclusion, I believe that the recent World War II commemorative events in Europe were the equivalent to our Nation of a wedding or funeral to a family. It was fitting and right, and will ultimately be beneficial to us all, that our Nation sent an appropriate delegation of representatives.

BEHAVIORAL POVERTY LEADS TO WELFARE DEPENDENCY

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, ending welfare as we know it is just rhetoric unless we recognize and change what is fundamentally wrong current welfare policy—its promotion of self-destructive behaviors that lead to dependency. As the following analysis by the Heritage Foundation's Robert Rector makes clear, illegitimacy, and nonwork are at the root of welfare dependency because they make self-sufficiency so difficult to attain.

Rector offers three goals to pursue in formulating policies that will actively discourage welfare dependency: Create a system in which recipients are expected to contribute something back; control welfare costs; and reduce illegitimacy and encourage marriage. I encourage my colleagues to read the full op-ed article that recently appeared in the Washington Times.

[From the Washington Times, May 14, 1994]

WELFARE REFORM RHETORIC AND REALITY

BEHAVIORAL DESTITUTION

(By Robert Rector)

For welfare reform to work, it must focus on the root behavioral problems of illegitimacy, divorce and nonwork—not merely on the superficial symptom of welfare dependence.

But despite a rhetorical commitment to "end welfare as we know it," the Clinton administration appears unprepared to take the serious steps needed to deal with this "behavioral poverty."

Despite its rhetorical commitment to dealing with "root causes," the White House's reform rhetoric poses the problem of welfare backwards, seeking to devise schemes to prod and assist individuals to leave welfare rather than seeking to reduce the self-destructive behavior that leads to dependence in the first place.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

This approach is self-deluding; and it won't work. No array of government programs is going to make a 20-year-old woman with little or no education who has had one or two children out of wedlock "self-sufficient." Nor, despite her best efforts, is that single mother likely to be able to provide a truly healthy social environment for her children.

Societies through the ages have recognized that it takes the efforts of at least two people, a father and a mother, to provide the economic and psychological support needed to raise children. That's why societies historically have gone to great lengths to encourage marriage and, conversely, to discourage illegitimacy.

Current U.S. welfare policy reverses this wisdom by aggressively subsidizing single parenthood and penalizing marriage. The results of this experiment have been disastrous.

For the well-being of American children and the safety of society, a sense of responsible parenthood must be restored, based on the principle that it is immoral to have children, unless you are fully prepared to raise them.

To be fully prepared to raise children means three simple things. First, the mother and father must be married and committed to a life together. Second, the parents must be mature and psychologically ready for the difficult task of raising the young. And third, the parents should be economically productive and self-sufficient, able to sustain a family without large amounts of ongoing financial support from outside sources.

The welfare system mainly involves failed attempts to pick up the pieces for an ever-increasing number of individuals who have violated the above rules.

Government policy not only must stop subsidizing and promoting such irresponsible behavior, it must actively discourage it. To do that, we need to pursue three goals:

We need to promote individual responsibility by converting welfare from a one-way handout into a system in which recipients are expected to contribute something back for temporary aid received.

We need to control welfare costs.

Most importantly, we need to dramatically reduce the illegitimate birthrate and increase the marriage rate.

Achieving these goals will require a broad array of policy changes. In some cases it will require eliminating welfare benefits that promote harmful and antisocial behavior. In other cases, it may be sufficient to require welfare recipients to perform community service work in exchange for benefits. In some circumstances, welfare benefits may be converted into loans, which the recipient will be expected to repay at a future time.

Serious reform also should include new incentives that encourage positive behavior.

All welfare reform must be undergirded by firm budgetary controls on the growth of future welfare spending. Welfare bureaucracies are prolific in inventing new programs that allegedly promote self-sufficiency but that accomplish nothing or actually draw more people into welfare dependency.

Without definite limits on the funds flowing into the welfare system, such counterproductive "reforms" will merely produce more of what we have today: a War on Poverty that can't be won.

TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY S. TEHAN

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 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 Timothy S. Tehan of Troop 2 in Barrington, 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, Timothy removed brush, landscaped surrounding property, and constructed a bridge over a brook that is located at La Salle Academy in Providence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Timothy S. Tehan. 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 Timothy S. Tehan will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN BUD WENKE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a dedicated public servant, Capt. Bud Wenke, who has retired from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department after 32 years of service.

For 17 of those 32 years, Captain Wenke represented the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles County, and the Nation's public safety agencies in Washington, DC. I had the great pleasure of working with Captain Wenke on numerous occasions during that time.

Captain Wenke worked to ensure that public safety would be given priority in the Federal allocation of radio spectrum, and he spearheaded the national effort by public safety organizations to obtain the radio frequencies they need to do their jobs. He is responsible for Federal legislation that resulted in an allocation of 120 new radio channels nationally and 240 channels in the Los Angeles area.

Further, Captain Wenke developed and managed a \$100 million radio and data network for Los Angeles County. As representative of the Nation's public safety microwave licensees, he worked with the Federal-private working group to develop the U.S. position for the World Administrative Radio Council that prevented a loss of microwave frequencies used by local governments and public safety agencies.

Captain Wenke has twice earned the Sheriff Department's Distinguished Service Award. He is also a recipient of the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers [APCO] Presidents Award, and the California Peace Officers Association's [CPOA] Recognition Award.

Captain Wenke represented the county of Los Angeles in Washington with distinction and grace. He is one of the most articulate and straightforward individuals with whom I've had the pleasure of working since I have been in Congress. Los Angeles County has some big shoes to fill with his departure.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Captain Wenke on his many years of distinguished service and in wishing him happiness, good health, and continued success in all future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES MARTIN

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Charles Martin. He will be deeply missed by our community and by all of those who worked with him.

Charles labored long and hard to sow the seeds of hope in the youth of our community. I had the opportunity to work with him on numerous occasions building positive role models for our youth, and none that I have encountered tackled the task with more energy or dedication than Charles. He was always looking to build a bridge between individuals to conquer differences in age, race, or one's economic station in life.

It will take the efforts of 10 people to replace the energy of Charles in his pursuit of an even chance for every child. It is a challenge that we will all accept and take to heart. Charles would never have given up, and neither must we. He, better than anyone else, knew that our very future as a people and a Nation depends on bridging racial and economic gaps to help our children grow up healthy, proud and feeling they can achieve their dreams if they work hard and follow their hearts.

Mr. Speaker, we shall miss Charles, but we shall not forget the challenge he left to us.

May God bless Charles, his wife Patricia and his children Charles Jr., Roderick and Jenelle, and strengthen us as we tackle the task at hand under his shining example. We will not let him down.

OUTSTANDING STUDENTS HONORED

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize three outstanding students from my district who have been honored by the Creve Couer-Olivette Chamber of Commerce and the Creve Couer Lions Club. Ashraf Abdelkerim, Jennifer Horton, and Rebecca Kerman have each earned special recognition as scholarship recipients by the chamber and Lions Club and are being recognized for their fine high school careers.

The chamber and Lions Club annually award scholarships for area high school students. This year's award was very special because of a tie for first place. Ashraf Abdelkerim and Jennifer Horton will share the first place honors and will each receive \$1,625. Rebecca Kerman deserves special recognition for her second place finish in this year's competition.

Ashraf Abdelkerim is currently a student at Mary Institute and St. Louis Country Day School. Ashraf has been extremely active in athletics, as a member of the school's baseball, football, and track teams. Along with his athletic accomplishments, Ashraf has excelled in the classroom as well. He is currently ranked in the top 10 percent of his class. He has been honored as a member of the Signet Society, as well as being selected as an A.P. Scholar. Ashraf has also served as the president of the St. Louis chapter for the Moslem Youth of North America. His dedication to classroom excellence and community service stands as evidence to his leadership abilities.

Jennifer Horton will be graduating this June from Westminster Academy. Jennifer has excelled in her academic endeavors. She has been named to the President's List for 4 consecutive years. She is a current member of the National Honor Society and has also received recognition as a National Merit Commended Scholar. She has excelled in foreign languages and in 1993 was the high scorer at the National Association of Teachers of French Competition. Jennifer has an accomplished record of community service. She has served as a peer counselor for the past 2 years, as well as extensive involvement in musical ensembles. She has participated in American Sings, the Milliken Vocal Festival, a Touring Ensemble, and the Westminster Christian Academy Vocal Festival. Her hard work in the classroom and school service stand as evidence of her promise as a future leader.

Rebecca Kerman will be graduating this June from Watkins High School. Rebecca has combined a fine academic career with an impressive record of community service. She has served as a writer and editor for her

school newspaper, as well as being a member of the National Honor Society. Rebecca has volunteered for the Special Olympics, the Big Sister Organization, Students Against Drunk Driving [SADD], Peers Are Listening Organization [PALS], and has served as a member of the Principal's Leadership Cabinet. She has also volunteered for the St. Louis AIDS Foundation, the Central Agency for Jewish Education, and has served as an executive and regional board member for Youth Group Involvement. Her dedication to others and her community places Rebecca among the future leaders of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to recognize these outstanding young adults. It is the promise of our children that brightens our country's future, and these three young people exemplify that promise.

ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus held its 27th briefing recently on an important aspect of the practice of medicine, namely, bringing science to alternative medicine.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs, of the NIH office of Alternative Medicine, Dr. Richard Friedman of SUNY at Stony Brook, and Dr. Herbert Benson of Harvard discussed how mind/body interventions have been scientifically proven to be therapeutically effective to offer prevention and cost effectiveness. Because of the scientific studies documenting efficacy, many alternative therapies have already become part of routine, mainstream medical care and they serve as a model for how alternative approaches can be incorporated into the practice of medicine.

I would like to share with my colleagues the enlightening remarks of Dr. Benson and Dr. Friedman.

ALTERNATIVE TO MAINSTREAM MEDICINE:

SCIENCE AS THE ARBITER

HERBERT BENSON, M.D.

Throughout history medicine and healing has relied heavily on non-specific factors such as the placebo effect. In other words, what patients believe, think and feel has profound effects on the body. Thus, physicians and other healers have historically appreciated the injurious effect of negative thoughts and emotions and have also recognized the healthful effects of positive thoughts and emotions.

Modern medicine has largely disregarded the importance of mind/body interactions. Starting with the work Dr. Louis Pasteur about 150 years ago, the Western tradition of incorporating these non-specific factors in treatments was progressively replaced with an almost total reliance on specific remedies for specific illnesses. Insulin and antibiotics took the place of the power of the mind to heal. The specific therapies were so dramatically effective that they became the sole treatments utilized. They also changed our attitudes toward the nature of healing. Rather than using a combination of specific and non-specific therapies to promote healing, medicine began to value and rely exclusively on the specific effects of pharmacological and surgical interventions. The

non-specific effects of beliefs, thoughts and emotions were devalued.

For many of the medical problems facing our society today, specific drug and surgical interventions alone are not effective. For example, between 60 to 90% of visits to physicians are prompted by conditions related to stress which are poorly treated by drugs and surgery. To better treat this vast number of conditions, there is an understandable movement to utilize alternative treatments. Unfortunately, many alternative treatments are without scientific foundation and we could fall prey to the influence of charlatans and quacks. It is thus very important to distinguish between the alternative therapies that have been scientifically tested from those that have not.

Some so-called alternative treatments, have however been scientifically examined with similar standards used to test accepted drug and surgical interventions. Our work related to the relaxation response is a prime example of how a treatment previously considered to be nonspecific and alternative has evolved into an acceptable therapy for these extremely prevalent stress-related disorders as a result of scientific research.

To best understand the relaxation response, let me first describe the physiology of its counterpart, the stress response. Stress has been defined as the perception of threat or danger that requires behavioral change. It results in increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, increased metabolism, increased rate of breathing and increased blood flow to the muscles. These internal physiologic changes prepare us to fight or run away and this stress reaction has been named the "fight or flight" response. The "fight or flight" response was first described by the Harvard physiologist, Dr. Walter B. Cannon earlier in this century. It is mediated by an increase in the activity of the sympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system which releases adrenalin and noradrenalin.

Building on the work of Swiss Nobel laureate Dr. Walter R. Hess, my colleagues and I over 20 years ago described a physiological response which is the opposite of Cannon's fight or flight response. It results in decreased heart rate, blood pressure, rate of breathing, and metabolism. We labelled this opposite reaction the "relaxation response."

The relaxation response differs from the fight or flight response in another way. The fight or flight response occurs without requiring the use of a technique. Two steps are usually required to elicit the relaxation response. They are: (1) the repetition of a word, a sound, a prayer, a phrase or a muscular activity and (2) when other, everyday thoughts occur, there is a passive return to the repetition.

As scientific evidence has established that many medical diseases result from repeated exposure to stress, scientific evidence has established that regular elicitation of the relaxation response results in alleviation of these stress-related medical disorders. Specifically, the relaxation response has been demonstrated to be effective in the treatment of hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, chronic pain, insomnia, anxiety, hostility, depression, premenstrual syndrome, infertility, and the symptoms of both cancer and AIDS. In fact, to the extent that stress causes or exacerbates any condition, the relaxation response is effective. Because of the scientifically documented efficacy, a physiological basis for millennia-old techniques has been established and the relaxation response has become a part of mainstream medicine.

Approximately 60% of US medical schools now teach the therapeutic use of relaxation-

response techniques and it is frequently recommended therapy in standard medical textbooks. Therapies such as the relaxation response are now not alternative or unconventional, but are accepted within the academic medical establishment. Their widespread clinical use is a direct result of scientific studies that document the physiologic basis and therapeutic utility. Age-old, self-care, mind/body techniques became validated.

In summary, as we broaden our concept of medical care to embrace non-drug and non-surgical self-care interventions, we need not and should not compromise scientific standards. Rather, science can be utilized to separate the wheat from the chaff.

RICHARD FRIEDMAN, PH.D.

Dr. Benson has indicated that scientific evidence supports the efficacy of the relaxation response, a non-drug, non-surgical self-care intervention. It is an example of what was previously considered to be an alternative medical intervention becoming a part of mainstream medicine. There are other practical issues which should be addressed regarding the integration of the relaxation response and other proven mind/body, self-care interventions into medical care.

Consider for a moment that I were here today discussing a new drug and that scientific evidence indicated that this new drug could treat a very wide variety of prevalent medical conditions—conditions that lead to 60 to 90% of visits to physicians. Furthermore, this new drug could also prevent these conditions from occurring and recurring. And, the new drug was demonstrated to reduce the total costs of health care by as much as 30%. The discovery of such a new drug would be front page news and immediately embraced. Scientifically-validated mind/body therapies have resulted in such clinical and economic benefits, but as yet have not been so enthusiastically embraced. I'll discuss the reasons for this later.

First, I'll provide examples of how mind/body interventions such as the relaxation response can be successfully integrated with mainstream medicine. I'll start with one particularly common and expensive medical complaint, chronic pain. When integrated with routine biomedical care, mind/body approaches can result in the better treatment of chronic pain and in significant economic benefits. Millions of Americans are in chronic pain, which by definition, is pain that cannot be eliminated, but must be managed. Chronic pain sufferers, motivated both by medical and emotional factors, often become frequent users of the medical system. The treatment of chronic pain becomes extremely costly and frustrating for patients and health care providers. In one study, we assessed clinic usage among chronic pain patients at an HMO who participated in our outpatient behavioral medicine program, of which the relaxation response was an integral part. There was a 36 percent reduction in clinic visits for over two years in the patients who participated in the behavioral medicine program as compared to their clinic usage prior to the intervention. In 109 patients, the decreased visits projected to an estimated net savings of \$12,000 for the first year following treatment and \$23,000 for the second year. These savings did not include those realized by the decreased use of medications.

Next, I'll focus on another extremely common disorder, insomnia. I'll present how these very same mind/body interventions can result in better medical care and also effect cost savings. Approximately 35 percent of the adult population experiences insomnia.

Half of these insomniacs consider it a serious problem. Billions of dollars are spent each year on sleeping medications, making insomnia an extremely expensive condition. In fact, the direct costs to the nation are approximately \$15.4 billion yearly and actual costs are astronomical in terms of reduced quality of life, lowered productivity and increased morbidity. Although frequently employed, the chronic use of sleeping pills is ill-advised. The shortcomings of such drug therapy, along with recognition of the role of behavioral factors in insomnia, have prompted our development of mind/body behavioral interventions for this condition. We studied the efficacy of a multifactor behavioral intervention for insomnia that included relaxation-response training. Compared to controls, those subjects who received behavioral and relaxation response treatment showed significantly more improvement in sleep patterns. On the average, before treatment it took patients 78 minutes to fall asleep. After treatment, it took 19 minutes. Patients who received behavioral and relaxation response treatment became indistinguishable from normal sleepers. In fact, the 75% reduction in sleep-onset latency observed in the treated group is the highest ever reported in the literature.

To return to the issue I raised earlier—Why, given results such as these, have mind/body therapies such as the relaxation response not been more effectively integrated? Barriers to integration include bias against the shift to self-care approaches; the lack of knowledge of the existing scientific data among health care providers, patients and policy makers in government and private industry; a bias against mind/body interventions in medical care as being too "soft"; and inadequate insurance payments for these treatments.

Overcoming the barriers to integration requires a continued commitment to scientific rigor and a willingness to adopt and advocate what is scientifically proven to be therapeutically effective and to offer cost savings. The full integration of mind/body, self-care medicine is thus completely compatible with the health care reform agenda we are currently confronting. This is a prime example of science being the arbiter of bringing so-called alternative medicine into mainstream medicine.

GOVERNMENT PRESSURE ON BELARUSAN MEDIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, among the former Soviet Republics, Belarus has been one of the more conservative. The old Communist Party nomenklatura remains in power, and very little economic reform has taken place. True, there have been no ethnic conflicts or violence in Belarus, nor have we seen any harsh physical repression of the opposition. But there has been little movement away from Soviet-era structures and, for the most part, Soviet mentality since Belarus became independent.

Belarus will hold its first presidential elections on June 23. Unfortunately, I have to note with concern that, according to Russian and Belarusan sources, the Belarusan Government

appears to be launching a campaign to restrict media outlets that do not toe the government line. A Government spokesman has charged the Minsk newspaper Svaboda—the largest circulation opposition newspaper—with national extremism. He announced that the Government is revising relations with Svaboda, taking into account numerous requests from citizens. The Government printing house has refused to print this awkward newspaper, and the Ministry of Communications is refusing to circulate it.

It is important to remember that in post-Soviet Belarus, all the major media are dependent, to one degree or another, on the Government. The printing houses are state enterprises and the circulation process is controlled by the State. Newspapers are expected not to print anything that upsets the Government.

Moreover, according to a press conference held by Belarusian Media representatives, two Belarusian radio programs have been suspended since May 28. One of them had been planning to feature a live interview with a Government official opposed to the planned merger of the Belarusian and Russian monetary systems. The suspension of these programs is allegedly due to the transformation of the National Television and Radio Company into the Television and Radio Committee of the Belarusian Council of Ministers, which will strengthen State control of the media. This committee is apparently not planning to renew the programs.

Ideally, the Government of Belarus would stop subsidizing the media entirely. If readers object to what they read or watch, they can take their patronage elsewhere. But barring that in the immediate future, as Belarus moves toward its first post-Soviet Presidential elections, the Government should ensure that the media remain free to publish the entire range of opinions in the country.

The opposition Popular Front has accused the authorities of creating unequal conditions for the election. Specifically, opposition activists charge that the State-controlled Belarusian media plan to broadcast remarks by democratic forces at inconvenient hours, and, in general, to skew the coverage of the campaign in favor of the Prime Minister, who is the leading candidate for the Presidency. The Helsinki Commission, which I am proud to cochair, plans to send observers to the Belarusian Presidential election. They will investigate whether restrictions on the media have influenced the outcome of the election and will issue a report on their findings.

TRIBUTE TO VVA MICHIGAN

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. CARR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to speak about the Michigan State Council/Michigan Charter of Vietnam Veterans of America.

Michigan, which was the first State to have its own veterans' center, has the largest VVA organization in the United States. I am proud that my State's VVA has been a leader in ad-

ressing issues of national importance. For example, Michigan VVA led the fight for legislation on agent orange, and led the fight for judicial review with the Veterans Administration.

Our State has many unique chapters, such as chapter 9, the first chapter in the State; chapter 180, the first chapter to be established in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and chapter 371 at the Egeler Correctional facility, which has assisted greatly in fundraising for charitable organizations.

Michigan VVA has assisted in raising money for many charitable organizations across the country, including the Salvation Army, Meals on Wheels, the Special Olympics, and Boy Scouts of America. It has also worked to help the victims of recent natural disasters—Hurricane Andrew, the Mississippi River Flood, and the California earthquakes.

I would also like to acknowledge the State council president, Jack McManus, for his outstanding leadership over the past 4 years. I commend him for his commitment and dedication to Michigan VVA, and for his sensitivity to the needs of veterans not only in Michigan, but across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the House of Representatives honor outstanding organizations such as the Michigan VVA. Please join me in recognizing their many years of leadership and service in Michigan and throughout the country.

IN TRIBUTE TO KNOX BANNER

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of our colleagues and to commemorate the life, achievement and dedicated service of the late Knox Banner. Mr. Banner died on April 9 in his home State of Texas.

It may seem cliché to say that Knox Banner's legacy lives on, but nothing could be more true. The fruits of his long years of hard work are with us each and every day here in our Nation's Capital. At the helm of the National Capital Downtown Committee—better known as Downtown Progress—Knox Banner strove to save and revitalize the heart of downtown in the District of Columbia. This was especially true of downtown in the District of Columbia. This was especially true of the Pennsylvania Avenue corridor between the Capitol and the White House.

He served from 1960 to 1977 as executive director of Downtown Progress and for the next 3 years as the District's business and economic development director. Many specific achievements can be attributed during this time to Mr. Banner, including contributions to the world-class Metro system, the Martin Luther King Memorial Library, the restoration of Ford's Theatre, and many others. These accomplishments continue to benefit all of us that live and work in the District of Columbia and all of the millions of people who come from around the world to visit our Nation's Capital. More than this, his spirit and vision for improvement live on in the continued efforts to keep the city a vital place.

My correspondence with Mr. Banner goes back to the first month of my service in the U.S. House of Representatives—November 1961. Mr. Banner was a friend to many in Congress and throughout the city. I share with him professional roots in service in housing and community agencies, experience which still motivates me today as I continue to serve in the House of Representatives, particularly as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development.

It is this drive and vision that makes Knox Banner stand out. In my hometown of San Antonio, TX, there were similar individuals whose dedication and work have indelibly changed and improved the life of the city there. One such person was the architect O'Neil Ford who contributed to the restoration of the historic La Villita; helped design much of Trinity University—including the use of construction techniques that were revolutionary at that time; participated in the design of the first phase of the University of Texas at San Antonio; and designed the Tower of the Americas that stands in HemisFair Plaza, home of the 1968 World's Fair, which I worked hard to make sure came to fruition in San Antonio.

Included in the same distinguished category was a planner, who worked with O'Neil Ford, by the name of Sam Zisman. These individuals not only had the necessary talent and vision, but they also possessed the drive, dedication and motivation to put these into action. Our lives are better today for the likes of Knox Banner, O'Neil Ford, and Sam Zisman. I continue to be deeply impressed, indebted and thankful for their efforts. They also continue to inspire my own work, especially in the capacity of my charge as chairman of the House of Representative's committee and subcommittee dedicated to community development and improvement. I believe they can be an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit here for the RECORD three recent articles on the life and achievement of Knox Banner.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 11, 1994]

KNOX BANNER, KEY FIGURE IN EFFORTS TO REVITALIZE DOWNTOWN D.C., DIES

(By Richard Pearson)

Knox Banner, 80, a retired director of the D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development and longtime head of the Downtown Progress organization, died of pneumonia April 9 at a nursing home in Dallas. He had diabetes.

Mr. Banner, who had lived in Dallas since leaving Washington two years ago, was named executive director of Downtown Progress, a private organization whose formal name was the National Capital Downtown Committee when it was created in 1960. He held that post until the organization disbanded in 1977, then served as the city's business and economic development director until January 1980.

He made his greatest impact as head of Downtown Progress, a private, nonprofit development organization that planned and promoted the revitalization and renewal of the city's downtown business core and sought to modernize and brighten the Pennsylvania Avenue corridor between the White House and the Capitol.

During his years as executive director of Downtown Progress, Mr. Banner spoke out for changes that ranged from the majestic to the mundane to improve downtown. He

spoke of underground corridors for delivery trucks to ease traffic congestion and called for mini-buses that could run more quickly and more often, causing fewer traffic snarls than regular buses. He worked for a world-class subway system and a modern convention center.

He also once told reporters that his vision of a new, majestic "city on the hill" most certainly did not include the used-furniture store displays on the sidewalks of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Over the years, Downtown Progress was instrumental in such projects as the Metro subway system, improvements at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library, the restoration of Ford's Theatre, plans for tourmobiles and the establishment of the F Street Plaza. The organization also worked for passage of D.C. urban renewal plans in Congress.

In 1977, Mr. Banner was appointed by Mayor Walter Washington as the city's first business and economic development director. His job was to work to retain businesses in the city and help attract new ones. His appointment was applauded by many who pointed out that he had the confidence of the mayor, the Board of Trade and City Council President Sterling Tucker. Mr. Banner stayed on in office after Marion Barry was elected mayor, resigning at the end of 1979.

Barry accepted his resignation "with great regret" and praised Mr. Banner for fostering a "spirit of Co-operation . . . between the public and private sectors" of Washington.

Mr. Banner, a Texas native, was a 1935 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rice University. Before World War II, he worked for what is now the Social Security Administration in Texas. During the war, he served with the Navy in the Pacific.

After the war, he worked for the Public Housing Administration. He spent three years as assistant to its regional director in Fort Worth before serving from 1954 to 1960 as executive director of the Little Rock (Ark.) Housing and Redevelopment Authority.

In 1956 and 1957, he was national president of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. From 1965 to 1969 he served on the First Lady's Committee for a More Beautiful Capital. He had served on the board of the National Housing Conference and was a member of the National Urban League.

He had lectured at George Washington University.

His first marriage, to Mary Banner, ended in divorce. His second wife, Myrtle Banner, died in 1992.

Survivors include two children from his first marriage, Tim and Susan Banner, both of Dallas; and four grandchildren.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 15, 1994]

KNOX BANNER

There was Pierre L'Enfant, there was Benjamin Banneker and then there was the faithful guardian of this capital city's grandeur—20th century Washington's Mr. Downtown—Knox Banner. His devotion to the life and looks of the central hub became marvelously apparent over the two decades he labored to improve it. Mr. Banner, who died last week at the age of 80, worked both outside and inside avenues of power—first with a private, nonprofit development organization and then with the city government—to rejuvenate the heart of Washington at a critical time in its physical history. His mission: to retain as well as recruit business downtown in appealing surroundings. Given the pressures of change on living patterns and

business decisions, it was to prove a mission without end but not without critical successes.

Mr. Banner came to it initially as a kind of lobbyist/representative for local business leaders made anxious by the drift of people and stores from the city to the suburbs in the late 1950s. F Street, the city's premier shopping center in the 1940s, was battling deterioration. The once bustling pathway to the grand department stores, the big stage-show-sing-along and first-run-movie palaces and the first-class historic hotels were running down. The concerned business leaders formed the National Capital Downtown Committee—better known as Downtown Progress—and Mr. Banner became the evangelist of delivery from urban decay.

Uptown as well as downtown, on the Hill, in the District Building and wherever he found ears of influence, Mr. Banner shared his vision of a brighter, livelier Pennsylvania Avenue linking the streets and personalities at each end; and he talked vividly of a city with a world-class subway system, a modern convention center, a public library filled with residents from all walks of local life, a plaza, a lively Chinatown and a reborn Willard Hotel. Sound familiar? At that time, it sounded doubtful. But Mr. Banner hammered relentlessly on merchants of little faith to stay the course, to organize and to work for new retail commerce and tourist attractions.

Today on the streets where Knox Banner toiled, the struggles for urban vitality continue. Some of the big stores are gone, but The Shops are there. The Warner is back. The Willard impresses, and the Old Post Office bustles. Mr. Banner would like what he would see. And he would be talking up a downtown home for the Bullets, Caps, Hoyas, Colonials and other attractions galore. And as others in years ahead look out and like what they see, it will be in no small part the legacy of the man who not only worked for, but also delivered, Downtown Progress.

[From Sallyport magazine June/July 1993]

A BANNER ALUM

When Knox Banner retired from urban planning in 1979 he made a list of things he hoped to do with his newly acquired leisure time.

"For years," he wrote, "I have been wanting to . . . go to the Air and Space Museum again . . . ; Spend a month on Lake Balaton in Hungary and catch and eat fogás, washed down with Badacsony Szürkebarát . . . ; Find the crappie hole in the Potomac between Fletcher's Boathouse and Thompson's Boathouse and fish it and fish it and fish it. . . ."

After spending more than four decades making life more enjoyable for city dwellers in the nation's capital and other cities, Banner deserved a few fishing trips.

Banner was born in Fort Worth and came to Rice in the early 1930s. He supported himself during his college years by working long hours as a biology lab assistant, as a grader for the history department and, for three years, as a waiter for the seniors' table. His exertions took their toll. He developed a habit of napping in Latin class, much to the chagrin of the professor.

"When the bell was about to ring," says his daughter Susan, "the professor would turn to the student next to him and say, 'Would you please wake Mr. Banner so the bell won't startle him?'"

Banner still made top marks in Latin and in his other courses. In 1935 he received a B.A. in liberal arts with distinction and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

After college, Banner worked for the U.S. Social Security Board, the U.S. Public Housing Administration and the Housing and Redevelopment Authority in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1960 he became executive director of the National Capital Downtown Committee, better known as Downtown Progress. This nonprofit corporation was created to revitalize downtown Washington between the White House and the Capitol—an area that was rapidly being abandoned by business and residents when Banner arrived.

Under Banner's direction, Downtown Progress reversed the trend of decay that was turning the capital into a ghost town. He played a critical role in developing the METROrail subway system, restoring Ford's Theatre, revitalizing the Pennsylvania Avenue area, developing the F Street Plaza as a precursor of Streets for People, renovating the old Post Office and constructing the Martin Luther King Jr., Library and the Washington Convention Center.

Banner also helped establish and direct Jubilee Support Foundation, a subsidiary of the Jubilee Ministries. Jubilee Ministries is a nonprofit organization that works to improve the quality of life for low-income residents in the Adams-Morgan neighborhood of Washington, DC. Banner was especially instrumental in launching Jubilee's job and housing programs.

"Jubilee gave him every award they had," Susan says, "and they wanted to give him another, so they made up a new one."

Susan, who has been companion and assistant to her father since her stepmother died last year, says her father has "a great love" for Rice. "It gave him some of the best memories of his life and prepared him for all the successes he has had," she says.

Banner has generously supported Rice throughout his career and has made provisions for a bequest to the university in his will. In his dedication to Rice he exemplifies the spirit of the Captain James Addison Baker Society and the spirit of support that has helped make Rice what it is today.

By the way, he hasn't found the crappie hole in the Potomac yet.

EFFORTS TO REFORM POLICIES IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS EXPLAINED BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BORJA

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1994

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, a conference on relations between the United States and its insular areas was held here during the last few days before the last district work period.

It brought together leaders from the areas—American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands—academics from the islands, Federal officials, and others.

The gathering was one of the most stimulating, informative, and serious series of discussions concerning insular issues that I have participated in or witnessed.

One of the speakers at the conference was the new Lieutenant Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands, Jesse Borja.

As Members should be aware, the people of that Commonwealth are the only U.S. citizens who are not represented in this House. I think

that fact imposes a special responsibility on us to consider the views, needs, and circumstances of the people of the Northern Marianas as policy that will substantially affect them is developed.

To give Members a better perspective on the Commonwealth and the issues concerning it, I want to share with them remarks that Lieutenant Governor Borja made at the conference.

Before I do, however, I want to put his speech in greater context.

Much of the discussion that has occurred in this House regarding the Northern Marianas over the past couple of years has concerned the Commonwealth's tax and alien labor policies as well as the relationship between these policies and the special assistance that the Federal Government has provided for the development of what is the newest member of the U.S. political family.

Members have objected to the policies: because of their substance; because they are not really in the interests of the people of the islands or the Nation; because they have been inconsistent with understandings reached in the agreement which established the Commonwealth in political union with the rest of the Nation; and because they have been subsidized by special Federal assistance.

Last year, the people of the islands chose to reform these objectionable policies by electing Lieutenant Governor Borja and the head of the administration in which he serves, Gov. Froilan Tenorio.

This new leadership of the Commonwealth took office in January and has moved aggressively to institute the needed reforms in local policies. It has instilled confidence in me, as chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over most matters concerning the insular areas, and in our distinguished colleague from California who chairs the full committee, GEORGE MILLER.

In the remarks that I will include in the RECORD, Lieutenant Governor Borja says that,

Our new Administration is built on reform. We are committed to making our reforms work. Not only will the reforms be directly beneficial to our people, they will also improve our relationship with the Federal Government.

We should respond to the courageous steps that they—and others—are taking to improve policies in the Northern Marianas with understanding and support.

To better enable Members to understand the situation, let us now turn to Lieutenant Governor Borja's speech. It gives the background of, outlines, and explains the Federal-Commonwealth relationship; it discusses issues in the relationship with honesty and insight; and, as I noted, it states the new insular administration's commitment to improve policies of concern.

Lieutenant Governor Borja's remarks follow: PRESENTATION REMARKS OF LT. GOV. JESUS C. BORJA AT THE: SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE: "LOOKING TO THE FUTURE": RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, THE NORTHERN MARIANAS, PUERTO RICO, AND THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Thank you, Mr. Rosenblatt.

Talofa, Lieutenant Governor Tauese Sunia. Hafa adai, Governor Joseph Ada.

Buenas Dias, Secretary of State Baltasar Corrado Del Rio.

Good morning, Governor Alexander Farrelly.

Good morning also to the legislative delegates from our Commonwealth, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands; the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, and the Resident Representative of our Commonwealth; Congressman DE LUGO; Assistant Secretary Leslie Turner; the president or representative of: the Community College of American Samoa, the University of Guam, the University of Hawaii at Manoa, the Northern Marianas College, the University of Puerto Rico, and the University of the Virgin Islands; other distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen.

In the Northern Marianas we say, "hafa adai" to greet friends, so today on behalf of Governor Froilan C. Tenorio, I extend a warm "hafa adai" to all of you here. I am very pleased to be here at this conference. As an Associate Justice of the Commonwealth Supreme Court, I attended the first national conference last year. It is good to be here again.

First, allow me to give some background on the Northern Marianas.

BACKGROUND

The Northern Mariana Islands are a chain of 14 small volcanic islands located north of the Island of Guam in the Western Pacific. Saipan, Tinian, and Rota are the three main islands. Most of the population, and the business and government centers are on Saipan. Saipan is about 120 miles north of Guam.

The Northern Marianas have been an American Commonwealth since 1976. Before we became a Commonwealth, our islands, together with five other Micronesian Island groups, made up the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a United Nations Trusteeship with the United States as administrator. Prior to that, the Northern Marianas was governed over a period of about four centuries by Spain, Germany, and Japan, in that order.

In 1972, the NMI began separate political negotiations with the United States. Our people desired a closer political relationship with the United States than the free association status favored by the other Micronesian Islands. On June 17, 1975, in a plebiscite, the people of the Northern Marianas approved the "Covenant to establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America."

The United States approved the covenant through a joint resolution of Congress on March 24, 1976. For the United States, the covenant represented a new method of expanding the jurisdiction of the United States—not by conquest, purchase, or treaty with another foreign power—but with the consent of the people wishing for a closer relationship with it. On January 9, 1978, our Constitution came into effect. This was the date that our constitutional government was established.

Under our covenant, the United States Federal Government clearly controls our defense and foreign policy. The United States military leases approximately two-thirds of our island of Tinian, and maintains the option of acquiring other land in the Northern Marianas for strategic purposes.

We are proud to be Americans. We have chosen to become a part of the United States. At the same time, our unique culture is very important to us.

In the preamble of our Constitution, it is stated that the people of the Northern Mariana Islands "ordain and establish this con-

stitution as the embodiment of our traditions and hopes for our Commonwealth in political union with the United States of America." Our Constitution mandates that our indigenous culture be preserved.

While we want to preserve our culture, we have become a member of the American political family. Our relationship with the United States is equally important. Our Constitution states our hopes with regard to our relationship with the Federal Government. A delicate balance must be achieved, and we firmly believe that with patience and understanding, it can be done.

As the newest member of the American political family, and experiencing self-government for the first time in over four hundred years, we have had our share of growing pains. These have manifested themselves in problems involving alien labor, immigration, and tax administration, among others. We have already taken serious steps to address the problems and will achieve effective solutions within a reasonable time.

The covenant is the basis of our relationship with the United States.

The covenant was approved in 1976, with certain provisions coming into full force and effect at that time.

The NMI Constitution came into full force and effect in 1978, triggering other provisions in the covenant into effect. The remaining portions of the covenant came into full force and effect in 1986. One provision of special importance to the CNMI people is American citizenship, which was granted to our people at that time.

For purposes of the relationship between the CNMI and the United States, all three dates are important. All three dates effectuated provisions of the covenant that govern our relationship.

For example, section 105, dealing with the legislative power of the United States over the Commonwealth, came into effect in 1976. Sections 102 and 103, dealing with the covenant as the supreme law of the land regarding the relationship, and local self-government, respectively, came into effect in 1978. Section 101, establishing the Commonwealth, came into effect in 1986.

Our relationship is yet a very young one. Even if we date it from the time the United States Congress approved the covenant in 1976, it is only 18 years of age. In terms of relationships between peoples, we are still getting to know one another.

Our covenant and its meanings are still being explored. Neither one of us has yet fully grasped the subtleties and significance of the sections and clauses. We reach for these understandings from different backgrounds, but believe patience, goodwill, and mutual respect will resolve our differences.

The covenant is a unique document. Nobody will dispute this. The exact nature of the relationship that it created between the United States and the CNMI is still being developed. It has been interpreted to some degree in the courts, e.g., the Inspector General case.

In any discussion of the relationship under the covenant, it is important to emphasize that the relationship was created between two sovereigns. It must be pointed out that the United States, prior to the execution and implementation of the covenant, never had sovereignty in the Commonwealth. No other Nation had sovereignty, not even the United Nations. The only conclusion then must be that the Commonwealth had sovereignty when it negotiated and executed the covenant.

We believe the relationship is clear. In matters of defense and foreign affairs, the

United States has sovereignty. In other matters, while the United States has sovereignty, it has agreed to limit the exercise of that sovereignty. While the covenant is clear that the United States has the authority to enact laws affecting the Commonwealth, the covenant is also very clear that it cannot do so unilaterally with regard to certain fundamental matters.

As stated in the 1993 Commonwealth Supreme Court case of *Sablan v. Inos*, "where it appears that a Federal law violates a fundamental provision of the covenant, such law should be scrutinized to determine whether it in fact contravenes any such fundamental provisions. If it does, then the covenant negates its applicability to the CNMI."

In other words, the Federal Government has sovereignty in the Commonwealth to the extent it is not limited by a provision in the covenant, e.g., by the articles and sections specifically stated in section 105. We firmly believe that the plenary powers that the United States Congress has over the CNMI, from whatever source—the Territorial Clause, the Supremacy Clause, the Commerce Clause, and the like—is limited by these fundamental provisions of the covenant. These fundamental provisions can only be changed by mutual consent.

This limitation is new to the United States. It will take time and persistence to convince the United States of this unique relationship. The United States is still not convinced that its plenary powers are limited. But this is clear under our covenant.

Section 105 of our covenant, which I mentioned earlier as giving the United States the authority to enact laws according to its constitutional processes that will affect our islands, specifically states: "In order to respect the right of self-government guaranteed by this covenant, the United States agrees to limit the exercise of that authority so that the fundamental provisions of this covenant, namely articles I, II, and III and sections 501 and 805, may be modified only with the consent of the Government of the United States and the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands."

We will continue in our attempt to persuade the United States of the meaning of section 105. We must be persistent and firm in our position.

The covenant is a permanent, binding, and solemn agreement entered into between two sovereign peoples. On the one side is "the people of the Northern Mariana Islands" and on the other side is "the United States of America."

Section 102 of our covenant states: "The relations between the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States will be governed by this covenant."

The covenant is not just a simple contract. It is the product of years of negotiations between the representative of the people of the United States of America—through the President—and representatives of the people of the Northern Marianas. Its composition is complex and its identity unique. It is a binding commitment by two peoples with certain provisions being so sacrosanct as to be unchangeable without the consent of both parties.

The purpose of the covenant, as set forth in its preamble, states that the parties, "Have entered into this covenant in order to establish a self-governing Commonwealth for the Northern Mariana Islands, and to define the future relationship between the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States."

It further states, "This covenant will be mutually binding when it is approved by the United States, and by the people of the

Northern Mariana Islands, constituting on their part a sovereign act of self-determination."

When we voted for the covenant we were exercising our sovereign right to enter into a political status agreement with the United States. Many of the problems we are encountering today in our relations with the United States stem from a lack of understanding or misinterpretation of the covenant. Our relationship will be on firm footing once all parties have a clear grasp on the true meaning of our covenant.

We believe we can agree that the legal aspects can be summed up thus: The covenant was entered into by two sovereigns. The Commonwealth had sovereignty when it negotiated and executed the covenant but gave it up. The Federal Government has sovereignty in the Commonwealth to the extent that it is not limited by other provisions in the covenant. It voluntarily agreed to limit the sovereignty it was obtaining.

The covenant, along with applicable provisions of the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, is the supreme law of the Northern Mariana Islands. The covenant serves as the foundation of our relationship with the United States. It also defines how we govern ourselves as a self-governing Commonwealth. It sets the limits of our authority and power.

The rights and privileges we enjoy in the covenant are unique in the American political family. And while we do not enjoy all the privileges that Americans enjoy in the fifty States, we also have rights that are exclusive to the covenant, such as the alienation of land and the equal representation for each of the chartered municipalities in the senate of our legislature. These provisions run contrary to the U.S. Constitution, yet were included as further evidence that we negotiated the agreement as equals.

There are provisions in the covenant which can be amended only by mutual consent. But we must understand that much of the covenant can be modified by the unilateral action of the United States.

The covenant was designed to include features that compensate for deficiencies in the CNMI's geography, demography, and education. Local control of immigration, minimum wage, taxes, headnote 3(A) status are a few examples. These features were intended to promote political, social and economic development in the Commonwealth.

Issues of local control over immigration, minimum wage, and taxes have been a bone of contention in our relations with the Federal Government. Over the years the debate has focused on the manner in which these programs have been administered. There is no doubt that we have a number of failings in this regard.

However, this cannot detract from the proposition that we have a continuing need for local control over these programs. We believe that adequate justification, coupled with comprehensive reforms, will persuade the United States Congress that local control remains of critical importance to continued socio-economic development in our islands.

Many of these problems would disappear if there was a grasp of the covenant. We have local self-government, but we must learn to exercise that right effectively.

For instance, there is a common misperception in our Commonwealth that multi-year financial assistance is a right and that assistance will flow indefinitely. It is not a right. The covenant states that the initial period shall be for seven years, and indicates that the United States Congress may continue or discontinue such assistance at its discretion. Section 704(d) reads: " * * * guaranteed annual direct grant assistance * * * will continue until Congress appropriates a different amount or otherwise provides by law." Multi-year financial assistance is in jeopardy, because we have not demonstrated any fiscal responsibility and have not justified our need for it.

Take another example, headnote 3(a): Duty free status was extended to the Commonwealth to create local employment opportunities in the local marketplace. Instead, the industry employs nonresidents in large numbers. Although technically legal, this is not the purpose of headnote 3(a). The chief objection of the Congress to the CNMI's position on headnote 3(a) is that it violates the spirit of the program, which was intended to promote local employment.

Labor abuses in the industry have sparked outrage and have prompted the Congress to explore the withdrawal of headnote 3(a) privileges from the Commonwealth. We believe that we would not be in this position had we made good on promises to increase the level of local employment requirements.

Similarly, we stand to lose local control over minimum wage and immigration, because we have failed to regulate both effectively. In these instances, the Congress is not intruding in the exercise of local self-government. Local control over minimum wage and immigration are not rights guaranteed in the covenant; rather, they are privileges granted and subject to change by the United States Congress. If we had recognized this distinction, we may have chosen to deal with these issues differently.

We have experienced problems in the past, because of the difference between the two sides in their perceptions of the self-government and sovereignty provisions of the covenant. We want our relationship with the Federal Government to be based on fairness, mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation. This can be achieved by a clear and definitive understanding of the covenant.

We want a better relationship with the Federal Government. We are firm, but fair in our insistence that we live up to our covenant. Our covenant is the document that governs our relationship with the Federal Government. We will make demands when our covenant gives us such a right. But we will ask for assistance when our covenant does not give us the right.

We have reached a new political maturity in the Northern Marianas. We want a partnership with the United States Government. We will seek help when we need it, and be independent otherwise.

OUR NEW ADMINISTRATION IS BUILT ON REFORM

The administration of Governor Tenorio and myself was elected on a platform of reform. Since taking office in January, we have begun to address some of the problems that affected the previous administration. Those problems concerned alien labor, immigration, and tax policies.

We are committed to making our reforms work. We are confident that they will work. Not only will the reforms be directly beneficial to our people, they will also improve our relationship with the Federal Government.

NON-VOTING DELEGATE SEAT

Recent efforts to promote a non-voting delegate seat are supported by our administration. We would, however, require a certain proviso in the statute allowing it, stating that the granting of such a seat will in no way adversely affect any other provisions of the covenant.

CONCLUSION

Governor Tenorio and I want to achieve a more positive relationship with the United States. We believe that our relationship can be restored to one of fairness mutual respect. Our working reference would be the covenant.

We give plain meaning to the terms of the covenant. We recognize the applicability of Federal laws as long as they are consistent with our covenant. And if the United States enacts a Federal law applicable in the Commonwealth pursuant to the covenant, the United States has an obligation to monitor and enforce that law.

We have the right to local self-government, but we also recognize that there are responsibilities inherent in the exercise of self-government and we would not shirk from those

responsibilities. We are confident that the Federal Government will be responsive to our needs as long as we act in good faith. Such privileges as headnote 3(a), for example, might be extended if we make a good faith effort to comply with the spirit of the law.

We are hopeful of our relationship, and we see a good working relationship in the future. Si yuus maase and thank you.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 14, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Endangered Species Act, focusing on science and history of the endangered species conservation. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the licensing process of the Departments of State and Commerce for the commercial export of arms. SD-342

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the President's constitutional authority with the use of the line item veto. SD-226

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2036, to specify the terms of contracts entered into by the United States and Indian tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oce-

anic and Atmospheric Administration,
Department of Commerce. SR-253

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 1780, to revise the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to provide security for workers, to improve pension plan funding, to limit growth in insurance exposure, and to protect the single-employer plan termination insurance program; to be followed by a hearing and consideration of the nomination of Valerie Lau, of California, to be Inspector General, Department of the Treasury, and to consider the nomination of Ronald K. Noble, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement. SD-215

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs. SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and to consider pending nominations. SD-430

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the District of Columbia court system and school system. SD-192

Judiciary

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reform the immigration system. SD-226

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on implementation of the Department of Energy's alternative fuel vehicle and fleet programs. SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. Res. 69, to require that an evaluation of the financial impact that any Federal mandates would have on State and local governments be included in the committee report accompanying each bill or resolution containing such mandates, S. Res. 157, to require a supermajority for committee approval of bills containing unfunded Federal mandates, and S. Res. 158, to require a supermajority for Senate approval of bills or amendments containing unfunded Federal mandates. SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the results of the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations. SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending legislation and nominations. SD-342

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the United States Commission on Civil Rights. SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nominations of Gen. J.H. Binford Peay III, USA, for re-appointment to the grade of general and to be Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command, Vice Adm. William J. Flanagan, Jr., USN, for appointment to the grade of admiral and to be Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Maj. Gen. Anthony C. Zinni, USMC, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and to be Commanding General, I Marine Expeditionary Force, and Maj. Gen. Paul E. Stein, USAF, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and to be Superintendent, U.S. Air Force Academy. SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation regarding Hawaiian homelands. SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

JUNE 17

10:00 a.m.

Finance
Deficits, Debt Management and Long Term Economic Growth Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the United States' saving crisis and implications for security and long-term growth. SD-215

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to public rights of way. SR-253

JUNE 23

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment
Board meeting, to consider pending business. EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to examine the scientific and technological basis for radon policy. SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on the nominations of Lee Ann Elliott, of Virginia, and Danny Lee McDonald, of Oklahoma, each to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission. SR-301

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration
To hold oversight hearings on the operations of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Central Valley

Project Improvement Act and the coordination of these actions with other Federal protection and restoration efforts in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

SD-366

JUNE 29

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2120, to authorize appropriations for the Corporation for

Public Broadcasting for fiscal years 1997 through 1999.

SR-253

mote the safe use of guns and to reduce gun violence.

SD-226

JUNE 15

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 1021, to protect and preserve the rights of Native Americans to express and exercise their traditional religious beliefs, focusing on an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 14

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1882, to amend title 18, United States Code, to pro-

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