

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. with two shining examples of his legacy in San Francisco. One represents the closing of an era; the other, the limitless possibilities with its opening.

This month, San Francisco will bid a fond farewell to Lulann Sapp McGriff, who is retiring after more than two decades of service to the NAACP in the bay area. Lulann has been a tireless champion of freedom and opportunity for African-Americans and other people of color in San Francisco and the entire Western United States for nearly two decades. She has held these positions within the NAACP during that time: Assistant western regional director; NAACP California State conference sectional coordinator; State educational chair; and an unprecedented four terms as San Francisco NAACP branch president.

A social worker and educator, Lulann works in the City College of San Francisco as a counselor, and through her efforts has established African-American male and female retention programs for high school students in the San Francisco Unified School District. She has been a powerful force in enforcing the court orders which desegregated public schools on the west coast. She has been, and will continue to be, a shining model of civic and community service to our Nation.

But while Lulann's tenure as San Francisco NAACP president comes to a close, San Francisco witnesses the dawning of another era with the opening of the Thurgood Marshall Academic High School. Mr. Speaker, I was given the privilege of participating at the dedication of the school, where we were graced by the presence of Justice Marshall's family, including his widow, Cecilia. This school, located in the Bayview-Hunters Point district of San Francisco, offers a rigorous and innovative academic program targeted at low-income, minority students.

The San Francisco Chronicle wrote, "there is a sense of enthusiasm and optimism among the students, many from poor neighborhoods who feel they are pioneers in a bold and interesting educational adventure." This school, by stressing educational enrichment for all students, does honor to the legacy of Thurgood Marshall.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday we will join in celebrations throughout the country to honor the life and work of the great Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. We best honor his legacy, however, through deeds which seek to advance and uplift the human spirit and create opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, color or

creed. Lulann McGriff and the Thurgood Marshall Academic High School, through their work on behalf of the education and advancement of young people, are living testaments to Dr. King's memory.

CHACOAN OUTLIERS PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to introduce the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995. This legislation, versions of which I also introduced in the 102d and 103d Congresses, would recognize the importance of further protection of the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site—the single most important prehistoric culture in the Western United States. Specifically, my bill would expand the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site System to include an additional 5,519 acres, including eight newly evaluated sites, and designate administrative provisions that will improve interagency cooperation and assistance in protecting these important sites.

Chaco Canyon, which is located in the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico, was the center of the Anasazi civilization which flourished from 900 to 1300 and then disappeared, leaving behind spectacular archaeological remains. These remains comprise the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site, which was designated a national monument in 1907.

After the establishment of the monument, outlying sites were found and the monument was expanded to include some of these new areas. Additional sites, or outliers, were found again and the area was renamed the Chaco Culture National Historical Park with passage of Public Law 96-550 in 1980.

Public Law 96-550 designated 33 outlying sites and provided for their protection and management by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Navajo Nation. My legislation would delete two sites from this list and add eight new sites which conservation groups, the BLM, and the Navajo Nation all agree are culturally and archaeologically significant.

One of the two deleted sites has been incorporated into the El Pais National Monument, and the other is owned and protected by the Ute Mountain Tribe which prefers to manage this site without additional designation. The additions are all publicly owned. One of them, the Morris 41 site, has been repeatedly looted and will suffer irreparable damage without immediate protection as an outlying site.

The Chacoan Outliers Protection Act would clarify the role of the National Park Service,

the BLM, and the Navajo Nation to ensure that these sites are managed responsibly, and add language authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of completing the inclusion of the new outlying sites.

By adding an additional 5,519 acres to the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site System, providing for improved interagency cooperation and assistance in preservation activities, and allowing for more direct acquisition of privately owned sites from willing sellers, my legislation will preserve these sites for future generations and assure that the sites are protected from further looting and degradation. These precious archaeological sites are part of the cultural heritage of all Americans. They deserve immediate protection and preservation. Once lost, cultural resources can never be restored or regained.

With the support of the entire New Mexico congressional delegation and the cooperation of the Committee on Resources, I look forward to speedy consideration of this legislation during the 104th Congress.

The full text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

A bill to amend title V of Public Law 96-550, designating the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 501(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 4101i(b)) is amended by striking "San Juan Basin;" and inserting in lieu thereof, "San Juan Basin and surrounding areas;"

SEC. 3. ADDITIONS TO CHACO CULTURE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITES.

Subsection 502(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 4101i-1(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) Thirty-nine outlying sites as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites', numbered 310/80,033-B and dated September 1991, are hereby designated as 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites'. The thirty-nine archeological protection sites totaling approximately 14,372 acres identified as follows:

Name:	Acres
Allentown	380
Andrews Ranch	950
Bee Burrow	480
Bisa'ani	131
Casa del Rio	40
Casamero	160
Chimney Rock	3,160
Coolidge	450
Dalton Pass	135
Dittert	480
Great Bend	26
Greenlee Ruin	60
Grey Hill Spring	23
Guadalupe	115

● 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.

Halfway House	40
Haystack	565
Hogback	453
Indian Creek	100
Jaquez	66
Kin Nizhoni	726
Lake Valley	30
Manuelito-Atsee Nitsaa	60
Manuelito-Kin Hochol	116
Morris 41	85
Muddy Water	1,090
Navajo Springs	260
Newcomb	50
Peach Springs	1,046
Pierre's Site	440
Raton Well	23
Salmon Ruin	5
San Mateo	61
Sanostee	1,565
Section 8	10
Skunk Springs/Crumbled House ..	533
Standing Rock	348
Toh-la-kai	10
Twin Angeles	40
Upper Kin Klizhin	60

"(2) The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the office of the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs located in Window Rock, Arizona, and the offices of the Arizona and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers."

SEC. 4. ACQUISITIONS.

Section 504(c)(2) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 4101i-3(c)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) The Secretary shall seek to use a combination of land acquisition authority under this section and cooperative agreements (pursuant to section 505) to accomplish the purposes of archeological resource protection at those sites described in section 502(b) that remain in private ownership."

SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO THE NAVAJO NATION.

Section 506 of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 4101i-5) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(f) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall assist the Navajo Nation in the protection and management of those Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites located on lands under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (Public Law 93-638), as amended, to assist the Navajo Nation in site planning, resource protection, interpretation, resource management actions, and such other purposes as may be identified in such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. This cooperative assistance shall include assistance with the development of a Navajo facility to serve those who seek to appreciate the Chacoan Outlier Sites."

INTRODUCTION OF THE WORK FORCE PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the education, literacy, and skills levels of the Amer-

ican work force are more important to U.S. competitiveness today than ever before, and yet this country's programs designed to prepare its students and workers are seriously fragmented and duplicative. Because education and training programs have been developed independently over many years, there is no national strategy for a coherent work force preparation and development system. As everyone knows, last Congress, the U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] identified 154 different Federal programs, totaling \$24 billion administered by 14 different agencies, which offer some form of education, job training, or employment assistance to youth and adults in the United States. A major focus of any reform effort undertaken by the Congress in this area must be to eliminate unnecessary duplication and fragmentation in these systems, and at the same time, provide States and localities with the flexibility needed to build on successful existing programs and initiate change where appropriate.

Last year, a number of my colleagues and I introduced the Consolidated and Reform Education, Employment, and Retraining Systems [CAREERS] Act, a multitiered job training reform effort that was designed to achieve reform in four ways: By streamlining work force preparation programs at the Federal level through the consolidation of over 80 separate job training programs into 7 block grant systems; providing flexibility needed by States and local areas to further reform State and local systems; requiring the National Commission for Employment Policy to study and make recommendations for further reforms and consolidation, where appropriate, in U.S. work force preparation programs within 1 year of the date of enactment; and by eliminating programs that have been found to be ineffective, or to have outlived their usefulness or original intent. Under our legislation, savings of \$1.4 billion per year—or \$7 billion over 5 year—would have been achieved.

This Congress, while I continue to believe that last year's CAREERS Act represents a comprehensive and realistic approach to reform of the Nation's education and job training programs, I want to carefully consider all options that are available to us in the design of a national work force preparation system. I sincerely believe that we can go even further with reform and with consolidation of work force preparation programs than was provided for in the CAREERS Act, and end up with a more streamlined and efficient system of work force preparation. That is why I am joining with Mr. MCKEON, all of the Republican members of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, and with Mr. KASICH, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. MICA, today, in introduction of the Work force Preparation and Development Act, which resolves that the Congress will carefully evaluate and subsequently enact legislation that significantly consolidates and reforms all Federal career-related education, job training, and employment assistance programs into a true system of work force preparation and development prior to the end of the 104th Congress.

Under our legislation, we pledge that the Congress will thoroughly evaluate the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of U.S. work force preparation programs. Subsequently, we

pledge to enact legislation that: First, eliminates duplication and fragmentation in Federal work force preparation programs through the consolidation and, where appropriate, elimination of such programs; second, transfers major decisionmaking to States and local communities for the design, governance, and implementation of comprehensive, integrated work force preparation systems; third, stresses the vital role of the private sector, at all levels, in the design and implementation of a national work force preparation system, and encourages the utilization of State and local employer-led boards responsible for strategic planning and program oversight of State and local systems; fourth, establishes a national work force preparation system that is market driven, accountable, reinforces individuals responsibility through attachment to employment, and provides customer choice and easy access to services; and fifth, establishes a national labor market information system that provides employers, job seekers, students, teachers, training providers, and others with accurate and timely information on the local economy, on occupations in demand and the skill requirements for such occupations, and information on the performance of service providers in the local community. Finally, the Work force Preparation and Development Act calls for the repeal of existing work force preparation and development programs, as appropriate, upon enactment of reform legislation.

Again, I want to stress how important it is that we make sense of our current, confusing array of Federal education and job training programs in this country. For the United States to survive competitively in the future, we must have the best work force preparation system in the world. I think that the legislation we are introducing today sets us in the right direction, and I look forward to continuing our work on such reforms.

TRIBUTE TO ALBION COLLEGE BRITONS—NCAA DIVISION III NATIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous accomplishments of the 1994 NCAA Division III National Football Champion Albion College Britons. Albion joins the University of Nebraska and Penn State University as the only college football teams in the country who completed their entire seasons with an undefeated record. As an alumnus of Albion, I am proud of the team's achievement, but I take an even greater pride in knowing it was accomplished by athletes who dedicate themselves to knowledge and learning first, and athletics second.

Albion's quest for the national championship can be traced to a tragic event which occurred before the season started. Two members of the football team, Steve Gilbert and Kristov Knoblock, were tragically killed in an automobile accident. For the team the loss was crushing and for the Albion football family it was devastating. However, in their grief, the

team found inspiration, never losing the thought of Steve and Kris. They gathered as a family and dedicated themselves to one goal—winning a national championship. Through a hard-fought season and a grueling playoff, the Brits achieved their goal and won their first national championship.

Division III athletes play their sports for one reason, the love of the game. They do not receive athletic scholarships, often travel long distances by bus, and know a professional athletic career does not await them when they are finished. The crowds are small, mostly made up of friends and family, and the injuries sustained are those suffered by athletes at larger universities. But the game is just as exciting as those witnessed by crowds of over 80,000.

The NCAA recognizes Albion College as the 1994 Division III National Football Champions. But, by attending classes, volunteering in the community and graduating from school, the team was and will remain champions in the hearts and minds of the fans and alumni of Albion College. Congratulations to Coach Pete Schmidt, the players, and administrative staff for a tremendous season and a job well done.

PHILADELPHIA TREASURE HEADS FOR COOPERSTOWN

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a Philadelphia legend who is headed for a new home.

For 18 glorious seasons, Mike Schmidt patrolled third base for the Philadelphia Phillies. He was a leader on the field and off. His achievements spoke volumes about a man who worked hard, never quit, and gave generously of his time to the people of the Delaware Valley.

On Monday, Mike Schmidt was elected to the Hall of Fame. It comes as no surprise to anyone who sat in the stands, watching his mastery of glove and bat. Schmidt's accomplishments were recognized by Hall of Fame voters, as he showed up on 96.5 percent of the ballots. That is the fourth highest percentage in the history of Cooperstown.

Mike Schmidt's career was filled with tremendous achievements. At the plate, he was a hitter who could hit for power and for an average. He finished his career with 548 home runs, placing him seventh on the all-time list. He hit the most home runs of any third baseman in the history of baseball. His lifetime batting average of .267 included his 1981 season in which he hit .316, pounded out 31 home runs, and knocked in 91 runs. And that year, he only played 102 games. Following the season, he was selected for this second consecutive Most Valuable Player Award. In 1980, he was also the World Series MVP, leading the Phillies to the championship by batting .381 and hitting two home runs.

But Mike Schmidt could do more than hit the ball. He was an outstanding fielder. His reflexes were quick, his glove soft and sure, and

his throw to first came with plenty of pace. During his career, he won 10 Gold Gloves for defensive excellence, more than any other National League third baseman.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most revealing fact about Mike Schmidt is not his home run total, or the number of doubles he hit. Mike Schmidt is loved by the people of Philadelphia. In fan balloting in 1983, Mike Schmidt was selected as the greatest Phillie ever.

Now, 12 years later, the Hall of Fame voters confirmed what we in Philadelphia have always known. Mike Schmidt was a great baseball player who brought joy to millions of people. I know that the people of the Seventh Congressional District and throughout the Delaware Valley join me in saluting his accomplishments and congratulating him on his selection to the Hall of Fame.

SALUTE TO THE 1994 MAN, WOMAN, YOUTH OF THE YEAR AND COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to outstanding individuals and organizations in the city of Pittsburgh that have recognized by The Observer, a local newspaper, for volunteer service to our community.

On Saturday, January 14, 1995, The Observer will hold its annual ceremony to honor the 1994 Man, Woman, and Youth of the Year. In addition, five Pittsburgh residents and three local organizations will receive Awards for Outstanding Community Service. It is fitting that the House should have this opportunity to consider the contributions of these individuals and organizations to the quality of life in the city of Pittsburgh.

The 1994 Man of the Year is James Foley, a native of the Lawrenceville community in Pittsburgh. This committed local citizen is known for his widespread involvement in the civic life of Lawrenceville. James Foley worked to address the real world needs of his fellow Lawrenceville residents in the early 1980's when local steel mills were closing, and up to one-third of Lawrenceville's residents moved away to look for new employment. Mr. Foley founded the Lawrenceville Business Association in order to respond to changing economic considerations in the Butler Street business district where once prosperous businesses were closing and the number of vacant buildings grew steadily. James Foley has served with this association for 12 years and has served as its president since 1994.

During this period, Mr. Foley has helped to develop a long-term business district rejuvenation plan that has seen 42 new businesses open on Butler Street since 1990 and 55 storefronts and building facades either restored or renovated in a manner that complements the area's historic architecture. One special project to note has been the successful effort in 1992 by James Foley and the Lawrenceville Business Association to return

Christmas holiday lighting to the neighborhood business district for the first time in 25 years.

The 1994 Woman of the year is Joedda Sampson, who is a 20-year resident of the Mexican War Streets/Allegheny West area of Pittsburgh. Joedda Sampson has worked with Allegheny City Restorations to restore seven single-family homes, three multi-family structures and two commercial buildings on the north side over the past 4 years. All of these buildings are more than 100 years old and were in conditions ranging from being burnt-out and abandoned to deteriorating and under code.

Joedda Sampson has provided an outstanding example to our community of what a public minded entrepreneur can accomplish when working with local residents and government. In 1993, Joedda Sampson played a vital role in resolving a 2-year-old dispute between Bloomfield and Friendship residents and local social service agencies over the future use of 2.2 acres on South Winebiddle Street which was occupied by an over 125-year-old Victorian mansion. In response to local resident's opposition to public housing plans to tear down a historic building to make room for a 200-resident housing project, Ms. Sampson purchased this property and began a major, multi-million restoration of the Victorian mansion and the surrounding property. Today, this property is the home of the Victoria Hall Celebration Center which attracts hundreds of visitors each month to the Bloomfield and Friendship neighborhoods and provides many local residents with jobs.

Joedda Sampson serves on the board of the Calvary United Methodist Church, as well as the North Side Civic Development, the Community Design Center, National Victorian Society, Allegheny West Civic Council and is president of the Allegheny West Merchants Association. She is married to Ben Sampson and has one daughter and eight stepchildren.

The 1994 Youth of the Year is Amy Rectenwald, an 18-year-old resident of Bloomfield. Ms. Rectenwald has shown that hard work and personal commitment can be more important than family income or an inner city address. Ms. Rectenwald grew up in a large family where she received a privately funded scholarship to Oakland Catholic High School. While in high school, she maintained an "A" average even while helping to care for several younger nieces and nephews. She also found time to work as a volunteer at West Penn Hospital throughout her high school years without sacrificing her grades or her responsibilities at home.

Amy Rectenwald received a Simpson Foundation Scholarship to the University of Pittsburgh where she is now a full-time first year student with a marketing major. While carrying a full class load, she works part-time at the University's Hillman Library and at St. Joseph-Immaculate Conception Parish rectory. She also continues her volunteer service at West Penn Hospital, tutors elementary school students and helps out at her church bingo. Ms. Rectenwald's hard work, volunteer spirit and dedication to learning provides ample reason why she would be selected the 1994 Youth of the Year.

In addition to the Man, Woman and Youth of the Year, The Observer made Awards for Outstanding Community Service to several individuals and organizations. Katherine T. Barchetti was honored for her continuing efforts to promote Pittsburgh's Downtown business district in her role as both a downtown retailer, her service as chair of the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Downtown Retail Promotions Committee, and her many other efforts to serve the Pittsburgh community. The Highland Park Community Club and Shadyside Action Coalition were recognized for their efforts to educate public officials and local residents about the effect of continued concentration of group homes and special population residential facilities in Pittsburgh's East End neighborhoods and these groups were commended for the advocacy of a more equitable distribution of such facilities throughout the city and the county. Greg Kuban and Steve Novak were saluted for their work to establish the Lawrenceville Youth Football Club which provides an opportunity for over 150 boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 11 years old to learn positive life lessons through team sports. Preservation Pittsburgh was recognized for promoting the importance of preserving the architecture and unique landscapes that constitute the region's industrial and cultural legacy. Darren J. Ryan was honored for his cofounding and serving as coordinating director of Showhouse: War on AIDS, an annual fundraising event, and his many other services to local cultural endeavors and campaigns to address the needs of individuals with AIDS. Finally, Anthony Sansonetti was saluted for his years of service to the Bloomfield community as principal of Woolslair School, board member of the Bloomfield Business Association, and his many contributions to efforts promoting business revitalization of the Liberty Avenue business district in Bloomfield.

Mr. Speaker, this country has grown and prospered with the help of countless individuals who have volunteered to serve others. These individuals often are the essential links enabling the success of public and private sector initiatives to enhance local communities. That is why I am so proud to join with The Observer in saluting the 1994 Man, Woman and Youth of the Year and the recipients of the Awards for Outstanding Community Service in the City of Pittsburgh.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. HARRY
"MIKE" MURDOCK, USMC

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Col. Harry "Mike" Murdock, USMC, who gave his life this Tuesday while trying to help his fellow marines.

California has been battered by a series of storms over the last few weeks. I am sorry to report that these storms have claimed the life of Lieutenant Colonel Murdock, the commander of the Combat Training Battalion at Camp Pendleton.

Lieutenant Colonel Murdock drowned in the San Onofre Creek, a normally gentle stream which was swollen by days of heavy rain. He was scouting for a safe location to cross the creek, to help 78 stranded marines return to the main part of Camp Pendleton. Tragically, he was caught in the rapid current and lost his footing. While the swift-water rescue team responded immediately, they were unable to find Lieutenant Colonel Murdock. A helicopter was brought in from MCAS El Toro, but was forced out of the search by darkness and the weather.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in saluting the valor and sacrifice of Lieutenant Colonel Murdock. His death was a tragic loss for his family and for the Marine Corps, but I know they take some small comfort from the fact that he gave his life in an attempt to help his fellow marines. His devotion to duty and comrades was typical of the marines. I know the sympathies and respect of my colleagues in the House goes out to Lieutenant Colonel Murdock's family and his comrades in the Marine Corps.

TRIBUTE TO MADISON A. BAILEY,
JR.

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today on behalf of an outstanding Rhode Islander, Chief Madison A. Bailey, Jr., on the occasion of his retirement from the Portsmouth Rhode Island Police Department.

The people of Rhode Island have been well-served by his professionalism and devotion to duty. A native Rhode Islander, Chief Bailey graduated from Rogers High School in Newport and enlisted in the Naval Reserve. Appointed in 1967 to the Portsmouth Police Department, he is a graduate of the Pawtucket Police Academy and the Rhode Island Municipal Police Academy. After receiving his bachelor's degree from Salve Regina College in 1973, he continued his police education by graduating from the FBI National Academy in 1974, and was promoted to deputy police chief. In 1981, he was appointed police chief of the Portsmouth Police Department.

Chief Bailey served as president of the New England Police Chiefs Association during 1991-92 and was president of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association the following year. While serving on the Portsmouth Police Department, he was awarded the American Legion Medal of Heroism for saving a child's life.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my home State of Rhode Island, I respectfully ask that my fellow colleagues join me in saluting Chief Madison A. Bailey, Jr. on his many contributions to society and applauding his outstanding citizenship.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 1995. This legislation would modify the boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest in my district to include the entire area of the Atalaya Mountain. The mountain, a pristine, beautiful landmark east of Santa Fe, is uniquely deserving of inclusion in the National Forest System.

By expanding the boundary of the national forest to include the entire area of Atalaya Mountain, this legislation will make it easier to facilitate land transfers between willing sellers and the Government. Many landowners are more willing to sell such land when they know it will be protected as Federal land and will not be developed at a profit by someone else who may purchase the land at a later date. As national forest land, the acreage will be protected and the Government will be forbidden from reselling it.

The bill does not automatically provide protection to the privately held land that will not be an inholding within the National Forest System, it merely means that this land becomes part of the Santa Fe National Forest. The bill does not require any unwilling landowner to sell their privately held property to the Federal Government. It merely makes it easier to protect the land from future development if sellers are willing to sell it or arrange for a land transfer.

Enactment of this legislation is critical to maintaining the delicate balance between growth and natural resource preservation in and around New Mexico's capital city. The rapid growth of Santa Fe in recent years has led to overcrowding, increased pollution, explosive growth into the suburbs and other impacts on the excellent quality of life in the area. In fact, a poll last year by the Journal North found that a majority of Santa Fe residents believe their city is becoming a worse place to live. The No. 1 reason cited by poll respondents was the city's rapid growth and development.

Adding to these concerns, controversies in the past year about development of housing and increased land use on Atalaya Mountain have added to the urgency surrounding the bill. Many Santa Feans and others concerned about maintaining a proper balance between housing and other development and the preservation of open, urban space see this situation as a symptom of a greater problem. I share this concern.

As western land use policies become more and more controversial, we must ensure that careful thought about where new homes and buildings are constructed is an essential part of land use management planning. The wilderness belongs to everyone. It should be the responsibility of the Federal Government to protect it from misuse and the harmful impacts of

overdevelopment. The time has come for responsible land use planning that does not sacrifice pristine wilderness in the name of rampant development. Such an egregious lack of self-discipline is not only threatening to the natural beauty of northern New Mexico, but it says that we care more about reckless development than the future health and sanctity of our precious natural resources.

The Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act simply moves a boundary to accommodate more land in the national forest, but it marks a significant turning point for the citizens of Santa Fe and for everyone who supports responsible environmental policy. As one of my constituents said last year in a guest commentary in Santa Fe's *The New Mexican*, this issue is a wake-up call. It is also a statement about our values. Enactment of this legislation will mean that we value our environment and respect our citizenry. It will mean that we believe that responsible land use management should not rely on the expedient desires of growth for growth's sake and indifference to natural resource protection.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and the bipartisan leadership of the New Mexico congressional delegation to secure passage of this legislation in the 104th Congress.

The full text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest is hereby modified and expanded as generally depicted on a map entitled "Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Expansion 1994", dated July 19, 1994. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, DC.

SEC. 3. ATALAYA PEAK EXCHANGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange public lands and interests in lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for private lands and interests therein depicted on the map referenced in section 2.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Upon the acquisition of lands under subsection (a) by the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to valid existing rights, such lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 4. INTERCHANGE OF FEDERAL LANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF LANDS.—In conjunction with the land exchange under section 3, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall identify federally-owned lands and interests in lands currently situated within the Santa Fe National Forest which are suitable for transfer to and administration by the Bureau of Land Management. The identification of National Forest lands available for such transfer shall utilize criteria which are mutually agreeable to both of the Secretaries.

(b) LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(1) TRANSFER BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture

shall transfer, to the Bureau of Land Management, those lands and interests in lands identified pursuant to subsection (a). The transfer shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register of notice of such transfer that identifies such lands and interests.

(2) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be modified as of the date of notice under paragraph (1) to exclude such lands transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Lands transferred under paragraph (1) shall be added to and administered by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the public lands (as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e))).

(c) LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE FOREST SERVICE.—

(1) ADDITION TO SANTE FE NATIONAL FOREST.—Lands or interests in lands—

(A) acquired by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 3, or

(B) acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture within the areas identified as "potential acquisition" on the map referenced in section 2,

shall, upon acquisition, be added to and administered as part of the Santa Fe National Forest in accordance with the laws relating to the National Forests.

(2) MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the lands and interests in lands referred to in paragraph (1) primarily to preserve open space and scenic values and to preclude development.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—For purposes of section 7(a)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9(a)(1)), the boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest, as modified pursuant to this Act, shall be treated as if it were the boundary as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 5. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands in New Mexico by purchase or exchange and, notwithstanding the Act of June 15, 1926 (16 U.S.C. 471a), all such lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the exchange of National Forest lands shall be managed as a part of the National Forest System.

SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION.

The procedures used in carrying out the land transfers by this Act shall be those procedures agreed to between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I have joined Congressman CLINGER in cosponsoring H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995. This legislation is similar to legislation Congressman JIM MORAN and I introduced in the 103d Congress. In 1993, the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform Act of 1993 [FAIR] was truly bipartisan legislation that would have made the U.S. Congress more accountable for its actions by curtailing

the passage of unfunded Federal mandates. H.R. 5 goes further toward making this institution more accountable.

The mandate madness of the past 20 years has caused States like Pennsylvania and local governments like the city of York, the boroughs of Gettysburg, and Carlisle and townships like Spingettsbury in Pennsylvania, increased headaches as they try to assess their obligations based upon their incoming tax revenues. Further, H.R. 5 would ease the burden on the private sector by curtailing needless and excessive Federal agency redtape and regulation.

The idea behind this legislation is simple, the U.S. Congress must become more accountable for its actions which, in some cases, have an adverse effect on States, local governments, and small businesses. For example, as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I consistently fought against legislation that would impose burdensome mandates on States, local governments, and small businesses. As chairman of the new Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, I will continue to do the same.

In years past, my committee had jurisdiction over legislation to remove lead paint from the Nation's schools. I agreed with the sponsors that this is a high priority and that it should be done. However, the bill did not include provisions to pay for this legislation. It was understood that this legislation would be paid for through the appropriations process. I disagreed with this because I remember not too long ago that we proposed the same for asbestos removal and passed legislation providing for asbestos removal, but did not pass the dollars with the legislation. This type of unfunded mandate is one which handcuffs States, local governments, and small businesses by forcing them to spend their budgeted money on Federal mandates instead of their priorities.

I must stress the idea behind H.R. 5 is not to impede legislation, rather it is to force the Congress to seriously consider the impact of any new legislation before the legislation is passed. It is a policy that the Congress must adopt to stop giving lip service to the idea of true reform.

This legislation will improve the legislative process by requiring the Congressional Budget Office to study the impact on State, local governments, and the private sector of legislation reported out of committee for action on the House floor. This legislation would also require agencies, prior to the implementation of any rule or any other major Federal action affecting the economy, to perform an assessment of the economic impact of the proposed rule or action and seek public comment on the assessment.

I believe this legislation has the key ingredients for passage. It sends the proper signal, an ideal good government mission which makes the Congress more accountable for its actions by studying the impacts of legislation before it is passed. This legislation has bipartisan support of Members in the House. I also believe this bill would signal an end to closed door agency policy decisions which hurt many States, local governments, and the private sector.

I would like to commend House Government Reform and Oversight chairman, BILL

CLINGER, Congressman CONDIT, Congressman PORTMAN and Congressman DAVIS for all their efforts in putting this legislation together. I believe this truly bipartisan legislation is long overdue and will work to see this legislation signed by the President.

WORKFORCE PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, the new chairman of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Representative BILL GOODLING, with all other Republican members of our committee, and with Mr. KASICH, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. MICA, in introduction of the Workforce Preparation and Development Act—legislation that establishes the reform of this Nation's vast array of job training programs as a high priority of the 104th Congress. Specifically, this legislation pledges that the Congress will carefully evaluate and subsequently enact legislation that significantly consolidates and reforms all Federal career-related education, job training, and employment assistance programs into a true system of workforce preparation and development prior to the end of the 104th Congress.

As was brought to the attention of the U.S. Congress in numerous reports issued by the General Accounting Office over the past several years, the United States currently has over 154 different Federal education and job training programs, totaling \$24 billion, administered by 14 different Federal agencies, which offer some form of job training and/or employment assistance for youth and adults. In addition to the excessive number of Federal programs, the quality of U.S. training programs varies significantly. Last Congress, several important legislative initiatives were introduced with the goal of consolidating Federal job training programs—however with the advent of the new Congress, we have determined to take a step back, and to carefully examine all programs before our committee's jurisdiction, particularly those programs offering some form of employment or training assistance, to determine the best approach to be taken in development of a consolidated and reformed workforce preparation system.

The legislation we are introducing today, begins a vital transformation process—consolidating and reforming the numerous Federal workforce preparation and development programs that currently exist in this country—from a collection of fragmented and duplicative categorical programs into a streamlined, comprehensive, coherent, high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable workforce preparation and development system, designed to meet the education, employment and training needs of the U.S. workforce both today and in the future.

Specifically, the Workforce Preparation and Development Act, states that prior to the end of the 104th Congress, all Federal workforce

preparation and development programs will be thoroughly evaluated to determine the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of such programs. The legislation further pledges the enactment of legislation by the end of the 104th Congress that: First, eliminates duplication and fragmentation in Federal workforce preparation and development programs through the consolidation and where appropriate elimination of such programs; second, transfers major decision-making to States and local communities for the design, governance, and implementation of comprehensive, integrated workforce preparation systems; third, stresses the vital role of the private sector, at all levels, in the design and implementation of a national workforce preparation system, and encourages the utilization of State and local employer-led boards responsible for strategic planning and program oversight of State and local systems; fourth, establishes a national workforce preparation system that—is market driven and accountable, reinforces individual responsibility through attachment to employment, and provides customer choice and easy access to services; and fifth, establishes a national labor market information system that provides employers, job seekers, students, teachers, training providers, and others with accurate and timely information on the local economy, on occupations in demand and the skill requirements for such occupations, and information on the performance of service providers in the local community. Finally, the Workforce Preparation and Development Act calls for the repeal of existing workforce preparation and development programs, as appropriate, upon enactment of reform legislation.

The skills levels of this Nation's workforce are more important today than ever before to U.S. competitiveness, however our current patchwork of Federal programs is not the answer. In my new role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Lifelong Learning, I will have the opportunity to make changes in these Federal education and job training programs to create a seamless system for youth and adults to meet the competitive needs of our workforce. I believe that the Workforce Preparation and Development Act sets the stage for meaningful reform, and I invite all of my colleagues to join with us in this exciting reform process.

HONORING STATE SENATOR GWENDOLYNNE MOORE, 1995 WISCONSIN NOW FEMINIST OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a Milwaukee woman I have certainly grown to admire and respect over the years, State Senator Gwendolynne S. Moore.

In 1992, Senator Moore became the first African-American woman elected to the Wisconsin State Senate. Prior to her election to the Senate, she served two successful terms in the Wisconsin Assembly, representing a district on the north side of the city of Milwaukee.

Gwen Moore's deep commitment to her community began long before she won elective office, however. Active in housing issues, Gwen has worked for the city of Milwaukee as a neighborhood development specialist and as a housing officer for the State of Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority [WHEDA]. She continued her fight for safe and affordable housing as a State representative and a member of WHEDA's Board of Directors, where she was instrumental in the development of the "Heart of Milwaukee," an award-winning campaign to increase home ownership in my hometown.

Over the years, Senator Moore has been a tireless crusader for the rights of poor women and children. And, as an elected official, she has included money in the State budget for a Milwaukee hospital which serves the uninsured and she has authored drug abatement legislation.

For all of the reasons given here and for the many ways she has personally touched the lives of her constituents, and in light of her seemingly endless potential to continue to be a leader in Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, and on a national level, I am pleased to congratulate State Senator Gwen Moore on being named the Wisconsin National Organization for Women [NOW] 1995 Feminist of the Year.

UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, like a parasite feeding off of its host, unfunded mandates linger in the life of every American. The people are fed up. They want government out of their lives. Government exists to serve the needs of the people. The people do not serve the needs of the government.

It is time to end this Federal oppression. Congress takes the credit but sidesteps the cost—leaving State and local governments to bear the burden of the beast. Limiting government will tame this beast and restore accountability. Congress must listen to the people, not tell them what to do.

Our forefathers did not envision a government that controls and manipulates the people, but one that works for and with the people. Shrinking the Federal Government and abolishing unfunded Federal mandates will give back to the people what is rightfully theirs—freedom.

ABELARDO VALDEZ

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues attention to an opinion piece that appeared in the Washington Times on December 9, 1994. In his discussion, Ambassador Abelardo Valdez brings to light the importance of hemispheric free trade.

The Ambassador rightly points out that NAFTA was the first installment toward a united Western Hemisphere. In fact, Ambassador Valdez has long been at the fore on matters of hemispheric trade. I remember discussing a Western hemisphere free trade area with Ambassador Valdez 15 years ago. In matters of trade in the Western Hemisphere, Ambassador Valdez is nothing short of visionary. I urge my colleagues to take interest in the following article.

[From the Washington Times, Dec. 9, 1994]

ABELARDO VALDEZ

Twenty seven years ago, as a young military aide, I accompanied Lyndon Johnson to the first summit of the presidents of the Americas at Punta del Este, Uruguay. That summit's primary goal was to support the beginning of trade liberalization among the Latin American countries. The second summit of the Americas begins in Miami today, with the primary goals of expanded free trade, strengthening democracy and advancing economic and social development throughout the Western hemisphere.

In the quarter-century between these two historic events, our hemispheric neighborhood and the world have changed dramatically, and the small seed planted at Punta del Este is blossoming into a hemispheric free trade area, and, I predict, into a future Common Market of the Americas. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has set the stage.

The Miami Summit is a critical step in creating a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Area (WHFTA). The U.S., Canadian and Latin American governments realize that this summit is not only a historic but a watershed event for expanding hemispheric free trade.

the role of the United States will be pivotal, and the U.S. Congress is clearly divided on whether to grant the president the indispensable "fast track" trade negotiating authority.

It behooves us then to state why the United States, in partnership with Canada and Latin America, should pursue this ambitious goal of creating a WHFTA within the next decade. The NAFTA experience teaches us never to take for granted that a good idea will automatically pass Congress or that people beyond the Capital Beltway are properly informed about the issue.

So, first let us examine both the potential U.S. benefits of hemispheric free trade and why a trade partnership with Latin America now is feasible.

Latin America is undergoing dramatic economic policy transformation. The International Monetary Fund predicts higher economic growth for the region than any other over the next decade—about 6 percent per year. These changes, ongoing for several years, have included privatizing economies and opening markets to foreign trade and investment. Latin leaders are eager to maximize economic benefits, such as through increased competitiveness and investment, through a hemispheric free trade pact.

Moreover, Latin American countries have greatly expanded democracy over this same period. Latin leaders perceive that increased economic growth and opportunity is the best catalyst for social progress and the best way to strengthen democracy.

Today, the United States accounts for about 60 percent of the total goods imported by Latin America and the Caribbean, a region with a growing population of 460 million. In 1993, there was \$141 billion in trade

between the United States and Latin America.

By the end of the '90s, the Western Hemisphere is expected to account for nearly \$200 billion in U.S. exports—considerably more than the United States sells to all Europe plus Russia and more than it exports to Eastern and Southern Asia combined. Already, 37 percent of U.S. exports go to Western Hemisphere nations. The U.S. sells as much to Brazil as to China, more to Venezuela than to Russia, and more to Ecuador than Hungary and Poland combined. Our exports to Latin America are growing at 3 times the global rate.

By next year, the Andean Pact countries are expected to set a common external tariff no greater than 20 percent. As a result, they will become one of our 12 largest markets, accounting for \$10 billion in U.S. exports. The United States sells more to the pact's 95 million people than to China's 1.2 billion people.

MERCOSUR, the common market established by Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, has agreed to eliminate all non-tariff barriers affecting regional trade.

NAFTA in its first 11 months of existence already has proven that free trade produces strong positive benefits. U.S. exports to Mexico have expanded by more than 17 percent, and Mexico's exports to the United States grew by 20 percent. If this continues, Mexico will displace Japan as our second-largest world market by year's end.

Yet, despite the potential great benefits, there is strong congressional reluctance to move on the Western Hemisphere Free Trade initiative. This also was the reason the Clinton administration was forced to withdraw fast-track negotiating authority from the GATT bill passed by Congress last week.

The bottom line is that those who are for a Western Hemisphere agreement had better start a strong effort now to ensure that Congress gets behind the agreement and passes fast-track.

TRIBUTE TO MR. HENRY H. BROWN, AN OUTSTANDING BUSINESS, CIVIC, AND EDUCATIONAL LEADER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is rare for one to meet a truly outstanding individual and even more rare to get to know such a person. It has been my privilege and pleasure to have had such an experience in the person of Henry H. Brown, businessman, civic leader, and educator par excellence.

Last January, Henry Brown officially retired from the Anheuser-Busch Companies after a career spanning 35 years during which he rose from sales representative to senior vice-president for Marketing Development and Affairs.

As a corporate executive, he developed innovative marketing strategies which were extremely effective and productive.

One such program is Budweiser's Great Kings and Queens of Africa which has brought the richness of the ancestral history of African-Americans to millions since 1975.

Another was the Budweiser Community Health Mobile which provided free health

screening in communities where the company marketed its products.

His contributions and leadership were also evident in the Chiefs I and Chiefs II program which saluted the Nation's top law enforcement officers of African-American heritage and the first Lou Rawls Parade of Stars telethon which benefited the 41 United Negro College Fund institutions.

In the course of his rise to prominence with the world's largest brewer, Henry Brown never forgot the importance of giving something back to the community which nurtured and sustained him through the years. Despite the rigors and demands of ever increasing levels of responsibility, he found the time and energy to develop what may be termed a career in community service.

Mr. Brown's extensive involvement in non-profit community groups include serving as past chairman of the National Business Policy Review Council, past imperial potentate of the Prince Hall Shriners, trustee for the Arthritis Foundation, the Jesse Owens Foundation, the NAACP Board, the Kennedy Center National Orchestra Board, the American Marketing Association, the Public Relations Society of America, the Congressional Black Caucus Corporate Advisory Council, and numerous other organizations including Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity. He has also served as adjunct professor at Howard University and guest lecturer at numerous institutions across the Nation.

Henry Brown's efforts have earned for him the respect and admiration of citizens and organizations in every sector of this country. In addition to receiving honorary doctoral degrees from St. Paul's College and his alma matter, Texas Southern University, he is the recipient of numerous awards and citations from the National Urban League, the NAACP, the National Newspaper Publishers, the Elks Grand Lodge, the Prince Hall Shriners, the Continental Societies, Inc., the American Cancer Society, the National Medical Association, the United Negro College Fund, and the Jesse Owens Foundation, to mention a few.

This outstanding professional and community leader has left an indelible imprint on the lives of those whom he has been privileged to touch and his contributions shall live on through their efforts in countless pursuits across this vast land.

LEGISLATION CONVERTING THE CORNING FISH HATCHERY TO THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would transfer property rights in the Corning Fish Hatchery from the Federal Government to the State of Arkansas. Due to Federal budget cuts, the fish hatchery was closed in early 1983. However, the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission resumed hatchery fish production in May 1983, after entering into an agreement with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The fish hatchery has

been operating since 1983 as William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery.

This fish hatchery has become an important part of the fisheries division fish culture program and I believe that this transfer will greatly benefit the sportsmen and women of Arkansas. This warm water hatchery is very active and successful, producing 250,000 to 1,000,000 fish annually. About 95 percent of these hatchery-reared fish are stocked in new or renovated public lakes. The remaining fish are allocated to private applicants for stocking new or renovated lakes and ponds. The principal fish produced at the hatchery are largemouth bass, bluegills, redear sunfish, white and black crappie, and channel catfish.

Currently, no Federal funds are used to operate or maintain the William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery. It is financed solely by funds derived from resident and non-resident fishing licenses sales. This transfer of ownership has the support from both the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is appropriate to transfer the property to the State of Arkansas since the funds used to finance the hatchery's programs are raised within the borders of Arkansas. In addition, without this transfer, Arkansas would be unable to make long-term commitments as to the direction the hatchery will take in its operations.

I introduced similar legislation last year, H.R. 4253, which passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Unfortunately, this bill died in the last hours of the 103d Congress. Nevertheless, this is a non-controversial bill and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Corning National Fish Hatchery Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF CORNING NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY TO THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENT.—Within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the State of Arkansas without reimbursement all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in subsection (b), for use by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission as part of the State of Arkansas fish culture program.

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property referred to in subsection (a) is the property known as the Corning National Fish Hatchery (popularly known as the William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery), located one mile west of Corning, Arkansas, on Arkansas State Highway 67 in Clay County, Arkansas, consisting of 137.34 acres (more or less), and all improvements and related personal property under the control of the Secretary that is located on that property, including buildings, structures, and equipment.

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST OF UNITED STATES.—All right, title, and interest in property described in subsection (b) shall revert to the United States if the property ceases to be used as part of the State of Arkansas fish culture program. The State of Arkansas shall ensure that the property reverting to the United States is in substantially the same or better condition as at the time of transfer.

20 YEARS LATER: A LIBERAL REPENTS ON VIETNAM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, ever since the killing fields and the boat people began, some of us have been waiting for a confession from those who got it wrong on the Vietnam war. And those who were wrong, of course, were those on the liberal left. The ones who told us that America was on the wrong side in the war. The ones who called Ho Chi Minh, the Vietcong and, yes, the Khmer Rouge simple agrarian reformers. The ones who saw America and her allies as the source of all evil, and who saw in our enemies only a various desire for liberation. The ones who spat on our soldiers as they returned. The ones who hounded us out of the war before we could secure a full accounting of our missing men.

But instead of an apology, or even an admission of intellectual error, most of these people have continued arrogantly along, indifferent to the suffering they contributed to or lacking the courage to air their guilty consciences. In the 1980's, they were Sandinista fans and nuclear freezers. Today, they are global warming crusaders, population controllers, and senior foreign policymakers in the Clinton administration.

But Mr. Speaker, perhaps there is hope. For at least one major liberal opponent of the war, William Shawcross, author of the book, "Side-show," has seen the light. In an extraordinary article in the December 16, 1994, London Times, Mr. Shawcross admits what many of us have known for 30 years. Please listen carefully to this quote from the article:

Indeed those of us who opposed the American war in Indo-China should be extremely humble in the face of the appealing aftermath: a form of genocide in Cambodia and horrific tyranny in both Vietnam and Laos. Looking back on my own coverage for the Sunday Times of the South Vietnamese war effort of 1970-75, I think I concentrated too easily on the corruption and incompetence of the South Vietnamese and their American allies, was too ignorant of the inhuman Hanoi regime, and far too willing to believe that a victory by the communists would provide a better future. But after the communist victory came the refugees to Thailand and the floods of boat people desperately seeking to escape the Cambodian killing fields and the Vietnamese gulags. Their eloquent testimony should have put paid to all illusions.

Mr. Shawcross is to be commended for having the courage to be so honest, Mr. Speaker. Too bad that cannot be said about the 1960 generation liberals who are running our foreign policy now, as they busily normalize our relations with Vietnam, prepare to dump taxpayer money into North Korea, and gut this Nation's defenses. A confession from some of them on Vietnam would do the country a lot more good.

HONORING W.W. "BILL" STEINER

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Wilfred W. Steiner. Bill, as he is known to his friends and family, will be retiring after 20 years as executive director of the Industry Manufacturers Council.

Born in Berkeley, CA, Bill is an alumnus of Armstrong University and received a distinguished honor award from that institution. He has served as president of the Alumni Association and commencement speaker at the graduation ceremonies in 1982.

His dedication to the Industry Manufacturers Council is only superseded in years of service to the Southern Pacific Co. in San Francisco, where he worked for 44 years. In 1952, Bill briefly left Southern Pacific and established the W.W. Steiner Co. in Oakland, dealing in industrial and commercial real estate. After completing the largest land transaction in southern Alameda County in 1954, he was invited to rejoin the Southern Pacific Co. In his new capacity he managed the company's Southern California real estate operations, headquartered in Los Angeles.

Bill became invaluable to the company's expansion, purchasing large tracts of land for industrial parks and for railroad operating purposes in Orange, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties and in Arizona. He also acquired property for the automotive storage yards in Santa Fe Springs and Industry, as well as the freight yards in Industry. After retiring from the Southern Pacific Co. in 1972, Bill became a real estate consultant to the president of Southern Pacific Land Co. and industrial coordinator for National Engineering Co.

In 1975, known for his expertise in development and entrepreneurialism, Bill was appointed executive director of the Industry Manufacturers Council. He was named Man of the Year for the City of Industry in 1984. He has also been recognized by Who's Who in California for having demonstrated outstanding professional achievement, superior leadership and exceptional service.

His commitment to his community extends outside his professional life. In 1983-84, he served as division chairman for the United Way Campaign and is a member of the president's circle of the Methodist Hospital Foundation. He is past master of the Masonic Lodge, a 32nd Degree Mason and a member of the Shrine. He is a director of the Colorado River Association, the El Encanto Convalescent Hospital and the San Antonio College Foundation.

Throughout my tenure in the House of Representatives, Bill has provided me advice and counsel on issues affecting our business community. He has been supportive of many of my legislative endeavors and I am forever grateful. On Wednesday, January 18, 1995, the Industry Manufacturers Council and the City of Industry will honor W.W. "Bill" Steiner. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in marking this occasion and saluting Bill for his years of dedication to the people of California.