EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 961, THE CLEAN WATER AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments Act of 1995. It is interesting that the Republicans have continually claimed to have an interest in bringing common sense to the legislative process and yet they are now proposing taking one of the most successful environmental laws on the books and recklessly and nonsensically gutting it. This Dirty Water Act is a threat to our health and should be rejected soundly.

Almost half of the lakes and rivers in America are currently so polluted that it is not safe to fish or swim in them. The Clean Water Act was passed to improve this horrific situation and has been steadily improving the quality and the safety of the waters across our country. Yet, now, with our environment still not even close to the level of clean that it needs to be, the Republicans are foolishly working to overturn and undermine this most critically important clean water law.

In the State of Illinois, as in the other 49 States, substantial improvements in the quality of water have been made over the past 20 years but there is still a long way to go. In fact, 91 percent of Illinois' lakes and 55 percent of our rivers and streams are not safe for fishing or swimming or are so dead from pollution that they cannot support aquatic life. H.R. 961 would halt the progress that has been made so far and dangerously jeopardize the future health of Illinois' waterways through several damaging provisions.

First, the bill would undermine the Great Lakes initiative which seeks to control the amount of toxic chemicals being dumped into Lake Michigan and the other Great Lakes. Since this is the source of drinking water for my constituents, the quality of Lake Michigan's water is of primary interest and concern. Currently, because of high levels of mercury and PCB's, there is an advisory for women of child-bearing age, pregnant women, and children not to eat more than one fish meal per month from Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan trout now contain PCB levels that are more than 180 times their target and likely cause thousands of cancer deaths in the area.

The Great Lakes initiative seeks to improve this situation by organizing the Great Lakes border States in a unified Federal-State partnership to clean up the Great Lakes. This model initiative should be promoted and encouraged rather than weakened and undermined as H.R. 961 seeks to do.

In addition, H.R. 961 dramatically alters the definition of wetlands that are protected and eliminates the current legal protection for 70 percent of Illinois' wetlands. We need only think back to the Mississippi floods of 1993 to remember how critically important wetlands are to flood protection. Illinois has already lost 90 percent of its acres of natural wetlands and this loss of nature's flood absorption system has caused billions of dollars worth of damages. The Illinois State Water Survey estimates that every one percent increase in wetland acreage would lead to a four percent decrease in flood levels. It seems extremely short-sighted and risky to me to further reduce our wetlands and cause even more severe flooding in the years ahead.

Further, the Dirty Water Act does not address the critical issue of polluted run-off. Polluted runoff from fields, roads and cities is Illinois' number one water quality problem. It was also responsible for the cryptosporidium outbreak in Milwaukee that caused 400,000 people to become ill, and 130 children, senior citizens, and people with AIDS to become seriously or fatally ill in 1993. Seemingly, after the tragedy in Milwaukee, this bill would be used as an opportunity to take specific steps to address polluted run-off problems.

Mr. Speaker, the recklessness of this bill astounds me. Our lakes and streams are so polluted that they are almost unusable and they are posing a direct threat to our health. How much further do we want to go? Do we want to wait until all the fish die and every city experiences a Milwaukee-like tragedy? This is certainly not what my constituents want to see and I will not stand by and allow our lakes and streams to be turned into sewers. I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this dangerous bill.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members of the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP]. Tomorrow afternoon, Friday, May 19, 1995, the RSVP of Macomb County is saluting the many seniors who provide vital volunteer services at a luncheon in Clinton Township, MI.

The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program is a nationally recognized program for persons over 55 who serve as volunteers in their communities. In the 10th Congressional District, Catholic Services of Macomb sponsors RSVP at the local level.

By matching the talents, knowledge, and interest of volunteers with community needs, the RSVP maximizes its services provided to the needy and ill among us. RSVP volunteers serve in schools, hospitals, community centers and with numerous social, health, and welfare organizations. Last year, 433 registered volunteers performed over 50,000 hours of service and assisted 55 nonprofit agencies. The devotion RSVP volunteers have displayed to their community is an inspiration. Their contributions are many and they deserve our gratitude for their compassion and work.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. I applaud all of the RSVP members who rather than retire to the easy chair, continue to serve our communities.

I commend the members of the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program for their efforts and encourage them to continue their good work. Please join me in saluting the RSVP of Macomb on the event of their volunteer recognition luncheon.

HONORING JOHN VINCENT FIORE ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, John Vincent Fiore, vice president, trade relations of Pepsi-Cola West. Mr. Fiore is retiring from Pepsi-Cola after 41 years of service.

Mr. Fiore attended Northwestern University and specialized in business management and advertising. Prior to joining Pepsi-Cola, he served in the U.S. Army.

He has been an active member of the Mexican-American Grocers Association, California State Package Store and Tavern Owners Association, Korean Grocers Association, Chinese Grocers Association, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is the past president of RecyCal and a member of the political affairs committee for the California Nevada Soft Drink Association.

In addition, under Mr. Fiore's direction, Pepsi-Cola has become actively involved with community youth programs in an effort to guide young people in the right direction. Pepsi-Cola has participated in public awareness programs such as Just Say No To Drugs and Don't Drop Out Of School. In his community and company, he has made contributions to the minority community so that it may grow and prosper.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize my friend, John V. Fiore, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his outstanding commitment to his community.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago, the creators of public broadcasting proposed funding it through a trust fund capitalized by various fees and taxes on commercial broadcasters. The proposal went nowhere.

Like other government-funded agencies today, public broadcasting is being asked to reinvent itself. The leaders of CPB, NPR, and PBS have been specifically challenged to come up with new sources of funding to replace tax dollars. Given the realities of the deficit, public broadcasters were strongly encouraged to be innovative and far-reaching in their thinking, to take full advantage of the tremendous changes now taking place in the telecommunications marketplace and the resulting opportunities to get public broadcasting off the Federal dole.

And what have they come up with? PBS has proposed a trust fund capitalized in part by fees from commercial broadcasters and in part by allocations from the Government's sale and auction of spectrum, and CPB says that "no combination of cost savings and new sources of revenue can fully 'replace' the Federal subsidy."

Anyway you look at them, the plans rely on Government funding, slightly repackaged and devoid of a marketplace solution. Where is the vision so desperately needed in order to reinvent public broadcasting for the 21st century? Where is the innovative thinking in proposing an idea that died 30 years ago? Why should commercial broadcasters subsidize public radio and television when they themselves are faced with an increasingly competitive marketplace?

It is time for public broadcasting to reach beyond the tired proposals of bygone days and look for truly bold solutions for replacing Federal funding. It is time to look to the marketplace for ideas, alliances, and opportunities. Public broadcasting is a valuable network of local community institutions which has an intensely loyal audience. Surely this presents opportunities for more innovative solutions.

I believe we can find a way to preserve the educational mission of public broadcasting in the context of today's telecommunications market without relying on Federal funding, whether in direct appropriations or redirecting Federal revenues into a trust fund. For public broadcasting to remain viable, its leaders must first recognize that the Congress will cut the umbilical cord to the Federal Treasury.

TRIBUTE TO LEROY WESLEY WATTS, JR.

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of LeRoy Wesley Watts, Jr., professor emeritus of social work at Eastern Michigan University.

Some people are able to reach young people at definitive moments in their lives—and open new vistas of insight and opportunity to them. Such a man was Professor Watts. He served in key academic and administrative roles within Eastern Michigan University, was instrumental in the development of the university's African-American Studies Department, and advocated for minority and disabled students. Roy sat on the boards of several civic and professional organizations that focused on health and social welfare and worked quietly but ceaselessly to make the world a better place for us all. He was a friend and mentor to many students and encouraged them to continue educational programs that they likely would not have completed without his intervention. Roy was recognized for his humility, compassion, and abiding respect for the light in each of us.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN DICK ZIMMER COMMENDING THE NEW JERSEY STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BEES PROGRAM

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to more than 80 high school students from Hunterdon County, Princeton and Trenton who give us hope for our Nation's environmental future. As part of an innovative pilot project called Building Environmental Education Solutions [BEES], these students have spent the last 2 months examining the complex public policy choices that we face when addressing environmental issues.

Focusing on an abandoned industrial site in Trenton, this diverse group of students explored the many issues surrounding the reclamation and redevelopment of the property. The students were required to analyze the potential environmental and economic trade-offs, perform comparative risk assessments and evaluate the arguments of the various stakeholders.

On Monday, May 22, the students will present their findings, which I plan to distribute to each of my colleagues in the hope that we can learn from such an intense examination of these very difficult issues.

I would also like to thank and congratulate the coalition of business, community groups and government agencies that made the program work, particularly the American Re-Insurance Corp. of Princeton, which spearheaded the effort. This program is an example of the type of responsible environmental activism that benefits all segments of society, but is most effective when government and business work together.

Mr. Speaker, through programs like this one, we can prepare a generation of decision-makers who appreciate the interdependence of the environment and the economy. I congratulate the students for their accomplishments and thank them for assuming the responsibility for protecting our precious natural resources in the 21st century and beyond.

HEAD START

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Head Start.

Head Start is 30 years old today.

Over those 30 years, 13 million low-income kids have gotten their head start for success.

Parents and staff have worked together to give poor kids a better chance in school.

But today is not a happy day for Head Start.

On the very day we should be celebrating 30 years of success—funding for Head Start is about to be slashed.

The budget resolution we vote on today freezes funds for Head Start for the next 7 years. This translates into a $1.4 billion cut from current funding. Millions of low-income children will be cut off.

Why are we denying kids their head start on life? Because the Republicans want to give tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans, whose kids will never be at an educational or economical disadvantage.

What an inappropriate birthday present. Happy Birthday, Head Start.

INDIA SHOULD RELEASE SIKH LEADER

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to again speak about the human rights situation in India, which is deplorable. I want to speak about two issues today. The first is the destruction of a centuries-old mosque in Kashmir. The second is the continued imprisonment of Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann.

The half-a-million Indian security forces in the valley of Kashmir have for years run rampant over the civilian population there. They have gang-raped women. They have tortured and murdered political prisoners. They have shot indiscriminately into civilian crowds, and they have burned entire villages into the ground.

Just last week, in the town of Charar-e-Sharies, the Indian military, with no regard for the safety of civilians, launched an attack that resulted in the burning of hundreds of homes and the gutting of a centuries-old walnut-wood mosque, one of the most famous religious sites in Kashmir. The Indian Government, time and time again, has shown absolute disregard for basic standards of human rights in Kashmir, Punjab, and other areas. India must be held to account for the crimes that have been committed against the Muslims of Kashmir, including the destruction of the sacred shrine of Charar-e-Sharies. The Indian Government's utter disregard for Moslem mosques and other holy places is shocking and must not be swept under the rug.

The Indian Government must also be held to account for the horrible human rights abuses committed against the Sikhs in Punjab

and the Christians of Nagaland. Few people know about what is happening in those areas because the government will not allow the media or human rights groups into those areas.

Indian paramilitary forces in Punjab are responsible for thousands of cases of well-documented disappearances and extrajudicial killings. Thousands of Sikhs are held in prisons throughout Punjab, and human rights groups have reported that virtually all Sikhs held in prison are routinely tortured.

Four months ago, I came to the House floor to talk about the detention of Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann. Mr. Mann is a former member of Parliament and probably the most prominent of all the Sikh leaders. He has been a forceful, but peaceful, advocate of independence for a Sikh homeland called Khalistan. Mr. Mann was arrested in January after addressing a gathering of thousands and speaking out for freedom and democracy for the Sikh people. It was the most recent of dozens of times Mr. Mann has been arrested for peacefully expressing his political views. He was arrested and held without trial for 5 years in 1984. He was the target of an assassination attempt in 1993. He has been a victim of constant harassment by the Indian Government, and is once again a political prisoner who has been in detention in a windowless cell for the last 4 months.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the Indian Government release Mr. Mann immediately and allow him to return to his family. The Government has no right to put people in prison because it doesn't like their political views. I am enclosing for the record a chronology of the instances in which this distinguished man has been imprisoned and harassed by the Indian Government. The Government of India must stop the harassment of people with whom it disagrees. It must stop the lawless activities of its security forces in Punjab and Kashmir. The abuses that the Indian security forces are committing will not snuff out the movement for an independent Khalistan among the Sikhs. They will only add fuel to the fire. India must improve its human rights record if it truly wants to be recognized as a lawful and democratic nation.

ARREST RECORD OF SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN

Name: Simranjit Singh Mann.

Father's Name: Sarda Joginder Singh Mann.

Status: Former President of the Shiromani Akali Dai (Sikh Political Party). Ex-Member of Parliament. Present Member of Ad-hoc Committee, Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar).

1. Nov. 29, 1984, arrested at Jogbani (Bihar State).
2. Dec. 4, 1984, sent to Bharatpur jail (Rajasthan) under different charges.
3. Dec. 10, 1984, released and rearrested by Maharasthra police.
4. Nov 24, 1989, arrested in Chandigarh.
5. Feb. 26, 1990, arrested in Bathinda, Punjab.
6. Mar. 7, 1990, arrested in Nathu Ke Burj (District Amritsar).
7. Mar. 11, 1990, detained in Amritsar.
8. Jan. 26, 1990, detained in Jammu and Kashmir.
9. Mar. 6, 1991, detained in Usma village (District Amritsar).
10. Mar. 7, 1991, detained in Amritsar.
11. Mar. 11, 1991, detained in Jalandhar.
12. June 2, 1991 detained at Taran Taran (District Amritsar).
13. June 6, 1991, detained at Gurdwara Manji Sahib (District Amritsar).
14. June 26, 1991, detained at Sanga Village (District Amritsar).
15. Nov. 1991, arrested at Gaziabad, detained in Fatehgarh (Uttar Pradesh).
16. Jan. 28, 1992, detained near Moga (District Faridkot).
17. Jan. 30, 1992 detained at Rajpura (District Patiala).
18. Feb. 1992, arrested and kept in Nidampur Sub jail (District Sangrur).
19. Apr. 22, 1992, arrested in New Delhi.
20. June 25, 1992, arrested in Behla (District Amritsar).
21. Aug. 5, 1992, arrested in Tarn Taran (District Amritsar).
22. Aug. 16, 1993, detained in Amloh (District Patiala).
23. Aug. 27, 1992, arrested in Ludhiana.
24. Sep. 11, 1992, arrested in Chhapar District Ludhiana
25. Oct. 18, 1992, detained in Amritsar.
26. Dec. 17, 1992, detained at Quilla S. Harnam Singh (District Fatehgarh Sahib).
27. Jan. 6, 1993, arrested in Kaunke (District Ludhiana).
28. No. 1, 1993, arrested in Amritsar.
29. Dec. 15, 1993, arrested at Gurdwara Pariwar Vichhora Sahib (District Ropar).
30. Jan. 5, 1995, arrested at village Bassi Pathana (Dist. Fatehgarh Sahib).

TRIBUTE TO CAMARA KAMBON

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor an individual who has demonstrated talent and ambition at a very early age. His name is Camara Yero Kambon, which means "teacher, warrior, of the people," his creative aptitude and musical gifts appear endless.

Camara has a wide variety of musical interest and ability. Whether he is mastering the keyboard to produce an urban contemporary sound or melodically soothing you with a classical or jazz rendition, Camara always plays with poise and passion.

As a native of Baltimore, he began his musical career at the age of 3, when he learned to play the piano under the instruction of Odell Wilson of Delwar Studios. At 10, he was awarded a scholarship to attend the Peabody Preparatory of Music.

His early focus was exclusively on classical and jazz piano but his instructors saw in him an endless energy and inexhaustible talent. Little did they know that he was also to become a perfectionist. Camara has explored rhythm and blues, jazz, fusion, house music, classical, and straight ahead jazz, but for the past few years he has worked on developing his own new and novel sound.

His abilities have also been acclaimed in the numerous film scores he has helped produce, including several PBS documentaries and projects for Boston University, Cornell University, Blackside Film & Video, Inc., and most recently the film scores for, "Malcolm X: Make it Plain" and "Frederick Douglass: When the Lion Wrote History."

His talents have earned him several scholarships over the years, including the Eubie Blake Scholarship, the Hilton Head Jazz Society Scholarship, the Boston Jazz Society Scholarship for Jazz Performance, the Berklee College of Music Merit Scholarship, and the Jesse Stone Scholarship.

In the process of perfecting his sound he has compiled numerous awards for his hard work. He won the Emmanuel Zembelli Award for Classical Performance. He was a finalist in the ASCAP Young Composers Competition and the National Guild of Composers Competition. In 1991, he came in first place at the NAACP Act-So National Competition for music composition and won first place for contemporary music. He also won second place for music composition at the 1990 competition.

In addition to the impressive array of awards, scholarships, and competitions, Camara has performed with some of music's most distinguished artists: Dizzy Gillespie, Gary Bartz, Phil Wilson, Chuck Rainey, Dennis Chambers, and Giovanni Hidalgo to name a few.

Outside of his music, Camara finds it absolutely essential to develop himself as a role model for younger people. While others have continued to praise him as a musical prodigy, Camara hasn't forgotten his commitment to others.

Camara's mother, Anana, has sacrificed over the years in order to see both her children's talents flourish. She has never failed to encourage, support, and share in the growth and development of her children. Camara probably wouldn't have had the same opportunity to develop his gifts if it were not for his mother's selflessness and dedication to him.

This is a young man to watch, Mr. Speaker. I have no doubt that Camara's greatest artistic abilities have yet to be discovered. As he graduates this month from the Berklee College of Music in Boston I want to pay tribute to his numerous achievements and thank him for presenting his many talents with love and dedication.

Our Nation and its people join the citizens of Baltimore in congratulating Camara Kambon and wishing him continued success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MICHAEL AND BETSY GREEN

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate Michael and Betsy Green who have been chosen as recipients of the Human Relations Award by the Milwaukee chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

The Human Relations Award is given annually to leaders in the community for exemplary dedication to the principles of pursuit of community understanding and dedication to social and economic justice for all.

Betsy and Michael Green have certainly earned this award through their volunteer and professional activities.

Betsy Green is the immediate past president of the Milwaukee Jewish Federation and the current chairperson of the Jewish Community Foundation. Betsy's achievements have been recognized with the Milwaukee Jewish Federation Young Leadership Award and the Esther

Cohen Women's Community Service Award. Betsy is one of the founders of the Wisconsin Research Center, a group devoted to pluralism in our society.

Michael also has received the Milwaukee Jewish Federation Young Leadership Award and has served as a volunteer publisher of the Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle. Currently, Michael is the National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and will assume the chairmanship of the midwest region next month. Michael also has a commitment to creating opportunities in business for minorities with his work with the Jewish Foundation of Economic Opportunity.

Michael and Betsy Green are dedicated to making Milwaukee a community which nurtures and appreciates diversity. I am honored to have the Greens as constituents. I congratulate them for being selected as recipients of the American Jewish Committee's Human Relations Award.

DAVID BARNES, BAY CITY THANKS YOU

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, we have spent a great deal of time in this Congress and the last talking about the importance of placing proper limits on the role of the Federal Government, and giving greater due to local officials. Those closest to the problems and needs of our communities often have the best capability of dealing with them in an effective and responsible fashion.

Bay City, MI, has been most fortunate to be served by one such official, our city manager, David Barnes. He is retiring after 18 years of service to Bay City, as an assessor, finance director, personnel director, the city manager, and even for 3 days its fire chief. He is being honored this weekend for his years of dedication to his neighbors, and I am pleased to be joining in this tribute to his many accomplishments for Bay City.

David Barnes understands the importance of business. That is why he has worked on behalf of a number of economic development proposals during his career. He understands the need for infrastructure. His work to secure funding for road and bridge improvements help our community move safely and efficiently. He understands the value of tourism and recreation. His work to improve city parks and other recreational attractions have provided children with enjoyable places in which to play, and adults with a sea of calm in the midst of the overwhelming demands of everyday life. His work on behalf of riverfront development provides an appropriate blend of business opportunity and more recreational opportunities for those who live and visit our city. He understands the value of a dollar, and the trust that taxpayers place in officials to be sure that dollars are well-spent. His improvements in financial management capabilities, and the improved use of technology to trace the flow of funds have saved the community money, and kept its records in impeccable order.

Most importantly, David Barnes understands people and the need to work with people in a friendly and efficient manner to accomplish goals that have been set. He has skillfully worked to settle the joint needs of both Bay County and Bay City. He has worked well with Federal and State officials, and his colleagues with other units of local government.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing David Barnes, his wife JoEllen, his children Bradley, Bryan, and Valerie, a very happy retirement. I am sure he will remain a vibrant part of the Bay City community, continuing to contribute in a most productive way.

TRIBUTE TO STEVENS VAN LINES, INC.

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding family business in the State of Michigan. For the past nine decades, the Stevens family of Saginaw, MI, has served as an admirable example of devoted community service. On Wednesday, May 24, the Stevens family and Stevens Van Lines, Inc. will celebrate 90 years of successful service to their community.

The Stevens family legacy of quality work and dedication began in 1905 when Frederick H. Stevens, Jr. Began his small shipping business with a little horsepower and a lot of muddy roads. Moving his first customers wasn't easy. It took a lot of hard work, but Mr. Stevens dedication eased the burden of moving from an area which you have grown to enjoy.

As our Nation developed in the 1920's and 1930's, Stevens Van Lines, Inc. expanded as well, further demonstrating the family's determination and keen business sense. Today, the Stevens family continues to make a significant impact on people's lives under the guidance of Morrison Stevens. Morrie has combined innovation with adherence to his grandfather's three basic tenets: Adapt to change, adopt innovations, and improve services.

This perseverance has led the business down a road of prosperity. By adapting to changes and adopting new innovations, Stevens Van Lines, Inc. has been able to increase its efficiency. As a result, Stevens Van Lines, Inc. is able to excel in their customer service. This dedicated service has made it among the top 20 certified carriers in the United States, and led to its recognition as "Mover of the Year."

In addition to a customer service dedication, Stevens Van Lines is also committed to community service. Today, Stevens Van Lines is a member of the National Moving & Storage Association and the American Movers Conference. Furthermore, it continues to be active in the local, State, and the national chapters of the chamber of commerce.

Mr. Speaker, that Stevens family devotion to Fred Stevens' principles demonstrates its commitment to make residential or commercial moves smoother. I ask you to join me in celebrating 90 years of Stevens Van Line's successful business growth, spanning four generations of family ownership. With its commitment to customer and community service, the Stevens family is bound to enjoy many more years of business and personal success.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ANNA MAE BURDI

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Anna Mae Burdi, former assistant superintendent for community services in the L'Anse Creuse Public School system. Dr. Burdi retired last year and in honor of her longtime commitment to the students and the community, the L'Anse Creuse Board of Education is naming their newest educational facility the Anna Mae Burdi Center for Community Development.

Dr. Burdi devoted nearly 40 years to public education—the past 14 at L'Anse Creuse. She began her career as an elementary school teacher in 1955. However, for the majority of her career she specialized in giving adults a second chance by teaching adult basic education. She also taught at Wayne State University in Detroit.

During her tenure at L'Anse Creuse, Dr. Burdi earned the respect of her colleagues and students alike. Her expertise led to many invitations to direct education workshops in several States. She was also a workshop director for the Michigan Department of Education and has done many presentations at National Adult Education conferences. Her efforts to improve adult education have undoubtedly benefited students around the country.

Dr. Burdi was largely responsible for creating a community education program that is a model within our State. And, although she is missed at L'Anse Creuse, her colleagues and students throughout Michigan continue to learn because of her devotion to education. It is truly fitting for the board of education to bestow Dr. Burdi the honor of naming the new center after her.

On Sunday, May 21, 1995, when the L'Anse Creuse Public School's newest building becomes the Anna Mae Burdi Center for Community Development, a permanent legacy of a lifetime commitment to public education will be established.

I have known Dr. Burdi for many years and I know she is grateful for the distinction. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Dr. Burdi and the L'Anse Creuse board for their role in honoring her. Dr. Burdi richly deserves the recognition.

PIO PICO ELEMENTARY LIBRARY TO BE NAMED IN HONOR OF MARIA TONIA AGUIRRE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, May 20, 1995, the El Rancho Unified School

District will name the library at Pio Pico Elementary after Maria Tonia Aguirre in acknowledgement and recognition of her exemplary contributions and tireless service to the residents of Pico Rivera.

Following her death last October, board president Raul Salcido suggested the school board name the library in honor of her legacy. A bronze bust of Maria will be permanently placed in front of the school

Mr. Speaker, on November 13, 1991, I asked my colleagues to join me in recognition of Maria's contributions to the El Rancho Unified School District Board of Education as she retired after 12 years of service. First elected to the board in 1979, and reelected in 1983 and 1987, Maria served with distinction. Maria was a near-50-year resident of the city of Pico Rivera. She served on the district bilingual advisory council, migrant education advisory council, the hall of fame committee, and the Whittier Area Trustee Association Executive Board, to name a few.

In addition, she worked persistently to implement education reforms which increased graduation requirements and established high levels of student academic performance standards. Throughout her years of service, she was a vocal proponent in initiating, promoting, and implementing bilingual-bicultural education in the El Rancho Unified School District.

Marie Aguirre's leadership abilities and efforts to improve education for the youth of Pico Rivera brought her noteworthy praise from civic leaders, education and business communities, and her colleagues on the board of education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Maria Aguirre as we honor and remember her on Saturday, May 20, 1995.

HOLOCAUST RESCUERS IN ITALY DAY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend all of those involved in the Holocaust Rescuers in Italy Day to be held at the Villa Walsh Academy in Morris Township on this coming Tuesday, May 23. This ceremony marks the extraordinary courage exhibited by ordinary people during the Second World War.

During the autumn of 1943, Italian Jews were in imminent danger of being captured by Nazi troops. In order to try and save them from the horrible fate of the Nazi death camps, Pope Pius XII sent word that the Roman Catholic religious orders should provide sanctuary to persecuted Jews by welcoming them into their monasteries and convents. Eighty percent of Italy's Jewish population survived the Holocaust because of their efforts. This took countless individual acts of courage by Italian Catholics who risked a similar fate if discovered by Nazi storm troopers.

"A Debt to Honor," a documentary film narrated by New Jersey resident Alan Alda and produced by Documentaries International president Sy Rotter, shows how these acts of heroism occurred when individuals, faced with extraordinary fear and adversity, simply did what was right. This film is a welcome reminder of what we are all capable of as human beings and that heroism and moral courage are not forgotten character traits.

Sister Margherita Marchione, a member of the Religious Teachers Filippini, one of the Catholic orders involved in helping the Jews of Rome, assisted Rotter in collecting the memories of Italy's Jewish survivors such as Carlo Sestieri. According to Sestieri, who was hidden in one of the Vatican buildings while his wife was provided sanctuary in a nearby convent:

> Thousands of Roman Jews would have been captured by Nazi troops on October 16, 1943, had it not been for the prudent politics of the Vatican. Without a doubt, it helped avoid worse disasters.

Sister Margherita has opened the doors of Villa Walsh to numerous Jewish and Italian organizations including the United Jewish Federation of Metrowest, the Italian Embassy, the Italian American Foundation, the Anti-Defamation League, Unico National, Order Sons of Italy in America, and the Temple B'nai Or of Morristown, who along with the National Endowment for the Humanities are sponsoring the event.

I am proud to have "A Debt of Honor," filmed in Italy with the help of the Italian State Broadcasting Network, debt in my congressional district. Holocaust Rescuers In Italy Day helps to remind each of us that there are things in life larger than ourselves, things worth sacrificing for—things worth being a hero for.

HONORING MIAMI CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, INC., AUDREY NELSON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENT AWARD RECIPIENT FOR 1995

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to pay tribute to a truly outstanding community-based organization, Miami Capital Development of Miami, FL.

Miami Capital Development, Inc., was recently selected in a national competition as one of only six recipients of the National Community Development Association's prestigious Audrey Nelson Community Development Achievement Award for exemplary uses of community development block grant funded projects.

Miami Capital Development, Inc., serves as the lending arm of the city of Miami. Created in 1980, it provides financial assistance at below-market interest rates to new and existing, small and minority-owned businesses located within underserved areas of the city of Miami and Dade County. It is a public-purpose lending agency that provides financial assistance that stimulates economic development and helps create and retain jobs for low- and moderate-income people.

I know that my colleagues join me in congratulating Executive Director Pablo Perez-Cisneros and his staff for a job well done.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS SHOULD BE OFF BUDGET

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. CARDIN and I are introducing legislation to assure that Social Security administrative costs are off-budget, just as Social Security benefit costs are segregated from the rest of the budget.

In the 101st Congress, we made the Social Security trust funds independent. In other words, the financial accounting of the Social Security Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance [OASDI] Program would not in any way be intermingled with the financial accounting of the rest of the Government.

The trouble is that, despite this law, the administrative costs of the Social Security Program remain subject to the general caps on Federal spending that we passed in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

The backlog of disability cases pending at the Disability Determination Services is just over 700,000 cases. Thanks to the hard work of the stalwart employees of the Social Security Administration, that backlog has not grown since last year. However, the number of cases piling up at the Office of Hearings and Appeals for review by administrative law judges is increasing.

I am introducing this legislation again this year to clarify that Social Security administrative funds are independent of the general funds of the Government. Under this bill, administrative funds would continue to be subject to annual appropriations. In addition, the appropriations would be further limited by a budgetary point of order against any bill that provides Social Security administrative funding of more than 1.5 percent of estimated benefit payments for that year.

The people who pay the Social Security tax are entitled to get what they pay for—and that includes adequate administration of the Social Security Program. Inadequate administration means long delays in benefit checks, inaccurate payments, high telephone busy rates, and poor services to both workers and beneficiaries. Furthermore, in the Social Security Disability Program, inadequate administration can mean that justice delayed is justice denied.

USA KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN LONG BRANCH, NJ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 21, 1995, the New Jersey State Championship of USA Karate will be held at the

Long Branch, NJ, Middle School. It will be an honor and a privilege for me to be in attendance at what promises to be a most exciting and impressive display of the martial arts.

Mr. Speaker, at Sunday's event, over 300 competitors of all ages, all rankings, and all styles will be competing at their respective levels. The winners will qualify for the national championship which will be held in Akron, OH, in August. This year marks the 7th consecutive year that the New Jersey championship has been held in Long Branch.

Recently, I joined with Senator BRADLEY of New Jersey in working to have USA Karate included in the Pan-American games held in Argentina in March. These fine American athletes competed and won seven medals, finishing third over all. It was an honor to get behind this initiative, which has brought honor and distinction not only to the competitors, but to our country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, the credit for these successes is due largely to the work of Mr. Walter J. O'Neill, Jr., of Long Branch, NJ, and his wife, Patricia Booth-O'Neill. In 1979, Mr. O'Neill started the Atlantic Karate Academy in Long Branch. Walter and Patricia now serve as chief instructors. Mr. O'Neill, a black belt in several martial art disciplines, is a member of the World Karate Federation Organizing Committee, one of only three Americans on this board. He serves as a member of committees intended to get karate into both the Pan-American games and the Olympic games. The Atlantic Academy holds a number of distinctions, having produced hundreds of State and national champions.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to Walter and Patricia O'Neill, the Atlantic Karate Academy, and all the fine athletes who will compete on Sunday.

THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, on behalf of myself and National Security Committee Chairman FLOYD SPENCE, and other members of our committees, to further reform the inefficient and Byzantine Federal procurement process. This legislation will complement the work we started last year with the enactment of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 [FASA].

Each year, our Government spends about $200 billion on goods and services, ranging from weapons systems to computer systems to everyday commodities. The current system costs too much, involves too much redtape, and ill-serves both the taxpayer and industry.

From the time the Second Continental Congress established a Commissary General in 1775, the procurement system has commanded the attention of both public officials and the American taxpayer. Unfortunately and all too often, the attention has focused on individual abuses rather than the overall system. Over the years, in response to these horror stories, Congress passed many laws—long and short, significant and trivial, new and old—which standing alone were not overly harmful, but when added together created an increasingly overburdened mass of statutory requirements.

In December 1994, a report prepared for the Secretary of Defense found that, on average, the Government pays an additional 18 percent on what it buys solely because of the requirements it imposes on its contractors. This confirmed the average estimate by major contractors surveyed by GAO that the additional costs incurred in selling to the Government are about 19 percent. While some of the Government's unique requirements certainly are needed, we clearly are paying an enormous premium for them—billions of dollars annually.

And this is only part of the Government's inflated cost of doing business—for it includes only what is paid to contractors, not the cost of the Government's own administrative system. The Government's contracting officials are confronted with numerous mandates of their own, often amounting to step-by-step prescriptions that increase staff and equipment needs, and leave little room for the exercise of business judgment, initiative, and creativity.

FASA was a direct attack on a procurement system that had gone haywire—it applied some commonsense approaches to the bureaucracy to reduce the inefficiencies of the system, get some real cost savings for the taxpayer, and reduce the burdens on both Government contracting officials and those who sell to them.

But FASA only went part of the way. In many respects, we still are guided today by the same considerations the Commissary General faced in 1775: How to provide meaningful competition, obtain quality goods at reasonable prices, and ensure accountability of public officials for public transactions. And too, as in 1775, we are under great budgetary constraints that drive us to look at ways to meet our goals, yet do so in a way that is affordable and uses common sense.

This legislation we are introducing today represents a significant shift in the operation of our Federal procurement system to meet the needs of the American taxpayer. The proposal would:

Establish commercial-like procedures by freeing commercial businesses from remaining Government data and audit requirements; simplifying the sale of commercial items to the Government; promoting the Government's use of commercial sources; and eliminating the guess-work from the current bid protest and dispute resolution maze by creating a single administrative entity to handle such matters with a single set of efficient procedures.

Promote better Government-industry relationships by repealing provisions of law that currently impede communication between the Government and industry.

Foster long-term relationships with quality suppliers—much like commercial businesses do.

Maximize competition by permitting the Government to provide for meaningful competition—not competition for competition's sake—which would allow firms to concentrate their energies and resources on Government business that they can realistically meet.

Some may say we should rest on our laurels, and let the system absorb the changes made last year by FASA. But we must never hesitate to do more or do better. The fundamental changes we are proposing today are necessary to move the Federal procurement system into the 21st century.

THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REFORM ACT OF 1995 SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Title I—Competition

Section 101—Improvement of competition requirements

Subsection (a) would amend 10 U.S.C. 2304(A) governing armed services acquisitions to establish a new standard of competition for the acquisition of goods and services—"maximum practicable" competition. This would replace the current requirement that all sources be given the "right" to be considered for government contracts whether or not the source has a realistic chance of supplying goods or services of the requisite quality at a reasonable price. The new standard would permit the government to focus on a meaningful competition among sources who can meet or exceed the government's requirements. In order to parallel the new competition standard the subsection would also amend 10 U.S.C. 2304(g)(3) which sets forth the standard for the use of competition in the simplified procedures for acquisitions under the simplified acquisition threshold to provide that agencies obtain competition to the "extent practicable" consistent with the particular requirement solicited.

The subsection would eliminate the archaic "preference" accorded the use of sealed bidding in 10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(2).

The subsection would further streamline and modernize the current competition requirements by amending 10 U.S.C. 2304(b)(1) to eliminate from statute the long list of circumstances under which an agency may exclude a particular firm in order to maintain an alternate source for goods or services and would place the discretion for the use of this authority in the contracting agencies.

Similarly, the subsection would eliminate the maze of rules, paperwork-generating approval requirements, and detailed instructions in 10 U.S.C. 2304 (c), (d) and (e) that currently govern the use of "other than competitive procedures" and substitute a simple provision stating that competitive procedures must be used unless such procedures are not feasible or appropriate. The use of "other than competitive procedures" must be justified and approved in accordance with simplified standards to be set forth in the FAR.

Subsection (b) would replicate the above changes in title 41 governing the acquisitions of civilian agencies.

Subsection (c) would amend the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (OFPP Act) at section 18 (41 U.S.C. 416) to establish a uniform notice requirement for acquisitions between $10,000 and $25,000 and make other conforming changes. Subsection (d) would amend 18 U.S.C. 637 to remove duplicative provisions concerning notice and obsolete provisions regarding the use of other than competitive procedures.

Subsection (e) would amend the OFPP Act at 41 USC 414 to integrate the new competition standard into the enumerated executive agency procurement responsibilities and at 41 USC 418 to remove obsolete language regarding competition advocates.

Section 102—Definition relating to competition requirements

The section would amend the OFPP Act at 41 USC 403 to define the new standard of "maximum practicable competition." According to the definition, the standard is

achieved when a maximum number of responsible or verified sources (consistent with the particular government requirement) are permitted to submit offers on the procurement. The section would also provide for other amendments to the OFPP Act, title 10, the Federal Property Act, and other laws to conform them to the new competition standard.

Section 103—Contract solicitation amendments

The section would amend 10 USC 2305 (a) and (b) governing armed services acquisition to eliminate a provision concerning solicitation specifications that is inconsistent with the new competition standard and to further conform the provision regarding the competitive range. The section would provide for amending the Federal Property Act at 41 USC 253a and 253b in the same manner.

Section 104—Preaward debriefings

The section would amend 10 USC 2305(b) and the Federal Property Act at 41 USC 253b to augment the new debriefing requirements added by the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA) to permit a firm removed from the competitive range to request a debriefing after receiving notice of the removal, but before award. The agency may deny the request if it is not in the government's best interest to hold a preaward debriefing when requested, but the request must be made by the firm or it will lose the right to obtain a post award debriefing.

Section 105—Contract types

The section would amend 10 USC 2306 and 41 USC 254 to provide that the selection of contract type is to be governed by market conditions, established commercial practice and sound business judgement. To further the commercialization of the government's acquisition process, existing fee limits on specified contract types are to be eliminated. The section would also eliminate from title 10 service-specific provisions that set forth a 6 percent fee limit on architect-engineering services contracts. It would add a new section 2332 to title 10 to provide the authority to procure such services for civil works.

Section 106—Contractor performance

The section would add a new provision to the OFPP Act to establish in the FAR an alternative quality-based competition system for meeting the government's repetitive needs. Firms would be included as "verified" contractors after passing a competitive scrutiny based on an assessment of the firm's business practices, level of quality, and demonstrated contract performance. Once in the system, firms would become eligible to compete with other "verified" firms in acquisitions conducted within the system. The "verification" could be revoked for failure to maintain the requisite performance quality. The existing qualification requirements in 10 USC 2319 and 41 USC 253c would be repealed.

Title II—Commercial Items

Section 201—Commercial item exception to requirement for cost or pricing data and information limitations

The section would amend 10 USC 2306a and 41 USC 254b—the so-called "Truth in Negotiations Act" (TINA) provisions—to exempt all acquisitions for commercial items which fit within the definition of commercial item in the OFPP Act at 41 USC 403 from the requirement to submit certified cost or pricing data.

The section would also eliminate the data and audit requirements applicable to some commercial items under the current TINA provisions. The section would conform the TINA provisions regarding the submission of information to be considered in determining price reasonableness when certified cost and pricing data are not required either because a TINA exemption applies or the acquisition is not expected to exceed the $500,000 TINA threshold. The amended provisions would state that the FAR shall provide appropriate limitations on information that should be considered in determining price reasonableness, including specific limits on information requests relating to commercial items. Finally the section would strike subsections (h) in titles 10 and 41 as no longer needed.

Section 202—Application of simplified procedures to commercial items

The section would amend 10 USC 2304(e), as added by section 101(a) and 41 USC 253, as added by section 101(b), to provide that all acquisitions for a commercial item, no matter what its dollar value, can be conducted pursuant to special simplified commercial-type procedures that currently are authorized for acquisitions below the simplified acquisition threshold. The section would also amend the OFPP Act to conform the notice provisions for commercial items to the use of simplified procedures.

Section 203—Amendment to definition of commercial items

The section would amend the OFPP Act at 41 USC 403(12)(F) to remove the requirement in the definition of commercial services added by FASA that they be sold based on established "catalog" prices. To be considered "commercial" services under this section they would have to offered and sold at "established prices" rather than at established "catalog" prices. Since commercial services are often offered at prices that may not fit the strict definition of a catalog (e.g., commercial price lists, advertisements, etc.), the section is intended to more accurately reflect the commercial market, yet ensure that the services are clearly defined and actually available commercially.

Section 204—Inapplicability of cost account standards to contracts and subcontracts for commercial items

The section would amend the OFPP Act at 41 USC 422(f)(2) to make it clear that all contracts for commercial items are exempt from the burdens of the cost accounting standards. This provision would complement sections 201 which exempt all acquisitions for commercial items from the requirement to submit certified cost or pricing data as well as from the accompanying audit requirements.

Title III—Additional Reform Provisions

Section 301—Government reliance on the private sector

The section would amend the OFPP Act by adding a new section 17 providing that it is the policy of the government to rely on commercial sources to supply its needs. The policy that would be set forth in this section has been the policy underpinning the government's acquisition system since 1955 and reflects the language currently in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76.

Section 302—Elimination of certain certification requirements

The section would provide for the elimination of specified certification requirements currently in statute and would require the removal of current regulatory certifications unless retention is supported by a written justification. The section would also amend the OFPP Act to prohibit the inclusion in the FAR or agency procurement regulations of new certification requirements unless mandated by statute or justified in writing. The provision would retain the underlying prohibitions but eliminate what, in many cases, are non-value added certification requirements which often do more to deter participation in the government market rather than the prohibited conduct.

Section 303—Amendment to commencement and expiration of authority to conduct certain tests of procurement procedures

The section would amend section 5061 of FASA, 41 USC 413 note, to permit the OFPP Administrator to exercise the authority granted in FASA to test "innovative" procurement procedures without having to wait for the implementation of other FASA provisions.

Section 304—International competitiveness

The section would amend 22 USC 2761(e) to eliminate the requirement for recoupment of non-recurring research and development charges for products sold through the foreign military sales program. This fee or tax to be paid the government for products developed under government contracts disadvantages U.S. companies when selling American products in international markets.

Section 305—Procurement integrity

The section would amend the OFPP Act at 41 USC 423 to repeal the current so called "Procurement Integrity" provisions and its complex system of certifications and substitute a direct prohibition against the unauthorized disclosure and receipt of procurement-sensitive information. One who would violate the prohibitions of the section would be subject to criminal and civil penalties and appropriate administrative actions. The section would contain prohibitions and remedies which would be similar to those regarding the disclosure of procurement-sensitive information contained in the current "Procurement Integrity" provisions. Finally, the section would eliminate the remaining agency-specific post-employment restrictions which became redundant with the passage of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989.

Section 306—Further acquisition streamlining provisions

The section would amend several provisions of the OFPP Act to update and clarify the statement in 41 USC 404 of OFPP's purpose and to repeal unneeded or obsolete provisions at 41 USC 401, 402, 407, 409 and 410.

Title IV—Streamlining of Dispute Resolution

Subtitle A—General Provisions

Section 401—Definitions

The section would set forth the definitions of the terms needed to create and operate the new consolidated United States Board of Contract Appeals for the resolution of the government's contract disputes and review of bid protests. The new Board would replace the current agency boards of contract appeals and the General Accounting Office (GAO) bid protest section. The definitions of "protest," "interested party," and "prevailing party" would parallel those set forth in FASA in connection with the General Services Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA).

Subtitle B—Establishment of the United States Board of Contract Appeals

Section 411—Establishment

The section would establish the Board in the executive branch as an independent establishment.

Section 412—Membership

The section would provide that the Board consist of judges appointed by the chairman. New judges would be selected and appointed

in the same manner as administrative law judges pursuant to 5 USC 3105 with the additional requirement that they have at least 5 years public contract law experience. Current board judges and certain GAO employees would be considered qualified to be Board judges.

Section 413—Chairman

The section would provide for the designation of the Chairman by the President and for the Chairman's executive and administrative responsibilities as well as for the designation of Vice Chairmen by the Chairman.

Section 414—Rulemaking authority

The section would provide that the board may establish necessary procedural rules and regulations and would prohibit the review of such rules and regulations by any other agency or person.

Section 415—Litigation authority

The section would provide that attorneys designated by the board may represent the board in civil actions.

Section 416—Seal of the board

The section would provide for a seal of office.

Section 417—Authorization of appropriations

The section would provide for the authorization of sums to be appropriated for fiscal year 1997 and beyond.

Subtitle C—Functions of United States Board of Contract Appeals

Section 421—Alternate dispute resolution service

The section would provide offer alternate dispute resolution services for any contract-related disagreement.

Section 422—Alternative dispute resolution of disputes and protests submitted to board

The section would provide that a Board judge or attorney shall meet with the parties to the protest or dispute to attempt to resolve the matter through use of an alternate method of dispute resolution.

Section 423—Contract disputes

The section would provide that the Board have jurisdiction over contract disputes as provided by section 8(a) of the Contract Disputes Act.

Section 424—Protests

The section would provide that the Board shall review contracting officer decisions alleged by an interested party to violate statute or regulation and that in deciding protests the Board may consider all relevant evidence. The section would also provide that facts found by contracting officers and determinations made by them be presumed correct and that the Board may find that a contracting officer decision violates a statute or regulation for the reasons stated in 5 USC 706(2).

Further the section would provide procedures for the suspension by the Board of the agency's authority to conduct a procurement in protests filed before award and for the suspension of performance in protests filed after award. The section would set forth procedures for discovery of relevant material and for Board proceedings, including the use simplified rules for protests of procurements below $1,000,000 and the dismissal and payment of costs for frivolous protests. Finally, among other things, the section would provide for the corrective actions to be ordered by the Board and for the Board's authority to declare the entitlement of a prevailing party to its protest costs.

Section 425—Applicability to contracts for commercial items

The section would provide that the authority conferred on the Board by this Title is applicable to procurements for commercial items.

Subtitle D—Repeal of Other Statutes Authorizing Administrative Protests

Section 431—Repeals

The section would provide repeal the current statutory authority for the GSBCA and for the GAO bid protest function.

Subtitle E—Transfers and Transitional, Savings, and Conforming Provisions

Section 441—Transfer and allocation of appropriations and personnel

The section would provide for the transfer of assets, etc. and the rules for the transfer of agency boards of contract appeal and relevant GAO personnel to the Board.

Section 442—Terminations and savings provisions

The section would provide the rules for affect on proceedings before the agency boards and GAO.

Section 443—Contract disputes authority of board

The section would provide conforming amendments needed by the establishment of the Board regarding the contract disputes.

Section 444—References to agency boards of contract appeals

The section would provide that any reference to an agency board of contract appeals shall be treated as to the Board.

Section 445—Conforming amendments

The section would provide for the necessary conforming amendments.

Subtitle F—Effective Date; Interim Appointment and Rules

Section 451—Effective date

The section would provide for an effective date of October 1, 1996 for this Title.

Section 452—Interim appointment

The section would provide for the current chairman of the GSBCA to serve as the Chairman of the Board for 2 years.

Section 453—Interim rules

The section would provide for the rules of procedure of the GSBCA to apply to the Board until the Board promulgates its procedural rules and that the rules of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals regarding Board judges apply until relevant Board rules are promulgated.

Title V—Effective Dates and Implementation

Section 501—Effective Date and Applicability

The section would provide that the Act would take effect on the date of enactment, except as otherwise provided in Act and that the amendments made by the Act would take effect on the date provided in the final implementing regulations or October 1, 1996, whichever is earlier.

Section 502—Implementing regulations

The section would provide a schedule for the promulgation of the implementing regulations.

EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my congratulations to Armando Lopez, the first Hispanic-American to achieve the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scout Camden County Council of New Jersey. Mr. Lopez is a shining example of the creativity and spirit that exists in our future leaders. He chose as his Eagle Scout project to build a patio around a shrine for Our Lady of Mount Carmel-Fatima Church in Camden. What was supposed to be a brick patio has turned into an enclosed garden and a gathering place for all who live in the area. It is now used by the community for prayer, weddings, school ceremonies, and sanctuary. Armando has spent many months on this project, through the winter and spring and has truly displayed the dedication to become a leader in the community. He will not be ending his scouting career soon, for he has been chosen to represent the United States at the 18th World Scout Jamboree in Holland this August. I commend Armando Lopez on his commitment to the community and I am sure he will succeed in all of his future endeavors.

PROTECT AMERICA'S DEFENSE WORKERS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to urge this Congress to make a major reinvestment in communities hit hardest by the downsizing of America's defense industry.

San Diego is home to a highly skilled and productive work force. A generation of these talented defense workers helped to establish California's dominance in the defense and aerospace industry.

Now defense workers in communities like San Diego are watching their jobs disappear—not only because of relaxing world tensions—but also because our own Department of Defense is helping to subsidize their transfer to other cities.

Last year, my district saw the relocation of Martin Marietta's Space Systems Division to Denver—with a net loss of 1,800 jobs for my community. But the worst part about this situation is that our own U.S. Air Force rewrote a contract and paid Martin Marietta a $30 million subsidy to help transfer these jobs out of San Diego and out of California.

To make matters worse, just last month the Defense Department gave away another $31 million of taxpayer money to the top executives of Martin Marietta and Lockheed.

What did our Defense Department give to those defense workers in San Diego that lost their jobs? Absolutely nothing.

To correct this gross injustice, I recently introduced H.R. 702, the Displaced Workers Defense Act of 1995.

My legislation is very simple: It would require that any cost savings realized by the Federal Government under a defense contract that causes job losses in communities be returned to that community—to help create new jobs and to retrain displaced defense workers so they can take advantage of these new job opportunities.

We must stop this giveaway of taxpayer funds to wealthy corporations.

We must use our scarce resources to help those defense workers that have worked so hard to make America great.

Please join me in this effort to protect our defense workers from being left behind in our changing economy. Join me in supporting H.R. 702, the Displaced Workers Defense Act of 1995.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR LEADERS CARRY SPIRIT OF AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT TO CHINA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues an upcoming visit of considerable importance by Ms. Josie Mooney, president of the San Francisco Labor Council. She will embark on a good will journey to meet with labor leaders in China.

Mr. Speaker, Josie Mooney and the San Francisco Labor Council represent the best of the American labor movement—free-working men and women, who are organized to seek better wages, improved working conditions, and a better standard of living for working men and women in our area and around our Nation.

As the official representative of the San Francisco Labor Council, Josie Mooney will meet with leaders of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council and other labor leaders. I wish her great success in those meetings as she works to build bonds of brotherhood between the working men and women of the United States and China.

It is my sincere desire that the spirit and example of the San Francisco Labor Council and of the United States union movement will inspire labor leaders in China to emulate the high standards set by American unions and their outstanding leaders.

TRIBUTE TO THE JACKIE ROBINSON AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY UNIT NO. 252

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the members of the Jackie Robinson American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 252 for their hard work and compassion in helping homeless and needy veterans. The 145 auxiliary members, Legionnaires, and Sons of the American Legion [SAL] members of the Jackie Robinson American Legion family volunteered over 3,000 hours organizing and preparing South Central Homeless Veterans Care Day 1995. On March 11, 1995, the auxiliary opened its home, Post No. 252, for Care Day 1995 which successfully assisted over 200 veterans and their families.

South Central Homeless Veterans Care Day 1995 provided needy veterans and their families with clothing, food, showers, and haircuts. The auxiliary collected over $5,000 worth of donated clothing and distributed 200 care bags with food, blankets, comfort kits, and extra clothing to veterans. Veterans were provided with transportation to the post and other off-site facilities. Seventeen service organizations participated in Care Day 1995 providing medical, social, legal, and other veteran-related services and benefits. As a part of Care Day 1995, the auxiliary volunteered their assistance to other communities and organizations who provided homeless veterans a weekend retreat from the streets.

The success of Care Day 1995 was further enhanced by the fact that this was the first event of its kind in the South Central Los Angeles community. Usually, events of this magnitude require at least 1 year of preparations. Remarkably, this event's success came after only 3 months of preparations. It is a pleasure to recognize the diligence and dedication of Auxiliary Unit No. 252 in quickly organizing South Central Homeless Veterans Care Day 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of the members of Jackie Robinson American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 252, and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commending their commitment to helping our needy veterans. In a time when many forget about those who have so bravely served to protect our country and democracy, the efforts of the Jackie Robinson American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 252 stand as a shining example of how we should assist those needy veterans who fought for our country.

THE FOREST ECOSYSTEM STEWARDSHIP ACT OF 1995

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Forest Ecosystem Stewardship Demonstration Act of 1995. This legislation represents countless hours of work by folks in my district. It is based on the work done in the last Congress on the Forest Ecosystem Stewardship Demonstration Act of 1995. Folks in my district took that concept and incorporated the concerns of Forest Service officials, the comments of the American Foresters organization and the comments of business and conservationist leaders in Montana.

The result of this hard work has been to produce a blueprint of how we should go about assuring the health of both our local forest and our local communities. This legislation is also a blueprint for those who are tired of the constant polarization that has become the hallmark of public lands debate. The entire process is based on the belief that through cooperation we can have wood for our mills and protection of our wild lands, but we can have neither unless we find ways to come together as friends and neighbors and agree on how to proceed.

This legislation establishes a stewardship contracts process, under the guidance of a local stewardship council, that would identify opportunities for logging in areas of poor forest health. The legislation sets up both a standard and a recognition system to allow for logging to go forward and for the industry to gain credit for when it's done right. This type of local involvement helps assure that appeals will not be filed and that when problems arise there is a process to get past the rhetoric that has so typified the discussion up till now.

This proposal is only a demonstration project because we all agree that some confidence in our mutual goals must be demonstrated for this approach to achieve wide acceptance. This type of proposal sets on its head the old charge forward mentality that public planning has become and was raised to a new level in this sessions debate on salvage timber. Those approaches have produced no stability and no wood for the mills, this legislation prepared by traditional enemies will show us the way to a future of better harvest and stronger communities.

Attached is a list of the advantages this type of approach affords the debate on the management of our national forest lands.

Stewardship: Restoring the connections between the community and the land; recognizing that healthy forests are more likely in areas with healthy economies and healthy societies; focusing on what's left in the forest, not what's taken out; recognition of the logger/forest professional as more than someone just taking trees of the forest—encouraging "ownership"—doing your work out there like you would do it on your own land; and Montana Logging Association has established Accredited Logger Program (ALP) to make available stewardship training to loggers who wish to upgrade and expand their skills.

Collaboration: People from all points of view working together to find solutions. This bill was brought to Pat by Montana loggers, mills owners/operators, environmentalists, interested citizens, etc. all coming together to find local solutions to forest management issues; breath of fresh air—takes us beyond the age-old and very tiresome "environment vs. jobs" rhetoric. Focussing on our common concerns, not our differences.

For whatever reason, there is a real lack of trust between large segments of the public and public land managers. This trust has to be rebuilt from the bottom up. There are no quick fix solutions. This is just a start.

Continuing dialogue at the local level is necessary to rebuild that trust. That is one of the important reasons for the local stewardship councils proposed.

Flexibility: Local solutions are needed for local problems. We have ample evidence that "one size fits all" management doesn't work. Local conditions vary as much as forests vary.

Stewardship contracts done under this legislation would still have to comply with all federal environmental and other legislation.

The key is rewarding excellence. Incentives for loggers now are based on doing a job at least cost, which encourages the cutting of corners. By separating the stewardship activity from the selling of logs, and compensating stewardship contractors based on how well they treat the resources, we are building in an incentive to do the best work possible.

The accountability factor is very high. Lots of accountability factors are included in the legislation, and public involvement in stewardship project planning and monitoring is encouraged and facilitated.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 100th birthday of the New York Public Library.

The New York Public Library was started during the latter part of the 19th century when several of the city's citizens had the foresight to realize that it was imperative that New York have a great library if it was to become a prominent urban cultural center.

Many eminent New Yorkers played an important role in getting the library started, but three in particular stand out: Governor Samuel J. Tilden, John Jacob Astor, and James Lenox. Samuel Tilden bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, approximately $2.4 million to "establish and maintain a free library and reading room in the city of New York." John Jacob Astor left $400,000 in his will to establish a reference library in New York. The Astor Library opened its doors in 1849, becoming a major source for reference and research. James Lenox founded the Lenox Library, consisting primarily of his personal collection of rare books, which included the first Gutenberg Bible to come to the New World.

In 1892 the Astor and Lenox Libraries were both experiencing financial difficulties. A trustee of the Tilden Trust, John Bigelow, devised a plan whereby the resources of the Tilden Trust, the Astor Library, and the Lenox Library would be combined to form the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations—what would become known as the New York Public Library.

Dr. John Shaw Billings, considered one of the most brilliant librarians of his day, was named director of this new library. Billings goal was to get the library's resources into the hands of all those who requested them as quickly as possible. He designed what has now become a landmark building, with its Beaux-Arts design and the largest marble structure ever attempted in the United States. The Cornerstone for the library was laid in May 1902, at the same location where this landmark library now stands.

In February 1901, the library consolidated with the New York Free Circulating Library and established its circulating department. In March 1902, Andrew Carnegie donated $5.2 million to construct a system of branch libraries throughout the city. Later that year, the New York Public Library contracted with the city of New York to operate the 39 Carnegie library branches in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island. This was the beginning of a tradition of partnership and cooperation between the New York Public Library and the city of New York which continues to this day.

With more than a million books in place, the library was officially dedicated on May 23, 1911, by President William Howard Taft, with Governor John Alden Dix and Mayor William J. Gaynor present. The response was overwhelming, with between 30,000 and 50,000 visitors coming through the library on that first day.

Today, the New York Public Library is the largest public library system in the country, serving more than 10 million people a year, and over 1.9 million cardholders. There are now four special research libraries: the New York Public Library for the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center; the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the Center for the Humanities; and the Science, Industry and Business Library, which will open in its new home at the site of the former B. Altman building during this centennial year. The branch system of the library has grown to include 82 libraries, with collections totaling over 10.5 million items, the collection expanding by approximately 10,000 items a week in dozens of different languages.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the New York Public Library on the occasion of its 100th birthday, and wish it great success as it, "continues in its mission to inform, inspire, entertain and challenge all who enter its doors—be it between the guardian lions on Fifth Avenue, its 82 branches, or via the information superhighway."

RECOGNIZING AUGUST 23, 1995 AS THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH UNIT COORDINATORS

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of very important people, a group that quietly performs the services that are vital to the maintenance of our health care system—Health Unit Coordinators.

Health Unit Coordinators have been working diligently for 50 years to help keep our health care system running smoothly. As our system has become more complex, they have adapted to the many new challenges facing health care in our country. I commend them for their tireless work and congratulate the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators on its 50th anniversary on August 23, 1995.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope, that Americans will reflect upon the importance of Health Unit Coordinators not only on August 23 but throughout the year.

IN OPPOSITION TO TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the unsatisfactory outcome of almost 2 years of bilateral negotiations on access to the Japanese automotive market is disappointing.

However, unilateral imposition of 6 billion dollars' worth of sanctions on Japanese products by the United States is a dangerous and unworkable solution.

Under the rules and procedures of the WTO, if any member country feels that it has been wronged, it has an obligation to go to the WTO first before applying sanctions and certainly not in concert with the application of sanctions.

If the administration continues to insist that imposition of punitive sanctions against Japanese luxury cars is the best way to force Japan to open its markets, the United States should set an example for the rest of our trading partners and file a WTO complaint against Japan.

Let's take advantage of the WTO's dispute settlement procedure, which we helped negotiate.

Unilateral imposition of sanctions by the United States against the Japanese sends the message to the rest of the world that we have no confidence in the WTO's ability to decide the case fairly.

Let's not restrict free trade in the United States in an effort to open up markets abroad. Punitive sanctions that have the potential to cost thousands of United States jobs in a very short period of time and do nothing to achieve our goal of opening up the Japanese automotive market are not the answer.

THEODORE J. BIAGINI HONORED BY SISTER-COUNTY COMMISSION

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, as a former member of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, I rise, today, to acknowledge and extend my heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Theodore J. Biagini, being honored by the county of Santa Clara, CA-Province of Florence, Italy Sister-County Commission as this year's recipient of the 1995 Medici Medal Citizen of the Year Award. Mr. Biagini will be honored at the Medici Masked Ball being held Saturday, May 20, 1995.

The Sister-County Commission is committed to fostering the exchange of art, culture, education, and technology in many diverse areas between the people and governments of the county of Santa Clara and Province of Florence. Presentation of the Medici Medallion is reserved for prominent citizens of Santa Clara County, who typify philanthropic, intellectual, and cultural awareness as exemplified by the spirit of the Renaissance.

Theodore J. Biagini has a long history of public service dating back to 1963 when he was president of the Student Bar Association of Santa Clara University School of Law. Since then, Mr. Biagini has served on numerous civic and charitable boards including the Italian American Heritage Association, the San Jose Sports Arena Task Force, Eastfield Childrens' Center, and the Santa Clara University Board of Regents.

Indeed, Ted Biagini is a modern day example of a Renaissance man, turning his gifts and intellect to a wide range of activities, all of which have enriched our community and its people.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my own congratulations and gratitude to Mr. Biagini on behalf of my constituents in the 16th District and the U.S. House of Representatives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SONNY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, due to a medical leave of absence, I was unable to make the following votes. Had I been present, I would have been recorded as follows: Rollcall Nos. 315—"no"; 316—"no"; 317—"no"; 318—"no"; 319—"no"; 320—"no"; 321—"no"; 322—"no"; 323—"no"; 324—"no"; 325—"no"; 326—"yes"; 327—"no"; 328—"yes"; 329—"yes"; 338—"yes"; 339—"yes"; 340—"yes"; 341—"yes"; 342—"no"; 343—"no."

I ask that these votes be submitted into the RECORD.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during the week of May 9, I was called back to my district due to an illness in my family. As a result, I missed a number of rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: rollcall 308—Traficant amendment: "no"; rollcall 309—Passage: "yes"; rollcall 310—Procedural motion: "yes"; rollcall 311—Rule: "yes"; rollcall 312—Saxton-Boehlert substitute: "yes"; rollcall 313—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 314—Boehlert amendment: "yes"; rollcall 315—Pallone amendment: "no"; rollcall 316—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 317—Pallone amendment: "no"; rollcall 318—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 319—Collins amendment: "yes"; rollcall 320—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 321—DeFazio amendment: "no"; rollcall 322—Nadler amendment: "no"; rollcall 323—Oberstar amendment: "no"; rollcall 324—Pallone amendment: "no"; rollcall 325—Visclosky amendment: "no"; rollcall 326—Laughlin amendment to Emerson amendment: "yes"; rollcall 327—Batement amendment to Lipinski amendment: "no"; rollcall 328—Lipinski amendment: "yes"; rollcall 329—Largent amendment: "no"; rollcall 330—Passage: "no"; rollcall 331—Armey motion: "no."

THE REGULATORY EFFICIENCY ACT

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to streamline our Nation's regulatory process. The Regulatory Efficiency Act of 1995 will force Government agencies to finalize proposed regulations within 18 months or the proposals will be terminated.

For too long, Government bureaucrats have terrorized private property owners, small businesses, and individuals with unreasonable regulatory proposals. Too many Americans and their businesses have worried about complying with costly and burdensome proposed regulations well before they take effect. In many cases, a proposed regulation will loom while taxpayers are waiting for the ax to fall. Many time, businesses spend thousands of dollars to change their facilities or operations because they expect that they will have to comply with the proposed regulation in the future. Unfortunately, our regulatory system is far from perfect. Too often is the case when businesses comply with a proposed regulation, only to have the proposed regulation change significantly, or be withdrawn, before it becomes final. Many in fact, change the way they operate soon after a regulation is proposed only to clear later that the proposed regulation is not the regulation that will become effective. In other cases, proposed regulations do not become final until weeks before their enforceability—leaving it impossible for businesses to comply in a timely fashion. I do not need to tell my colleagues what happens when a business does not comply with a Federal regulation.

We must put an end to this drawn-out regulatory roller coaster ride. American taxpayers and businesses should know there is a definite date by which a proposed regulation becomes final or it will terminate. The American people want common sense returned to Government. My bill brings efficiency and certainly back to the regulatory process. I urge my colleagues to support this long-awaited legislation.

MIDTOWN COMMUNITY SCHOOL

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to take this opportunity to congratulate Midtown Community School of Bayonne, NJ. Midtown Community School was recently selected by Redbook as one of the best schools in America.

Midtown Community School is an example of what is right about public school education. We are constantly bombarded in the media by horror stories about how public education is letting our children down. Nothing could be further from the truth at MCS. At MCS they take extra effort to expose the students to advanced technology. Technology is the cornerstone of the curriculum at MCS and it is incorporated into every aspect of the school day, from the science classes to the music classes. The students teachers and administrators don't just talk about the electronic super highway, they are riding it.

Nearly 500 schools were nominated for the prestigious award by State and national leaders, but only 142 schools were recognized by Redbook. A panel of 10 distinguished educational experts selected the winners. It took dedication by the parents and staffs to work collectively to earn this recognition.

Midtown Community School is one of the best elementary schools in the country. It is an example of what public education can accomplish and we take great pride in knowing that it is part of our community. MCS's commitment to education does not end at 3 p.m. It offers a wide range of educational programs to all segments of the community. MCS fosters lifelong learning. Schools like MCS nurture students. They create a climate in which they can excel. At the same time they insure that our country will be competitive in the next century. MCS is a national educational treasure and deserves emulation. There can be no doubt that at Midtown Community School the future is here, today.

Please join me in honoring this excellent educational institution for their extraordinary accomplishment. Lets not forget that the future of our Nation depends on the students of today. I am proud to have a school in the 13th Congressional District which serves as an academic role model for the rest of the Nation. That school is the Midtown Community School of Bayonne.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE COALITION BUDGET

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this is a time of tough, economic choices. Congress is faced with a $4.7 trillion debt that is depriving our Nation of the investments we need to improve our economic productivity and give our children a stable future.

I have long searched for a solution to the problems facing my constituents and the country as a whole. I have listened to the concerns of the hard-working people in my district. They understand that sacrifices have to be made in order to get our financial debt under control. They just want to make sure that it is done in a fair, sensible, common-sense way.

This is why I voted for a budget proposal that is tough on the deficit, but makes only the cuts necessary to balance the budget.

Unfortunately, the Republicans in the House have proposed a budget that puts off consideration of cuts until after $350 billion in tax cuts are put in place. I want to see those tax cuts become a reality—but we need to reduce government first. The Senate has put forth a budget that reflects this idea. They agree that it is not good fiscal policy to start giving out tax credits before the budget is balanced.

The budget resolution that I support makes many tough choices. It is a new, bold solution to really fix what needs fixing—reigning in government spending. But it does it much more slowly and deliberately than what the Republicans have proposed. It will cut what needs to be cut, but it doesn't go too far, too fast. The budget proposal I voted for makes conservative, but not unreasonable cuts, in funding for programs such as education, health, economic development, and maintains the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund.

The Republican budget proposal would cause Cook County to lose $90 million in mass transit funds, $6.8 billion in Medicare funding, and $1.5 million in community development grants. I am for balancing the budget.

I just do not want to make drastic and unnecessary cuts that will hurt my community, especially its elderly.

The Coalition Budget Substitute that I supported makes smart choices about downsizing the government:

It slows the growth of Medicare just enough to keep the Trust Fund solvent. What we need to do in the next several years is lower the projected cost of the Medicare Program, while preserving benefits, quality, choice and affordability. We can do this by aggressively investigating fraud and abuse, and offer incentives to encourage the use of fewer and less expensive services. Medicare growth needs to be controlled, but drastically increasing the premiums of Medicare recipients is not the answer.

It turns Medicaid into a block grant and slows the current growth rate of the program. The Coalition Substitute cuts less than the Republican bill—$50 billion less in cuts—but it will significantly reorder Medicaid funding. This program is important to Illinois because 50 percent of the beneficiaries are disabled individuals who are unable to work, and 20 percent are elderly who need assistance with nursing home care costs. The Republican budget's cuts would be so severe, that long-term care for the more vulnerable elderly and disabled would be non-existent. Medicaid needs changing, and the Coalition Budget Substitute can accomplish this change without devastating the elderly and disabled in Illinois.

Many health care organizations have come out in support of the Coalition Budget Substitute because they know that our health care system cannot continue to meet the needs of the American people if the broader economy is ill. They support this alternative to the Republican budget proposal because it makes hard choices while still preserving essential safety net programs in Medicare and Medicaid.

It incorporates savings from welfare reform that will not give benefits to non-citizens. It is time for this country to put the needs of its hard-working, law-abiding citizens ahead of those who do not contribute to our economy. This bill does gives priority to legal U.S. citizens.

It does not cut guaranteed student loans. The Republican budget proposal would start penalizing children while they were still in school. We need to continue educating our children, not take away their ability to improve themselves and our country.

It deletes the tax on Federal employees, so people who have contributed all their lives to their pension will not be penalized for doing so. The Republicans included this increase in Federal employees' contributions to pay for tax cuts, but I don't agree with targeting one group of retirees for this purpose. It is not fair, and the budget proposal I voted for would right this wrong.

It cuts $11 billion less than the Republicans' bill for child health and immunization, medical research, and other essential health programs. It is important that we recognize that medical research and immunization is crucial to ward off and cure devastating diseases.

It makes some cuts, but $6 billion less than the Republicans' bill, in economic development programs, such as job training and Community Development Block Grants [CDBGs].

It saves $4.1 billion from farm programs over 7 years.

If partisan feelings were put aside, I believe that Republicans and Democrats could have come together on this common-sense plan to cut Government spending and reduce the deficit. Unfortunately, the cuts proposed by the Coalition budget resolution did not pass the House.

I suspect that a similar proposal to the one that was voted down today will arise from the conference between the Senate and the House. Many members of the Senate would rather focus on deficit reduction than tax cuts. That just makes sense. Even though this bill was voted down today, this is just the beginning of the process. We still have a chance to fulfill our commitment to our children by reducing the deficit, but continue to keep our contract to our parents.

H.R. 961: WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House of Representatives approved H.R. 961, a revision of the Clean Water Act that will for the first time in decades help make the Nation's water dirtier rather than cleaner. I strongly and emphatically opposed this legislation. Sometimes you show what you stand for by what you vote against. This is one of those times.

The provisions of H.R. 961 seem to indicate that the new majority has a case of special interest amnesia. Just because a few corporate polluters claim they're overregulated. So the majority willingly forgets the days when our rivers burned, when fish and wildlife floated dead in our lakes and streams, and when our drinking water was in imminent danger of contamination.

More than 20 years ago, the Clean Water Act began to remedy that situation. But this week, the new majority voted to gut that landmark law.

Mr. Speaker, the implications of this legislation are especially grim for New York City. Thanks to the original Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act, New York City's water supply needs no additional purification, a remarkable accomplishment for the largest city in the Nation. But the weakened standards in H.R. 961 on pollution runoff will severely jeopardize the drinking water of the more than 8 million people who live in New York City. The cost to New Yorkers to create a water purification system that we have never needed is estimated at more than $10 billion.

Second, just as New York City is about to achieve, at great expense, secondary treatment at all of its sewage treatment plants—including the large Newtown Creek Water Pollution Control Plant located in my district—H.R. 961 relaxes the basic Clean Water Act permitting system to allow more toxic discharges of industrial and sewage waste into New York Harbor. This will not only roll back years of success in making New York Harbor cleaner and safer, but will also negatively impact bodies of water near cities all over the Nation.

Third, dredging and disposal of toxic contaminated sediments will be expanded, with far less consideration of health and environmental impacts. This will make it harder to protect the thousands of people who swim and fish in New York Harbor from the negative impacts of ongoing dredging projects in New York Harbor.

When is the new majority going to realize that some Government regulations actually do some good? Will we have to wait until we all have to drink from and bathe in bottled water before that realization occurs? I hope not.

But this week, the new majority isn't just throwing out the baby with the bathwater. They're throwing out the drinking water, too.

I hope that as this bill goes to the Senate and to the conference committee, that my colleagues will think about what we drink. I hope that we will not lose this chance to pass a bill that truly deserves the title, "Clean Water Act."

RESOLVE THE POW/MIA ISSUE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing House Joint Resolution 89, a resolution that conveys bipartisan support for the President's stated commitment to resolve the POW/MIA issue. It states that we believe the President should certify to the Congress that the criteria he imposed in July 1993 as preconditions to further movement have been met before the United States takes further economic and political steps to improve relations with Vietnam. It reinforces the need for Vietnam to cooperate fully to resolve this issue which, to date, Vietnam has not done despite repeated pledges, even in 1994.

The President has already more than amply rewarded the Vietnamese for assisting with joint field activities. In 1993, he removed United States opposition to Vietnam's access to international funds through the IMF and World Bank and waiving restrictions to allow United States firms to bid for contracts. In 1994, the President lifted the trade embargo, and a U.S. liaison office was established in Hanoi this year. What has been the result? Very meager—only 38 Americans accounted for by the Clinton administration.

In short, the administration's policy of paying incentives is not working; priority U.S. objectives are not being met. Other than to expand opportunities for the Government of Vietnam, what is the basis for rushing to normalize relations with Vietnam? Before Congress should support any further steps to meet Hanoi's agenda, Vietnam must honor pledges made to the National League of Families, March 1994, and the Presidential delegation, July 1994, to renew and increase their unilateral efforts to account for missing Americans.

The resolution is fair; it is reasonable, and should be the least that the Congress expects of the Commander in Chief. We are simply

asking the President to certify to Congress that Vietnam is working seriously to account for missing Americans before moving forward to accommodate Vietnam's interests.

We are asking that the President be certain in his own mind that the Vietnamese leaders are cooperating fully, no longer manipulating answers for the families and veterans who have waited so long. Despite serious concerns many have had about Vietnam's lack of good faith on the POW/MIA issue, the President has seen fit to move forward in significant ways with Vietnam. At the same time, the President has stated that he was taking such steps in appreciation for Vietnam's cooperation and to encourage them to greater efforts.

The problem is that the approach is not working; Vietnam is not providing information and remains that should be the easiest to locate and provide. I'm referring to remains of Americans depicted in photographs, announced as shot down and killed—these should be the most readily available. Yet, 20 years since the fall of Saigon, and in some cases 30 years since these Americans were lost, Hanoi still has not provided the accounting that U.S. intelligence expects should be made. Yes, they are supporting field activities, cooperation for which they are well paid, but they are not accounting for Americans last known alive, in captivity or on the ground alive, in close proximity to Vietnamese forces, one must ask "Why?"

The answer is that Vietnam is achieving its objectives without meeting the criteria outlined by President Clinton in July 1993. The resolution simply expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should adhere to his own policy and move no further with Vietnam, economically or politically, until Vietnamese leaders make the decision to really cooperate.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 89, and I ask that the full text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H.J. RES. 89

Prohibiting funds for diplomatic relations and further advancement of economic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) unless the President certifies to Congress that Vietnamese officials are being fully cooperative and forthcoming with efforts to account for the 2,205 Americans still missing and otherwise unaccounted for from the Vietnam War, as determined on the basis of all information available to the United States Government, and for other purposes.

Whereas significant economic and political steps have already been taken by the United States, including the lifting of the United States trade embargo and the establishment of liaison offices, to express appreciation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for its past assistance on the POW/MIA issue and to urge increased cooperation;

Whereas, although the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has continued to provide support for joint POW/MIA related field activities with the United States Pacific Command, there remain several last known alive discrepancy cases, photo cases, and special remains cases which are not likely to be resolved through such field activities, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has not fulfilled its July, 1994, pledge to the President's delegation to Hanoi to renew and increase unilateral efforts to account for these missing Americans;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has not provided the United States Government with access to relevant portions of wartime Central Committee-level records and reports concerning the number of American POWs captured during the war and policies toward them, and has refused to disclose additional information from Central Committee and military archives concerning alleged North Vietnamese wartime reports on American POWs obtained by Soviet intelligence agencies in 1972;

Whereas the President informed Congress on January 26, 1995, that he is not fully satisfied that progress on the POW/MIA issue has been sufficient to justify taking additional steps toward normalization of relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Whereas the Secretary of Defense has yet to fully respond to section 1034 of Public Law 103-337, requiring that he submit to Congress a complete listing by name of all Americans still unaccounted for from the Vietnam War on whom it is possible that Vietnamese officials can produce additional information or remains; and

Whereas until such a complete listing is provided to the Congress, an accurate assessment of the extent to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has cooperated with the United States to account for missing American personnel is not possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Vietnam POW/MIA Full Disclosure Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

None of the funds made available under any provision of law may be used to advance economic relations or to establish or maintain diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unless the President—

(1) provides Congress with a complete listing by name of all Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam War on whom the likelihood is greatest that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam may be able to locate or provide remains or additional information, as determined on the basis of all information available to the United States Government;

(2) certifies to Congress that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is cooperating fully in the 4 areas stipulated by the President, namely concrete results from efforts by Vietnam to recover and repatriate American remains; continued resolution of discrepancy cases, live-sightings and field activities; further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with the Lao; and accelerated efforts to provide all documents that will help lead to the fullest possible account of POW/MIAs; and

(3) certifies to Congress, after consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is being fully forthcoming in providing the United States access to those portions of wartime Central Committee-level records and reports that pertain to the subject of Americans captured or held during the war by North Vietnamese, Pathet Lao, or Vietcong forces in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

REMEMBERING PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY'S FALLEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay solemn tribute to the 21 police officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty during the 64-year history of the Prince George's County Police Force. Their sacrifice is overshadowed only by the tremendous contributions they have made to their communities and the gratitude of their Nation.

We are painfully aware, Mr. Speaker, that it was in protecting others from harm that these men came to harm themselves. We know that our words will never replace what has been taken from their loved ones. For the families, the hurt will never diminish. The pain will never go away. And the memory of what was and the potential of what could have been will live with them always.

I believe the strength of America lies in the responsibilities that ordinary citizens quietly fulfill every day to their families, their communities, and their country. Law enforcement officers summon a special courage from within to go beyond the call.

These officers do so without fanfare, without public acclaim and without a desire for personal gain. As long as there are courageous and committed men and women willing to walk in harm's way to protect us, our children, our communities and our way of life, then there will be an America.

One of those officers who served bravely and nobly without fanfare was Prince George's County Police Sergeant John J. Novabilski. Sergeant "Nova" as he was known was only 31 years of age when he was brutally struck down by a volley of bullets on April 26, 1995—A reprehensible and senseless act. John Novabilski joined the Prince George's County Police Force in 1988 after working as a Baltimore City police officer for three years. He was promoted to the rank of police officer first class in May, 1990 and to Corporal in November, 1991. Officer Novabilski was promoted posthumously to sergeant by acting Prince George's County Police Chief Alphonso Hawkins.

Acting Police Chief Alphonso Hawkins said at Sergeant Novabilski's memorial service, "To John's family and friends, I know there is nothing I can do or say to fill the void left in your lives, but you have my word that his sacrifice, and yours, will not be forgotten by our police family, the citizens of Prince George's County, or our Nation." Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the ultimate betrayal would be to forget.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert here in the RECORD, the names of those additional 20 police officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice to all of the citizens of Prince George's County, Maryland. The listing appeared in the May 18, 1995 edition of the Prince George's Journal.

OFFICERS SLAIN IN LINE OF DUTY

Edward D. Merson; Sept. 1, 1937. Officer Merson, who died in a single-car accident in Muirkirk, was the first member of the police force to be killed in the line of duty.

Charles F. Caldwell; June 12, 1948. Officer Caldwell was fatally shot with his own pistol by the enraged father of a stabbing suspect. He was the first county officer to be shot to death in the line of duty.

Alfred W. Steinat; May 2, 1963. Officer Steinat was fatally shot in the back by Thomas Hadder, who was wanted for stealing a tire, during a struggle with the suspect.

Joseph K. Brown; Feb. 19, 1966. Sgt. Brown was fatally shot by Carl Knicely, the 17-year-old son of a man wanted for indecent exposure, while serving a warrant for the youth's father at their home in Adelphi.

John W. Leatherbury Jr.; March 21, 1968. Officer Leatherbury was killed in a helicopter accident while riding in the craft as an observer during a routine night patrol. The civilian pilot of the helicopter, William Hanley, also died in the crash.

Robert E. Yeszerski; Nov. 30, 1968. Officer Yeszerski and a Seat Pleasant town officer were fatally shot by Willis Underwood while attempting to impound Underwood's car from a Seat Pleasant side street. Underwood was convicted of murdering Yeszerski and officer William R. Clements in the incident.

William W. Gullett Jr.; Feb. 16, 1969. Officer Gullett was fatally shot by James F. Jarred while attempting to disarm the shooter at his Kentland apartment. Both Gullett and another officer were able to return fire, killing Jarred.

Carroll D. Garrison; Feb. 20, 1973. Officer Garrison was fatally shot by James Law while investigating a burglary call at a house in Chillum. Law, the owner of the house, turned himself in to police a short time after the shooting, claiming he mistook Garrison for a prowler.

Albert M. Claggett IV/James B. Swart; June 26, 1978. Officers Claggett and Swart were fatally shot by Terrence Johnson with Claggett's service revolver inside the Hyattsville District station. Johnson was convicted of manslaughter in Claggett's death, and found not guilty by reason of insanity in the death of Swart, recently was paroled after serving 16 years of his 25-year sentence.

Antonio M. Kelsey; Feb 2, 1980. Officer Kelsey was working as a part-time security guard for a Kentland liquor store when he was fatally shot by Steven Baines, who had approached the officer with a bag of marijuana and then fled. Baines was convicted of second-degree murder in the killing. Kelsey was the first black county officer to be killed in the line of duty.

Raymond Hubbard; Feb. 8, 1982. Officer Hubbard was killed by two men while trying to stop a jewelry story robbery at Iverson Mall. The death of Hubbard, who was off-duty at the time, is considered an in-the-line-of-duty casualty.

Allan D. Johnson; Dec. 6, 1982. Cpl. Johnson, a motorcycle patrolman, was giving a citation to a driver on I-95 when he was struck by a passing vehicle. Johnson died two days later. The driver of the vehicle that hit him was charged with manslaughter and driving under the influence of PCP.

Carlton X. Fletcher; June 11, 1983. Officer Fletcher was working as a part-time security guard in Greenbelt when he was shot by two men during an armed robbery. Fletcher's killers were charged with first-degree murder and received life sentences in the slaying.

Richard J. Beavers; Nov. 29, 1983. Capt. Beavers was fatally shot during a gunfight with two men who were attempting to rob him in a Suitland parking lot. Beavers was sitting in an unmarked car at the time of the incident. His assailants were arrested and convicted of first-degree murder.

Harry L. Kinikin Jr.; Jan. 13, 1990. On Oct. 17, 1986, Cpl. Kinikin was stabbed by a woman in the parking lot of a Landover 7-Eleven, where he had stopped to make a phone call. Kinikin survived for three years after the attack before dying in 1990 of complications from his injuries.

Mark K. Murphy; Sept. 1, 1988. Officer Murphy, a member of the department's Emergency Services Team, died when shot accidentally by two fellow officers while serving a search warrant at the Riverdale home of a suspected drug offender.

Ryan C. Johnson Jr.; April 22, 1992. Cpl. Johnson was fatally shot in a gunfire with two teens who tried to rob him in Capitol Heights. Both youths were convicted of murder in the killing.

Roger P. Fleming; Oct. 27, 1992. Sgt. Fleming was killed while attempting to apprehend suspected car thieves in Cheverly. Fleming was pursuing the men at high speed when he lost control of his cruiser and struck a tree.

John L. Bagileo; Feb. 28, 1994. Cpl. Bagileo died when he lost control of his cruiser during a high-speed response and crashed into a utility pole in Seat Pleasant. Bagileo's name was inscribed this year on a national memorial to officers who died in the line of duty.

To the families and friends of those fallen law enforcement officers in Prince Georges County and throughout this great Nation of ours, words cannot express the sorrow for their loss nor the gratitude for their sacrifices. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the policeman's prayer.

"Oh Almighty God, whose great power and eternal wisdom embraces the universe, watch over all policemen and law enforcement officers. Protect them from harm in the performance of their duty to stop crime, robberies, riots, and violence. We pray help them keep our streets and homes safe day and night. We recommend them to your loving care because their duty is dangerous. Grant them Your unending strength and courage in their daily assignments. Dear God, protect these brave men and women, grant them Your almighty protection, unite them safely with their families after duty has ended. Amen."

LOUISIANA PACIFIC RECEIVES DOE ANTIPOLLUTION AWARD

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest challenges we face today is protecting our environment while sustaining economic growth. We simply must do both, and when we see a success story, we have the responsibility to not only tell others about it.

Such is the case with the Louisiana-Pacific Corp. and its pulp mill in Samoa, CA, in the First Congressional District which I represent. As a testament to the company's forward thinking and innovativeness, they have developed the only chlorine-free Kraft pulp mill in North America.

The leaders of the company and mill have worked for years to improve the effluent from the plant and now their diligence is being rewarded. The Department of Energy has announced that Louisiana-Pacific has been awarded a grant under its National Industrial Competitiveness through Energy, Environment and Economics project, which seeks to prevent pollution, save energy and produce benefits to the Nation's economy.

The work undertaken by Louisiana-Pacific under the grant will implement a closed cycle system at the Samoa Mill, which will eliminate effluent from the mill's bleach plant. It will assure that no bleach plant wastewater will be discharged into the Pacific Ocean.

The Samoa Mill, constructed in 1964, produces an average of 650 tons of bleached Kraft pulp per day from waste and wood chips generated by local sawmills. In January 1994, the Samoa Mill became the only North American Kraft pulp mill to produce bleached pulp without the use of chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds on a permanent basis.

Because the mill has converted to totally chlorine free, or TCF, it has unique opportunities for taking the next steps to achieve closed cycle operation. The successful commercialization of a full scale TCF closed cycle Kraft pulp mill in the United States, with its resultant environmental benefits, would have worldwide implications.

When the award was made, Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary praised Louisiana-Pacific's innovative research. It was her belief that the company's commitment to pollution prevention and energy conservation will lead the pulp and paper industry into the next millennia.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Bob Simpson, Louisiana-Pacific's general manager, Fred Martin, manager of the Samoa Mill, and all of those who work for this important northern California employer. I also urge my colleagues to do their part for the environment and consider using totally chlorine free paper, which is available from the House Office Supply Service.

HONORING LORETTA AVENT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, there has always been a special relationship between our Federal Government and the more than 500 recognized Indian tribes in our Nation. Each of the tribes is a sovereign nation and each has the right to conduct business directly with the Federal Government bypassing State and local governments. While Indian people have this right in theory it is sometimes difficult for each of the tribes to have a substantive relationship with the executive branch.

But thanks to an extraordinary public servant in the Clinton White House, Indian people for the first time are comfortable with and understand they have a direct link with the administration. Loretta Avent serves as Deputy Assistant to the President. Although African-American, Mrs. Avent has a unique and close relationship with Indian country. She has opened the door for Indians and is rightly adored by tribes.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Avent for her service to this country and

for her outstanding service to our native Americans. The following article which appeared in the February 5, 1995 edition of the Arizona Republic is a great tribute to Mrs. Avent.

[From the Arizona Republic, Feb. 5, 1995]

CLINTON LIAISON IS ADORED BY TRIBES

(By Jeff Barker)

WASHINGTON.—They give her dolls, rings, shawls, baskets and necklaces. They pray she won't leave them.

To Native Americans, Loretta Avent is a godsend. She takes them places they have never been.

Avent, 52, is a deputy assistant to President Clinton. In her two years at the White House, the Phoenix native has forged an extraordinary relationship with Indian Country.

Tribal leaders say the effervescent former lobbyist has become, quite simply, the most important federal contact they have ever had.

They say she is helping renew their faith in government, which has been so long a source of frustration and broken promises.

"I'm almost 73 years old, and I will tell you that never in my lifetime have we in Indian Country experienced a person so dedicated to tribal rights," said Sue Shaffer, chairwoman of the Cow Creek Bank of Umpqua Indians in Roseburg, Ore.

"She's been a guide, mentor, catalyst, grandmother," said Paul Ojibway, an Ojibwa tribal member who is the Los Angeles archbishop's Native American liaison. "Being people who hold people and symbols dear, she gives us the feeling that we are included and don't have to come hat in hand to get noticed."

An African-American born in rural Virginia, Avent acknowledges that her relationship with tribes "is beyond what's the norm for me."

"They feel that I'm chosen. They give me heirlooms. They give me what I call 'heart gifts,'" she said.

She tells visitors that her office was occupied 23 years ago by John Dean, former President Nixon's counsel during the Watergate scandal.

"He was a man who had a chance to help this nation, and he didn't," Avent said.

OPENED DOOR FOR INDIANS

She hopes her legacy will be that she opened the doors of 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. to a group that has never quite felt welcome, even though its members are descendants of the first Americans.

Avent's contributions are both symbolic and substantive. She organized a historic meeting in April with Clinton and several hundred tribal leaders. She also invited urban Indians and tribes not federally recognized—two groups that often feel particularly overlooked by the government—to their own White House events.

"Never before has there been this type of accessibility," and Albert Hale, president of the Navajo Nation.

When tribal leaders believed they were being ignored by the Census Bureau in August, they wrote to Avent. They also contacted her when Arizona was resisting Indian gaming and when they wanted Clinton to grant executive clemency for Leonard Peltier, the American Indian Movement member convicted of killing two FBI agents 20 years ago.

"There's nothing that they do—nothing—that doesn't come to me," Avent said. "The president said he wanted an administration that reflected the country. Until we bring them (Indians) to the table, then it's not the right reflection of America, because America looked like them first."

Avent emphasizes that she does not perform the Indians' work by herself. She merely puts them in touch with people who can help.

"She doesn't do things for us," said Ivan Makil, president of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. "She sets up the meeting, and after that, we're on our own. She makes sure we get an opportunity to get to the table."

In Peltier's case, Avent referred inquiries about clemency to the Justice Department.

From prison, Peltier heard about Avent and wrote her a note on the inside cover of a book about Native Americans' legacy.

"All my sources indicated to me that you are the most powerful influence in the White House speaking for Native American issues," Peltier wrote.

He said he appreciated that someone of her "stature" would read about his case.

Much of Avent's outreach is personal. She fields as many as 60 calls a day from Indians and continues dispensing advice long after the workday has ended.

"Tribes have gotten so used to being ignored for so long that they could not believe someone is so king to them;" said Bunty Anquoe, a Washington-based reporter for Indian Country Today newspaper.

Avent invites tribal leaders to White House dinners and receptions and, when she can, to the president's box at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

"Thank you a million times over for taking me as your guest to the White House last night," began a recent letter to Avent from Suzan Shown Harjo, president of the Washington-based Morning Star Institute, which promotes Indian cultural rights.

"My parents will be so thrilled that I was able to tell the president and first lady how very much they are admired and what they hope to offer for those of us Indian people who are the poor and mostly forgotten and left-out folks that the Democrats stand for."

CREDITS DAD FOR HER VALUES

Avent credits her work values to her father, who reared her alone after a divorce. He is a former elevator operator in one of the U.S. House office buildings.

A longtime resident of the nation's capital, Avent lobbied for the National Association of Counties, U.S. Conference of Mayors and other groups. She also ran a political consulting firm whose clients included the Clinton-Gore campaign.

She moved to Phoenix in 1988, mostly at the insistence of her husband, who said the laid-back lifestyle and weather would add years to their lives.

Avent's husband, Jacques Avent, a Phoenix deputy city manager, said his wife has been reaching out to "underdogs" most of her life.

"She does the underdog causes; those are the one that turn her on," he said.

In Phoenix, she helped coordinate the Harmony Alliance, which works at bringing disparate groups together.

Avent and her husband have known the Clintons for 20 years.

As a deputy assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs, she is a liaison to Indians and local elected officials around the nation.

She admits being torn between her commitment to Indians and her sadness at being away from her husband.

"I can't be just a holiday spouse, nor do I want to be. I was only going to do this a year," she said.

But her job has become part of her.

Returning recently to her birthplace in South Hill, VA., Avent found herself thinking of her Indian friends.

"I was looking at where I grew up," she said. "I was born in the same house my father was. It made me understand what Indian people mean when they talk about Mother Earth."

IN RECOGNITION OF CARMEN TURNER

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise today to recognize an outstanding individual and public servant, the late Carmen Turner.

Many of you may remember Carmen from her days as the general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, more commonly known as Metro, and as Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. However, you may not know how hard Carmen worked to turn her dream into reality. Born in New Jersey, Carmen and her family moved to Washington, DC, during her childhood. Carmen went on to graduate from Dunbar High School and then attended Howard University for 2 years before she left school to marry Frederick Turner.

Those of use, though, who knew and loved Carmen know she never left any task unfinished. Carmen went back to Howard to complete her undergraduate degree. Even more impressive is that she did this while working full time at the Department of the Army and raising two children. Following a stint at the U.S. Department of Transportation, Carmen joined Metro in 1977 and was promoted to general manager in 1983.

As general manager, Carmen played a substantial role into making Metrorail into the state-of-the-art subway system it is today. Under her leadership, Metrorail opened new stations in suburban Virginia and Maryland, as well as finalized plan for the Green Line, which will run through the heart of the District of Columbia. Her hard work paid off in 1990, as Congress passed legislation authorizing $1.3 billion for the completion of the Metrorail system. Her service did not go unnoticed. In fact, in 1988 the American Public Transit Association [APTA] gave Carmen their Outstanding Achievement Award, and in 1989 named Carmen the Transit Manager of the Year.

Sadly, Carmen was taken from us far too soon, in 1992 at the age of 61. She is sorely missed by so many of us. However, the legacy will live on, as it should. On May 12, Metro dedicated a memorial at the Smithsonian Metrorail Station in Carmen's memory. It is a fitting tribute that her memorial will be at a station where so many people enjoy the convenience of Metrorail. While her absence will always be felt, like many others I am proud that Carmen has been memorialized in this fashion. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in celebrating Carmen Turner's life and career and recognizing her many accomplishments.

HONORING MORTON BLEETSTEIN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pleasure today to join with those most compassionate and dedicated people of the New Hope Community as they honor one of their most esteemed members, Morton Bleetstein.

I first met Morty when I started a small business, and Morty was a third-generation insurance broker. But I soon learned that he has other interests and talents that would significantly impact on others. In the fields of hope, compassion and concern, there are few to equal Morty Bleetstein.

As parents of two disabled children, Morty and his wife, Pat, took up the life challenge fate had thrust upon them, and embarked upon creating a service record of almost four decades on behalf of all disabled youngsters. Morty's early involvement led to the passage in New York State of legislation known as the Greenberg bill, which provides education for all disabled children.

As his own kids grew, so did his dedication: the Bleetsteins became original founders of the New York Association for Brain Injured Children. Morty Bleetstein also has proudly served as president of the New Hope Community Parents Group, and as a board member and fundraising chairman for New Hope.

Mr. Speaker, Morton Bleetstein has honored all humanity with his selfless dedication and perseverance on behalf of those who have nowhere else to turn. On May 20, the New Hope Community will honor Morty at a gala benefit in Flushing, Queens.

I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me now in paying tribute to a true humanitarian, Morton Bleetstein, and in extending to him the great appreciation of a most grateful nation.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIRE SCHULMAN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Kiwanis Club of LaGuardia Airport in paying tribute to Queens Borough President, Claire Schulman. Since 1986, Claire Schulman has served the people of Queens with distinction.

Mr. Speaker, Claire has been a tremendous instrument in ensuring that Queens continues to be one of the strongest communities in our country; her efforts are endless. Some of her greatest accomplishments as borough president include: Being a staunch advocate for the rights of the elderly and the children of Queens, ensuring quality health care for the residents of Queens, helping to buy Queens West, fighting to rebuild the Queens library, and ensuring city services are provided to the Borough of Queens.

Claire received her bachelor of science from Adelphi University; she was also awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree. In 1993, she received an honorary doctorate of sciences degree from the College of Aeronautics. In addition to these prestigious doctorates, she has also been honored with the Queens College Medal and the LaGuardia Community College Medal.

Mr. Speaker, Claire Schulman has not only served our community as a political leader, but as a health care provider, mother and wife. Before coming to politics, Claire served as a registered nurse at the Queens Hospital Center, where she also met her future husband, Dr. Melvin Schulman. Claire Schulman boasts a tremendous career as well as a spectacular family. She is the proud mother of Lawrence, a physician; Ellen, a physician and astronaut; and Kim, a television and motion picture production specialist.

As the Queens County Democratic Leader, I have worked with Claire over the years as a colleague and as a friend on issues affecting our community. When an issue requires special attention, I can always count on her for sound advice.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in commending the Kiwanis Club of LaGuardia Airport for paying special recognition to my friend, Claire Schulman, the Queen of Queens.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORKERS OF FORD MOTOR COMPANY

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that last Tuesday at 11:30 a.m., at Ford Motor Company's Kentucky truck plant in Louisville, the two millionth automobile rolled off the assembly line.

This milestone in American automotive manufacturing is truly remarkable and is a strong testament to the dedication of the American worker. Since Ford's Kentucky plant opened in 1969, the quality of the trucks manufactured by this facility has been second to none. Throughout the world, Ford Motor Co. has a well deserved reputation for quality and this reputation is due solely to the hard work and dedication of the American auto worker.

George D. Kormanis, the plant manager of Ford Motor Co.'s Kentucky truck plant, can be proud of this accomplishment and of the good work being done by the dedicated workers of Ford Motor Co. in Louisville.

Mr. Speaker, the two millionth vehicle produced by Ford Motor Co.'s Kentucky truck plant should stand as clear and convincing evidence that the American work ethic and dedication to quality is alive and well today. At a time when many are questioning the competitiveness of the American automotive industry, I believe that it is important to pay tribute to the American workers who daily are insuring that American automobiles are second to none.

CLEAN WATER AMENDMENTS OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. NATHAN DEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 961) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act:

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 961, The Clean Water Amendments of 1995, a commonsense approach to improving our Nation's water.

Since last summer, I have been part of the bipartisan effort to improve upon the existing Clean Water Program. I felt back then, as I do today, that we must give States and localities greater flexibility and responsibility to deal with water quality matters.

H.R. 961 is a sharp departure from the current Federal, top-down approach to one that gives State and local water quality officials more flexibility and resources to address local problems. It recognizes that we have entered a new era of pollution control which requires new and innovative approaches to deal with pollution control, not rigid Federal standards. This is why the bill is supported by representatives from State and local government officials including the National Governor's Association, the Association of Water Pollution Control Administrators, the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Association of Counties, and National League of Cities.

This bill provides for much needed reforms in the wetlands area. It addresses horror stories like the one in Muncie, IN, where an 80-year-old farmer who had farmed his land all his life, like his grandfather and father before him, accidently broke a water pipe and flooded his field. The Government informed him he could no longer farm his land because it was a wetland. H.R. 961 sets forth a clear and workable plan for American agriculture while protecting our most critical wetlands.

It also addresses the problems in our Nation's stormwater program. The current permit process is costly for local communities that on the average must spend over $600,000 simply to complete the required application process. H.R. 961 reforms this broken system by giving States more regulatory flexibility to deal with stormwater problems.

H.R. 961 provides for unprecedented levels of funding to address water quality challenges. It includes $15 billion for State revolving loan funds, $1 billion for State nonpoint programs, $750 million for State program grants, and $250 million for unsewered and rural areas.

In short, I believe the bill prepares us for a third decade of clean water. It provides for commonsense reform while ensuring we have clean water. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 961.

TRIBUTE TO BROADCAST PIONEER, RAY LIVESAY

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Ray Livesay of Mattoon, IL. Mr. Livesay passed away in his sleep this past Tuesday and it is with sorrow that I speak here today to honor this extraordinary man.

Ray Livesay was a modern pioneer of our airwaves. On the plains of central Illinois stands WLBH–AM and FM Radio which Ray built and watched grow into a public service that thousands of people depend on for their news and entertainment every day.

The first time I had the pleasure of meeting Ray was when I ran for my congressional seat. He asked if I could stop by his radio station and talk to him for awhile. I said I would be happy to, but it would be a few weeks before I would be in the area, with the exception of Christmas Day when I would be visiting my wife's family near Champaign. To my surprise, Christmas Day was fine with Ray. I stopped at the station at 9:30 thinking perhaps a half-hour interview was awaiting me. Two and one-half hours later, we both walked out of the station headed for Christmas dinner with our families.

I have been through many editorial board interviews in my public career, but none could match that 2½ hours with Ray. Every possible issue, in every part of the world, was covered. He was direct. He was honest. We agreed on much. We disagreed on some. but I never witnessed a greater thirst for exploring ideas, for grappling with tough problems than I did that Christmas Day from a man over 75 years old.

He knew I was a Democrat, and there was never any doubt that he was a Republican. But on that sunny morning, we found a lot of common ground. I left there with a great respect for Ray. Mainly because he did not pull any punches, he was what he was. And I think he knew that, I too, struggle to find answers, albeit sometimes falling far short, and he respected the effort. There has not been a month that has gone by in the last 3 years when he has not called or written me about some issue. That Christmas morning led to lots of discussions between Ray and I, but even more than that, to a friendship that I cherished.

The last time I saw him was at the groundbreaking a few weeks ago for the new business park on Route 16. We were leaving and we stood beside his car and talked for nearly 20 minutes. The conversation never left his dear wife, Leffel. He was concerned for her. Other issues could wait this day. She was the thing on his mind. He openly expressed to me the love for his wife and family and asked me to remember her in my prayers. I have.

I will miss him a great deal. I will never forget that Christmas morning over 3 years ago when our friendship began.

In 1950, Ray began a series of daily editorials that were soon to become a staple of life in central Illinois. His editorials were aired at 7:15 a.m. 5 days a week, 52 weeks a year. That is a total of well over 10,000 issues that Ray took the time to research and understand, before he formulated his well developed opinion. Early in his career some tried to influence the way Ray would view an issue; however, it did not take long for people to realize that Ray's ideas were his and could not be easily swayed.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Livesay knew that the people who listen to his radio station deserve to know as much as they possibly can about issues affecting their lives. He believed in the idea that in order for a democracy to thrive its people must be well-informed. His ability to elicit thought provoking responses from elected officials and construct his insightful daily commentaries will be truly missed.

Mr. Speaker, Ray's influence was not limited to central Illinois. He served as president of the Daytime Broadcasters Association for 28 years, testified before more than 30 congressional committees, advised the U.S. State Department on radio matters as the broadcast industry developed, and in 1989, he was recognized by his peers when he was awarded the National Radio Award at the National Association of Broadcasters' Radio Convention in New Orleans.

An example of Ray's ability to shape the future of radio is that he is the originator of the 9 kilohertz plan for AM broadcasting in North and South America. This intricate plan will allow for 12 additional broadcast channels so that most daytime stations may become full time. Ray's basic broadcast plan became the U.S. Government's official position in 1979, and in 1980, he was asked to serve as an adviser at an international radio conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Ray Livesay will always have a special place in the hearts of those who knew him. I will never forget our long hours of discussions, or his tireless efforts to help the people of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Ray was a valued and trusted friend, and it is with great sadness that I offer my sincere condolences to his family.

TRIBUTE TO THE BUSHWICK RESOURCE COALITION 10TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the community-based organizations of the Bushwick Resource Coalition. This collaborative network has a long and outstanding history of providing an array of social, health, educational, and economic development services to the Bushwick community.

The past few days of this week have been extremely significant. The Bushwick Resource Coalition celebrated its 10th year anniversary on May 15, 1995. The theme of the celebration was "Bushwick the Future is Ours; What it Was, What it Is, What it Will Be." Many of the organizations within the Bushwick community hosted open house events to highlight the vital services they provide. On Friday, May 1995, a luncheon will take place culminating the week of events.

This has truly been a historic event for the Bushwick community. The resource coalition has provided leadership and direction at a time of great need. They offer a compassionate sounding board for the concerns of neighborhood residents. They have an extraordinary history of nurturing and cultivating successful development of our communities' families and youth.

The Bushwick Resource Coalition deserves to be acknowledged for their remarkable efforts and activities. I applaud their achievement and encourage them to continue.