

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEDICARE BENEFICIARY
PROTECTION AMENDMENTS OF 1995

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Medicare Beneficiary Protection Amendments of 1995. I am joined by Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PALONE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

This legislation is designed to achieve what its title implies—to improve the protections provided to Medicare beneficiaries. This legislation is urgently and increasingly needed, for two chief reasons.

First, proposals are appearing that have as their focus the movement of more and more Medicare beneficiaries into managed care insurance products. Some proposals would push beneficiaries into health maintenance organizations. I support a less coercive approach, one that allows beneficiaries to determine the pace at which they move into HMO's. But either way, HMO's will continue to play a growing role in Medicare.

Second, an extensive survey of Medicare HMO enrollees and former enrollees, recently completed by the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services, documents several problem areas with Medicare HMO's. The inspector general's findings substantiate numerous complaints I have received from individual beneficiaries over the past few years.

It is clear that before Congress flings the Medicare doors wide open to managed care plans, we ought to act to prohibit managed care practices that are known to jeopardize beneficiary care. And we ought to act swiftly, because this is an area where an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of the cure.

The summary finding of the inspector general's report, I believe, captures very well the overall experience we are having with the service delivery of Medicare HMO's:

Generally, beneficiary responses indicated Medicare risk HMOs provide adequate service access for most beneficiaries who have joined. However, our survey results also indicated some problem areas: beneficiaries' knowledge of appeal rights, access and service to [end stage renal disease]/disabled beneficiaries, and inappropriate screening of beneficiaries health status at application.

Overall, Medicare beneficiaries are receiving adequate services, but serious problems exist with a significant number of enrollees, particularly among those enrollees who have the greatest health care needs. Some of the specific findings of the inspector general are:

[C]ompliance with Federal enrollment standards for health screening and informing beneficiaries of their rights appeared to be problematic.

Most beneficiaries reported timely doctor appointments for primary and specialty care, but some enrollees and disenrollees experienced noteworthy delays.

Perceived, unmet service needs and lock-in problems led 22% of disenrollees and 7% of enrollees to seek out-of-plan care.

Disabled/ESRD [end stage renal disease] disenrollees . . . reported access problems in several crucial areas of their HMO care.

In addition, the inspector general's survey found that:

16% [of enrollees] either planned to leave or wanted to leave [their HMO], but felt they could not, primarily for reasons of affordability.

The most troubling of the inspector general's findings is that:

66% of disabled/ESRD enrollees wanted to leave their HMOs.

I have no illusions that the "Medicare Beneficiary Protection Amendments of 1995" will completely alleviate all of these problems. In fact, I am hopeful that consumers, providers, and others will continue to offer suggestions as to how we can continue to improve the quality of care received by Medicare beneficiaries. Nonetheless, the remedies I am proposing today will take us a long way toward that goal.

In addition to providing specific responses to managed care practices that have created beneficiary access problems, this legislation provides a framework through which Medicare beneficiaries can make informed choices about their Medicare coverage options.

Too often today, while a beneficiary has the legal right to exit an HMO and return to traditional Medicare coverage, the inability to secure an affordable Medicare supplemental policy—a medigap plan—makes this a hollow option. As proposed in this legislation, the institution of a coordinated open enrollment process for Medicare beneficiaries will guarantee that the options we claim to provide to beneficiaries are actually open to them.

Central to the functioning of the coordinated open enrollment process—and to guaranteeing true choice for beneficiaries—is the beginning of attained-age pricing of medigap premiums. Attained-age pricing is the policy of raising medigap premiums as an enrollee gets older. In their report on medigap plans, Consumer Reports magazine described attained-age priced plans as hazardous to policyholders. I agree.

A comparison of the least expensive attained-age rated medigap plan versus the only community-rated medigap plan in California—using plan E for the comparison—showed that a typical Medicare beneficiary will pay \$3,360 more for the attained-age plan than the community-rated plan over his or her life. On top of being more expensive, this attained-age

rated plan restricted access to a limited number of health care providers. The reason for the higher lifetime premium is that while the attained-age plan starts with a lower premium, the premium quickly rises as the beneficiary ages to well above the non-age-adjusted community rate.

The premium comparison follows:

MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN E

(Premiums as of May, 1994 for the California counties of San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Imperial, and Riverside)

COMPARISON OF PREMIUMS OF ATTAINED-AGE MEDIGAP PLAN VERSUS STANDARD MEDIGAP COMMUNITY-RATED PLAN

Insurer and type of plan	Age of beneficiaries—			
	65-69 yrs. old	70-74 yrs. old	75-79 yrs. old	80+ yrs. old
Community-Rated Plan	\$957	\$957	\$957	\$957
AARP/Prudential plan Standard "Medigap" No restrictions on accessing beneficiaries' providers of choice				
Attained-Age Plan	780	1,080	1,260	1,380
Blue Cross plan Medicare Select type Limited network of providers and restricted access to the limited network				
Cumulative difference in premiums of attained-age supplemental plan to community rated plan	-\$177 X 5 yrs	+\$123 X 5 yrs	+\$303 X 5 yrs	+\$423 X 5 yrs
Additional cost for a person living to the age of 85 who enrolls in an attained-age plan	-885	+615	+1,515	+2,115
				+3,360

Source: Senior World Newsmagazine, San Diego Edition, May, 1994, analysis conducted by the Office of Congressman Stark.

Because this legislation would accomplish the central goal of providing greater protections to Medicare beneficiaries, it has the endorsement of consumer and senior organizations. Two of the largest senior and consumer organizations made the following comments:

Congressman Stark's proposed Medicare Beneficiary Protection Amendments of 1995 will institute needed protections in the Medicare Select program * * * it also strengthens protections for Medicare beneficiaries in other managed care options.—Testimony of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare before the Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health, February 10, 1995.

Consumers Union strongly supports the Medicare Beneficiary Protections Amendments of 1995. This Act would provide important protections for the Medicare beneficiaries who enroll in managed care plans, purchase Medicare Select policies, or purchase a medigap policy * * * [T]he protections will benefit tens of millions of senior citizens.—Consumers Union, May 8, 1995

I would like to complement my colleagues who are joining me today in introducing this bill. They have responded to the needs of their senior and disabled constituents—those who rely upon Medicare for their health insurance

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

coverage. They have responded to the challenge to balance the goals of providing a broad range of coverage choices for Medicare beneficiaries while at the same time making sure that these choices do not place Medicare beneficiaries at risk.

I look forward to working with all my colleagues to move the Medicare Beneficiary Protection Amendments of 1995 forward. Due to the urgency of this issue, I hope we will not delay in taking up consideration of this legislation.

A summary of the bill follows.

MEDICARE BENEFICIARY PROTECTION AMENDMENTS OF 1995—SUMMARY (5/19/95)

I. MEDICARE MANAGED CARE BENEFICIARY PROTECTION PROVISIONS

A. Marketing standards

1. Plans could not market to beneficiaries on a door-to-door basis.
2. Plans could not require beneficiaries to attend an enrollment seminar and would be required to permit enrollment through the mail.
3. Commissions may not constitute the predominant source of compensation for agents.
4. To the extent an agent is compensated based upon a commission, the plan would be required to recover the commission if the beneficiary disenrolled within 90 days after initial enrollment.

B. Due process requirements for providers in networks

1. Public notice would be required as to when applications by participating providers are to be accepted.
2. Descriptive information regarding the plan standards for contracting with participating providers would be required to be disclosed.
3. Notification of a participating provider of a decision to terminate or not renew a contract would be required not later than 45 days before the decision would take effect, unless the failure to terminate the contract would adversely affect the health or safety of a patient.
4. Notices would be required to include reasons for termination or non-renewal. Carriers would be required to offer providers receiving notification of termination or non-renewal an opportunity for review of the reasons, with a majority of those conducting the review to be peers of the provider that have contracts with the managed care plan.
5. The findings of such a review would be advisory and non-binding. Federal or State laws pertaining to the right of involved parties to appeal or seek recourse would not be superseded.

C. Standards for utilization review would be established by the Secretary

1. Individuals performing utilization review could not receive financial compensation based upon the number of certification denials made;
2. Negative determinations about the medical necessity or appropriateness of services or the site of services would be required to be made by clinically-qualified personnel;
3. Utilization review procedures would be required to be based on reasonable, current medical evidence and applied consistently across reviewers and developed in consultation with participating providers;
4. Plans would be required to provide to enrollees a written description of the utilization review requirements of the plan.

D. Centers of excellence: Plans would be required to demonstrate that enrollees have access to designated centers of excellence

1. According to standards developed by the Secretary, plans would demonstrate that enrollees with chronic diseases or who otherwise require specialized services would have access to designated centers;
2. The Secretary would designate centers that provide specialty care, deliver care for individuals with chronic diseases or other complex cases requiring specialized treatment. Such centers must meet standards established by the Secretary pertaining to specialized education and training, participation in peer-reviewed research, and treatment of patients from outside the facility's geographic area.
3. Recognition of trauma centers: The existing requirements that plans provide for reimbursement of services outside the plan's provider network where medically necessary and immediately required because of an unforeseen illness, injury, or condition would be clarified to include services provided by designated trauma centers.
4. Ob-Gyn Referral: Plans would be prohibited from requiring enrollees to obtain a physician referral for obstetric and gynecologic services.

E. Access to emergency medical care

1. Plans could not require pre-authorization for emergency medical care.
2. A definition of emergency medical condition based upon a prudent layperson definition would be established to protect beneficiaries from retrospective denials of legitimate claims for payment for out-of-plan services.
3. Plans could not deny any claim for a beneficiary using the "911" system to summon emergency care.
4. Plans would be required to provide timely authorization for coverage of emergency services.
5. Plans would be required to reimburse fully emergency physicians for any services provided to beneficiaries in order to fulfill the requirements of the anti-dumping statute.

F. Deadline for responding to requests for coverage of services

1. Plans would be required to make a final determination within 24 hours;
2. Secretary would be required to establish an expedited process to review appeals of plan denials.

G. Nondiscriminatory service area requirements

1. In general the service area of a plan serving an urban area would be an entire Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Secretary could waive this requirement if the plan demonstrated that it could not develop capacity to expand to the entire MSA and that the plan's proposed service area boundaries to not result in favorable risk selection. The Secretary could not waive the requirement that the plan serve the central county of an MSA.
2. The Secretary could require a plan to contract with Federally-qualified health centers (FQHCs), rural health clinics, migrant health centers, or other essential community providers located in the service area if the Secretary determined that such contracts are needed in order to provide reasonable access to enrollees throughout the service area.

H. Contractors would be required to disclose information about physician payment

1. Information would be provided under the terms of the contract with the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).

2. Information would be made available to plan enrollees, or potential enrollees, upon request.

I. Intermediate sanctions on HMOs

1. Civil money penalties of up to \$25,000 for each violation that directly or indirectly adversely affects an individual enrolled in the plan.
2. Civil money penalties of up to \$10,000 for each week after the Secretary begins proceeding to terminate a contract.
3. A new formal process would be adopted through which HMOs could submit a corrective action plan for violations of the requirements. More severe penalties could be imposed on HMOs with previous deficiencies.
4. HMOs which fail to cooperate with PRO quality review and which fail to meet standards for appeals would be subject to existing intermediate sanctions and civil money penalties.

J. Amendments to Health Care Prepayment Plan under section 1833 (HCPPs)

1. The HCPP option would be restricted to organizations that could not qualify under section 1876 as an HMO such as the UMW and other union plans.
2. New requirements would be imposed on HCPPs: Solvency and marketing standards would be imposed; HCPPs would be required to meet the section 1876 standards for grievance procedures and physician incentive plan requirements, and would be subject to the section 1876 intermediate sanctions and civil money penalties.
3. The provision of the Social Security Amendments of 1994 which subjects HCPPs to the MediGap standards effective January 1, 1996 would be repealed.
4. A transition rule would be provided for beneficiaries enrolled in HCPPs which would not continue as a result of this provision.

K. Other beneficiary protections

1. An enrollee of an HMO receiving unauthorized out-of-plan treatment could not be charged more than what Medicare would have paid under fee-for-service rules.
2. Plans would be required to make arrangements for dialysis services for beneficiaries traveling outside the plan's service area.

L. Benefit package for section 1876 HMO plans

1. In addition to regular Medicare benefits, plans would be required to provide hospitalization and SNF coverage without the three-day stay requirement.
2. For Medicare covered services, plans may not impose cost-sharing other than nominal co-payments.
3. Limits on additional benefits (if any) must be fully explained and enrollees given reasonable notice that benefits are expiring.
4. Requirements to provide additional benefits to the extent that the plan's adjusted community rate is exceeded by the AAPCC payment would not change.

M. Plans would be required to provide information on provider credentials to enrollees and patient enrollees

N. A demonstration project on competitive rate-setting for Medicare risk contractors would be conducted

O. HMO outlier pool

An outlier pool would be created for HMOs with risk contracts to provide reinsurance for high-cost cases. The pool would be created by withholding a percentage of current payments.

P. PRO review

All section 1876 and section 1833 plans would be subject to PRO review.

II. MEDICARE SELECT PROVISIONS

The Medicare Select demonstration program would be amended:

A. Establish Federal oversight of Medicare Select

1. Secretary would establish standards for Medicare Select in regulation.

To the extent practicable the standards would be the same as the standards developed by the NAIC for Medicare Select plans. Any additional standards would be developed in consultation with the NAIC.

2. Medicare Select plans would generally be required to meet the same requirements in effect for Medicare risk contractors under section 1876: Community rating; prior approval of marketing materials; intermediate sanctions and civil money penalties; additional requirements added by this bill as described below.

3. If the Secretary has determined that a State has an effective program to enforce the standards for Medicare Select plans established by the Secretary, the State would certify Medicare Select plans. If the Secretary does not make such a finding with respect to a State, the Secretary would certify Medicare Select plans in that State.

4. Existing requirements for State-based standards and fifteen-State restriction would be repealed.

B. Benefit Requirements

1. Fee-for-service Medicare Select plans would offer either the MediGap "E" plan with payment for extra billing added or the MediGap "J" plan. Both have preventive benefits and adding extra billing benefits to "E" should not add cost given that network doctors should all accept assignment.

2. If an HMO or competitive medical plan (CMP) as defined under section 1876 offers Medicare Select, then the benefits would be required to be offered under the same rules as set forth in Title III below. Such plans would therefore have different benefits than traditional MediGap plans.

III. MEDIGAP PROVISIONS

A. All MediGap policies would be required to be community rated.

B. MediGap plans would be required to participate in coordinated open enrollment.

C. The loss ratio requirement for all plans would be increased to 85 percent.

IV. COORDINATED OPEN ENROLLMENT

A. The Secretary would conduct an annual open enrollment period during which Medicare beneficiaries could enroll in any MediGap plan, Medicare Select, or an HMO contracting with Medicare.

1. Each MediGap plan, Medicare Select plan, and HMO contractor would be required to participate in the open enrollment system.

2. The Secretary would make available to beneficiaries information on MediGap and Medicare-contracting HMO plans.

B. Generally, except for cause, an enrollee could enroll, disenroll, or switch plans only during the annual open enrollment period, with the following exceptions:

During the first year of enrollment with a limited access plan (including HMOs and Medicare Select) the beneficiary could disenroll at the end of any calendar quarter and return to fee-for-service. During the second year, disenrollment could only occur mid-year at the end of the second calendar quarter. After the first two years, disenrollment could only occur during the open enrollment period;

There would be an exception for HMOs which the Secretary determines has reached capacity;

There would be an exception to individuals newly eligible for Medicare or who are new residents of the service area of a plan who could enroll on an open enrollment basis during the sixty-day period that begins thirty days before they become eligible or before they become a resident of the service area.

COMPREHENSIVE FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME PREVENTION ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Comprehensive Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention Act. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome [FAS] is the leading cause of mental retardation in the United States and is one of the most common birth defects to occur in our country. Diagnosis is rare prior to birth and there is no cure for FAS or Fetal Alcohol Effects [FAE], its less severe counterpart.

This disease is completely preventable, by simply avoiding alcohol during pregnancy, but the number of affected children is rising sharply. Recent studies indicate that the percentage of babies stricken by FAS has increased sixfold in the last 15 years.

The statistics are appalling: the disease affects 1 in 250 live births; 5,000 infants are born each year with the recognizable facial, physical and mental abnormalities caused by FAS; 50,000 babies are born annually with FAE, and suffer from learning disabilities, central nervous system damage, and physical disorders.

Not only are the emotional impacts of these diseases devastating, the costs associated with treatment are very high: health care costs for one child stricken with FAS total \$44,000.

FAS and FAE strike without regard to race or economic status, but the rate of incidence is higher among certain groups; for instance, the rate is 30 times higher among Native Americans. This disease threatens to destroy whole generations on some reservations if stronger federal action is not initiated.

Surprisingly, much of the public is still unaware of the dangers of drinking during pregnancy. The medical community does not uniformly caution against alcohol consumption for pregnant women, and most medical schools do not provide curriculum on FAS prevention and detection.

This bill seeks to address each of these issues comprehensively. It requires the Department of Health and Human Services to close the gaps in our current efforts to prevent FAS and FAE by establishing a coordinating committee to streamline program development and eliminate duplicative research programs. The committee will develop professional practice standards and curriculum for health care providers, and will initiate a national public awareness program to outline the dangers of alcohol consumption during pregnancy. Finally, additional research will be conducted to aid detection and a cure for FAS so that future generations will not suffer from this debilitating disease.

This bill, as evidence by our bipartisan list of cosponsors, deserves the support of all Mem-

bers, and I look forward to working toward its passage.

VIRGINIA R. SAUNDERS, 50 YEARS OF FEDERAL SERVICE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Virginia Saunders, congressional document specialist at the Government Printing Office, for reaching 50 years of dedicated and enthusiastic Federal service on Friday, May 26, 1995.

Ms. Saunders was born Virginia R. Frisbie in Darlington, MD, on October 11, 1926. After working briefly at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she came to the Government Printing Office on February 4, 1946, as a war service junior clerk typist in the division of public documents, stock section. Two years later, she was promoted to the division of public documents reference section. In February 1951, Ms. Saunders was promoted to indexing clerk and earned subsequent promotions in the same classification. In July 1958, she was promoted to library technician. Becoming a congressional documents specialist in April 1970, she was then promoted to supervisor of the congressional documents section in July 1974. In October 1983, Ms. Saunders assumed her current position of congressional documents specialist in the congressional printing management division, customer services.

Although one may not yet recognize the name of this outstanding GPO employee, the end product of her dedicated efforts is certainly familiar. Ms. Saunders has primary responsibility for the Congressional Serial Set, which is a compilation of all the House and Senate documents and reports issued for each session of Congress. Dummy volumes establishing the format for each edition are prepared and assigned a serial number following each session of Congress. The actual books are produced by GPO's binding division, often as many as 100 volumes per set for each session of Congress. As a chronicle of events of the U.S. Congress over the years, the Congressional Serial Set is rivaled only by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. While the Serial Set records behind-the-scenes legislative activities for the United States, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflects the "in session" proceedings. Distributed to the House and Senate libraries, the Archives, the Library of Congress, and depository libraries, the Congressional Serial Set joins the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in offering students and historians a rich insight into the American system of government.

In late 1989, Ms. Saunders drew upon her in-depth knowledge of depository library program responsibilities in informing the Nation, and her then-43 years of GPO experience, to submit an employee suggestion regarding the appendix to the Iran Contra Report to Congress. She suggested that this 40-volume publication, which was printed as both a Senate and House report, be bound only once for the serial set volumes of House and Senate reports that are sent to depository libraries. She

further suggested that the Schedule of Volumes, which is a listing of the bound volumes, contain a notation explaining the mission serial number volumes. The implementation of this suggestion resulted in a reduction of 13,740 book volumes to be bound, saving the Federal Government over \$600,000. In recognition of these efforts, she received GPO's top monetary Suggestion Award for that year. In ceremonies held on January 9, 1991, Ms. Saunders was awarded a Presidential letter of commendation under the Presidential Quality and Management Improvement Award Program. In his letter to Ms. Saunders, President Bush noted, "You have demonstrated to an exceptional degree my belief that Federal employees have the knowledge, ability, and desire to make a difference."

I know my colleagues and Ms. Saunders' family, friends, and coworkers join me in congratulating her on 50 years of exemplary Federal service.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS POST OFFICE

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the exceptional service provided by the Shelter Island Heights Post Office. For the past 115 years, the Shelter Island Heights Post Office has served the community with extreme dedication. I would also like to commend the Shelter Island ferry service which has provided the vital link between the mainland and Shelter Island. This ferry service has been at the heart of the Postal Service for the Shelter Island Heights community. With the help of this ferry service, the Shelter Island Post Office has been able to deliver over 1.5 million pieces of mail in 1989 alone. Excellence at the Shelter Island Heights Post Office has become the norm, not the exception.

If one looks at the leadership of the Shelter Island Heights Post Office it comes as no surprise that they have been able to maintain such high standards of service. The Shelter Island Heights Post Office is led by its Postmaster Heather L. Reylek, who has helped keep her post office unsurpassed by any other in the Nation. She exemplifies all of the qualities that one would hope and expect for in a community's postmaster which include her excellent understanding of community issues and how they affect her employees. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in congratulating Postmaster Reylek on the excellent job she has done as postmaster of the Shelter Island Heights Post Office. With her as postmaster, the Shelter Island Heights community can no doubt expect its high standards of service to be continued.

On Saturday, June 3, 1995, the accomplishments of the Shelter Island Heights Post Office will be celebrated at the special pictorial cancellation ceremony. At this ceremony, a commemorative stamp of the ferry boat used in the Shelter Island Heights community since 1904 will be revealed to help illustrate the his-

tory of this community. I can think of no better way to celebrate these accomplishments than with the issuance of this ferry boat stamp. I ask the entire House of Representatives to join with me in congratulating the Shelter Island Heights Post Office for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO JOE SLABBINCK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Joe Slabbinck who is being honored this evening by the Clinton Township Goodfellows. Joe is being named as a Goodfellow of the Year at a recognition dinner at the Fern Hill Country Club in Clinton Township, MI.

Joe is currently a Board member and has served in the past as president, vice-president, and secretary of the Clinton Township Goodfellows. He is also currently the president of the Tenth Congressional Democratic Committee. I have known Joe for many years and have had the fortunate opportunity to work with him on numerous occasions. Joe is a nuts and bolts kind of guy who always makes sure that projects stay on track. This is true in his role as a Goodfellow and as a Democrat.

After 30 years at Chrysler, his success at helping build world class quality cars is only surpassed by his success in building organizations dedicated to meeting people's needs. In addition to the Goodfellows, Joe has devoted time and energy to the Interfaith Center for Racial Justice as well as the Volunteer Services Committee of the United Community Service. His helpful attitude and relentless drive ensure that organizational goals are always achieved.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Joe and his wife, Brenda, have dedicated much of their lives to this endeavor. I deeply admire their strong values and outstanding example of civic involvement. Their time, talents, and energy are appreciated by all of us. I thank Joe and Brenda for their efforts and commend them for their good work.

I applaud the Clinton Township Goodfellows for recognizing Joe. He has provided outstanding leadership to the group and I know he is proud to be honored by the members.

The devotion the Goodfellows and Joe have displayed to their community is an inspiration. Their contributions are many and they deserve our gratitude for their compassion and work.

On behalf of the Clinton Township Goodfellows, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Joe Slabbinck.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT OF 1995

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to introduce legislation that will allow

many Americans—the low and middle income, first-time homebuyers and minorities—to embark on a venture that is inherently part of the American dream. The bill I am introducing—the Federal Mortgage Insurance Corporation Act of 1995—will give a helping hand to those who want to buy a home and make a better life for themselves and their families. Owning a home instills a sense of pride and responsibility and this bill will ensure that anyone in our society—not just the wealthy—can afford to buy a home here in the United States of America.

The purpose of this legislation is to establish a Government corporation to administer the highly successful single-family mortgage insurance program currently under the management of the Federal Housing Administration at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Under a corporate structure, the single family program will be better equipped to respond more efficiently to the needs of Americans in pursuit of the dream of home ownership.

The Corporation will be run by a Board of Directors made up of experts in housing finance and leaders in community action whose neighborhoods have been well served by FHA over many years. The board will appoint a President who will run the day to day operations like any other president. The act relieves the Corporation of burdensome civil service restrictions and procurement requirements and provides paperwork reductions that can hamper the productivity and progress of the noblest of objectives that we undertake.

Also, like other corporations, the FMIC must carry on the FHA single family program tradition of being a self-sufficient enterprise. Congress can only appropriate funds for the FMIC to the extent that the Corporation has net income. Moreover, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight will oversee the capitalization of the FMIC funds as well as the safety and soundness of its products.

The FMIC will also continue the successful mission of the FHA only more efficiently. The act will expand homeownership opportunities for those segments of the market that need it most: first time homebuyers, lower income families, and minorities. The FMIC's greater flexibility will allow an even greater portion of this market to gain sorely needed access to capital and credit.

The Federal Mortgage Insurance Corporation Act of 1995 will continue the successful public-private partnership of FHA. More families will be able to share in the American dream of homeownership and it does not involve a subsidy from the government. This is exactly the kind of effective governance that the American people expect and deserve.

My legislation carries forward the message of the November 8 election: calling on us all to streamline and reduce bureaucracy and to do a better more efficient job, in this case promoting the basic American dream of homeownership.

CREDIT OPPORTUNITY
AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to fundamentally reform the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 and to strengthen and clarify the enforcement of fair lending laws. CRA is one of the worst examples of runaway federal regulation on the books today. It is the number one regulatory burden for our depository institutions and compliance costs exceed one billion dollars a year.

When originally adopted, CRA was designed to stop redlining. Redlining is the practice of lenders refusing to make loans because of the racial composition of the neighborhood surrounding the property securing the loan. The enforcement of CRA quickly left its original purpose and turned toward credit allocation.

I strongly support efforts to eliminate redlining. The legislation I am introducing today includes redlining in the list of prohibited activities under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act. This makes it clear that we will not tolerate illegal discrimination in lending.

In adopting CRA in 1977, Congress did not anticipate there would be any additional burden on the banking industry. The Senate report accompanying CRA indicates that Congress believed that all the data needed to assure compliance was available and no new reporting or other paperwork would be required.

The enforcement of CRA by the federal banking regulators grew in complexity and burden throughout the years. In 1989, CRA was amended to add provisions requiring written evaluations and specific grades for institutions. This added further burdens for the industry and set us on the precipice of credit allocation.

Recently, the Clinton Administration completed a two year effort to rewrite CRA regulations. The new rules vastly expand the paperwork burdens for most banks. In addition, they complete the transition of CRA from prohibiting redlining to credit allocation. The new rules require regulators to measure bank performance on the basis of the total dollar amount and number of loans made to certain areas or groups. This is credit allocation, pure and simple.

Another concern with CRA is the enforcement mechanism. Under current law, performance under CRA is taken into account when a bank regulator is considering an application from an institution for a merger or other transaction. Consumer groups have used protests to pending applications to force institutions to commit credit to certain borrowers or areas. In some cases the institutions have been forced to make grants to the protesting groups.

Recently, the Clinton Administration has linked the enforcement of CRA with other fair lending statutes. This has placed the Justice Department in the position as an additional bank regulator. It also has further confused the question of what is required to comply with CRA and the fair lending laws. In addition, the

Justice Department has begun using disparate impact analysis to attempt to prove lending discrimination. Disparate impact analysis is imported from employment law and relies solely on statistical data to prove discrimination. Importing this analysis into lending discrimination is inappropriate. First, we should not find discrimination without some element of intent. In addition, the statistics available present an incomplete picture of the lending decision.

The bill I am introducing today addresses these problems. It amends CRA to eliminate the current enforcement provisions and the requirements for written evaluations. It replaces these sections with a new requirement that institutions disclose their activities undertaken to meet the needs of the communities they serve and to make these disclosures available to the public.

The legislation amends the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act to prohibit redlining. In addition, it limits the Attorney General's authority under the Acts to bring cases only on referral from the primary regulator. Finally, it limits the use of statistical data to prove discrimination to those cases where there is evidence of intentional discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will eliminate credit allocation by the federal bank regulators. It is tough on lenders that redline neighborhoods. Yet, it is fair by removing costly and unnecessary burdens from financial institutions. These burdens currently result in limiting the amount of credit available to our citizens and businesses.

HONORING VICE ADMIRAL THOMAS
J. KILCLINE, USN RET.

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Vice Admiral Thomas J. Kilcline, USN (Retired) on the eve of his retirement from his position as President of the Retired Officers Association. Because of his many accomplishments, I consider it appropriate to formally recognize him for his more than 50 years of service to this Nation.

Admiral Kilcline was born in Detroit, MI, on December 9, 1925. He enlisted in the United States Navy in 1943, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1949, and was designated a naval aviator in November 1950 after which he flew with VR-5 until 1953. Admiral Kilcline attended the Naval Postgraduate School and later Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he earned a masters degree in aeronautical engineering in 1956.

He then joined Heavy Attack Squadron Nine, serving on the *Saratoga* and *Ranger*. In 1959, he was assigned to the staff of the Commander Sixth Fleet. He completed the Command and Staff Course at the Naval War College and in 1962 completed test pilot school. He was later assigned as coordinator of test programs for all attack aircraft at the Naval Air Test Center. In January 1965, Kilcline reported to Heavy Attack Squadron Eleven (VAH-11) aboard the *Forestall*. He commanded an RA5C squadron deployed to

the Vietnam theater. He returned to the staff of the Commander Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet in August 1967, and a year later was assigned as operations officer and later executive officer aboard the *USS Ticonderoga* (CVA-14) during operations off Vietnam. He then became program manager for acquisition and support of the RA-5C aircraft, Naval Air Systems Command. In October 1970, he was named Director of Liaison with the House of Representatives under the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs.

From August 1972 until May 1974, Kilcline was commanding officer, Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland. He was then assigned as director of aviation officer distribution, aviation captain detailer and later, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel, Officer Distribution and Education. In August 1975, he assumed command of Naval Base Subic Bay with duties as Commander In Chief Pacific Representative in the Philippines and Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines. He became Chief, Legislative Affairs in February 1978 and in July 1981, was assigned as Commander Naval Air Forces, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He retired from the Navy in 1983.

His awards include the Distinguished Service Medal; the Legion of Merit with three gold stars; the Bronze Star; the Air Medal; and awards from the governments of the Philippines and the Republic of Vietnam.

Following retirement, Admiral Kilcline formed a military and congressional consulting firm which he disestablished when he became TROA president in December 1986. Through his stewardship, The Retired Officers Association played a pivotal role in convincing Congress to enact several legislative initiatives to maintain readiness and improve the quality of life for all members of the military community—active, reserve and retired, plus their families and survivors. I won't describe all of his accomplishments, but will briefly focus on a few to illustrate the breadth of his concern for military people.

Under his direction, TROA supported strengthening the underpinning of the Montgomery GI Bill and thus provided a solid foundation for our Nation's future leaders by placing the wherewithal for a college education on the horizons of more than 1,000,000 young men and women who otherwise might have been denied that opportunity. He was ever mindful of the adverse effects on morale and retention caused by broken commitments and inadequate compensation and forcefully championed the causes of fairness and equity. His leadership efforts to preserve the long-standing commitment to lifetime care in military health care facilities, to fight perennial threats to retiree Cost of Living Adjustments and to provide adequate military pay raises are some of his other significant contributions. Most recently, he fought and won the battle for a transition plan that provides a comprehensive benefits package for those personnel and their families who are forced out of active service as a result of the force structure drawdown that, hopefully, is in its final stages.

One of Tom's added strengths has been his lovely wife of 44 years, the former Dornell Thompson of Pensacola, Florida. Dornell has stood steadfastly at his side, championing the

cause of military people, particularly their families and survivors, everywhere. For these contributions, we owe her a debt of gratitude, as well.

Tom and Dornell live in McLean, Virginia. They have had four children: Captain Tom Jr., an F-14 pilot now in the Navy Chair at the National War College; Lieutenant Patrick, lost in an F-14 accident off the USS Constellation; Lieutenant Kathleen, a Navy doctor killed in an auto accident; and Mary, wife of Commander Bob Novak, a P-3 pilot assigned as a program manager in the Naval Air Systems Command in Washington, D.C.

I wish to extend my heartfelt appreciation for his numerous contributions to military people everywhere and my best wishes for continued success in all of his endeavors.

IN MEMORY OF EVELYN
CHRISTINE HALL

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Evelyn Christine Hall who passed from this life on April 16, 1995, at the age of 60.

Evelyn Hall was born on November 8, 1934, in Covington, TN. Fondly referred to as "Mickey," Evelyn was a loving wife, mother, and friend who touched the hearts of many.

After completing high school in 1952, Evelyn moved to Chicago where she met her husband, Johnnie Marshall Hall. To this union were born five loving children, two sons and three daughters. She was employed by the U.S. post office in 1964, and retired from service in 1976. However that did not slow her down. In 1985 she received her salespersons license in real estate and eventually her brokers license. She even added another feather to her cap in 1994 when she received her associate of arts degree from South Suburban College in Illinois.

Evelyn leaves to cherish her memory, a loving husband, Johnnie M. Hall, Sr.; 2 sons: Rev. Gregory R. Hall and Johnnie M. Hall, Jr.; 3 daughters: Natalie D. Hall, Cora J. Layrock, and Shiela A. Hall-Frazier; a stepdaughter, Margaret A. Hall; 2 brothers: Eddie and Lloyd Coward; 16 grandchildren; 2 great-grandchildren; 1 special aunt, Evelyn Bates; and a host of cousins and friends. As you can well see, she will be greatly missed by many.

I am honored to enter these words of tribute to Ms. Evelyn Christine Hall into the RECORD.

AMERICA'S CITIES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues a wonderful article written by the Honorable Raymond L. Flynn, United States Ambassador

to the Vatican. Ambassador Flynn had a distinguished career as mayor of Boston before his current service as Ambassador, and is very well informed of the problems and crises facing American cities. As an acknowledged expert in Urban Affairs, Ambassador Flynn has a keen interest and useful insight into solving the pressing problems of our cities. I would like to share a copy of Ambassador Flynn's article as published recently by Urban Affairs Review and commend it to my colleagues.

AMERICA'S CITIES—CENTERS OF CULTURE,
COMMERCE, AND COMMUNITY—OR COLLAPSING HOPE?

(Raymond L. Flynn)

Perhaps the greatest obstacle facing cities today is the changing nature of the definition of city. The term city formerly signified a social center wherein large populations gathered to live, to exchange goods and ideas, and to develop and sustain a system that provided for the needs of its inhabitants. The very word had connotations of hopelessness, a place where "they" live. People demand greater measures against crime, welfare fraud, and illegal immigration. Underlying these demands, however, is the sentiment held by many Washington officials that few resources should be dedicated to urban areas—and to those who dwell within them.

In 1968, the Kerner Commission (U.S. National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders) issued a warning that America was in danger of being divided into two nations: one white, one black. Presently, the United States faces the prospect of becoming a gated community—confining the poor within the city limits, separating them from those better off in the suburbs. Instead of seeking solutions to the problems of the cities, the cities themselves, along with the people living in them, have been incorrectly identified as the problem. If this misperception continues, more will be at stake than our cities. Indeed, the very values on which our nation was founded—equality, and life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—will be placed in jeopardy.

The question has been asked, Why should we concern ourselves with cities? It has been suggested by some high-ranking officials and sociologists that cities have outlived their usefulness. It is argued that new technology and the world economy have made cities obsolete and that we should discard them like unproductive units in a company that needs downsizing.

This utilitarian approach to the modern city ignores the reality that cities are made up of much more than material and human resources. The people are the heart of the city and cannot be reduced to a pool of disposable "goods" in an economic system. Cities are much more than economic entities; therefore, the human side of urban life cannot be ignored.

There are many compelling motives for turning our attention to the problems of the modern city. Among them are the following:

1. Cities have always been, and will always be, places of refuge, where those in need seek the support and comfort of others. They are centers for opportunities and hopes, where ideas, talents, and native intelligence are translated into a mutually energizing and life-giving environment conducive to the development of both culture and commerce. The historic roots of our nation remind us that nearly all of our families entered the American mainstream through cities. Most

of these families arrived by ship, crossing one border or another, legally or illegally (and, many times, in the "gray area" in between). Cities in the United States kept the promise inscribed at the base of the Statue of Liberty—to receive "Your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." No matter how far we may have come since then, we cannot forget the values of the cities that were home to them. To do so would be hypocritical, denying to new immigrants the promise offered to our ancestors by American cities.

2. From a purely economic perspective, it would actually be less expensive to spend more rather than less on cities and the people living within them. The cost of urban misery is astronomical. From furnishing prison beds to caring for low-birth-weight babies, from providing for health care for AIDS victims and the elderly to feeding the urban poor, the cost of the barely living index is exorbitant. This growing moral deficit pulls not only on our consciences but also on our economy. The expense of preventive programs can reduce the cost of urban neglect.

3. From a socioeconomic perspective, saving urban America might be in everyone's self-interest. It seems that the rumors of the death—and decrease in importance—of cities are greatly exaggerated. Cities are again seen for what they have always been—economic engines that create and distribute wealth. In an upcoming book, Neil Pierce argues that city-states are replacing nations as the key units of production in the modern global economy (Spence 1994, 11). Michael Porter, author of *The Competitive Advantage of Nations* (1990), talks about the "untapped economic potential" of cities, especially as hosts for the "clusters" of industry he sees as the driving force in the new economy (Porter 1994, 11). Yes, capital is mobile, but it has to land somewhere. Invariably, it is in cities. But which ones? A new school of thought, with proponents such as Paul Romer, an economist at the University of California at Berkeley, Lester Thurow of M.I.T., and Michael Porter of Harvard, holds that cities attract investment to the degree that they can bridge the income gap with their surrounding suburbs. Romer states that "maybe even the rich can be worse off from inequality" (Bernstein 1994, 79).

These sentiments are being echoed on the political front by Democrats and Republicans alike. Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich recently warned that "A society divided between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' or between the well educated and the poorly educated . . . cannot be prosperous or stable" (Bernstein 1994, 79). Republican theorist Kevin Phillips, who traces the growing inequality to a transfer of wealth from the middle class not down to the poor but up to the rich (Bernstein 1994, 79) agrees with this assessment. He remarks that economic stratification is contrary to the American sense of fairness and equality.

Where did we go wrong? How did we lose the idea of equal opportunity that has been part and parcel of city life? At the moment, it is fashionable to ascribe the plight of our cities to the failure of the urban policies of the 1960s and 1970s. Fashionable, but false. There are at least four factors that have contributed to the present situation.

1. Even as the urban policies of the 1960s and 1970s were being initiated, the "suburbanization" policies that began in the 1950s were continuing. Superhighway subsidies and low-interest mortgages accelerated the process of urban disinvestment. Cities began to spruce up their front yards

and put out the welcome mats while the moving trucks were pulling up to the back door, carrying away not only the furniture but, more important, the families that form the fabric of a strong and vibrant community.

2. Those who did stay to "fight the good (urban) fight" found themselves embroiled in an unproductive and unnecessary civil war (well documented by urban expert Nicholas Lemann, 1991) over whether these new policies should be administered from the bottom up (by community-based organizations) or from the top down (by local government). It is not clear who won that war, but it is clear who lost—the cities and the people in them. It is also clear that with few exceptions, mayors began to see themselves more as CEOs than as community champions, while people in the neighborhoods increasingly found themselves having to fight City Hall.

3. The urban policies of the 1960s and 1970s were preempted by the "What's in it for me?" policies of the 1980s. Tax and investment policies were enacted by an antiurban administration in Washington that favored the wealthy corporations at the expense of the community. This political about-face prevented any progress that had begun in urban areas from taking root.

4. Finally, America still has not dealt with the issue of race. Federal government mandates, quota systems, and reckless policies have divided poor whites and blacks, pitting one against the other. Until we deal with this problem, our urban areas will remain fragmented.

So what are we going to do about it? Ironically, the 1994 election gives us a new opportunity to finally "get it right." Let's begin by not repeating the mistakes of the past. Let's recognize the importance of U.S. cities and support them, just as we support any valuable institution in American society, such as home ownership and business investment. It is imperative to encourage ownership and investment in our cities—by individuals and corporations—at least as much as we do in the suburbs. We need to promote policies that will halt the flight of the working middle class, the backbone of our society, from our cities.

Too costly? Many say so. However, those who call for cuts in support to the cities might eventually have to consider equal cuts in the suburbs. No enterprise zones downtown? Fine, but let's stop building express roads to the suburban shopping malls, roads that carry away both shoppers and jobs.

Further, let's not force a false choice between community and local government. During my 10 years as mayor, the city of Boston was able to enjoy unprecedented success in building affordable housing by collaborating with community development corporations, in promoting jobs for Boston residents by working together with employers and unions, in caring for the hungry and the homeless by uniting our efforts with a network of charitable organizations, in providing quality community health care by working with neighborhood-based health centers, and in fighting crime by facilitating cooperation between police and residents to form "crime-watch" groups. Citizens and governments have enough to fight against without fighting each other.

Moreover, mayors should be the leaders in working for economic and social justice. They should be out in the communities, fighting for the rights of their people in the neighborhoods and not just in boardrooms, up at the state House (where much of the political power has shifted), and down in Wash-

ington. The present generation of "button-down" mayors needs to return to a more grassroots approach if they want their constituents to recognize that they are working for their benefit and to avoid the divisiveness of a citizen-versus-City-Hall mentality. Urban America needs players, not spectators; fighters, not promoters; activists not actors.

I believe that city mayors have some powerful and active allies in their effort to serve the well-being of their citizens. One such ally is the religious community. I have some experience in this area and can personally testify that the Catholic Church, for example, is not motivated by what is considered liberal or conservative or by labels such as Democrat or Republican but, rather, by the quest for Truth and Justice. The Catholic Church may be perceived as conservative on moral issues, but is liberal and progressive regarding economic and social issues such as strong concern for working families and the needy (once traditional Democratic voters). This, of course, is true for other religious organizations as well.

You have only to read the documents from Annual U.S. Bishop's Conference to be convinced that on many social and economic issues, the positions of the Catholic Church are very much like those of the Clinton administration, whose agenda support working families, the needy, and the American cities. Furthermore, their stated positions are in strict opposition to those set forth in the "Contract with America." Although the Catholic Church does not support the Democratic party platform on abortion, it is they make this country work. We must bring cities back if we're going to remember who we are, where we came from, and what we hope to be. We must bring cities back if we're going to continue to care.

IN HONOR OF "UNCLE DAN"
BEARD

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today commemorate the life of a great American, Daniel Carter Beard.

Daniel, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to the thousands of young men whose lives he affected, was the cofounder of the Boy Scouts of America. Born in 1850, Daniel Beard was vigorous enough to be active in the Boy Scouts until his passing in 1941, just months shy of his 91st birthday. While his presence lives on in the design of the original Scout uniform, far more important are the effects that he had on the teaching, thoughts, and philosophies of the Boy Scout movement which is with us to this day.

Daniel Beard cofounded the Boy Scouts in 1910 when he was 60 years young. At an age when most people would think of slowing down and retiring, Daniel Beard began to speed up. By profession he was an illustrator, editor and author of books for boys. His abilities complemented his love of nature, and so he organized groups of young men and taught them the skills of America's pioneers. He would later merge these groups into the Boy Scouts. He became the first National Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts and added

the title of Chairman of the National Court of Honor in 1913. During this time he was editing and writing articles for Boys' Life magazine as well as continuing his fight as an early proponent of conservation. He was thus one of America's first environmentalists. Daniel Beard carried on his tradition of helping and teaching the young men of this country until his death.

Daniel Beard spent the final years of his life at his home, Brooklands, in Rockland County, NY, in my 20th Congressional District of New York State. One might think that he no longer continued in his practice of working with young men but this is not the case. On moving to Brooklands in 1928, Dan Beard hosted a national Scout rally at his home. At the age of 78, he appeared in his famous buckskin outfit and spoke at length to the boys in attendance. Subsequently he joined an honor guard of Rockland Eagle Scouts when they attended the National Scout Jamboree in Washington, DC, at which he was the guest of honor. He attended all of the major Scout gatherings during those years and his popularity with the young men involved was amply proved. At the 1939 World's Fair, his introduction received louder applause than most of the other guests of honor, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In the last years of his life, Dan Beard continued to be active in the Scout community of Rockland County. In 1940, at the age of 90, he led 100 Scouts from the county in the dedication of a community site. In the same year he presided over a meeting of the Campfire Girls of Arden, NY, in Orange County, NY, showing his support and love for all young people. Thus, he was one of the first Americans to express support for gender equality in our society.

Daniel Beard's life of service cannot be lauded enough. His effect upon so many of the young men whose values were shaped by their time in the Scouts is immeasurable. He summed up the course of his life when he said: "Once a Scout, always a Scout." He proved this sentiment with his unending dedication to the organization that he cofounded. Many of the young men and women of this Nation, and of Rockland and Orange Counties in particular, owe this man a debt of gratitude for his influence and service.

On June 3, 1995, Daniel Beard will be honored in Rockland County by the Dan Beard Committee and the Rockland County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The council and the committee will host a day of dedication for Daniel Beard in the Village of Suffern, Rockland County, NY.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite our colleagues to join us in honoring Daniel Beard. Fifty years after his death Daniel Beard is still considered a great American and an outstanding example of how many lives one dedicated person can affect.

IN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL
DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in advance of Memorial Day, to remember the men

and women who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of this great Nation and the ideals for which it stands. It is fitting that before we Americans celebrate the arrival of summer, we set aside a special day in honor of all those brave and selfless individuals who have died to defend our freedom and security. Each of the patriots whom we remember on Memorial Day was first a beloved son or daughter, sibling, spouse and friend. Each had hopes and dreams not unlike our own.

The loss of these Americans—indeed, the loss of any life to war—fills us with sorrow and strengthens our resolve to work for peace. Yet it would be a great injustice to our fallen service members to observe this day solely as one of mourning. On this Memorial Day, our hearts should swell with thankfulness and pride as we reflect on our Nation's heritage of liberty.

Gen. James A. Garfield was the main speaker at the first national Memorial Day on May 30, 1868 at the National Cemetery in Arlington. He best expressed the utmost respect and reverence we as a nation should have for those who lost their lives in defense of our country, and its ideals.

I am oppressed with a sense of impropriety of uttering words on this occasion. If silence is ever golden, it must be here beside the graves of fifteen thousand men whose lives were more significant than speech and whose death was a poem the music of which can never be sung. With words we make promises, plight faith, praise virtue. Promises may not be kept; plighted faith may be broken; and vaunted virtue be only the cunning mask of vice. We do not know one promise these men made, one pledge they gave, one word they spoke; but we do know they summed up and perfected, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death, and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and virtue.

I, too, have no illusions about what little I can add to the silent testimony of those who gave their lives willingly for their country. Yet, we must honor them—not for their sakes alone, but for our own. And if words cannot repay the debt we owe these men and women, surely with our actions we must strive to keep faith with them and with the vision that led them to battle and to final sacrifice.

As one looks out across the rows upon rows of white crosses and Stars of David in military cemeteries in our country and across the world, the willingness of some to give their lives so that others might live never fails to evoke in me a sense of wonder and gratitude. They span several generations of Americans, all different and yet all alike, like the markers above their resting places.

And how they must have wished, in all the ugliness that war brings, that no other generation of young men would have to undergo that same experience. At this time each year we should instill in every generation, now and yet to come, a deep appreciation and full understanding of the meaning of why they died. The sacrifices we remember on Memorial Day must be made meaningful to every new generation of Americans, so that those sacrifices shall not have been made in vain.

The passage of years has dimmed the memories of many who have witnessed the destruction and tragedy of war, but we need only look at the "reminders" of the price of

freedom paid in places such as Gettysburg, Omaha Beach, Normandy, and "Hamburger Hill." Each is a name that invokes memories of patriotism and valor. Each reminds us that our Nation was founded on the belief that our democratic ideals are worth fighting for and, if necessary, worth dying for. We have a sacred obligation to remember for all time the names and the deeds of the Americans who paid that price for our freedom. Memorial Day has now become an occasion for honoring all those who died protecting that freedom. One reminder, engraved in the stone memorial at the Omaha Beach Cemetery, eloquently states, "To these we owe our highest resolve, that the cause for which they died shall live."

Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day is a day to honor Americans who gave their lives for their country. It is their deaths, not the wars which claimed them, that we honor today. This day is our way of keeping alive the spirits and accomplishments of those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country. It is a time of reflection, it is a time of honor, it is a time of renewal. Today, and every day, we must remember what was sacrificed for the many freedoms we enjoy today. We must honor those who made that sacrifice for us. And we must renew our commitment to the ideals which their sacrifices preserved, always with the hope that future generations of Americans will never need to make those same sacrifices.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF BESFI

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Madame Valia Seiskaya and the Ballet Education and Scholarship fund, Inc. (BESFI) on the occasion of the fund's 16th anniversary. Madame Seiskaya is a cofounder and current director of BESFI, and it is appropriate that she receive the honors she so richly deserves. Madame Valia Seiskaya has elevated the standards by which all ballet teachers are judged while enriching the cultural life of Long Island immeasurably.

Her students have won awards and scholarships far too numerous to mention. If one had to pick a defining moment it would be in 1994, when Michael Cusumano, a 14 year old pupil of Madame Seiskaya, won not only a bronze Medal and Special recognition at the 16th International Ballet Competition in Bulgaria, but a Gold Medal level Jury Award at the 6th Prix de Danse, in Paris, France.

A leader in dance education, Madame Seiskaya was honored at the Varna, Bulgaria competition with a nomination for best teacher and coach.

Under Madame Seiskaya's leadership BESFI has developed several programs ranging from a scholarship program, a stipend support program, and the renowned Summer Intensive Workshop, which draw students from across the Metropolitan area. Some have gone on to join the New York City Ballet, the Joffrey Ballet, and the American Ballet Thea-

Madame Seiskaya and BESFI have enriched the education and artistic maturity of scores of young dancers. I wish them continued success in all their endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD O. BROOK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Donald O. Brook who is being honored this evening by the Clinton Township Goodfellows. He is being named as a Goodfellow of the Year at a recognition dinner at the Fern Hill Country Club in Clinton Township, MI.

Donald Brook is currently Deputy Chief of Police in the Clinton Township Police Department. During his 26 years of service he has served the people of Clinton Township faithfully in his role as a police officer. During this time, Deputy Chief Brook managed to earn four college degrees, including a doctorate from Wayne State University in Administration and Supervision.

In addition to applying his academic knowledge in his profession as a police officer, Chief Deputy Brook teaches at Macomb Community College and Central Michigan University. As an adjunct faculty member of both institutions, he teaches students in the areas of criminal justice and management and supervision.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Donald Brook has dedicated much of his life to this endeavor. His time, talents, and energy are appreciated by many. I thank Donald Brook for his efforts and commend him for his good work.

I applaud the Clinton Township Goodfellows for recognizing Chief Deputy Donald Brook. For 25 years, nearly as long as he has been an officer of the law, Donald Brook has also served the community-at-large as a Goodfellow. He has provided outstanding leadership to the community of Clinton Township and I am sure he is proud to be honored by the Goodfellows.

The devotion the Goodfellows and Chief Deputy Brook have displayed to their community is an inspection. Their contributions are many and they deserve our gratitude for their compassion and work.

On behalf of the Clinton Township Goodfellows, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Doctor and Chief Deputy Donald Brook.

CELEBRATING THE SERVICE OF MARK JAFFE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, we have in recent weeks spent a great deal of time talking about educational opportunities for our young people, and the value of education. We should

never forget that the quality of education is most dependent upon the people who are involved in the day to day efforts to make our schools the best in the world.

The people who have been served by the Essexville-Hampton Public School system have had the good fortune of twenty-eight years of service from Mark Jaffe as a trustee of the Essexville-Hampton Board of Education from July 1966 to 1970 and 1972-73, and as its President from 1971 to 1972, and again from 1973 to the present. He is recognized as a tenacious doer, who has always acted on his belief of what was best for the school system, even if that meant taking unpopular stands.

And the Essexville-Hampton Public Schools are better because of it. During his tenure, Mr. Jaffe was responsible for the establishment of Quintin E. Cramer Junior High School in 1969, and also saw Garber High School designated as one of the top 10 high schools in the State of Michigan in 1987 as well as being a National Excellence in Education Honoree that same year.

His capabilities and commitment extended to business where he held a number of directorships and offices with a number of area companies, including First of America Bank Michigan Airgas, Mid-Michigan Welding Supply, Bay City Inns, Peoples National Bank and Trust, Valley Oxygen Company, Thermal Concentrates, Inc., and Bay Welding Supply. He also exhibited a strong sense of other civic involvements with many organizations, including the Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, the Great Lakes Center Foundation, United Way, Delta College, Saginaw Valley State University, the YWCA, the University of Michigan, the Rotary Club, the Bay Medical Center Fund Drive, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Essexville-Hampton Citizens Advisory Committee.

Mark Jaffe has had a sense of responsibility to his community and to his work that is exceeded only by his commitment to his family. His wife Judith, and his children Lynne Goldstein, Ellen Conginundi, and David, have all been key components of his lifetime of caring, and remain important anchors for those times when we all need to rest on calmer shores.

Mr. Speaker, people of accomplishment send the best kind of message to our young people—that hard work and perseverance have their just rewards. Mark Jaffe has been a lifetime model for thousands of young people in the Essexville-Hampton Public Schools, and I am sure that he will continue as a leader worthy of respect and honors in all else that he might chose to do. I urge you to and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing him the very best on his retirement.

SALUTE TO JEROME W. WILLIAMS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding American and former employee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Jerome W. Wil-

liams. Jerome served as administrative assistant in my Washington office from January 1976 until his retirement in December 1992.

A native of St. Louis, MO, Jerome Williams first distinguished himself in the field of education. He graduated from Stowe Teachers College and earned his master's degree in education administration from St. Louis University. He began teaching at Bates Schools in September 1955 and later served as principal of Sumner, Beaumont, and Hadley high schools and Lexington and Cole elementary schools. In September 1970 Jerome was named district assistant superintendent of the McKinley-Roosevelt District for the St. Louis public schools and in June 1974 he became director of the Inservice Center of the St. Louis Board of Education. Jerome is a member of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, the National Education Association, and National Association for Curriculum Development.

In 1976 Jerome Williams left St. Louis and came to work on Capitol Hill where he served as my administrative assistant. He organized, supervised, and maintained my congressional office in a manner that effectively and efficiently served the people of the First District of Missouri. His dedication and commitment to this institution were unsurpassed.

In addition to 20 years of service in the St. Louis public school system and 17 years on Capitol Hill, Jerome served his Nation in the U.S. Army from November 6, 1953, until August 10, 1955.

Jerome Williams has exercised a lifelong interest in his avocation, public speaking and drama. He has studied radio announcing and acting and has been a member of several drama groups. Jerome has also manifest a special interest in young people and is an outstanding father of four children—Yvette Williams, Karla Wallace, Jerome Williams, Jr., and Andrea Williams, and is grandfather of Darrell Banks. In 1970 Jerome Williams was honored as recipient of the Harris-Stowe College Outstanding Alumni Award.

Mr. Speaker, Jerome W. Williams has truly led a distinguished life of public service and devotion to his family, community, and Nation. I salute Jerome in his retirement and wish him godspeed.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARTFORD'S PARKS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago, the leaders of my hometown of Hartford, CT, made an important decision. They created the Hartford Park system, that now comprises many parks that have served countless residents throughout the past century.

One of the driving forces behind the creation of the park system was Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, also known as the Father of Landscape Architecture. A native of Hartford, born in 1822, Mr. Olmsted went on to design almost 100 public recreation grounds and planned communities nationwide, including

Central Park, Boston's Emerald Necklace, and the U.S. Capitol grounds.

In Hartford, our parks have remained places of enjoyment in so many ways. They provide recreational and cultural activities for our community. At Keney Park, families gather for a variety of events throughout the summer months, including golf, tennis, and swimming. Elizabeth Park features beautiful rose gardens through which to stroll, and ponds for watching the ducks in summer and for ice skating in winter. Goodwin Park is a premier location for bike rides, golf, tennis, and other recreational activities. These and Hartford's other scenic spots continue to enrich the lives of the residents of our community and surrounding areas.

As we celebrate this important anniversary in Hartford, I commend the city parks and recreation department, the Hartford Parks Advisory Commission, and the many park advisory groups that have been instrumental in ensuring our parks continue to serve residents for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE SAN BERNARDINO AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the American Legion auxiliary, San Bernardino unit, which recently celebrated its 75th anniversary of service to our community and our Nation.

The San Bernardino American Legion auxiliary has a long and proud tradition of dedication and outstanding service. At the very first meeting held on April 10, 1920, at the Women's Club House and presided over by Mrs. R.F. Gardner, 18 names were listed on the original charter. At that time, the auxiliary was organized to safeguard and convey to America's youth the ideas and principles upon which our Republic was built, to foster allegiance and respect for our flag, and to offer support for the men and women who served in the Armed Forces. These responsibilities the women of the San Bernardino auxiliary took seriously in their service to our community, State, and country.

The minutes from those early meetings are intriguing and offer insights into the concerns of that time. Purchasing savings bonds, entertaining patients at Arrowhead Hospital, working with the poor, and honoring our flag were several subjects discussed in those early days.

Over the years, auxiliary members have served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Panama, and Operation Desert Storm. Its members have participated in Operation Send-Off at the former Norton Air Force Base, savings bonds drives, health programs for the children of our veterans, scholarships to our community youth, and working with the American Red Cross, and other worthy organizations. That spirit of giving and support continues to this

day as members of the auxiliary work with and provide assistance for the veterans, their families, and children in their homes, and at the Jerry L. Pettis VA Hospital in Loma Linda.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and our many friends in recognizing the many fine achievements and selfless contributions of the American Legion auxiliary in San Bernardino. Over the years, the auxiliary has touched the lives of many people and it is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize this outstanding organization today.

SUBTLE TRADE BARRIERS BLOCK U.S. FIRMS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the following excerpt taken from the article "Protectionism Plays a Subtler Hand" in the Washington Post on Sunday, May 14. This article addresses the problems which American firms are having in overseas trade. Despite the dismantling of many of the old tariffs and quotas, many "nontariff trade barriers" still exist. By eliminating these barriers, the United States can greatly reduce its \$108 billion trade deficit.

One industry which is affected by these barriers is energy. American corporations, such as Westinghouse and General Electric, control about 30 percent of the world's powerplants and equipment. However, in the lucrative German market, these corporations have been blocked. U.S. officials claim that this is blatant trade discrimination, although it is not done through traditional practices of tariffs and quotas. Germany has repeatedly denied contracts to American firms and then given them to European firms.

Another industry which has been affected is automobile and truck tire manufacturing. Cooper Tire, despite the promises made under NAFTA, has been shut out of the valuable market in Mexico. New restrictions placed on the industry by the Mexican Government have blocked imports from the United States, while exports to the United States have increased.

The Clinton administration has made some steps by putting pressure on the German Government. This pressure must be continued to help American corporations prosper in overseas markets. This will help to alleviate the trade imbalance which the United States now suffers.

The article referred to follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 14, 1995]

PROTECTIONISM PLAYS A SUBTLER HAND

(By Martha M. Hamilton)

GE had a recent experience in Germany that was similar to the Westinghouse problem in Cottbus, according to U.S. trade officials.

GE spent more than a year and \$750,000 bidding for the right to supply turbine generators for a power plant in Lippendorf in the former East Germany, only to find itself excluded from the final round of negotiations for the \$250 million contract. Asea Brown Boveri's German subsidiary was awarded the contract.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GE and U.S. trade officials have been joined by the European Union in protesting the actions of the Veag, the privatized eastern German electric utility. The EU agreed that Germany doesn't allow foreign companies a fair crack at its public sector contracts—a market valued at about \$160 billion.

So far, administrative reviews and challenges in German courts have failed to provide GE with the remedy it seeks, and Germany has maintained there was no unfair discrimination against GE.

Last month, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown wrote Germany's minister of economics, Guenther Rexrodt, that they consider the GE case "a test" of Germany's willingness to abide by the rules of the memo of understanding and willingness to allow U.S. companies fair access to public sector contracts. Brown is expected to meet with Rexrodt later this month.

One argument that U.S. trade officials hope will persuade Germany to open up public sector contracts is that the German public is paying a higher price than needed for services because its markets are protected from competition.

GE still hopes it may win the Lippendorf contract, according to Gadbaw. He said challenging the German government has been hard for GE, which doesn't like to find itself suing a potential customer. "We had to weigh the fact that we are very successful in the German market in a whole range of product lines with the fact that one of our principal product lines was being shut out of that market," he said.

H.R. 971 AND ITS EFFECTS ON INDIAN TRIBES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, last week when the House passed H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995, certain provisions were included in the bill that would seriously undermine the tribes' authority to regulate their environments through Clean Water Act programs. These provisions, amending section 518 of the Clean Water Act, would change current Federal law and the established Federal policy of maintaining a government-to-government relationship between tribes and the Federal Government, a relationship that has been affirmed by every President of the United States for the past 30 years. The practical effect of the amendments would be to reverse the current authority for tribes to safeguard their environments, as currently provided for in the Clean Water Act. This would leave reservation waters less protected, and less capable of being protected, than the rest of the Nation's waters. In certain situations, this arguably would abrogate Federal obligations to the tribes.

The implementation of the Clean Water Act provisions for tribal authority since 1987 has been an environmental success story. The impetus for these amendments is a few hypothetical situations which stem from long-standing disputes over tribal-State jurisdiction. These jurisdictional disputes are the product of

the variety and contradictions among the changing Federal laws and policies governing tribal land tenure over the past century and a quarter—including termination, assimilation, and the General Allotment Act. If the authority to set water quality standards is determined by the checkerboard pattern of tribal and non-Indian fee lands left by these laws and policies, it would create a water management scheme that is administratively unworkable and environmentally destructive.

State-tribal cooperative agreements may be an effective tool for environmental management where those agreements are freely negotiated and mutually agreeable. However, the agreement process outlined in H.R. 961 will likely lead to coerced negotiations. Also, the amendments will create burdensome procedures for dispute resolution and judicial review. They also may sharply limit tribal authority to regulate waters within reservation boundaries, a function consistent with tribal self-governance and the general trend to allow more local control over local environments.

In the past few years, EPA and the tribes have begun to build strong partnerships to protect tribal environments. The bill as passed will undermine that progress and should not be a part of any reforms to the Clean Water Act.

RIVERWOOD INTERNATIONAL'S MACON PAPERMILL AWARDED ISO 9002 CERTIFICATION

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, Riverwood International Corp. is a global paperboard, packaging, and packaging machinery company headquartered in Atlanta, GA, with 1994 annual sales of \$1.3 billion and 6,200 employees worldwide. On May 17, 1995, Riverwood International announced its Macon papermill, in Georgia's Eighth Congressional District, was awarded ISO 9002 certification, reflecting the companies adoption of international quality standards for its global packaging customers.

The first steps in the implementation process for Macon was the formation of a Quality Improvement Team. This team became the guide to the installation of the ISO standards. The Quality Improvement Team consists of department managers, the director of manufacturing, and the vice president/resident manager. Department managers were chosen to participate on the team because they could provide the implementation resources in their respective area. The largest single resource recognized was the participation of the operational personnel.

ISO 9002 certification includes all of the production and installation systems of a facility, and covers all areas of the mill from the woodyard to warehouse. The mill, which received its certification from Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd., has the capacity to produce more than 500,000 tons per year of coated and linerboard.

We should all be proud of the economic leadership provided by Riverwood in conjunction with the fine people of Macon, GA. This

unique focus on team-work and commitment to the community are examples we should strive to emulate. Congratulations to all of the folks at Riverwood who worked so hard to gain this distinction.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RICHARD
E. LEMASTER

HON. JOHN SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the heroism of Mr. Richard E. Lemaster, who was, on this date, posthumously awarded the distinguished National Hero award by the National Association of Letter Carriers for his heroic actions of February 15, 1994. On that date, Mr. Lemaster lost his life while rescuing his niece and attempting to rescue his brother and sister-in-law from their burning mobile home. Mr. Lemaster's widow, Margie Lemaster, her son, Chris, Mr. Lemaster's brother and sister-in-law and several other members of his family were present in the District of Columbia today for the award ceremony in his honor. I would like to formally acknowledge ultimate sacrifice made by Mr. Richard E. Lemaster, a U.S. Postal Service letter carrier for more than 23 years, and a true American hero.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
MILWAUKEE POLICE OFFICER
SLAIN IN 1994

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the somber memorial held last week on the Capitol Mall in Washington, DC, honoring the 157 police and Federal agents killed in the line of duty in 1994 included an excellent police officer who worked and lived in my community.

In the early morning hours of Wednesday, September 7, 1994, Officer William Robertson, age 31, was shot and fatally wounded by a sniper while on patrol with his partner. An unknown assailant, without any provocation or confrontation, murdered a dedicated Milwaukee Police officer and in the process shattered the lives of many people.

William Robertson joined the Milwaukee Police Department in September 1993 after 6 years of exemplary service with the Whitefish Bay Police Department. Mr. Robertson received three commendations for outstanding service while serving the citizens of Whitefish Bay, including one for removing an unconscious driver from a burning car after an accident. He was respected by his peers and received much praise from his supervisors for his willingness to learn and to teach others.

William Robertson's ultimate career goal was to be in a classroom teaching recruits at the Milwaukee Police Academy. Helping others, especially disadvantaged children, was a way of life for Mr. Robertson. He volunteered

much of his time helping the Special Olympics, including raising funds for the charity. He was a key organizer of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Torch Run, a statewide relay race that benefits the Special Olympics.

Less than eight weeks after his untimely death, Mary Robertson, his widow, gave birth to healthy twins. A son named William Arthur and a daughter named Kayla Mary were born into the world oblivious to the perils that had taken their father's life.

As Americans pause to honor the 157 fallen law enforcement officials, I especially salute the service of Milwaukee Police Officer William Robertson and offer my sincere condolences to his family and friends. I am grateful for all the police officers who, like Officer Robertson, risk their lives everyday to make Milwaukee a safe place to live.

TRIBUTE TO THE LAKE BRADDOCK
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SYM-
PHONIC BAND

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to the Lake Braddock Senior High School Symphonic Band of Burke, Virginia has been selected for 1995 as a recipient of the Sousa Foundation's Sudler "Flag of Honor", the highest recognition of excellence in concert performance that can come to a High School band. During the 13 years the award has been in existence, only 31 bands from the entire United States Japan and Canada have been selected for the Flag of Honor award. They will be presented this award on Thursday, May 25, 1995 in the Lake Braddock High School Auditorium by Colonel Bryan Shelbourne, Leader of the United States Army Band and member of the Sudler Flag Selection Jury.

To be eligible for nomination for the Sudler Flag a high school band must have maintained an outstanding concert band over a period of seven or more years. Although the band's concert activities receive the most attention in the selection process the band program in the school must be a complete one and include a marching band, small ensembles, and solo participation by its members in contest-festival opportunities.

The band director must have been the conductor of the band for seven or more consecutive years including the year of the award and is expected to have been involved in professional band and music education organizations and activities at the local, state, and national level.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring this fine symphonic band and its conductor Mr. Roy C. Holder for their outstanding achievement.

TRIBUTE TO JIM HENRY

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Jim Henry, a constituent of mine who was recently awarded the Small Business Administration's "1995 Small Business Person of the Year" award for the State of Missouri.

Ten years ago Mr. Henry left his job with Emerson Electric and bought R.C. Wilson Co., a small collection agency in St. Louis, Missouri. At the time Mr. Henry bought R.C. Wilson he had no small business experience or background, but he did have a can-do philosophy, which has helped him build one of the most successful collection companies in our city. Over the past ten years, sales, employment and clientele at R.C. Wilson have grown significantly. Sales have increased by 200 percent, while employment at R.C. Wilson has grown from 25 to 118. At the same time, his company's collection success rate is over 30 percent—higher than the 22 percent average for the industry.

Mr. Henry explains his success this way: "The way a business owner treats employees makes or breaks a business. The key to long-term success is to treat your employees with dignity and always maintain the highest level of integrity and honesty in all dealings." This attitude is reflected in the companies employee benefit policies. R.C. Wilson Co. has a generous tuition reimbursement program which enables many employees to continue their education through post-graduate levels. The company also provides an annual scholarship for Missouri Business Week to the child of one employee. The company also shares profits with its employees.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by again offering Mr. Henry my congratulations on being named the 1995 Missouri Small Business Person of the Year, and to wish him and the employees of R.C. Wilson Co. continued success.

HONORING DISABLED VETERANS

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1995, the Disabled American Veterans and Auxiliary, Department of New Jersey, held its Eighth Annual Legislative Breakfast.

Ms. Linda Trulio, 2d junior vice president of the auxiliary, wrote the following poem in honor of all disabled veterans and the mission of the DAV toward our fallen veterans.

I believe that her words are worthy of my colleagues consideration and commend them to you herewith.

SERVING THOSE WHO SERVED

By: Linda A. Trulio

Dedicated to the motto of the disabled American Veteran, Presented at the New Jersey Legislative Breakfast April 2, 1995.

We rode the waves together, and sailed the stormy seas.
 We braved the intense jungles and hid among the trees.
 I pulled you from the waters deep and muddy sinking sands.
 I gave you my last cigarette, without question or demand.
 When flying high through stormy clouds and dodging rockets flares,
 I looked behind our aircraft and saw you praying there.
 We shared our jokes and memories, and thought so much of home.
 We knew that with a buddies arm, we never were alone.
 And when the snipers' bullets found my leg and shoulder torn,
 I looked to you now for some help, my life now surely gone.
 I made it home alas, all tattered and all torn,
 And wondered what my future held, not much just pain and scorn.
 I felt so useless, just what would I do?
 Will they still love me when they see I have one shoe?
 How will I eat; how will I write?
 Will I still work with partial sight?
 And then I looked up from my bed, and saw you standing there.
 My friend, my pal, your hand on my head,
 Your eyes they held a tear.
 I'm here my friend; I'm here to help and never will I stray.
 We'll fight together, I'll lead you on and still take time to pray.
 I'll visit you and give you strength in hospitals far and near.
 I'll look in on your family and those you hold most dear.
 And when your rights and benefits are under threat or endangered,
 I'll fight the fight for you my friend. You'll keep what was created.
 I'll be your eyes and write the words. I'll lead you step by step.
 I'm here to serve, the one who served, the one I'll not forget.

HONORING THE METRO-DADE URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM FOR THEIR HEROIC RESCUE EFFORTS AT THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING ON APRIL 19, 1995

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, recently, America has been faced with great tragedy. America as a whole has been greatly affected by the bombing of the Edward R. Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City. I am sure you all join me in mourning the loss of those Americans whom we lost, and praying for this tragedy's survivors to recover as best they can from this injustice.

The Metro Dade Urban Search and Rescue Team has been a great aid to the unfortunate victims of the Oklahoma City bombing, and I would like to take this time to thank them. As you may remember this is the same group of fearless workers who gave us Floridians so much support in recovering from Hurricane Andrew.

Oftentimes, while grieving the loss of disaster's victims, we forget how courageous and fearless these team members are. I am not only grateful but very proud that you are member of my community. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO RHODES COLLEGE MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to members of the Rhodes College Mock Trial Team for winning the 1995 National Intercollegiate Mock Trial Tournament. Rhodes College, a prestigious four year liberal arts college in my congressional district, has for six consecutive years, sent a group of students to the National Intercollegiate Mock Trial Tournament. For four out of six years, the Rhodes College Mock Trial Team has captured this distinguished award.

These undergraduates deserve special mention because they have developed the vital skills of communication, advocacy and rhetoric. Mastery of these skills will make them well qualified for careers in public service, the professions or business. Led by Political Science Professor Marc Pohlman and Memphis Attorney Whit Gurkin, the team consisted of the following Rhodes students: Melissa Berry of Searcy Arkansas, Ryan Feeney of Marietta, Georgia, Jenny Hall of Bartlett, Tennessee, Mike Hart of Monroe, Louisiana, Nikki Holzhauser of Columbus, Mississippi, Karen Jones of Collierville, Tennessee and Gina Yannitell of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The team participated in a trial involving a train which struck an automobile. Because evidence existed that both parties were negligent, the court had to decide proportional responsibility what damages would be awarded.

This year, the team competed in the regional tournament which qualified it to compete in the national tournament in Des Moines, Iowa on April 5, 1995. A distinguished panel of Iowa Supreme Court Justices and federal judges judged the competition. The jury was comprised of prominent state and local citizens including Iowa Governor Robert Ray. Rhodes joined 72 other colleges and universities in Des Moines and defeated St. Johns University, Northwestern University, University of Minnesota, Dayton University and Loras College to win the national championship. Among the prominent schools that participated in the competition were Brown, Cornell, Duke, Grinnell, Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, and Yale.

The Rhodes Mock Trial Team is carrying on the college's tradition of advocacy and debate. Its continued success is a tribute to the quality of higher education in Tennessee's Ninth Congressional District. I am proud and honored to recognize this important milestone.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today, we observe National Maritime Day to pay honor and tribute to those who served our country in the merchant marine during the Second World War.

We have observed this day since 1945, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by proclamation, designated this day. For our observance this year, the 50th since the end of the war, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Vice Adm. Albert J. Herberger, has written a moving tribute to the merchant mariners who gave of themselves a half-century ago. It is my pleasure to share this tribute with my colleagues:

THE MERCHANT MARINE DURING WORLD WAR II

By Maritime Administrator Albert J. Herberger)

Fifty years ago, America celebrated National Maritime Day in inland cities such as Kansas City, Akron and Salt Lake City, as well as in the Nation's Capitol and many port cities.

Governors of West Virginia, Nebraska, New Mexico and Indiana joined their coastal colleagues in issuing proclamations or statements honoring those who built and sailed the merchant ships so vital to the war effort.

The President, too, asked the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1945 as National Maritime Day. It was the last proclamation issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In his Maritime Day proclamation, President Roosevelt saluted the "... many thousands of patriotic men and women [who] are toiling through the long hours of the day and night in the construction of the great fleets of vessels that carry the goods of victory to the distant battlefronts of the United Nations..."

"Our ships, sailing every ocean, have been manned by courageous officers and seamen all of whom have left the security of their firesides and many of whom have given their lives for the land of their allegiance..."

Many civilian American seafarers made the ultimate sacrifice; more than 6,000 were killed, and 733 American cargo ships were lost to enemy action.

Thousands were injured during attacks. Many were forced to wait aboard lifeboats and rafts, hoping for rescue after their vessels were lost.

The story of Capt. James F. Harrell, master of the SS GULF STATES, was told in this contemporary account:

"Proceeding in convoy through an area of enemy submarine activity, he sighted, at a great distance, two drifting lifeboats heavily loaded with survivors apparently too exhausted to signal. Though fully aware of the danger to his own ship, he obtained permission from the Commodore to leave the protection of the convoy and succeeded in taking aboard 106 survivors of a torpedoed Dutch ship in a rescue operation which required three hours to effect.

"On a subsequent voyage, his ship, carrying 78,000 barrels of crude oil, was hit by two torpedoes. Fire immediately enveloped the entire after part of the ship trapping all but the Master and eleven of his crew.

"Captain Harrell directed the launching of the one remaining life raft, ordered the men with him over the side, and chose to give his life in a heroic attempt to rescue the trapped men."

Capt. Harrell was one of nine officers and seamen of the nation's wartime merchant fleet who were awarded the merchant marine distinguished Service Medal during May 1945. His was presented posthumously to his wife, Alice Harrell, of Port Arthur, Texas.

Another recipient was Paul Irwin Valentine, of Tiffin, Ohio. He served as second cook and baker aboard the SS DANIEL HUGER. Following is his story, as recounted in 1945:

"His ship was subjected to a two-hour high level bombing attack by seventeen enemy planes. As a result of a near miss, bomb fragments pierced the hull and the cargo of high octane gasoline exploded.

"Despite heroic efforts to combat the flames two to three hundred feet high, the fire was soon out of control and the ship was abandoned.

"Upon arrival of the shore fire brigade it was decided to try to save the ship with foamite. It was necessary to have a few men return to the ship, enter the adjacent hold, and play a hose on the heated bulkhead to prevent the raging fire from spreading.

"Second Cook and Baker Valentine was one of four who volunteered to risk his life in an attempt to save part of the cargo, which was so necessary to the continuance of war operations. That the fire was eventually brought under control and most of the cargo saved, was due in no small measure to his outstanding bravery."

As the citation issued to him 50 years ago said, "His willingness to risk his life to save his ship, and his heroic conduct during the fire are in keeping with the finest traditions of the sea."

These are just two examples of the heroism of America's civilian seafarers. From the beginning of the war to May 31, 1945, awards to merchant mariners included 113 Distinguished Service Medals, 11 Meritorious Service Medals, 3,893 Mariner's Medals, 32 congratulatory letters, 192,282 Merchant Marine emblems, 84,697 combat bars, 5,957 defense bars and 363,292 war zone bars for service in the Atlantic, Pacific, or Mediterranean-Middle East war zone bars.

Merchant mariners came from all parts of the country to serve the nation. Those receiving awards in May 1945 represented the states of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Washington, as well as the District of Columbia and the then-territory of Hawaii.

As has been the case in recent years, virtually all 1995 National Maritime Day observances will be in port cities. In Washington, D.C., we will remember the war time service of our merchant mariners at a ceremony at the U.S. Capitol.

No doubt we will recall the Maritime Day tributes received a half century ago from the leaders of America's armed forces.

For example, Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegriff, United States Marine Corps Commandant, pointed out how the Marine Corps had been aided by the merchant marine:

"The men and ships of the Merchant Marine have participated in every landing oper-

ation by the United States Marine Corps from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima—and we know they will be at hand with supplies and equipment when American amphibious forces hit the beaches of Japan itself. On Maritime Day we of the Marine Corps salute the men of the merchant fleet."

The devotion to duty by the men at sea was praised by the Supreme Allied Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"The officers and men of the Merchant Marine, by their devotion to duty in the face of enemy action, as well as natural dangers of the sea, have brought us the tools to finish the job. Their contribution to final victory will be long remembered."

Earlier, "Ike" had said, "When final victory is ours there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the Merchant Marine."

I hope all Americans, whether from desert, mountain, or prairie regions or coastal states, will pause on National Maritime Day, May 22, 1995, to remember General Eisenhower's words and the heroic deeds of our merchant marine war veterans.

Like our military veterans, they deserve our thanks and our recognition for securing the freedom we enjoy today.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MORLEY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on May 31, 1995, Mr. John Morley will be retiring after 51 years of dedicated service to millions of baseball, football, hockey, basketball, racing, and soccer fans, as well as concert-goers, circus fans, and many others in stadiums, arenas, parks, and zoos across the country. Mr. Morley will be retiring from his position as the vice president of operations for Harry M. Stevens, Inc., now a member of the Aramark family of companies. At Harry M. Stevens he has been a leader of the team that provides food, beverages, souvenirs, and service to Presidents and Popes, athletes and actors, musicians and many more.

Mr. Morley began his career vending hot dogs at Yankee Stadium, and then moved on to be a steward in Washington. He later moved back to New York as a manager, and then on to Kentucky for the Derby. As the Mets began playing in Shea Stadium, Mr. Morley returned to New York in order to serve as general manager of the stadium. While in New York he also worked in Nassau Coliseum after the Islanders were established. Throughout his career he has set the highest standards of service to American fans at thousands of games and events including several World Series, Super Bowls, Stanley Cups, Kentucky Derbies, and many concert tours from the Beatles' first stadium appearance in the United States to the Who's farewell tour.

John Morley's professional life has been characterized by a commitment to excellence, a commitment to respect for fellow employees, and a commitment to making the best possible experience for the fans. His commitment to the fans is reflected in the smiling faces of children enjoying that first ballpark hot dog or wearing their teams' hat; his commitment to

employee excellence is demonstrated by the tens of thousands of men and women whose working careers began in a stadium, many of whom have chosen careers staying in the service sector and many of whom have chosen to use the experience as a foundation for other industries; his commitment to the fan experience is reflected in the many new services, menu items and quality programs that enable fans to maximize their entertainment experience.

Mr. Morley will be missed by all those he has served and especially by those with whom he has worked. His commitment to excellence will continue through the legacy he has left after half a century of service to sports fans and music lovers.

TRIBUTE TO THE PASSAIC COUNTY DARE PROGRAM

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, substance abuse—and the crime it breeds—is a real and terribly dangerous threat to our communities, our neighborhoods and our families. Winning the war on abuse requires aggressive interdiction, vigorous enforcement, effective treatment and tireless education. No one is more aware of this and no one has worked harder to fight the scourge of drug abuse than the men and women of the Passaic County Drug Abuse Resistance and Education Program.

DARE is the largest and most effective drug-abuse prevention and education program in the United States and is now taught to 25 million youths in school from kindergarten to 12th grade. The DARE curriculum was originally developed by the Los Angeles Unified School District. Today it is taught by veteran police officers across the country. After completing 80 hours of specialized training, the officers enter the classroom, where they provide children with the skills and self-esteem needed to resist peer pressure and the temptation to use drugs.

The DARE program is clearly a success. Independent research has determined that DARE substantially affects students' attitudes toward substance abuse. It has helped students improve study habits, achieve higher grades and gain a greater respect for police officers, decreasing vandalism and gang activity in the process. I can testify that among the police departments and educators in my Congressional district, DARE is unanimously singled out for the highest praise.

On June 11, the Passaic County DARE family will celebrate the program by holding a parade. DARE students, police officers, teachers, public officials and members of local civic and fraternal organizations from 16 municipalities will march together to send the message loud and clear that we will not tolerate substance abuse in our communities and schools.

Today, I ask my colleagues in the House to join with me by showing our appreciation for the dedication of the thousands of DARE volunteers in Passaic County who have made a life-and-death difference for countless young

people in their communities. They make us all proud.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO GLENORA STARKS 1995 CONGRESSIONAL SENIOR CITIZEN INTERN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, during the month of May, our Nation celebrates National Senior Citizen Month. In communities throughout the United States, senior citizens are recognized for their contributions to their communities and the Nation. This week, seniors from congressional districts across the Nation will gather on Capitol Hill for the annual Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program. During their internship, seniors receive a firsthand look at the legislative process. They attend meetings and issue forums on topics which impact the elderly community, and have an opportunity to engage in extensive dialogue with congressional leaders and administration officials.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, I have been proud to participate in the Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program. I rise to congratulate an outstanding senior citizen in my congressional district who has been selected to participate in this year's program. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding my 1995 Congressional Senior Citizen Intern, Mrs. Glenora Starks.

Mrs. Starks is a resident of Oakwood Village, OH. She retired from the catering staff of the Marriott Inn in Beachwood. The proud mother of two sons, Bruce and Keith, Mrs. Starks in a member of Liberty Hill Baptist Church.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to state that the Greater Cleveland area has benefited greatly from Mrs. Starks strong commitment and leadership. She is the founder and director of the Do Good Club, an organization which greatly benefits seniors throughout the Greater Cleveland area. Under Mrs. Starks' tutelage, young children lend assistance to seniors who reside in the neighborhood and area nursing homes. Because of the Do Good Club, the quality of life for those individuals is greatly improved. Mrs. Starks is also a member of the National Council of Negro Women; the NAACP; and a member of the Missionary Support and Prayer Club at the Oakwood Senior Center.

Glenora Starks is also politically active in the community. She is a member of the executive committee of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party; a member of the Democratic Club and a precinct committeeperson. In addition, Mrs. Starks is a member of the 11th Congressional Caucus where she provides assistance to the Senior Citizen Committee. Mrs. Starks is also a member of an organization, 100 Plus One Women for Congressman Louis Stokes, which has benefited my congressional efforts. I am proud to have her support of my legislative activities.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Glenora Starks lives by the adage, "Don't ask God for strength to

move mountains—ask Him for strength to climb mountains." I take this opportunity to recognize Mrs. Starks for her service to our community. I am proud to welcome her to Capitol Hill as my Congressional Senior Citizen Intern, and I am pleased to salute her on this occasion.

SALUTE TO MR. BRETT J. BUSH

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Brett J. Bush, the 1995 recipient of the Union League's Good Citizenship Award.

Upon his receipt of the Good Citizenship Award, Brett was selected by the Freedom Foundation to be a participant in the 1995 International Youth Leadership Conference with over 250 other Union League Award winners. The conference was held May 11 through May 14, 1995 at the Freedom Foundation headquarters in Valley Forge PA.

Brett is a sophomore at Bishop McDevitt High School in Wyncotte, PA. An honor student and athlete, Brett is involved in numerous extra-curricular activities at Bishop McDevitt High School. Additionally, Brett participates in community volunteer work with the Super Kids baseball program and the Fox Chase Cancer Center.

I join Brett's family, friends and teachers in commending him for his excellent service to his community. Brett is truly an inspiration to us all in demonstrating the importance of hard work and community service. I wish Brett the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

BILL CLINTON RECORD

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, during the more than 2 years that President Clinton has been in office, he has withstood a great deal of criticism from an array of opponents. He has been attacked from all directions. The number of lies that have been told to tarnish the President's record has been astonishing.

But, President Clinton has not only survived the attacks, he has excelled in his duties. This isn't just my opinion. This is the conclusion of an outstanding nonpartisan article published in the May edition of the Washington Monthly.

The article's author, Daniel Franklin, compares President Clinton's record with that of President Truman. Mr. Franklin's conclusion is that, "Clinton's first 2 years have put Truman's to shame." Mr. Franklin cites many of President Clinton's successes including his handling of the economy, the creation of 6 million new jobs, his passage of numerous legislative initiatives from the Family and Medical Leave Act to a domestic Peace Corps, and his foreign triumphs from trade pacts to Haiti to the Middle East peace process.

For those of my colleagues who have taken the time in the past to criticize our President, I urge you to take the time now to read this fair, objective, nonpartisan analysis of the President's first 2 years in office. The article which follows should be a must read for all Americans.

[From the Washington Monthly, May 1995]

HE'S NO BILL CLINTON

(By Daniel Franklin)

It was tough year for the President. Foreign policy errors bogged down his domestic programs; nominations were stonewalled by a hostile Congress; party insiders even considered recruiting a challenger for the Democratic nomination. He was, in the words of one journalist, "essentially indecisive * * * essentially vacillating." Quite simply, Americans began to doubt seriously that he had the character to be the country's top executive.

Yes, 1946 just wasn't Harry Truman's year. But he bounced back, won reelection in 1948, and has received from history a reverence that borders on the Rushmoric. For many Americans now, Truman is seen as a model president—a man of integrity, modesty, and decisiveness. Walter Isaacson of Time called him "America's greatest common-man president." Eric Sevareid said that "Remembering him reminds people what a man in that office ought to be like * * *. He stands like a rock in memory now." So revered is the Man from Independence that in 1992, both parties' nominees fought to be considered "the Truman candidate."

Now that Republicans have both houses of Congress for the first time since 1946, Clinton aides are scanning David McCullough's best-selling Truman biography in search of the magic bullet that will hand Bill Clinton a Trumanesque comeback in 1996. Clinton took the Truman title in 1992, but now the country—and the press—is skeptical. "Bill Clinton," wrote historian James Pinkerton in the Los Angeles Times, "is no Harry Truman."

That's true, but those White House staffers looking for a magic bullet are missing the point. Clear away the historical fogs and set aside the acerbic press coverage and you cannot escape a startling conclusion: Clinton's first two years have put Truman's to shame. By April 1995, Clinton has accomplished far more for the American people than "give 'em hell" Harry had by April 1947. Clinton has guided the economy more successfully. He has enacted more laws with real impact. Yet while Truman is held in near-Jeffersonian regard, Bill Clinton is written off as a Warren Harding in jogging shorts.

Consider one of the core issues of any presidency: the economy. With the war over, the country began the painful conversion to a peacetime economy. Hundreds of thousands of veterans returned from World War II to an economy that had reached record production levels without them. In Chicago alone, at least 100,000 veterans were jobless. Major industries—including coal, railroad, and steel—convulsed with labor strikes that threatened to paralyze the entire country. Truman's response was heavy-handed and ineffectual. He threatened to seize coal mines and draft striking railroad workers into the military. Both measures were rebuffed by the Supreme Court and Congress, respectively, for being blatantly unconstitutional.

The economy grew but the growth was more than overshadowed by inflation rates that soared to 14.6 percent in 1947. There were shortages in many of the products people needed, including housing, automobiles,

sugar, coffee, and meat. And with the Great Depression fresh in the American memory, many wondered whether another economic crash, one even greater than before, was just around the corner.

Truman could have prevented the inflation. After the war, Republicans in Congress launched an effort to repeal wartime price controls. Truman saw that decontrol had to be gradual, so that it would not unleash inflation. But, as *The New Republic's* "TRB" columnist wrote in 1946, "The trouble is, Truman didn't make a real fight. . . . He didn't carry through. . . . He saw and predicted the recession but let Congress and business have their way. Truman won the argument all right, but that isn't quite enough in politics."

Clinton knows this. He is the first president in the last 30 years to achieve both job growth and low inflation. The "misery index"—inflation plus unemployment—is currently below nine; under Bush it was above 11; under Truman it was nearly 20.

The key to this achievement is Clinton's budget plan, which passed through Congress in 1993 only after a knock-down, drag-out fight led by the President—a fight won with only the votes of fractious Democratic party, and against a vehement and united Republican front. Phil Gramm was one of the loudest critics, predicting that "hundreds of thousands of Americans will lose their jobs because of this bill."

Gramm was dead wrong. By cutting the deficit to \$192 billion in 1995, from \$290 billion just three years ago, the President has succeeded in bringing down long-term interest rates and encouraging business investment that has stimulated extraordinary job growth. Already, the economy has produced nearly six million new jobs—five million more than it did during Bush's entire term. The unemployment rate, which was 7.6 percent when Clinton took office, has dropped to 5.5 percent.

In his first two years as president, Truman never seemed to have the stomach to enter the ring and fight like Clinton has. In September 1945, Truman delivered a 21-point program to Congress that rivaled the New Deal in its scope. The plan increased federal funding to agriculture, housing programs, and a variety of public works projects. But Truman let nearly every major component of his domestic program go down in defeat without a fight. In a way, says McCullough, that was the point. "His whole strategy on these domestic issues was to go for the high ground. Be more liberal in the program, and if they knock it down, you'll have something to run on."

This is fine if your only concern is winning reelection, not so fine if you want to solve the country's problems. Clinton has staked his presidency on the passage of his economic and social programs and fought like a junkyard dog for his victories. Elizabeth Drew recounts in "On the Edge" that during the battle to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement, "Clinton threw himself into the fight—meeting members of Congress in one-on-one sessions, making many phone calls to them, giving speeches, meeting with opinion leaders, meeting with individual members. Shortly before the vote, there were White House dinners for undecideds." He brought the same energy and conviction to the fight to pass the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Clinton was willing to alienate the labor interests that are among the Democrats' strongest constituents because he believed that the treaty would produce jobs for the country. Regardless of your

opinion of these treaties, you must respect the fact that he risked his neck to get them passed.

Clinton has stuck to the path of ambitious achievement throughout his presidency and tried to avoid the partisan posturing that might serve him better at the polls. His success, by any objective measure, has been astonishing. Eighty-six percent of the legislation he endorsed has passed through Congress, a record unmatched by any president since Johnson.

The bills he has passed will make real contributions to the welfare of millions upon millions of Americans. Take education policy. While the economy has changed, putting a higher premium on education and skills, the American education system hasn't. Everyone knows that a high school diploma no longer guarantees a good job. But before Clinton took office, high school graduates who did not go on to college—nearly 40 percent—were stranded because the United States was the only major industrial nation without a vocational apprenticeship program.

Clinton's Schools-to-Work program created a network of apprenticeship programs to give those students real job skills that can't be learned in high school. The students intern with workers—electricians, plumbers, carpenters—and learn the skills needed to find and keep a job. When the program reaches full implementation, one-half million students will be enrolled annually. That's one-half million more skilled workers entering the workforce every year than before the program.

To counter the staggering growth in college tuition, Clinton reformed the student loan program so it would lend money directly to college students, and collect the debt as a percentage of their income. Previously, students received their college loans through banks and paid back a set amount for 10 years. From 1985 to 1991, the size of the average college graduate's total debt had jumped 150 percent. For many, the debt was stifling; 40 percent of graduates said their debt payments forced them to work two jobs.

But under Clinton's plan, defaults will be cut drastically because the debt payments, extended over a 25-year-period and based on the graduate's income, are manageable. A graduate with a \$30,000 income and a \$50,000 debt will pay \$345 per month, instead of the \$581 under the previous plan. As graduates' salaries rise, so do the amounts of their debt payments. As a result, graduates are able to perform low-paying but meaningful work, such as teaching or social work, that the country desperately needs.

Then there's Americorps. While Republicans seek to slash this domestic Peace Corps, 20,000 volunteers are on the streets immunizing babies, restoring national parks, and counseling troubled teens. For their 10- to 12-month commitment, the volunteers earn vouchers worth \$4,725 toward tuition or for paying off student loans. And, carried out properly, the program has the potential to radically change the way Americans view community and national service. "It provides what might be called a social glue," argues Labor Secretary Robert Reich, "by bringing young people from all different backgrounds and incomes together to work on community projects, and enhance the health and safety or beauty of a community. It not only improves community but it creates community * * * connecting people to other people across socioeconomic barriers."

Truman's contribution to equal opportunity and economic fairness—the heart of

the Democratic Party—was meager during the first two years of his term. Yet again, his proposals that did aim to aid the poor—unemployment compensation, minimum wage increases, and housing funds—were all abandoned to high-minded defeat in Congress. As with his economic programs, and in stark contrast to Clinton, Truman refused to enter the fray. "I don't think," says Stanford historian Barton Bernstein, "Truman really committed himself."

Even Clinton's harshest critics must grant that the President is committed to economic fair play. An that commitment has led him to push through a program that gave significant help to the most deserving group of society: the 3.2 million working poor, who are struggling to break themselves out of the cycle of poverty. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) guarantees that any person working 40 hours a week, even at minimum wage, will not fall below the poverty line. Whereas earlier a mother of two may have received more money by staying on welfare and other aid programs, the EITC goes a long way toward making work more profitable than the social dole. Thus, without any of the messy bureaucracies that rankle conservatives, Clinton made the road out of poverty substantially easier. And to pay for his deficit-reduction program and the EITC, Clinton wisely raised taxes on the very rich, who have benefited most from this country and can afford to give something back.

Nearly as significant has been Clinton's fight to reform and expand Head Start. Nearly one out of every five children in the country lives in poverty. Head Start takes poor children as young as three years old and gives them pre-school education, immunizations, healthy meals, and other services. Clinton increased federal funding by nearly 50 percent from 1992, and added 100,000 children to the program's rolls. And Clinton moved to address the deficiencies in individual Head Start programs by instituting rigid quality standards. If a program does not meet the standards, the government can cut its funding and find a more worthy recipient. Even if Congress fails to pass a single line of welfare reform legislation, between the EITC and Head Start reforms, Clinton will have made one of the more significant contributions to social policy in decades.

And let's not forget Clinton's efforts to solve what many consider the most serious and vexing of America's problems: crime. Amid the partisan attacks and counter-attacks, which the press recorded faithfully, the clear benefits of the President's bill were lost. Even the most conservative estimates say that the bill will put around 20,000 more police officers on the nation's streets through support to community policing programs. And the \$8.8 billion that Clinton's bill allocates to prisons will help ensure that violent criminals are not forced back on the streets due to overcrowding.

Clinton is also the first president in history to have the courage to take on the 800-pound gorilla of special interests: the National Rifle Association. The organization is the ninth-largest PAC in the country, donating nearly \$2 million to congressional campaigns in 1994. For years their money and ability to mobilize their 3.3 million members led many to consider them the single most powerful interest group in Washington. For the past 25 years, their friends in Congress have stalled the banning of armor-piercing bullets and assault weapons. But Clinton has defied the gun lobby, including in his crime bill a provision that bans 19 different kinds of assault weapons. He also passed the Brady

Bill, which requires five-day waiting periods for all gun purchases so background checks can be conducted. The law, which had been stonewalled by the NRA's congressional proxies since it was first introduced in 1986, prevented 44,000 convicted felons—and 2,000 fugitives—from purchasing weapons in the first year of its enactment.

Other domestic triumphs? The President early in 1993 passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensures that family members who take time off from work to care for a newborn child or a sick relative will have their jobs waiting for them when they return.

And his "Reinventing Government" initiative has had several notable successes, such as the elimination of over 1,200 field offices of the bloated and overextended Department of Agriculture. Perhaps no government function is more burdened by red tape than the government procurement process. Before the President's plan, buying an office computer could take as much as three months of wading through the swamp of regulations that nearly doubled the retail cost of computers. Now a government worker can go to a computer store and buy one off the shelf like anyone else. This may sound picayune until you realize that 70 to 80 percent of government acquisitions are small, everyday purchases like these. And it is only through this concern for government reform, for which Clinton is unique among recent presidents, that government will begin to work under the guidelines of common sense.

One of the most lasting legacies of any president is the lifetime appointments he makes to the nation's highest court. In this, too, Clinton outshines Truman. Stephen Breyer and Ruth Ginsburg breezed through Senate confirmation with bipartisan support both on Capitol Hill and within the legal community and are universally hailed as being pragmatic, intelligent, and moderate. "These two have helped calm the waters and soothe what had been an inflamed Supreme Court process—inflamed by Bork, inflamed by Thomas," says Yale Law Professor Akhil Amar. "The long-term stability of the Court and the Republic is not well served by confirmation donny-brooks and spectacles." In his first two years, Truman nominated Fred Vinson and Harold Burton, two men whose mark on the Supreme Court was far from exemplary. It was Chief Justice Vinson who, with Burton's assent, delivered one of the most damaging blows to the First Amendment in the Court's history. The Dennis v. United States decision, written by Vinson, declared that even the teaching of communism was illegal and punishable by imprisonment.

Truman himself didn't have the most pristine record on civil liberties. He instituted the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, which directed the FBI and the Civil Service Commission to weed out those federal employees suspected of communist or socialist activities. As a result, 212 federal employees were dismissed; thousands more resigned in protest or fear. It was, writes McCullough, "the most reprehensible political decision of his presidency."

It had its competitors. Under Truman, Navy ships were ordered to sail into the fall-out zone around Bikini Island after a nuclear weapons test. When the tragic effects of the test were brought to Truman, he decided to keep them secret for fear the embarrassment would hurt the country's nuclear programs—and his reelection chances. This set an ugly precedent: In succeeding years, the government tested the effects of radioactivity on humans and then covered it up.

By marked contrast, it was under Clinton that the government began an active effort to reveal incidents ostensibly classified for national security, but actually hidden to prevent political embarrassments. And it has been under Clinton that the government has finally made a concerted effort to make reparations to the victims of the nuclear tests.

In general, Truman steered clear of the nation's dealings with nuclear issues. In one cabinet meeting, Truman admitted to not knowing, and not wanting to know, the exact number of nuclear weapons in the country's arsenal. "Mr. President, you should know," said Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace. But Truman kept his distance, leaving nuclear arms production to the military and Atomic Energy Commission.

Once again, it is Clinton who has stepped up to plate and explained the extent of the mess: It will take, the administration announced, 70 years and between \$230 and \$350 billion to clean up the toxic waste produced by the production of nuclear arms.

You do not have to stop at our shores to come to the conclusion that Clinton has thus far outshone Truman. The great foreign policy decisions attributed to Truman, remember, did not come until later in his term. In the spring of 1947, the country was reeling from the succession of communist victories. Every Eastern European country had fallen to communism except Czechoslovakia, which would not be far behind. China's fall to communism was imminent. And with the reckless use of its veto in the United Nations, the Soviet Union was halting American efforts to shape the post-war world. The United States, it seemed, was on the ropes.

Meanwhile, Clinton's foreign policy, though ridiculed mercilessly by Republicans, has been, on the whole, refreshingly successful. The passage of NAFTA and GATT were hard-fought and significant victories. Other successes have been jawdroppers. Answer me this: If you were told two years ago that Israel would sign peace agreements with the PLO and Jordan; that Haiti would have a democratically elected president; that there would be a cease-fire in Northern Ireland; and that the third-largest nuclear power in the world would voluntarily disarm its nuclear capability, what would you say? That's what I thought.

All four developments, to varying extents, can be credited to a foreign policy team that has been derided as hopelessly incompetent. The success has even impressed Owen Harries, editor of the conservative National Interest. "The charge against the Clinton Administration has been that it is all show and no substance," Harries wrote in *The New Republic*. "But the opposite may be nearer the mark. . . . [S]ome sensible decisions have been made and some dangers avoided. It could have been a lot worse if the advice given by many of the people now criticizing Clinton had been followed."

Take Ukraine, a newborn Soviet successor state with a government considerably less than stable, which suddenly found itself holding the third-largest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the world. Clinton, Gore, and Secretary of State Warren Christopher pressured and cajoled the country to abandon its hopes of becoming a nuclear power. Under this constant pressure, Ukraine agreed last November to dismantle its 1,800 nuclear warheads. Kazakhstan and Belarus, with considerably smaller nuclear forces, followed suit, giving the world three less nuclear nightmares to worry about.

In the Middle East, the first praise for peace accords certainly goes to the major

players: Israel, the PLO, and Jordan. But the Clinton Administration deftly walked a very fine line: Israel would never have agreed to the deal without a strong friend in Washington, while the Palestinians and Jordanians would have balked if they felt the administration was one-sided or unfair to their concerns. It is a testament to the trust won from both sides that the peace treaty was signed on the White House lawn.

Most pundits felt that democracy in Haiti was a pipe dream. Bush hemmed and hawed as the military junta settled in and terrorized the Haitian people; thousands fled to the United States. But Clinton's policy, despite messy appearances, has led to the bloodless overthrow of a military dictatorship and the restoration of that country's first democratically elected president.

And in an effort to bring an end to the decades-long fighting in Northern Ireland, Clinton has stood up to England (our "special relationship" notwithstanding) to force it to deal with its troubles in Northern Ireland. When in 1993 Clinton agreed to grant a visa to Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams to visit the United States for the first time, British legislators openly insulted the President, saying that America had betrayed its trust. But over British objections, Clinton has allowed Adams to return twice more to meet with the administration and continue the push for peace. Eight months into the cease-fire, Clinton's persistence has paid off in lives.

True, there is no "Clinton Doctrine" by which to measure every foreign policy question that comes down the pike. It would no doubt make things easier if there were. But simple doctrines work in simple worlds. Presidents from Truman to Reagan could vow to fight communism wherever it reared its head. Whether or not they met their promise, they at least had the pose.

Clinton, then, is being penalized because there is no mortal threat to the country. The vast majority of armed conflicts in the world today are either civil wars or ethnic conflicts. No simple formula applies. The process has at times seemed messy, but in a subtle and deft fashion, Clinton has loosened diplomatic knots of Gordian complexity.

Truman went on, of course, to make some of the shrewdest and politically courageous decisions of the century: the Marshall Plan in the summer of 1947; the desegregation of the military in 1948; and the Berlin Airlift that same year, which, without provoking war with the Soviet Union, broke the blockade of West Berlin. While pundits hang the lame-duck tag on Clinton, they ignore that if Clinton maintains this pace, and continues to better Truman domestically and abroad, Americans could see an enormously successful presidency.

Similarly, the predictions that Clinton has no chance in 1996 miss a crucial point. Like Truman, Clinton has an uncanny ability to project an empathy with the American people. Truman was profoundly unpopular at this point in his first term. In November of 1946, his approval ratings stood at 32 percent. But in 1948, voters compared the warmth and humility of Truman to the arrogance of Thomas Dewey and chose the man they felt cared most about their problems. By this standard, Bill Clinton will never suffer from comparison to a man like, for example, Phil Gramm. Clinton could still pull off that Trumanesque comeback, and those who wish to make parallels between the Man from Independence and the Man from Hope will have one more comparison to draw.

CLEAN WATER ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the House approved amendment No. 66 to H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995, without objection. Under its terms, municipal wastewater reuse facilities that utilize advanced treatment will be added to the existing section 404(f) activities not requiring permits. By facilitating the regulatory process for those cities that have treated wastewater to a high degree, the effect of the amendment will be to encourage the use of properly treated wastewater to restore degraded wetlands and create new wetlands.

In specifying municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the amendment, I was not implying that other, nonmunicipal wastewater reuse activities that utilize advanced treatment for similar purposes now require a permit under the act if exempted by other provisions. My amendment does not affect those other provisions of the Clean Water Act. Thus wastewater reuse facilities which have long been exempt, such as those operated successfully by the forest products industry, would continue to be exempt from the permit process.

HONORING ESSAY WINNERS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this body is the opportunity we occasionally get to recognize truly outstanding and talented citizens of this country. Today, I am especially pleased to recognize the winners of the fifth annual drug avoidance essay contest.

The first place winners are Tracey Barnes of PS 93, Gloria Milan of PS 380, Jessica Schumer of PS 230, Aisha Matthew of PS 138, Danielle Moseley of PS 244, Shameka Jackson-Barrington of PS 214, Michael Falanga of PS 205, Alexis Legister of PS 139 Annex, Bryan Small of PS 327, Jennifer Fringo of PS 86K. I am also pleased to acknowledge the runners up: Radiance Salem of PS 11, Latoya Sanabria of PS 257, Iasia Holloway of PS 124, Grace Berry of PS 221, Lauren Stambler of PS 114, Jamece Grey of PS 149, Meghan O'Brien of PS 127, Michael Albala of PS 206, Stacy Adams of PS 298, Joseph Williams of PS 75K, Glenfield Browne of PS 305, Charnise Sutton of PS 297, Enas Ahmed of PS 131, Blas Brown of PS 167, Tristan Brathwaite of PS 268, Giselle Cabon of PS 158, Lyndsay Adesso of PS 204, Jason Wilk of PS 312, Candice McMeans of PS 73, Juan Arcena of PS 384K.

Reading over the essays I cannot help but think of how wise these young students are. They know the terrible cost of drugs on individuals, families, cities and our country. These essays challenge us to do better by our chil-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 24, 1995

dren; they deserve to grow up in a safe, drug-free environment. I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me both in congratulating the winners and runners up of the drug-free essay contest, and in wishing them the best of luck in the future.

RESCISSION BILL VETO THREAT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, despite his rhetoric, the President obviously cares nothing about balancing the budget. He leaves a conspicuous open seat at the budget cutting table. After 4 months of silence and no apparent plan of his own to balance the budget, he has issued a completely irresponsible veto threat. Should he win the veto battle, any chance at an early start on deficit reduction this year will be eliminated.

What is more unconscionable than his lack of action on the issue, is his timing. He is attempting desperately to reassert the relevancy of his presidency by playing politics with the rescissions bill. This politicizing threatens to jeopardize the expeditious funding of emergency disaster aid to the victims in California and Oklahoma. The \$7.2 billion in emergency appropriations are paid for by cutting wasteful spending elsewhere in the budget. And we did not add more to the taxpayers tab, something virtually unheard of in Washington.

The reasoning for his veto threat is pork in the bill, yet this bill slashes \$16.4 billion in spending by eliminating unauthorized programs, consolidating duplicative programs, cutting unspent funds piling up from one year to the next and eliminating funding for wasteful, ineffective programs. Where's the pork? This bill eliminates funding from legislation signed by the President himself. The pork he says we failed to target is the pork he sanctioned.

The President seems to have forgotten the will of the American people. Last November, the citizens of this country voted for change. His lack of attention to the budget and spending cuts continues the status quo and dims the future of our children.

MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER EXPANSION ACT OF 1995

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation which will save taxpayer money, reduce theft and fraud of Federal payments and make the Government run more efficiently. I am proud to join Representatives STENY HOYER, BILL CLINGER, PETER VIS-CLOSKY, and STEPHEN HORN in introducing the Mandatory Electronic Funds Transfer Expansion Act of 1995.

Under this legislation, recurring Federal payments such as Federal salaries and pensions

would be issued by electronic funds transfer [EFT] instead of paper checks. The Department of the Treasury's Financial Management Service, the Federal Government's primary disburser, has testified that it costs the Federal Government 43 cents to issue a paper check. But an electronic funds transfer costs just 1.5 cents, saving the Government over 41 cents for nearly every salary or retirement check it issues.

The Government is already realizing savings from the use of EFT. Of the 841 million payments issued by FMS, 49 percent were disbursed electronically. But we can realize additional savings, while making salaries and benefits more convenient for recipients. The savings add up quickly, into the millions of dollars. The extensive use of EFT will reduce Federal spending and diminish the opportunity for theft and fraud.

THE HOMELESS AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION ACT OF 1995

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the "Community and Homeless Cooperation Act of 1995" which will amend the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

The Act was originally designed to make under-utilized or unutilized Federal buildings available for sheltering our Nation's homeless. In Olympia, one of the largest cities in my district, there were plans to make a vacant and dilapidated Federal building into a large shelter for the homeless yet over 30 percent of the beds for the homeless in Olympia's existing shelters went unused. Common sense would dictate that we didn't need another shelter, we needed additional resources for outreach and services for existing shelters.

Recently, Thurston County commissioners in my home State of Washington pointed out to me in a recent letter, "With the current 'use it or lose it rule', a social service agency has a difficult time saying 'no' to a free building—even one requiring extensive and expensive upgrades." My legislation will allow these buildings to be sold and a portion of the money used to help existing shelters meet their daily funding needs while the remainder will be returned to the Federal treasury exclusively to reduce the deficit. And, for the first time in the 7-year life of this legislation, the homeless and the community will have a voice in the selection of buildings to be used. As the Olympian, newspaper stated, " * * * location of these services is key."

The Community and Homeless Cooperation Act of 1995 gives a city and its homeless a sense of community and cooperation in determining what is in their best interest. Through community forums to determine building placement or through making proceeds from sales of these buildings available to increase homeless assistance services on Main Street, we empower the people on Main Street, homeless and homeowner alike.

TRIBUTE TO AMBROSE JOSEPH
(JOE) MANLEY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, Mr. Ambrose Joseph (Joe) Manley. On Friday, June 2, 1995, Joe, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement from the Northwest Indiana District Council of Carpenters, Merrillville Union Local No. 1005. This testimonial dinner will take place at the Radisson Hotel celebrity ballroom in Merrillville, IN.

Joe has dedicated a substantial portion of his life to the betterment of union members and the community of northwest Indiana, as well as the entire State.

Joe's distinguished career in the labor movement has made his community and Nation a better place in which to live. For the past 20 years, Joe has aspired as an important figure in Local No. 1005. Joe has held several positions throughout his tenure, but none as important as business manager, a position from which he retired on Dec. 31, 1994.

Moreover, Joe fought for union rights in several other capacities. Joe has been active as past president of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters and past vice-president of the State of Indiana AFL-CIO. These positions have allowed him to fully exercise his fight for labor rights.

As a result of Joe's caring and nurturing nature, he has been spreading his goodwill throughout northwest Indiana by serving on several boards over the past years. Joe is well known in the Indiana State Democratic Party where he was once the vice chairman. During his reign as vice chairman, he was chosen to be a delegate for the State of Indiana to the 1992 National Democratic Convention. Furthermore, Joe served as a past Admiral of the Pirates for Tradewinds Rehabilitation Center. Currently, Joe is a board member for the Arthritis Foundation, Hoosier Boys Town, and the Northwest Indiana Forum, Inc. Joe also is a member of the Hammond Times editorial board.

On this special day, I offer my heartfelt congratulations. Joe's large circle of family and friends can be proud of the contributions this prominent individual has made. His work in the labor movement has made America work. Those in the movement will miss Joe's dedication and sincerity. Fortunately, the community as a whole will continue to profit from his unselfish involvement to make northwest Indiana a better place in which to live and work. I sincerely wish Joe a long, happy, and productive retirement.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint commit-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 25, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 26

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Henry W. Foster Jr., of Tennessee, to be Medical Director in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law and regulations, and to be Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services; and the proposed Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Taxation and IRS Oversight Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine S-Corporation reform and the home office deduction.

SD-215

JUNE 6

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on resource conservation.

SR-328A

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Production and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 708, to repeal section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings on the overstatement of the Consumer Price Index.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on democracy and the rule of law in Hong Kong.

SD-419

Joint Printing

To hold oversight hearings on the activities of the Government Printing Office (GPO).

1310 Longworth Building

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Service and the Selective Service System.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 381, to strengthen international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, and to develop a plan to support a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba.

SD-419

Judiciary

Youth Violence Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to welfare, illegitimacy and juvenile violence.

SD-226

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 436, to improve the economic conditions and supply of housing in Native American communities by creating the Native American Financial Services Organization.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Forest Service reinvention proposal and the proposed National Forest planning regulations.

SD-366

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Production and Price Competitiveness Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on commodity policy.

SR-328A

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health programs.

SD-192

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Production and Price Competitiveness
Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on commodity policy.

SR-328A

JUNE 19

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs
Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposals to reform the Federal pension system.

SD-342

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on counternarcotic programs.

SD-192

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs on S. 487, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

SR-485

JUNE 27

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 814, to provide for the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the financial and business practices of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).

SD-215