

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE VETERANS OF
THE KOREAN WAR AND THE KO-
REAN WAR MEMORIAL**HON. SUE W. KELLY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to America's 5.7 million Korean war veterans, who so diligently answered their Nation's call to duty. As the anniversary of the July 1953 armistice at Panmunjom draws near, it is important for us to honor our veterans for their immeasurable contribution to the efforts of defending freedom. Their undeterred energy played a pivotal role in containing Communist aggression on the Korean peninsula and the rest of Asia.

The American effort in the war was marked by a simple yet central and focused goal—to further the cause of freedom. Our servicemen met this challenge through selfless, patriotic measures. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard worked in complete cooperation to secure the South Korean capital of Seoul, and to initiate our eventual triumph in the cold war.

The bravery of these American men and women, who so willingly made the ultimate sacrifice, is embodied in the new Korean War Memorial. This monument is scheduled to be dedicated this coming July—a truly living tribute. This memorial includes 19 life-size, bronze statues of soldiers in a multiservice formation. The 19 portraits of those statues accurately reflect those Americans who so proudly serve, and served, in our Armed Forces. They attest to the sincere appreciation held by all Americans for these soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen, who fought with such dedication and fortitude.

I know that this same dedication and fortitude went into the statues creation, and I am proud to say that these 19 enduring pieces were cast by the Tallix Art Foundry, in Beacon, NY just outside my district.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all of my colleagues join me in saluting our Korean war veterans for their outstanding bravery. Because as long as there exists an America that seeks to ensure democracy, our veterans must be honored for their contributions to the worthiest cause in the world—freedom.

WELCOME TO HSIAO-YEN CHANG

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Mr. Hsiao-Yen Chang. Mr. Chang is currently serving as the Minister of Overseas

Chinese Commissioner in the Republic of China and he is visiting the Metropolitan Detroit area today, June 6, 1995.

The Chinese-American community is honoring Mr. Chang by hosting a banquet at the Golden Harvest in Warren, MI. The community is pleased to have Mr. Chang as a guest because he is largely responsible for establishing a Chinese cultural service center that is located in Troy, MI. This center serves approximately 30,000 Chinese who call Metropolitan Detroit their home.

On behalf of the Chinese-Americans that reside in Michigan, and as the Representative of the 10th Congressional District of Michigan, I am pleased to officially welcome Mr. Chang to our community. I know that the Macomb County Board of Commissioners is preparing a resolution to welcome Mr. Chang and I applaud their hospitality. We are all encouraged by the level of importance demonstrated by Mr. Chang's visit that the Republic of China places on its relationship with the Chinese community in Michigan.

I ask that my colleagues join me in offering a warm welcome to Hsiao-Yen Chang.

THE UNITED NATIONS' INSPECTOR
GENERAL**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, many Members have been concerned about improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations. That concern was reflected in section 401 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236). In that law, the Congress withheld significant funds from the U.S. contribution for the United Nations until the United Nations established an independent office of inspector general.

The Office of Internal Oversight Services was established by the United Nations in the fall of 1994. The first report of that office was issued recently. On May 5, I wrote to U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali raising my concerns about this report. I would ask that my letter, his reply, and the reply of Mr. Karl Paschke, the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, be included in the RECORD.

MAY 18, 1995.

Mr. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member, Congress of the
United States, Committee on International
Relations, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your letter of May 5, 1995 with reference to the MINURSO report issued on April 5, by the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS).

I immediately transmitted your remarks about the report to Under-Secretary-General Paschke and requested him to reply to them. The resolution establishing OIOS stipulates that his office has operational independence. The Secretary-General may comment on, but may not change the contents of OIOS reports.

In assessing the MINURSO report it should be borne in mind that MINURSO must carry out its mission in a politically sensitive and difficult environment. Some of the operational problems which have been alleged are political in nature and cannot be dealt with in an audit report. Such charges are not a matter for Internal Oversight, but must be weighed by the Security Council. In this context, I want to emphasize that Mr. Erik Jensen, my Special Representative for MINURSO, has my full confidence for his performance in a delicate and complicated mission.

With regard to the issuance of other OIOS reports, which you raise in the last paragraph of your letter, delays have been caused by the UN requirement to translate every document addressed to the General Assembly into all six official languages prior to release. In view of the volume of some of the OIOS reports and the unusual workload the UN translating services have been facing because of the non-proliferation treaty conference, it has taken an unusually long time to complete the required translations. The reports you mention are being published this week and should reach you shortly.

With best regards, yours sincerely,

BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI.

UNITED NATIONS,

May 19, 1995.

Reference: 4615a/95.

Mr. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member, Congress of the
United States, Committee on International
Relations, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has transmitted your letter of 5 May 1995 to me for a reply to the points which you have raised about this office's report on MINURSO.

I directed one of my most senior auditors to carry out this investigation, a man whose professional credentials and expertise are beyond question. He was instructed to address Mr. Ruddy's allegations in parallel to a follow-up on an audit mission which my office had performed in MINURSO during the fall of 1994. The report on this work is at present being prepared for transmittal to the General Assembly. I am attaching an advance copy for your confidential information.

The investigation was confined to Mr. Ruddy's allegations. As pointed out in paragraph 3 of the report, some of the information provided by Mr. Ruddy was based on hearsay. This made the task of the auditors more difficult.

The allegation that applicants who were to be identified were not allowed free access to the MINURSO centre was examined in the context of ensuring the credibility of the identification process. The lack of free access could have been verified if specific cases

● 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.

of obstruction had been made available to the auditor. This was not, however, the case. Further investigation was not feasible as it would have involved an inquiry into political and diplomatic activities of certain Member States, which is not within the purview of an audit investigation.

As regards the specific cases concerning transport and procurement mentioned by Mr. Ruddy, these were carefully looked into and the outcome reported in paragraphs 22, 23, 26, 27 and 29. Certain inadequacies in the management of procurement of spare parts for vehicles and irregularities in regard to staff costs were earlier noted in the internal audit during September-October 1994 and followed up during the February visit (see copy of the audit referenced above).

Complaints of anti-Americanism were lodged only against the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of MINURSO. When the auditors met with a number of officials and queried them on anti-Americanism, they were informed that the CAO had used such expressions against certain other nationals as well. No evidence was found of discriminatory practice against either Americans or other nationals. The CAO has in the meantime left the mission.

In my view, this MINURSO report effectively addresses the allegations made by Mr. Ruddy. I have found every statement to be well documented in the working papers of the auditor-in-charge and I have personally seen to it that the final version of the report was worded with the discretion and caution which the political sensitivity of the matter, as well as Mr. Ruddy's interests, require. In short, I stand firmly behind this OIOS report on MINURSO.

Let me take this opportunity to inform you about the start-up phase of OIOS in general. I tackled this important task as of 15 November 1994 and have worked hard over the past six months to establish Internal Oversight as an independent and credible component of the management culture of the United Nations Organization. This was not easy, because an effective internal control mechanism had never existed in the UN before. I had to strengthen the Audit Division and redefine its scope. The Investigation Unit had to be created. The working and reporting procedures for the entire office had to be developed, and a mechanism to monitor compliance with our recommendations had to be established. General Assembly Resolution 48/218B also mandated me to move this office from a mere control function to a more proactive role to "advise" and "provide assistance to programme managers". Such a profound change in the corporate culture of an international organization requires more than six months, but I am encouraged by clear signs that OIOS is beginning to have an impact on the UN, in its deterrent as well as its advisory capacity. It is my hope that the United States Congress will understand the complexity of my task and not judge the success of this new office on the basis of one rather atypical report.

Shortly after the publication of the MINURSO report, two in-depth evaluation reports were issued which I am attaching to this letter for your reference. Two more reports were issued on 16 May which are also enclosed.

Regarding the issuance of reports, let me assure you that the time needed between submission and release of reports is not a reflection of any lack of independence of my office. The reports to which you refer in your letter had to be published in six languages after being edited and translated, a process

which is necessarily dependent upon the length of the report and the workload at the time of submission. As you will note from the attached reports, the time was also taken to include a status report on the implementation of recommendations, as the original reports were done some months ago.

I am quite confident that my work will be beneficial to the UN and will eventually be appreciated also by those in the United States Congress who, like you, believe in the usefulness of the World Organization. In a recent speech at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, I have laid out the philosophy I bring to this office. Please find a copy of this speech enclosed. It would be my pleasure to come to your office at your convenience to tell you more about my mission.

Very sincerely yours,

KARL TH. PASCHKE,
Under-Secretary General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, May 5, 1995.

Hon. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALLI,
Secretary General, United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL: I write to express my disappointment at the first report of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), issued on April 5, 1995 (A/49/884, "Review of the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations").

As you know, funding for the United Nations is under severe pressure in the United States Congress. A key element to maintaining Congressional support for U.S. contributions to the United Nations is the oversight performance of OIOS.

Because this is the first report released from OIOS, it will be scrutinized closely by the Congress as an indicator of the level of U.N. reform. In addition, MINURSO has already received considerable unfavorable attention in Congress due to serious allegations of mismanagement, operational problems, and anti-Americanism.

It was my understanding that this report was intended to examine those allegations. In my view, this report is not likely to convince Congress that OIOS is performing the kind of professional, careful oversight of U.N. operations intended by the establishment of this office. Let me detail some of the reasons why.

First, the report does not examine carefully the serious allegation that applicants desiring to be identified as voters are being intimidated and denied free access to the MINURSO center. It merely quotes (paragraph 12) MINURSO's Deputy Special Representative as stating that if such intimidation is occurring, "there will be ample opportunity for such individuals to present themselves at later stages in the process".

Second, regarding allegations of "padded payrolls", irregular transportation practices and costs, and improper procurement in MINURSO, the report makes reference to a previous internal audit which had identified "irregularities" nor the "remedial actions" are specified. So far as I know, the previous internal audit has not been made available to Member States.

Third, as for changes that some MINURSO officials were anti-American, supported by several written complaints (including one by the head of U.S. military troops serving in MINURSO), the report essentially dismisses these charges by quoting observers who stat-

ed that "whenever the Chief Administrative Officer saw any problem with an individual, he was in the habit of adversely referring to the individual's nationality" (paragraph 31). Based on this information, the auditors state that they "did not sense any discrimination based on any particular nationality".

I could cite numerous other deficiencies in the report, but these examples highlight my concerns about this OIOS report. I can only state that the work reflected in this report does not begin to meet demands in the United States Congress for a tough, credible U.N. "Inspector General" and will not be helpful to those of us working to maintain support for the United Nations and its funding levels.

Finally, I would like to express my concern at the Secretariat's failure to release several prior reports completed by the OIOS office. It is my understanding that the release of these reports was requested in writing more than a month ago by the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, but that their release has not yet occurred. It will be difficult to explain to Members of Congress why reports completed by a U.N. office which is presumed to be independent have not been released by the Secretariat. I urge you to ensure that these reports are released expeditiously.

Thank you for your attention to and cooperation in these matters.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

RETIREMENT OF COMDR. HARRY
ROUSE

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding Naval officer, Comdr. Harry V. Rouse, who has served with distinction for the past 32 months as a legislative counsel in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements as he prepares to retire following a career of distinguished service to this legislative body and to our great Nation as a whole.

A native of Tulsa, OK, Commander Rouse earned a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1977, graduating with distinction. Upon graduation, he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Commander Rouse spent his first sea tour aboard the destroyer U.S.S. *Kinkaid*, where he served in the engineering department. He was selected for participation in the Navy's Law Education Program, and, following a brief assignment to recruiting duty in Oklahoma City, OK, began his studies at Harvard Law School in August 1982. Commander Rouse earned his doctor of jurisprudence degree in 1985, and following graduation from the Naval Justice School in Newport, RI, reported to the Naval Legal Service Office, San Diego, CA, in November 1985.

Commander Rouse distinguished himself in all of his assigned duties at the Naval Legal Service Office, including defense counsel and command services officer. Upon completing this highly successful tour, and receiving the

Navy Commendation Medal for outstanding service, he reported aboard U.S.S. *New Jersey* as the command judge advocate. He performed admirably in this assignment as well, completing a 2-year tour in May 1990 and was awarded the Navy Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of that performance.

He returned "home" to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1990, assuming duties as the legal adviser to the Commandant of Midshipmen, where his superb contribution was recognized with the award of his second Navy Commendation Medal. For the past 3 years Commander Rouse has served in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs, where he has provided members of the House National Security Committee, our professional and personal staffs, as well as many of you seated here today, with timely support regarding many Navy plans and programs. His valuable contributions have enabled Congress and the Department of the Navy to work closely together to ensure we continue to provide for and support the best naval force, its members and their families, in the world.

Mr. Speaker, Harry Rouse has made numerous sacrifices during his illustrious naval career in order to provide a significant contribution to the outstanding naval forces upon which our country relies so heavily. He is a great credit to both the Navy and this country he has so proudly served. As he now departs the Navy to pursue challenges in civilian life, I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to wish him every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

A TRIBUTE TO LITERARY SCHOLAR AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER,
BERNARD BARSHAY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an extraordinary citizen, Mr. Bernard Barshay. His literary accomplishments and social contributions have truly made a significant impact on the lives of millions. Like many poor Jewish immigrants who worked hard to achieve the American dream, Professor Barshay survived on meager resources while growing up in Brooklyn. However, these circumstances did not prevent Barshay's remarkable determination to succeed and overcome impossible odds.

Throughout his life, Professor Barshay struggled with his vision, eventually becoming legally blind. He continued to pursue his literary goals and at the age of 28, became the youngest syndicated writer in America. After winning several academic scholarships, Barshay continued to prove himself as a writer, playwright, storyteller, and novelist despite his failing eyesight. Even as his doctors urged him to discontinue his journalistic career, Barshay began teaching, and soon after became the chairman of the journalism department at Long Island University. At LIU, he was

a mentor of the Journalism Honor Society, and a member of the Polk Committee, which awards outstanding individuals on newspaper writing. Later Barshay went on to produce dramatic readings and plays for radio broadcast programs. His love of writing and reading developed into yet another successful career as a mystery storyteller, poet, and oral dramatist. His works were recorded in an album titled "Four American Murder Mysteries."

At the height of his teaching and broadcast career, Barshay paid a visit to Louisiana to report on voting rights for blacks. He was then arrested and jailed with other civil rights supporters. Inspired by the voting rights struggle of African-Americans, Barshay began devoting his work toward community activism and educational empowerment. He requested a voluntary position as a teacher in Harlem and continued reading his poetry and children's stories on radio programs. Ever since he moved to the Kensington section of Brooklyn, Professor Barshay has worked tirelessly to promote racial harmony between the Jewish and black residents. The positive impact he has made on all New Yorkers is worthy of national recognition. I am proud to have such an insightful and courageous activist residing in Brooklyn.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HOWARD MARTIN RICHARDSON VFW POST 5394

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization established for the men and women whose desire it was to serve and protect our great Nation. They are individuals who fought valiant battles in foreign lands, many of whom gave the ultimate sacrifice—their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand before you today to recognize the significant contributions and the 30th anniversary of the Howard Martin Richardson VFW Post 5394.

From an initial group of 38 men, the post's membership has grown to almost 1,400 members, men and women veterans of foreign wars. The post is the largest in the Fourth District and the fourth largest in the State of California. The post acquired its present name when it decided to honor one of its late commanders in 1982 and petitioned for a name change from the Wayne Emerson Bungard Post to the present name—Howard Martin Richardson Post.

During the 30 years of its existence, Post 5394 has labored toward its goals and objectives of serving the Compton and surrounding communities, veterans of the United States, their widows and orphans; all this while remaining solvent and self-supporting.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that continues to make a difference. I rise today to pay tribute to the Howard Martin Richardson VFW Post 5394 in the city of Compton, CA.

A TRIBUTE TO CORRINE WILLIAMS DUNN

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues one of my constituents who exemplifies what it means to be a concerned community leader and activist—Corrine Williams Dunn.

Mr. Speaker, great neighborhoods don't just happen. They are created through the vision and hard work of hundreds and thousands of community members joining together in common cause.

Bunche Park, Opa-Locka, and Carol City in North Dade are just such neighborhoods and Corrine Dunn is one of the major reasons why. She is one of the most dedicated, most caring members of the community who has helped to make life better for generations of North Dade residents through her extensive community involvement.

Mrs. Dunn has been a major mover in helping to bring much needed county services to North Dade neighborhoods through her pioneering work with Bunche Park Elementary, North Dade High School, and the North Dade Improvement Association. Mrs. Dunn helped to create a community credit union for local residents.

Her remarkable record of community involvement over the years has included positions on many community boards and important commissions. She has served on the boards of Community Coordinated Child Care; EOPI, Inc.; the Community Action Agency; Legal Services of Dade County; Health Systems Agency of South Florida, Inc.; and the North Dade Health Center. In 1977, in recognition of her dedicated and untiring efforts on behalf of others, Corrine Williams Dunn was recognized by her neighbors in North Dade as Citizen of the Year.

Mrs. Dunn has now focused her attention on issues and activities involving senior citizens. She volunteered her time as a health aide to senior citizens and serves as chairperson of the Dade County National Parent Federation for Day Care and Child Development, Inc.

A member of Crooms Temple Church of God in Christ, Mrs. Dunn is also an ardent church worker who has served for 20 years as church secretary and has been active in the Young Women's Christian Council, Mother's Board, and the Missionary Board.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join with me in saluting Mrs. Corrine Williams Dunn, a dedicated wife, mother, church leader, and community activist, for her more than 40 years of untiring efforts on behalf of her community.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1742, THE
FDA MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1995**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the technology of drugs and medical devices has reached a new frontier. Through emerging sciences such as bioengineering we can anticipate truly monumental breakthroughs in the way we treat, and conquer, dread diseases which for centuries have plagued mankind.

It is crucial, absolutely critical, that the Federal regulatory system so integral to the development and commercialization of these new products change, improve, and advance in step with this technological revolution.

In support of this effort, I am today introducing H.R. 1742, the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1995. This bill offers reasonable, progressive, and user-friendly approaches toward making the FDA drug and device approval process more efficient and cost effective.

Most importantly, it accomplishes these goals while preserving the Agency's critical mission to assure the safety and effectiveness of new drugs and medical devices.

It ensures that our multibillion-dollar medical products industry continues as the preeminent international competitor.

Here are the salient features of this legislation:

The bill grants the agency authority to grant early, conditional approvals for promising drugs and devices which appear to be effective in fighting serious or life-threatening disease. Full and final approval would rest upon the manufacturer's ability to demonstrate that the initial promise of effectiveness was proven out in broader use.

The bill offers authority and strong encouragement to the Agency to use third parties—unbiased, independent panels under FDA supervision—to approve and oversee early stage trials of new drugs and devices.

The bill relaxes some restrictions now barring the exchange of scientifically valid material—professional journal articles, medical textbook excerpts, research compendia—between manufacturers, clinicians, and health insurers. This change will make it easier for knowledgeable observers to receive information on promising, though unapproved, new uses of drugs and devices which have already been approved by the FDA for at least a single use. At the same time, the legislation gives the Agency authority to require that persons disseminating these articles provide appropriate supportive scientific data and respond on its balance.

The bill fundamentally revamps and modernizes FDA review processes for biologics, therapeutics which are manufactured or propagated through bioengineering.

The bill offers reasonable relaxation on current restrictions on the export of drugs or devices which are not approved by the FDA, but which meet the importing nation's approval re-

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gime. This flexibility would be limited to exports to member nations of the World Trade Organization.

The bill modifies current reporting and approval requirements for minor manufacturing changes in devices of low to moderate risk. In essence, a manufacturer would be required to report, but not obtain prior approval for manufacturing changes which would improve the product's quality. This would allow manufacturers to make swift, useful, and perhaps even lifesaving changes in products without having to wait out an FDA approval decision.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt in my mind that the FDA is a premier public health care agency with many extraordinarily dedicated employees. This Agency has a crucial health and safety mission that this Congress must not allow to be undermined.

But I firmly believe that these vital safety missions can be preserved, and better products can be brought to consumers more rapidly and at lower cost, through the modest reform proposals contained in this legislation.

It's time to make a good agency better. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1742, the FDA Modernization Act of 1995.

TRIBUTE TO MARY CAPERTON
BINGHAM**HON. MIKE WARD**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor for me to pay tribute today to a truly remarkable individual who recently passed away, Mary Caperton Bingham of Louisville, KY.

Mary Bingham and her husband Barry Bingham, Sr. met in their college days at Radcliffe and Harvard, respectively, and together built a media powerhouse which included The Courier-Journal newspaper of Louisville until it was sold in 1986. However, the Bingham publishing empire, which began in 1918 with the purchase of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times by Robert Worth Bingham, is not the most remarkable aspect of Mary Bingham's life—the attribute which most accurately describes the way she lived her life is her generosity.

In only a 9-year timespan, from the time of the sale of the Bingham media properties, Mary and Barry Bingham, in contributing almost \$60 million to education and arts funds throughout Kentucky, came close to achieving their goal of "giving it all away" before their deaths. In rural Kentucky, Mary Bingham founded bookmobiles to encourage children to read and value their education—education and the arts were central to Mary Bingham's philosophy of what made a civilization great, and to this end she dedicated many years of her life. She donated money to many social causes, environmental funds, historic preservations, health care facilities, and community developments. Along with this money came her insightful wisdom and expert counsel. Throughout her life, Mary Bingham was a

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woman far ahead of her times who did not hesitate to let her views be heard and you may rest assured that when she spoke, people listened and they appreciated her advice.

My hometown city of Louisville now offers one of the most extensive arts programs in the Nation, including the Kentucky Center for the Arts and the Actors Theatre of Louisville, which could not have been possible without the efforts of Mary Bingham.

The city of Louisville, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and indeed the entire Nation lost one of our most dedicated and generous citizens and we will truly miss her civic contributions, her insightful knowledge and counsel, her dedication and endurance, and her grace and beauty.

TRIBUTE TO THE MARISSA HISTORICAL
AND GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a historical structure in Marissa, IL, which stands as a monument to education and pride for southwestern Illinois.

I recently had the privilege to attend a dedication ceremony sponsored by the Marissa Historical and Genealogical Society in Marissa on May 21. Several months ago, the society's president, Don Jones, began working on a project to have this building declared a national historical place.

By gathering historic documents, Mr. Jones and other members of the society prepared their application to the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior for historical designation.

I am pleased to tell my colleagues that the Marissa Academy Building, located in the village park, received a certificate announcing its listing on the National Registry of Historic Places effective October 28, 1994.

According to a recent edition of the Marissa Journal-Messenger, the academy was started in 1886 and served students originally as a preparatory school. It was used until 1900, when classes shifted to Marissa Township High School. Later, it was used again as a school while the new elementary school was being built.

Over time the building's structure degraded, and since it was the last academy building in Illinois, the community rallied to have it restored. In 1969, the village leased the building to the Marissa Historical and Genealogical Society. It is now a library and museum open to the public.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Marissa Historical and Genealogical Society for its hard work in making the Marissa Academy Building one of our Nation's newest additions to the National Register of Historic Places. It was a privilege for me to participate in the commemoration of this public recognition, for a building that will stand as a learning and historical tool for generations to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CARMEL
REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE'S BAL-
ANCED BUDGET RESOLUTION

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to my Republican colleagues the following resolution of support issued by the town of Carmel's Republican Committee. This resolution demonstrates the strong public support for Republican-elected officials, who are working to achieve the important goals of the Contract With America. Our fight to reduce the Federal budget deficit, to have a balanced budget and reduce and consolidate Government services has not gone without recognition from the American people.

Therefore, I join with the spirit of this resolution in applauding the energy put forth by my colleagues in addressing the many reform-minded issues facing this Congress. Mr. Speaker at this time, I insert the full text of the Carmel resolution into the RECORD.

Whereas, through liberal reporting by TV and newspaper media an obvious attempt has been made to undermine the positions held by our Republican State and Federal Officials on issues of budget deficit reduction, balanced budgets, consolidation of government services and welfare reform; and

Whereas, due to media's liberal reporting of these issues the Town of Carmel, Putnam County, State of New York, Republican Committee desires to counteract effects of said liberal reports supporting special interest groups; now,

Therefore, be it resolved, the Town of Carmel Republican Committee membership of ninety-two hereby pledges its support to NYS Governor George Pataki, Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno, Assembly Minority Leader Clarence Rappleyea, Senator Vincent Leibell, III; 37th District, Assemblyman Willis Stephens, Jr.; 91st District, and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, U.S. House Majority Leader Dick Army and Speaker Newt Gingrich, NYS U.S. Senator Alfonse D'Amato and NYS U.S. 19th District Congresswoman Sue Kelly toward achieving their goals to alleviate the overwhelming tax burden through enactment of balanced budgets, consolidation and reduction of government services and welfare reform and "Contract with America"; and,

Be It Further Resolved, that the Chairman of the Town of Carmel, Putnam County, New York, Republican Committee is hereby directed to forward this resolution to the above named State and Federal Officials.

JOHN SCHEMMELE, GERMAN-
AMERICAN OF THE YEAR

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, John Schemmel. John was honored by the members of the German-American Cultural Center

this past Sunday during the 45th anniversary banquet. He was named German American of the Year at the Carpathia Hall in Sterling Heights, MI.

John is a first generation German-American. His parents immigrated from Siebenbuerger before he was born in 1920. From an early age John developed an appreciation of his heritage. He attended St. Thomas German Lutheran School as an elementary student. His German roots were rapidly becoming intertwined with America by the time he became a teenager. He was first baseman in the Transylvania Saxons Junior Association fast pitch softball league and, as team manager, he and his teammates won the championship in 1939.

In 1942, John found himself in the U.S. Army as an infantryman. He served in the Aleutian Islands and eventually in France and Germany. After returning to the States, John worked for Chrysler Corp., the Detroit Police Department, and he attended the Michigan Technical School for electrical study. He eventually joined the engineering staff at General Motors where he worked for 33 years. John also became one of the first trustees of UAW Local 160 at the General Motors Technical Center.

Long before John began engineering world class quality cars, he was active in organizations that celebrate and commemorate his German heritage. He has been a member of the Alliance of Transylvanian Saxons since 1937 and has served in every office of the Siebenbuerger Sachsen Verein. He sang tenor with the GBU-Saxonia Gemischterchor. The members of the German American Cultural Center are well aware of John's efforts to preserve the rich German heritage that exists in the metropolitan Detroit area. He served as the center's president for 4 years and is currently the group's first vice president.

In addition to his involvement with cultural organizations, John is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the United Automobile Workers Local 160, and the Roseville Democratic Committee.

John's pride in his German heritage is only equaled by his pride in being American. He has devoted time and energy to his colleagues, his community, our Nation, and his family and friends in numerous capacities. I applaud the German American Cultural Center for recognizing John. He has provided outstanding leadership to the group and I know he is proud to be honored by the members.

On behalf of the German-American community, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting John Schemmel, German-American of the year.

FAIR WINDS AND FOLLOWING
SEAS FOR VICE ADM. DONALD F.
HAGEN, MD, USN

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a truly outstanding naval

officer and physician, Vice Adm. Donald F. Hagen, for his devoted and distinguished service as the Surgeon General of the Navy. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Department of the Navy and to our great Nation as a whole.

During his 30 year Navy career, Vice Admiral Hagen has served our Nation in a variety of roles, ranging from combat surgeon to the chief executive of a unique, worldwide health care system dedicated to providing health care and related medical services to Navy and Marine Corps members, retirees, and their families.

Upon commissioning as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps in 1964, Vice Admiral Hagen assumed his first assignment as a battalion surgeon with the Marines in Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam. He returned to Vietnam twice more, serving aboard the hospital ship *U.S.S. Repose* and then as staff surgeon with the Riverine Assault Forces in the Mekong Delta.

Vice Admiral Hagen's experiences as a primary care physician under combat conditions led him to seek a career in surgery. His surgical training took him to Naval Hospital, St. Albans, NY, and Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA. He then served as staff surgeon at Naval Aerospace and Regional Medical Center, Pensacola, FL; Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan; and Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, FL. During these years, Vice Admiral Hagen gained not only clinical expertise, but became proficient in all aspects of hospital medical staff leadership.

Due to his extensive combat experience aboard hospital ships and service with the Marine Corps, Vice Admiral Hagen was selected to head the Contingency Planning Division at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery where he served from 1981-84. Returning his energies to peacetime clinical medicine in 1984, he assumed command of Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton, CA. During this tour, Vice Admiral Hagen's broadly based record of excellence was recognized by his selection to flag rank. As a rear admiral, Dr. Hagen returned to Washington, DC, as Director, Health Care Operations, Navy Medical Command and Chief of the Medical Corps. In December 1988, he assumed command of the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD. On June 28, 1991, Dr. Hagen took command of all aspects of Navy Medicine with the rank of vice admiral as the 31st Surgeon General of the Navy.

Vice Adm. Donald F. Hagen will complete his tour as the Surgeon General of the Navy in July 1995, concluding more than 30 years of Federal service. Vice Admiral Hagen has provided the broad vision, innovation, and dedicated leadership which have resulted in the Navy's current high state of medical excellence. A man of Vice Admiral Hagen's talent and integrity is rare indeed and while his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure to call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to wish him and his family every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH OF ST.
MARGARET MARY ON ITS 75TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, June 4 will mark the 75th anniversary of the Roman Catholic parish of St. Margaret Mary in Manhattan Beach. Though small in membership, the church of St. Margaret Mary remains one of the largest parishes in the Diocese of New York. This church has provided strong leadership to the community of Manhattan Beach, while serving as a role model to other small Catholic churches within the diocese. Since 1928, the families of Manhattan Beach have maintained an active membership to St. Margaret Mary's Church. In honor of this anniversary celebration, I rise to salute the generations of parishioners who have made St. Margaret Mary's Church a valuable addition to New York's spiritual community.

The history of St. Margaret Mary's Church is characterized by courage, strength, and a will to survive during difficult times. For over 75 years, parishioners have overcome severe financial obstacles, often threatening the very existence of the church. Yet, the church and its members fought hard to keep it functioning. By maintaining a strong sense of unity throughout the years, the parishioners of St. Margaret Mary's Church have successfully preserved the character and vitality of the Manhattan Beach community.

On this most joyous anniversary celebration, the Church of St. Margaret Mary remains a beacon of strength and hope for every Catholic church in New York. May the families and future parishioners of St. Margaret Mary's be blessed with the good fortune of celebrating many more anniversary celebrations well into the future.

TRIBUTE TO LOW-INCOME
HOUSING PARTNERSHIP

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the collaborative efforts of two institutions in my district, whose achievements are helping to rebuild and restore hope in south St. Louis. DeSales Community Housing Association and Equality Savings and Loan Association have been recognized by the Social Compact in the 1995 Outstanding Community Investment Awards for their partnership achievement: the creation of an innovative housing program that allows residents to participate fully in the decisions that are shaping their community.

The Social Compact is a national coalition of leaders from the financial services industry and the nonprofit sector, dedicated to increasing private investment in low-income communities, both rural and urban. To achieve this mission, they lead by example, recognizing

successful and innovative partnerships between financial services institutions and neighborhood nonprofit organizations that are working together to reclaim vulnerable neighborhoods. As a result of the Outstanding Community Investment Awards, DeSales Community Housing and Equality Savings were chosen out of 160 applicants as a model partnership.

DeSales and Equality are being recognized for the creation of the DeSales Mutual Housing Association. This kind of development represents the first step toward home ownership for life-long renters. Mutual housing associations encourage community-based ownership of affordable rental properties. Neighborhood residents and project tenants actively participate in ownership and management decisions of their buildings, including site selection, design, construction, and organizational structure.

DeSales began working with residents on the mutual housing association model in the early 1990's. Today, thanks to the dedication of 30 neighborhood residents, the Iowa Avenue Townhouses and the California Townhouses have taken the place of nine vacant buildings in south St. Louis as models of affordable, resident-controlled housing.

Equality Savings and Loan Association assumed a critical leadership role in making this project happen. The small thrift took charge of convincing the financial community, businesses, foundations, and the major's office of the credibility of the project. Equality also helped enlist additional investors to provide permanent financing and, equally important, they convinced St. Louis residents and others that this innovative approach could work.

Thanks to the first mutual housing association model ever enacted in Missouri, neighborhood residents are taking on leadership responsibilities in their community. Small-scale rehabilitation is happening elsewhere, and the community's church and elementary school are crediting the townhomes for stabilizing their surroundings.

I applaud DeSales Community Housing Corporation and Equality Savings and Loan Association as a replicable example of a public private partnership that empowers residents to reclaim their neighborhoods.

MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—
DISABLED COMMUNITY EX-
PLAINS WHY THEY ARE A PRO-
FOUNDLY BAD IDEA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, medical savings accounts are a brilliant scheme to skim the healthiest people out of the insurance pool—and leave the rest of us to face sky-rocketing insurance rates. MSA's are a bad idea that has spread like wildfire.

Following is a portion of the testimony of the Consortium for Citizens With Disabilities before the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health on May 25. I hope the CCD's insights will help stop this lemming-like pursuit of MSA legislation.

MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Many Members of Congress believe that Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs) have the potential to reduce health care costs and increase the number of Americans with insurance. There have been suggestions that MSAs be implemented not only in the private sector but in the Medicare program as well.

The Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Health Task Force has major concerns with the emphasis presently being placed on Medical Savings Accounts as a solution to our health system's problems of access and affordability. The use of MSAs is not only untested, but also has the very strong potential for making comprehensive health insurance less affordable for persons with disabilities and serious chronic illnesses. Because of our many concerns, which are discussed below, and in the absence of other reforms, the CCD Health Task Force does not support the establishment of MSAs as either an incremental reform or as a solution to the health care problems facing millions of uninsured and underinsured individuals in the U.S.

Supporters of MSAs state that:

MSAs will allow the marketplace, not the government to address the cost and access issue. By giving responsibility for paying for health care to consumers, it is assumed that MSAs will reduce unnecessary health care expenditures because individuals who are spending their own money will be more prudent purchasers. It is also assumed that the lower cost of catastrophic health insurance will lead more employers to offer the health insurance.

MSAs will lead to lower administrative costs because insurance companies will only be involved with claims higher than the deductible amount.

However, MSAs are untested, and it is not clear that they will either lower costs or improve access to services.

What are MSAs and How do they Work?

Medical Savings Accounts are tax-exempt savings accounts modeled on Individual Retirement Accounts that employed individuals can use to pay for health-related expenditures. State MSA laws generally create incentives for people to set up these accounts by exempting from state taxes the money contributed to these accounts. MSAs work like this:

Employers can purchase a standard health insurance plan with a low deductible (\$250-\$500 annually per person) or a catastrophic health insurance plan with a high deductible (\$3000-\$5000 annually per person). Because most people will not have health care costs higher than several thousand dollars, the premiums for high deductible catastrophic health insurance plans are much lower than for plans with low deductibles.

An employer sets up a MSA for employees who want to participate in this type of plan and deposits, in pre-tax dollars, an amount equal to the difference between the cost of a standard low deductible plan and a catastrophic high deductible plan. The self-employed can also set up a MSA.

Employees can use the money in their individual account for health care expenses. When the high deductible is met, the insurance company then pays the bills. If money is left in the account at the end of the year, it can be withdrawn and used for other purposes or carried over with accrued interest into the next year.

The CCD has several major concerns about MSAs:

The catastrophic health plans that are purchased in conjunction with MSAs can impose

pre-existing condition limitations and can refuse to cover persons with certain health conditions or disabilities.

Catastrophic health plans with high deductibles often do not provide the comprehensive coverage needed by persons with serious illnesses or conditions. Some of these plans have lifetime or per condition limits of only \$100,000.

The American Academy of Actuaries has estimated that persons with high health expenses will experience major increases in out-of-pocket costs with MSAs. MSAs may also increase out-of-pocket costs if the amount employers contribute to the MSA is not sufficient to cover the annual catastrophic deductible. Additionally, the combined cost to the employer of an MSA contribution and the catastrophic health plan premium may not be less than the cost of a standard health plan.

If large numbers of individuals choose MSAs plus catastrophic health plans, the health insurance market will be further segmented, reducing the size of the population pool needed to spread risk adequately.

MSA will likely lead to adverse selection because they will be utilized primarily by younger, healthier people who do not anticipate a need for health care. Persons who anticipate health care expenditures, those who need comprehensive coverage, and those who are older and at higher risk for needing health care are likely to remain in standard low deductible health insurance plans. Individuals with MSAs could also change to a low-deductible plan when they become sick or anticipate medical bills (e.g., childbirth expenses), thus exacerbating the problem of adverse selection.

Adverse selection will lead to higher premiums for persons in standard, low deductible health insurance plans. It has been estimated that if MSAs are widely adopted, the cost of a standard, low deductible health insurance policy would rise by as much as 26%. Increases of this magnitude will make comprehensive, low deductible insurance unaffordable both for employers and individuals who want to purchase these policies.

There is no evidence that MSAs will make consumers more cost conscious when they are seriously ill. Physicians—not consumers—determine what treatment is needed. If surgery is recommended, consumers don't look for the cheapest surgeon, they look for the best surgeon.

Some individuals may forgo preventive and early intervention services if they are allowed to use money left in their MSAs at the end of the year for personal expenses other than health care. This concern also raises the question of whether it is appropriate to allow pre-tax dollars to be used for non-health expenses.

It is likely that catastrophic health plans will restrict the type of health care expenditures that will count towards the deductible. For example, if an individual spends \$3000 on mental health services, there is no guarantee that all of these expenses will be counted towards the deductible, particularly if the insurance has limited coverage for these services.

A majority of Americans are enrolled in some form of managed health care plan. It is unclear whether MSAs can be coordinated with these plans. Those opposed to managed care view MSAs as a means to maintain the market for indemnity insurance and fee-for-service health care delivery.

Experience with MSAs is very limited. It is not clear whether they will result in savings. Some analysts predict that any potential

system cost savings will be eliminated by the additional costs required to administer MSAs.

Most importantly, the CCD Health Task Force believes that allowing employers and the self-employed the option of establishing tax deductible MSAs in conjunction with high deductible catastrophic insurance coverage is not the solution to our nation's health system problems because:

MSAs do not address the need for insurance by millions of working Americans whose employers will not contribute to the cost of health insurance; and

MSAs do not address the need for insurance by millions of low-income individuals who are self-employed or unemployed and who cannot afford to buy health insurance.

THE ADVANCED MEDICAL DEVICE ASSURANCE ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Advanced Medical Device Assurance Act of 1995 in order to clarify the scope of coverage and amount of payment under the Medicare Program of items and services associated with the use of certain medical devices approved for investigational use.

Questions have been raised as to whether Medicare should reimburse for hospital and physician services when procedures involving a medical device approved for use by the Federal Drug Administration [FDA] under the Investigational Drug Device [IDE] is used. Our Nation's leading clinical researchers and doctors, and the patients who depend on these improved medical technologies are losing because of this confusion. Additionally, the use of these advanced devices is dramatically declining around the country. Many of the medical technology companies are moving all of their research out of the United States to Europe, Canada, and Japan where payment policy is not an issue.

These advanced medical devices reduce length of surgical procedure, hospitalization, patient mortality, and the need for repeat procedures. All of these patients, whether they get an advanced device or not, would be in the hospital anyway receiving medically indicated care. Clarifying the policy to provide coverage for newer devices would not increase costs because the DRG pays a set rate for set therapies regardless of whether there is a clinical trial involved.

The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, American College of Cardiology, American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of Professors of Medicine, California Health Institute, Catholic Health Association, Cleveland Clinic, Coalition of Boston Teaching Hospitals, Federation of American Health Systems, Greater New York Hospital Association, Health Industry Manufacturers Association, Mayo Clinic, North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology, and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons all believe we need to clarify this policy. These are

all well-respected health care organizations and I believe this bill brings about the clarity that is needed.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor this important, cost-neutral legislation and to work for its prompt enactment so that Medicare beneficiaries will have access to safe and high-quality medical care.

STATEMENT IN RECOGNITION OF 2D LT. REBECCA E. MARIER

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker I rise to acknowledge and salute the outstanding achievements of 2d Lt. Rebecca E. Marier. This impressive young woman recently graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, NY at the top of her class—top of her class academically, physically, and militarily.

Second Lieutenant Marier opted to forgo an education at prestigious Harvard University, in order to pursue her dream of a degree from an institution which has a proud tradition of molding our Nation's leaders. Marier is unquestionably a role model for all of our Nation's young people, men and women alike.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all my colleagues join me in not only commending Second Lieutenant Marier's achievements, but more importantly her spirit of selfless dedication to the service of our country. I would also ask, Mr. Speaker, that the New York Times article which appeared this past Sunday, noting Second Lieutenant Marier's achievements, be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the New York Times, June 4, 1995]

WOMAN IS NO. 1 IN WEST POINT CLASS

WEST POINT, NY—For the first time in the United States Military Academy's 193-year old history, a woman took the No. 1 class rank as the Academy graduated 988 new members of the Army officer corps today.

The woman, Second Lieut. Rebecca E. Marier, 21, of New Orleans, was the head of her class in the school's three programs—military, academic and physical.

"It was the greatest feeling in the world, throwing up that white hat," Lieutenant Marier said after the ceremony. "I'm just glad to be part of the progress women are making all over the country."

Four years ago, she startled her family and friends by choosing the Academy over Harvard University for her undergraduate work because she wanted the "all-around challenge" and leadership training West Point offered.

But she plans to get to Harvard, after all, becoming the second cadet in West Point history to go on to medical school there, said Andrea Hamburger, an Academy spokeswoman.

Women began attending West Point in 1976, and with today's class, more than 1,400 women will have been commissioned second lieutenants.

At the ceremonies, the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Gordon Sullivan, addressed graduates, telling them that in an age of changing circumstances, there was no way to predict where they might serve.

General Sullivan omitted remarks about a possible United States role in Bosnia, which had appeared in an advance version of his address received by reporters.

In the prepared text, General Sullivan reviewed the American role as a member of NATO and said the United States was "prepared to act with NATO should the need arise."

Pressed afterward for an explanation of the omission in his speech, he replied: "I felt I had made the point of the uncertainty of the world. I didn't think I needed to go into the details."

General Sullivan's advance text read:

"In response to the appalling Bosnian Serb behavior over the past week, we have been meeting with our NATO allies to consider the next steps to keep the U.N. protection force in place, because it remains our best insurance against an even worse humanitarian disaster there.

"Although our policy remains that we will not become combatants in the conflict, we are prepared to act with NATO should the need arise."

ACDA IS ESSENTIAL FOR OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as an independent agency and to urge that we consider how important arms control continues to be for our national security. This is also the conclusion of a recent editorial from the *News & Observer*, from Raleigh, NC. H.R. 1561 would abolish this small Federal agency which has proven itself to be an economic bargain. Not only does the operation of the agency come with a modest price tag of under \$50 million, its efforts have saved the Government millions, if not billions, of dollars in defense outlays over its 30-plus years of existence.

I urge a "no" vote on final passage of H.R. 1561. We should not merge ACDA and the other separate foreign service agencies with separate missions into the State Department. The U.S. ACDA is pursuing the biggest and broadest arms control and nonproliferation agenda in history. As the following article makes clear, now is not the time to be dismantling the agency that is charged with getting these agreements negotiated, implemented and verified.

[From the *News & Observer*, May 30, 1995]
FOREIGN POLICY MEDDLING

A proposal to reorganize foreign affairs agencies has consequences beyond mere streamlining. Some in Congress would like excessive control over foreign policy, a bad idea in today's unstable world.

Overhauling the nation's foreign policy agencies, as proposed by Senator Helms, seems on first glance to make sense. Separate organizations tend to be inefficient, and as long as the rest of government is being "reinvested," foreign affairs shouldn't be exempt.

But a closer look unveils flaws in the proposal, which is advanced in pending legislation in both the Senate and the House.

For one thing, the assorted foreign services agencies don't all have the same mission; merging them into the State Department risks diluting their influence in the sea of a single mighty bureaucracy. In a recent visit to The N&O, John Holum, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, made a strong argument along this line for preserving his office as a separate expert voice.

As Holum pointed out, the agency's advocacy of arms control and nonproliferation is crucial in the face of new threats from the spread of weapons. His worry, and it comes across as legitimate, is that the arms-control quest could become secondary to the State Department's concerns for smooth diplomacy and maintaining good relations with other countries.

His reasoning tracks the case others have put forward for retaining the independence of the two other agencies that Helms wants to consolidate: the U.S. Information Agency, which uses cultural, educational and broadcast means to explain the United States to people overseas; and the Agency for International Development, which distributes foreign aid.

Another cause for skepticism is that the proposed reorganization is bound up with an attempt by Helms and his like-minded colleagues to limit greatly the president's discretion in foreign policy.

While Congress of course should have a say, carried too far this becomes a dangerous proposition that baffles the country's friends and foes alike. Yet some members of Congress have gone haywire lately in trying to impose a host of foreign policy directives on the Clinton administration, all the while seriously cutting foreign affairs budgets.

These measures are especially dubious when they originate with lawmakers who, like Helms, yearn to dismantle the multinational, cooperative efforts that are crucial to international stability. For the sake of peace in the world, Congress in this instance needs to step back.

SOUTHEAST ASIA BOAT PEOPLE: RETURN IS THE ONLY OPTION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, recently this body voted in section 2104 of H.R. 1561 to withdraw its support from the Comprehensive Plan of Action, the international agreement on the Indochinese boat people in Southeast Asian refugee camps. This Member's effort, along with Mr. OBEY of Wisconsin and Mr. LAMAR SMITH of Texas, to strike this dangerous and irresponsible provision was unsuccessful.

While this Member fully understands and shares the desire to provide fair and humane treatment to those in the refugee camps, the action of this body could well have the opposite effect. By giving these asylum seekers false hope of resettlement in the United States, this legislation presents the following dangers. It will likely encourage another wave of boat departures from Vietnam, putting people at risk on the high seas and swelling the refugee camp population at a time when the first asylum countries are attempting to close the camps.

The legislation also increases the chance for violence in the refugee camps by causing discontent among the camp residents when their hopes of resettlement in the West are not realized. Finally, the bill has caused the collapse of voluntary repatriation, through which 72,000 Indochinese have already returned home without evidence of persecution, according to U.N. and American nongovernment monitors in Vietnam. Already there have been riots and violence in the camps of Hong Kong and several hundred camp residents have changed their minds and are refusing to return to Vietnam.

For these reasons, this Member believes that, for the 40,000 camp residents whom the United Nations has determined to be economic migrants rather than political refugees, voluntary return to their countries of origin is not only the sole option available, it is also the most humane option.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask to insert into the RECORD an article from the May 24, 1995 edition of the *New York Times*, entitled, "U.N. Links G.O.P. to Boat People's Riots," and an excellent letter analyzing the problems in section 2104 from the Refugee Policy Group, a nongovernment organization with much experience dealing with Indochinese refugees.

U.N. LINKS G.O.P. TO BOAT PEOPLE'S RIOTS
(By Philip Shenon)

BANGKOK, THAILAND, May 23.—United Nations officials asserted today that a Republican-sponsored proposal to offer asylum to thousands of Vietnamese boat people in the United States set off riots last weekend that left more than 200 wounded in Hong Kong.

They also warned that the bill could lead to a new exodus from Vietnam.

Refugee officials say the riots last Saturday began when 1,500 Vietnamese, many of them carrying handmade metal spears, refused to be transferred from one detention camp in Hong Kong to another in preparation for their deportation to Vietnam. It was the most violent clash in years between the boat people and the Hong Kong police.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which oversees the detention camps in Hong Kong, said the Vietnamese were emboldened to riot by the recent move by Republicans in the House of Representatives to offer asylum to as many as half of the 40,000 Vietnamese still held in detention camps in Asia.

"Absolutely," said Jahanshah Assadi, head of mission for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, when asked if there was a connection between the legislation and the riots. During the riots, he said, "you saw U.S. flags all over the place, you saw portraits of President Clinton all over the place."

At least 180 Hong Kong firemen, police and corrections officers were hurt in the clashes on Saturday in the Whitehead detention center, the largest of the Hong Kong camps used to detain the Vietnamese. Dozens of Vietnamese were also hurt in battles in which the camp was blanketed by thick clouds of tear gas.

Representative Chris H. Smith, a New Jersey Republican who is a key sponsor of the legislation, said in a statement today in Washington that there was no evidence of a connection between the legislation and the violence in Hong Kong. It is "grossly unfair to blame resistance to forced repatriation on the very people who are trying to come up

with a peaceful and gentle solution to the problem of these refugees," he declared.

Mr. Smith has said that many of the Vietnamese residents of the camps, including Buddhist monks and former soldiers of the American-backed South Vietnamese Government, are legitimate political refugees who could be persecuted by Vietnam's Communist Government if sent home.

While the Republican-drafted legislation is opposed by the Clinton Administration and faces an uncertain fate in Congress, word of the Republican plan is already circulating in the camps in Hong Kong, where nearly 21,000 Vietnamese are now detained. Mr. Assadi said in a telephone interview that the Vietnamese who joined in the riots "have the false hope of going to the United States."

Even if the bill is defeated in Congress or vetoed by President Clinton, he said, "the damage has been done," since many Vietnamese now believe that they can resist deportation because "they have strong support from influential members of Congress."

Mr. Assadi said the American asylum proposal could also lead to a new exodus of Vietnamese, taking to rickety boats and pushing off into the dangerous waters of the South China Sea in the hope of becoming one of the lucky 20,000 who might be offered resettlement in the United States.

"That risk is definitely there now," he said. The \$30 million asylum plan is part of a foreign affairs appropriations bill now before the full House of Representatives. The bill, opposed by the Clinton Administration, has already been approved by the House International Relations Committee.

While some of the Vietnamese rioters waved photographs of President Clinton last weekend, the Clinton Administration is in fact a strong advocate of a United Nations-backed plan to send virtually all of them home to Vietnam.

While the United States granted asylum to most of the more than one million Vietnamese who fled their homeland after the Vietnam War, sympathy for the boat people has mostly run out. The State Department says that virtually all of the Vietnamese who remain in Asian detention camps are economic migrants who have no legitimate fear of persecution in Vietnam and are not entitled to asylum.

The deportation program, known as the Comprehensive Plan of Action, was supposed to empty most of the detention camps around Asia—there are also large camps in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand—by the end of the year.

The Hong Kong Government is clearly outraged that the moves in Congress may have contributed to the violence in the camps.

[From The New York Times]

REBUKE BY WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Administration officials said today that they had predicted that the proposed Republican measure would encourage thousands of boat people who were not qualified for refugee status to refuse to be returned to Vietnam.

"We are opposed to the proposed legislation which, at the 11th hour, seeks to abrogate an international undertaking," said one State Department official. "The proposed legislation would reopen large-scale screening of those already found to be ineligible for refugee status."

Administration officials predicted the bill would encourage further riots like the one that occurred on Saturday in Hong Kong.

"The proposed legislation will end voluntary return to Vietnam and create new

levels of false hope and result in further disturbances," a State Department official said.

Administration officials assert that the \$30 million the bill sets aside to handle the Vietnamese migrants would mean less money would be available to handle those found to be legitimate refugees from Vietnam, Cuba, Bosnia and Russia.

REFUGEE POLICY GROUP,

May 26, 1995.

Hon. DOUG BEREUTER,

Chair, Asia Subcommittee, International Relations Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BEREUTER: Your office contacted me, asking for my views on Section 2104(4) of HR 1561 entitled, "Resettlement of Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians." This provision essentially turns the clock back undermining the agreements that were reached with great effort and have been reflected in the comprehensive plan of action.

I can only speculate on the basis for this proposal which would be tantamount to a significant and far reaching policy reversal. Politically it's a step back toward an ideological divide that has possible implications for how movements of people from places such as Cuba and China would be addressed.

On the humanitarian front this policy reversal would represent a death knell to future efforts on the part of the U.S. to get the U.N. and other countries to cooperate with us in addressing a migration flow where there is belief that some, but not all, the members of that population may be refugees.

This policy reversal is based on a misapprehension that the screening procedures in the region have been basically flawed. The fact is that massive international effort and resources have gone into screening the applicants in this region. Indeed, more effort has been made in southeast Asia to determine whether someone meets the refugee definition than in any other part of the world. The international standard of who is a refugee is incorporated in this review process. This international standard was incorporated in the Refugee Act of 1980 into U.S. law and in turn into the Worldwide Processing Guidelines of the INS.

The implementation of this standard is subjective. In order to protect against errors reviews of problematic cases are possible under current arrangements. If there is reasonable doubt regarding some of the recent decisions a more effective way to address these concerns would be to encourage a re-review of the few cases where there is an issue. It is an overreaction to scuttle the CPA when problems can be worked out within its framework and procedures.

Significant effort has been made to promote voluntary repatriation of those determined not to be refugees and to provide monitoring of their situation back in Vietnam once they return. So far as I know, UNHCR has not reported any instances of situations where Vietnamese who have returned have been persecuted or been maltreated. The effects of this provision, of course, would be to cut funds which can support the return, monitoring, and assistance to the Vietnamese who go back either voluntarily or involuntarily.

The intention may be to reserve funds for the resettlement of a larger number of Vietnamese or Laotians. So long, however, as the refugee definition is the standard that is used to adjudicate claims, the reality is going to be that very few of the people in the camps will meet the standard.

While I would be against it, we can, of course, decide, bilaterally, to admit Viet-

namese and Laotians under the terms of the Lautenberg Amendment. It is, however, unreasonable to expect that the countries in the region who are adjudicating these claims with UNHCR oversight would be willing to apply this standard to their own review of these cases.

Given strong sentiments in this country to restrict the numbers of new immigrants, my guess is that there would be strong opposition to bringing substantial numbers of Vietnamese and Laotians to the U.S., either as refugees or special humanitarian entrants. It is also unlikely that normal immigration numbers would be allocated to this group as there has been an effort to get Vietnamese to apply for immigration to the U.S. from within Vietnam. If these assumptions are true then the result of this expression of sympathy for the Vietnamese in the camps that have been screened out can be to provide them with a false hope. At best, it could lead to a situation where people who were becoming reconciled to returning to their country would re-commit themselves to remaining in the camps. Worse outcomes could be a renewed flow of boat people and even worse riots or other disruptions and violence in the camps.

As a former official with the Office of Refugee Resettlement during the peak of the Indochinese refugee resettlement program, I cannot personally be accused of lack of sympathy or concern for the plight of the Indochinese. I feel the decisions made around the Comprehensive Plan of Action were the right decisions, both for the countries concerned and the migrants involved. To reverse course now will have negative effects on efforts to address the plight of refugees everywhere.

Thank you for seeking my comments on this matter.

Sincerely,

DENNIS GALLAGHER,
Executive Director.

THE TAX FAIRNESS FOR FARMERS, RANCHERS, AND SMALL BUSINESSES ACT

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation that will provide for tax changes to benefit farmers, ranchers, and small businesses. This legislation is entitled the "Tax Fairness for Farmers, Ranchers, and Small Businesses Act."

This bill contains three major changes in Federal tax policy which will help to support farmers and ranchers through bad years, support the entry into business of beginning farmers, ranchers and small businesses, and place family farmers, ranchers and small businesses on a level playing field with their corporate counterparts.

The first change this bill would make is to create a form of income averaging under which farmers and ranchers would be permitted to carry forward any standard deductions and personal exemptions that go unused during a low-income year. This would help farmers and ranchers even out the cycle of ups and downs in agricultural income caused by the weather, giving them increased ability to recover after a devastating year.

Second, this bill would help promote beginning farmers and small businesses, by allowing a one-time capital gains exemption up to \$500,000 for farmers and ranchers over 55 who sell their farm or ranch to a qualified beginning farmer or a lineal descendent, and by allowing a similar exemption for owners of small businesses who sell the business to a lineal descendent. A retiring farmer would therefore have an incentive to sell his land to a beginning farmer, and because of the tax break he would be able to offer that land for sale at a lower price than he otherwise might demand.

Third, this legislation would establish and make permanent a 100-percent deduction of health insurance premiums for self-employed persons. Corporations have the ability to deduct the full cost of their health insurance premiums, and it is only fair for farmers and small business owners to have the same right. It is time for this inequity to end.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and the rest of my colleagues join me in supporting this legislation, and work with me to bring tax fairness to our Nation's family farmers, ranchers, and small business owners.

TRIBUTE TO A 31ST DISTRICT
VOLUNTEER

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a minute to make a few remarks in recognition of a very special lady. Dorothy Brownell is a remarkable woman. She has a wonderful blend of energy, wit, and commitment. She keeps everyone around her on their toes.

A former school dental hygienist, she officially retired in 1976. I got to know her during her second career—as a volunteer. For more than 7 years, she has been the cornerstone of our Jamestown district office. She could write the book on volunteerism—that is, if she ever slowed down long enough to put pen to paper.

Let me recap just a few of her interests. She has dished up food at a local food bank; is an officer with the local chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons, Foster Grandparents Program, and the United Senior Council; worked with the United Way; has been an ombudsman for long-term care at an area nursing home, and worked on the county Veterans' Listing Program. You'll have to take my word for it—this litany only scratches the surface. Other activities have been sandwiched between trips to Ireland, Italy, and any number of our own States.

Dorothy has been recognized for her efforts. She received the New York State Legislative Achievement Award; was named United Senior Council's 1990 Senior Citizen of the year; received a Certificate of Achievement from Manor Oak Nursing Home and another for her work with Catholic Charities Outreach for the Aging. On top of that, Dorothy took a silver medal for swimming in the 1990 Senior Olympics.

What prompts my remarks today is that Dorothy, at the tender age of 77, is calling it

quits. She's launching her second retirement with a train trip across Canada and following up with courses at Elderhostels. To record that she'll be missed is an understatement—but this little lady with the great big heart deserves the very best life has to offer.

SALUTE TO DR. RAYMOND M.
OLSON

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a selfless community leader and educator who has spent his life helping those around him find strength and guidance through two principal sources—education and religion.

Dr. Raymond M. Olson was born nearly 85 years ago on a farm near Eagle Grove, IA. But those of us who make our homes in Ventura County are grateful for the fact that he found his way out West and has selflessly dedicated himself to improving the lives of the people around him.

In his long, distinguished and varied career, Dr. Olson has served as a teacher, a pastor in the Lutheran Church, president of the National Lutheran Council and president of the California Lutheran College in Thousand Oaks. He now holds the title of president emeritus of California Lutheran University and continues to maintain his ties to the school.

Dr. Olson's impressive career accomplishments are rivaled only by a tireless dedication to his community and extensive record of public service.

He has served on the Ventura County grand jury, the board of directors of the Conejo Valley Historical Society, the United Fund of Ventura County, various boards of education, the Cultural Center Planning Committee, and has been a member of the Thousand Oaks Rotary Club since 1963.

In addition to these numerous professional and philanthropic commitments, Dr. Olson and his wife of nearly 60 years, Helen, have raised two daughter and a son.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I believe that Dr. Raymond M. Olson has truly served his family and his community through a lifetime of service and selflessness.

He was recently selected as the 1995 Patriotic Citizen of the Year by the Conejo Valley chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars and was presented with the Chapter's Silver Patrick Henry Medallion. This recognition was truly appropriate, because one of the basic tenets of the organization is that it is better to serve than to be served.

Dr. Olson has lived his life in strict adherence to this belief and has backed up this opinion with an unparalleled record of action and dedication to others. I commend him to all in this body and congratulate him on his award.

STATEMENT
RECOGNIZING
NORENE COLLIER THE 1995 REGION 2 EPA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Norene Collier, a constituent of mine who was recently awarded an Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] Environmental Quality Award for region 2, which includes New York, New Jersey, and Puerto Rico.

Over the past 20 years, Ms. Collier has devoted herself to improving the quality of the environment in region 2, and to increasing public involvement in environmental action. As a biology teacher in Hyde Park, NY, Ms. Collier has involved her eighth grade students in innovative environmental brainstorming exercises. A renowned volunteer of the Dutchess County Environmental Management Council [EMC], Ms. Collier has served as the council's chairperson since 1982. And under her direction, EMC has fulfilled the needs of the community by formulating a comprehensive agenda to battle the growing problems associated with hazardous and solid waste management. Ms. Collier's energetic direction, as both an educator and public servant, has increased the quality of the environment of region 2.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in recognizing the fine achievements of Ms. Collier. She is to be commended for her dedicated service to the community, and should be noted as a true friend of the environment.

HOOSIER FARMERS URGE CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR EXPORTS AND RESEARCH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the results of my 1995 farm bill questionnaire. The questionnaire responses indicate most Hoosier farmers are willing to accept less funding for farm programs, but only in the context of broader spending reductions. While farm programs should not be singled out for funding cuts, I am pleased—but not surprised—that Hoosier farmers are willing to do their fair share to balance the budget. Among the different agricultural programs, cuts in crop support payments received the broadest acceptance, with nearly 63 percent favoring reductions.

Hoosier farmers gave their strongest support to funding for promoting U.S. exports and agricultural research and education. I agree with this shift in priorities. The 1995 farm bill should be more market-oriented while preserving our competitive edge in world markets.

Of those responding, 64 percent had participated in Federal farm programs in the last 5 years, 75 percent of whom received 10 percent or less of their yearly farm revenue from

direct payments. Farmers also expressed their support for limiting farm payments for wealthier farmers, while rejecting proposals to guarantee all farmers a minimum income. Hoosiers also support Congress' decision last year to abolish the Disaster Assistance Program.

I thank the many Hoosiers who answered the questionnaire, and I appreciate their careful consideration of these important agricultural issues.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

(The results may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding and multiple responses.)

1. What general policy direction do you favor for the 1995 farm bill?

	(Percent)
Extend current programs	13.3
Extend current programs with changes	37.6
Replace with an alternative	13.7
Eliminate farm programs	35.4

2. Current federal spending on programs that directly benefit farmers is approximately \$18.8 billion per year. The overall level of funding is likely to decrease for 1996, and Congress may reorganize spending priorities among the following programs. For each category please indicate whether you think spending should be increased, decreased, or kept the same.

	(In percent)			
	Increase	Same	Decrease	Don't know
Commodity support programs ..	8.6	26.1	62.7	2.6
Conservation reserve program ..	8.9	33.8	55.0	2.3
Research and extension	19.5	39.0	39.0	3.4
Other conservation programs ..	1.4	31.1	54.4	5.7
Export promotion activities	27.9	36.5	31.8	3.9
Crop insurance	10.0	33.5	50.8	5.8
Farm credit programs	9.3	31.1	52.0	7.5

3. If commodity programs must be reduced, which of the following deficit-cutting options would you favor?

	(Percent)
Cutting target prices	12.1
Raise acreage reserve program (ARP) levels	11.0
Raise loan rates	12.9
Reduce \$50,000 payment limitation cap	38.8
Establish income capping	48.7

4. Some farm groups have suggested abolishing all current farm programs and using

the funds for an income support level of 70 percent of each farmer's historical income. Farmers would then be free to farm according to their interpretation of the markets, with the assurance that in a bad year they would receive no less than 70 percent of their usual income. Do you:

	(Percent)
Favor this concept	21.9
Favor this concept with changes	16.6
Oppose this concept	60.4

5. The Conservation Reserve Program [CRP] pays farmers a yearly fee per acre to keep certain land out of production. The program decreases soil erosion, encourages wildlife and boosts commodity prices by controlling supply. CRP expires this year. Should Congress:

	(Percent)
Continue CRP as is	26.2
Focus payments on more environmentally sensitive areas	22.6
Phase out CRP	35.3
Allow more acres in CRP with reduced payments	15.9

6. There are growing concerns among consumers about the possible effects of pesticide use on the environment and public health. If pesticide use should be monitored, which one of the following proposals would you most support?

	(Percent)
Promote extension programs to curb pesticide use	22.5
Establish more controls over pesticide use	8.7
Provide more incentives for alternative farming practices	36.1
Do not change current policy	32.8

7. The Ad Hoc Disaster Assistance Program has been replaced by a much broader Federal crop insurance program. Instead of irregular and expensive disaster payments, farmers in USDA programs will now enroll in a basic catastrophic insurance policy, with subsidies to provide more comprehensive insurance. Which of the following options do you favor?

	(Percent)
Keep the current system	33.9
Return to the ad hoc disaster payments	5.6
Modify the current crop insurance system	35.7
Eliminate all federal emergency assistance	24.8

8. The Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] reduces agricultural subsidies in foreign countries. Because U.S. subsidies are already far lower than our competitors, other countries will make larger cuts in their farm programs. Would you favor further reductions in worldwide farm subsidies, even if some commodity prices and U.S. farm programs might be reduced?

	(Percent)
Yes	49.7
No	19.2
Don't know	31.1

9. Food and nutrition programs are often described as "indirect" farm programs because they increase food purchases by some \$30 or \$60 billion per year. They are also a source of urban support for the farm bill. Which of the following food and nutrition proposals do you most favor?

	(Percent)
Continue current funding for food programs	40.3
Increase funding for food programs ..	7.2
Reduce funding for food programs	30.7
Eliminate food programs	19.7
Allow cash payments instead of food programs	2.0

10. Have you participated in the Federal farm programs over the last 5 years?

	(Percent)
Yes	64.4
No	35.6

11. If yes, about what percentage of your yearly farm revenue came from Federal farm programs?

	(Percent)
0 to 5 percent	50.2
5 to 10 percent	24.9
10 to 15 percent	8.7
15 to 20 percent	2.7
20 to 50 percent	2.7
More than 50 percent	10.9

12. Overall, do you think you are better off, worse off, or about the same economically as you were 5 years ago? Better off—21.7 percent; Worse off—35.8 percent; and About the same—42.4 percent.

13. How do you think you will be doing 5 years in the future? Better off—19.9 percent; Worse off—37.2 percent; and About the same—42.9 percent.