

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RETAIN OUR SERVICE ACADEMIES

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, as is well known, I believe in a limited, efficient Federal Government that spends taxpayers' money wisely and frugally. Yet there is no wisdom in discarding the crown jewels of America's military: the academies in West Point, Annapolis, and Colorado Springs.

Critics charge that the cost of a service academy education is simply too high. This charge rests on a faulty evaluation of the numbers. Comparing the costs to taxpayers for ROTC graduates and military academy graduates is like comparing apples and oranges. Statistics used to show greater cost efficiency in the ROTC Program fail to note that ROTC costs are in addition to the normal cost of an education. For example, when college tuition and ROTC training are combined, the cost for an ROTC graduate is \$214,000 over 4 years of study, while for a graduate of the Naval Academy, it is \$203,000. The cost at West Point is higher—\$268,000—but consider the following: A 4-year education at Stanford is \$290,000, at MIT it is \$254,000, and at Cal Tech, in my home State of California, it is \$426,000. Much of this money is taxpayer-subsidized, and in the context of these expenses, the cost of service academy educations seem a bargain.

And let's not forget that consistently, the Naval, Army, and Air Force Academies rank among the top universities in the United States.

Further, the service retention rate of academy-trained officers is much higher than those trained in ROTC courses. Twenty year retention rates for Naval Academy graduates are 16 percent higher than those trained in ROTC Programs. For the Air Force Academy, retention over 20 years is almost 40 percent, as compared to 27.5 percent for other commissioning sources. Taxpayers are getting a solid return on their academy investments.

None of the above slights those outstanding men and women whose dedication took them through ROTC or OCS Programs. Yet a 4-year immersion in military training is unique. In honoring nonacademy officers, we should not diminish the need for leaders like Eisenhower, Grant, Schwarzkopf, Bradley, Patton, Burke, and my Senate colleague and American hero JOHN MCCAIN.

Yes, let's cut waste from the Federal budget, but not at the expense of a generation of future leaders.

SUPPORTING IMPACT AID

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the National Security Committee for adopting the Edwards-Bateman amendment to preserve partial funding for the Impact Aid program.

Impact Aid provides essential funding for school districts which lack revenue because a portion of their student body lives on Federal land and does not pay local school taxes.

The work of the committee has reaffirmed the Federal Government's pledge to provide over 5,000 children in Rhode Island with a sound elementary and secondary education. Without Impact Aid the Federal Government would abandon this essential commitment to all the children in these districts.

These children are of course very special to our Nation. They are the sons and daughters of the people who protect our country by serving in the military.

Impact Aid is clearly about our military readiness not just for today but for our future.

Funding Impact Aid today ensures that our military personnel are prepared to serve because they do not carry with them the worry that their children are not receiving a proper education.

Moreover, Impact Aid today means supporting America's leaders tomorrow. Education and training will develop skills, and skills mean high quality jobs for Americans. Without the program over 17 million children nationwide would be left unprepared and undefended in the harsh climate of the new global economy. This is a cost America simply cannot bear.

Again, I thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for funding Impact Aid and supporting the men, women, and children of the U.S. armed services.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN
PROMOTING ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE AWARENESS

HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to President Ronald Reagan for his strength and courage as he and Mrs. Reagan strive to bring national attention to the American people regarding Alzheimer's disease.

Throughout his long and successful political career, President Reagan chose, without hesitation, to tackle the most controversial issues of the day. Today, he and Mrs. Reagan are

leaders in the effort to educate the public about Alzheimer's disease. Indeed, the Reagans are lending their support to efforts in Santa Barbara County which will help generate the dollars needed to provide services to those who have been stricken with this debilitating disease. The Alzheimer's Association of Santa Barbara is the beneficiary of this charitable effort.

Santa Barbara knows of the Reagan's love for and interest in Santa Barbara County, and we are honored to have been able to call Santa Barbara the Western White House. Local residents and business owners remember their visits to Rancho del Cielo with great fondness, and we welcome them back whenever possible as heroes fighting for a new cause. The 22d Congressional District of California applauds President and Mrs. Reagan for their perseverance and we want them to know that our prayers are with them.

HONORING LAPEER COUNTY
WORLD WAR II EFFORT

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the men and women of the great County of Lapeer, who bravely served this Nation during World War II. Lapeer County has been recognized as an official Commemorative Community by the Department of Defense, and has worked for many months on a host of events that will honor all of its citizens that served during World War II.

The sacrifices and accomplishments of the men and women that served are many, and serve as inspiration to the generations that have benefited the most from their efforts. The men and women of Lapeer County held true to the notion that evil and tyranny will not prevail.

The lessons taught by World War II must never be forgotten. We are bound by honor to keep the legacy of the great patriots of our Nation forever fresh in the memories of future generations. The courage, valor, and singleness of purpose that was shown by the entire country, serves as an example of the unity and strength of the American people. It was a time of patriotism. It was a time when America was proud. It was a time when America served as a bright shining light to a world thrown into darkness by evil forces.

The men and women of Lapeer County paid a heavy price to defeat the Axis Powers. Some were wounded. Some were never to return home, destined to rest forever beneath the soil of a far off land they helped to free. Families were changed forever by the loss of

● 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.

loved ones. Let us never forget what our freedom cost. Let their spirit and faith in democracy endure.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to rise before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to honor the great people of Lapeer County who contributed so much to victory during World War II. I am honored to represent them in Congress.

220TH BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the soldiers and civilians of the United States Army as we recognize June 14th as the Army Birthday. I take great pride in honoring the brave men and women who have served in the United States Army since 1775. The heart of America's Army is its people, the young men and women of our nation who volunteer to serve. We must never forget that even in this time of precision munitions and brilliant weapons, the individual combat soldier is the ultimate smart weapon. America's Army is peopled by soldiers of high quality—soldiers with character, commitment and courage. These qualities are—and always will be—hallmarks of the Army.

June 14th is Flag Day as well as the Army's birthday; therefore, it is appropriate to point out that the design of our flag, Old Glory, has evolved over the years since 1777. The liberty it stands for, however, remains constant. So does the Army's vigil to protect liberty.

Since 1775, more than 42 million Americans, in times of turmoil and tension as well as periods of peace, have raised their right hands to take an oath, making America's Army what it is today: the premier fighting force in the world. They have taken that oath, not to a king, not to a President or political party, and not to a flag alone, but to the Constitution of the United States and the ideals it represents.

Yesterday they were ready, from Lexington and Concord to Gettysburg, and from Normandy to the Persian Gulf. Today they are ready to keep the peace or provide humanitarian relief around the globe. Tomorrow, too, they will be ready. Whenever the time, wherever the mission, whatever the challenge, we can count on America's Army.

The United States Army has always done more than fight our nation's wars. The Army develops leaders who contribute to the strength of the very fabric of American Society. America's Army has always provided leaders for government and industry. From Presidents, to many of my colleagues here today, all owe much of their strength as leaders to what they learned in the Army. In the House of Representatives you will find 87 members who served in the Army, either on active duty, in the Army Reserves, or in the Army National Guard; and in the Senate you will find another 27 who served their nation as soldiers. I ask that a list of my House colleagues with Army service be appended to my remarks for the record.

In closing, let us remember and reflect on the selfless sacrifice of America's soldiers throughout our history, their accomplishments made in the face of terrible hardship, and their dedication to our nation. The United States Army, America's Army, should be proud as it celebrates its 220th birthday, and the nation should be proud as it celebrates Flag Day that these brave men and women stand ready to support and defend our American way of life. June 14th will be celebrated in every camp, post and station of the Army, and here in the Nation's capital. I encourage all Americans to find a way to help celebrate this event, and to find a way to thank the men and women, soldiers and civilians of the Army for their dedication, sacrifice, and selfless service.

HOUSE MEMBERS WITH ARMY SERVICE

Scotty Baesler, Doug Bereuter, Tom Beville, Brian P. Bilbray, Sherwood Boehlert, Bill Brewster, George E. Brown, Jr., Ed Bryant, Dan Burton, Steve Buyer, William L. Clay, Bob Clement, Ronald D. Coleman, Mac Collins, John Conyers, Jr., Wes Cooley, William J. Coyne, Robert E. Cramer, Philip M. Crane, Thomas M. Davis III, E. "Kika" de la Garza, Nathan Deal, John D. Dingell, Julian C. Dixon, John J. Duncan, Jr., Thomas W. Ewing, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Michael Patrick Flanagan, Rodney Frelinghuysen, Martin Frost, Greg Ganske, George W. Gekas, Sam M. Gibbons, Benjamin A. Gilman, Bill Goodling, Porter J. Goss, Richard (Doc) Hastings, Steve Horn, Duncan Hunter, William J. Jefferson, Harry A. Johnston, Paul E. Kanjorski, Peter R. King, Joe Knollenberg, John J. LaFalce, Greg Laughlin, Jim Ross Lightfoot, William O. Lipinski, Edward J. Markey, Frank R. Mascara, Jack Metcalf, John McHugh, Norman Y. Mineta, Alan B. Mollohan, G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Carlos J. Moorhead, John T. Myers, Charlie Norwood, Solomon P. Ortiz, Larry F. Payne, Jr., Collin Peterson, John Edward Porter, Glenn Poshard, Jim Ramstad, Charles B. Rangel, Jack Reed, Mel Reynolds, Frank Riggs, Harold Rogers, Toby Roth, Bobby L. Rush, Robert C. Scott, Jose E. Serrano, Bud Shuster, John Spratt, Jr., Louis Stokes, Esteban E. Torres, Edolphus Towns, Harold L. Volkmer, Robert S. Walker, Dave Weldon, Edward Whitfield, Pat Williams, Frank R. Wolf, C.W. (Bill) Young, Don Young, Bill Zeff.

HONORING DAN RATTINER, DISTINGUISHED NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND EDITOR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District of New York and the citizens of Eastern Long Island in recognizing Dan Rattiner.

For 35 years, Dan Rattiner has distinguished himself as a leading force in the Long Island newspaper industry as publisher and editor of Dan's Papers on the East End of Long Island.

When Dan Rattiner founded Dan's Papers in 1960, he boldly accepted his own challenge

to inform and educate Eastern Long Island residents of the important issues affecting their community.

Throughout the years, Dan Rattiner has also served the East End with exceptional public service. Every year since 1979, Dan Rattiner has raised tens of thousands of dollars for charity through the annual Dan's Papers Potomahampton Minithon, a 10K race that occurs in Bridgehampton every Memorial Day weekend. From 1985 to 1993, Dan sponsored a summertime radio show in Manhattan entitled "The Hampton Report," informing citizens throughout the New York Metropolitan area about the unique attributes and attractions of the East End. Presently, Dan hosts a New York City radio program, "The Weekend Report," which also enlightens New Yorkers about the East End.

In addition, Dan Rattiner has authored numerous books on the East End, including "Dan's Book," "Albert Einstein's Summer Vacation," and "Who's Here: The Heart of the Hamptons."

Mr. Speaker, Dan Rattiner's achievements and contributions to the East End merit the special appreciation of the community, his friends, and his family.

I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me this day in recognizing Dan Rattiner for his generous contributions and dedicated service to the Long Island community.

EXPLANATION OF H.R. 1729 TAX EXCLUSION REGARDING PRE-NEED FUNERAL TRUSTS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 1729 to reverse a bureaucratic inequity created by a January 29, 1988, Internal Revenue ruling (87-127) which created two classes of taxpayers with disproportionate tax treatment which my legislation seeks to remedy.

Because funeral expenses often saddle a family abruptly with an unexpected financial burden, many families find it in their best interest to establish a pre-need funeral plan (trust) where moneys are set aside for future funeral costs.

Under this IRS ruling, families purchasing pre-need funeral plans are required to pay taxes on the interest income earned by these trusts, despite the fact that trust moneys and earned interest remains in the possession of the seller of the trust—usually a funeral home. Trusts purchased before the effective date of the ruling were subject to a grandfather clause, establishing a significant inequity between trusts purchased before and after the effective date.

Furthermore, the IRS ruling forced sellers of pre-need trusts to assume the responsibility for informing purchasers of the tax amounts owed on their trusts. This has created difficulty for sellers due to confusion on the part of the purchasers who believe it inequitable that they be assessed this tax on interest that they never receive nor benefit from.

H.R. 1729 would reverse Revenue ruling 87-127 by requiring the providers of pre-need funeral trusts once again to pay taxes on earned interest on the trusts, unless the interest is returned to the purchaser.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1729 to relieve families from unwarranted taxes.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. ADAMS
FOR 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to honor John H. Adams, executive director of the Pittsburgh Regional Minority Purchasing Council, who will be retiring after 25 years of distinguished service.

John Adams has devoted his energy and skills over the past quarter century to increasing opportunities for minorities to participate fully in the U.S. economy as entrepreneurs and business leaders. He had been a driving force in the Pittsburgh area in the struggle to sweep away the still lingering effects of racial discrimination. His work has been instrumental in opening doors to men and women who for too long had been denied a chance to compete fairly in our society.

Mr. Adams will be honored at a luncheon on Friday, June 16, in Pittsburgh at the Allegheny Club. He has served longer than any other council director in the 47-member national organization and is highly regarded around the country as the dean of directors. The Business Resource Center was formed in 1972 under the auspices of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development to develop a program for corporations to increase their purchasing with minority businesses. The conduit organization, the Regional Minority Purchasing Council, has served as the catalyst for purchasing agents in Pittsburgh to increase minority participation in providing and bidding on goods and services contracts. The corporate membership of 100 firms includes Westinghouse, ALCOA, Allegheny General Hospital, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, and the major area financial institutions.

John Adams has also been active in the Pittsburgh area as a civic leader. He made Pittsburgh and Rotary International history, when in 1979 and 1980, he served as president of the Pittsburgh Rotary Club, one of the largest Rotary Clubs in the United States. Throughout his life, John Adams has excelled at breaking through longstanding barriers and providing a role model for others in his community.

Mr. Speaker, John Adams deserves to be commended for his outstanding effort to break down barriers to African-Americans, women, and others in our society who have long been denied fair opportunities to participate fully in the benefits of our Nation's free enterprise system. It is fitting that the U.S. House should have this time to reflect on the work of John Adams and the continuing need to ensure that all Americans can compete fairly for a chance to succeed as businessmen and women.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BUDGET CUTS AFFECT REAL
PEOPLE

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, the San Antonio Express-News published an editorial reminding all of us, particularly here in Congress, that budget cuts affect real people. The article appropriately points out that the seemingly abstract reductions being debated in Washington these days will have a concrete impact on the people back in our districts. The editorial painfully describes the impact of a \$40,000 reduction in Federal money on the services provided by San Antonio's Sexual Assault Crisis and Resource Center.

Mr. Speaker, as we begin consideration of the large budget reductions being proposed and the spending priorities of the Federal Government, we, as representatives of the people, must constantly remember the impact our actions will have on the hundreds of thousands of people in my district and the hundreds of millions in those of my colleagues. The text of the editorial is set forth below.

BUDGET CUTTING HITS REAL PEOPLE

"A billion dollars here, a billion there—eventually it adds up to real money," the late U.S. Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, R-Ill., used to grouse when freespending Democrats forgot that they were doling out real dollars paid by real taxpayers.

His political heirs, now in the majority in both houses of the 104th Congress, rightly understand that they are spending real money. What they need also to recognize just as dearly is that congressional spending—and cuts in it—affect real people, too.

A good example locally is the impact earlier federal spending cuts already are having on San Antonio's Sexual Assault Crisis and Resource Center.

The center which also receives state, United Way and other private funding, lost \$40,000 in federal money for fiscal year 1995. San Antonio Express-News Staff Writer Marina Pisano recently reported.

Those cuts came before the Republicans—committed to even deeper cuts in the federal budget—took control of Congress.

Unlike the billions of dollars Dirksen accused congressional Democrats of mindlessly squandering, \$40,000 may not seem like much money. But its impact on real people is proving to be significant.

As reported rapes increase dramatically in the Alamo City—during the first quarter of 1995, up 37.5 percent from a year ago—the crisis center will be able to serve fewer clients because of the cut in federal funding.

The center will have to rely more heavily on private funding.

Unfortunately, though, donations from nongovernment sources, particularly foundations, are significantly down, said Rita Velasquez, the center's acting director.

The private sector will be increasingly hard-pressed to make up the difference caused by ever-deeper cuts in government spending at all levels. Real people with real needs and real problems—not just nameless, faceless statistics—will suffer accordingly.

Congressional budget writers should never forget this very real impact that their decisions have on so many real Americans.

June 14, 1995

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND
GEORGE S. FLEMING

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to a man who has given so much to his church and his community, Baileys Crossroads, VA. Father George Fleming is retiring after serving 27 years as the priest at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Reverend George S. Fleming, born in 1930 in Brooklyn, NY, received his B.A. from Brooklyn College [CUNY] in 1953, and graduated from Philadelphia Divinity School, Philadelphia, with honors in 1956.

Following ordination as an Episcopal priest in 1956, he served as curate of St. Andrew's Church, Williston Park, NY, 1956-58, where he was a founding member of the Williston Rotary Club and member of the Anglican Society.

During his 27 years at St. Paul's he served as a member, and often convener, of Baileys Ministerial Fellowship, as a member of the Falls Church Kiwanis Club, a founder and member of the board of the Bethany House of Northern Virginia; board member, HOPE of Northern Virginia; member of the board of trustees of Goodwin House; field education supervisor, Virginia Theological Seminary; and regional dean of the Diocese of Virginia from 1991-94. He also led the effort for use of St. Paul's Church as a location for the Fairfax Community Action Program academy for drop-out youth in 1970, and for the Northern Virginia Hispanic Ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Due to the tragic death of a homeless man on Christmas Eve, 1983, Reverend Fleming served as chairman of the Christian Emergency Temporary Shelter, an organization of churches that provided care for homeless people during the winters of 1984 and 1985. This group served as impetus for the founding of the Baileys Community Shelter for the Homeless. Reverend Fleming has served continually on the board of the shelter.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in paying tribute to this fine man who has given so much of his time and energy to help make his community a better place to live. Without Father George Fleming's leadership, Baileys Crossroads would be a far different place. I know my colleagues join me in thanking George Fleming for his selfless contribution to his church and community and we wish him the best of luck in his retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. IAN WALSH

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, at 2:08 a.m. Central European time, on June 8, 1995, history was made. With unparalleled perfection that only comes with countless hours of training and preparation, a team of U.S. Marines rescued Air Force Capt. Scott O'Grady from behind enemy lines in Bosnia.

Among the Marines who risked their lives to save Captain O'Grady was Capt. Ian Walsh, whose parents, Laurence and Ellen, live in my congressional district in Providence, RI. Captain Walsh, 28, who piloted the Cobra attack helicopter which led the rescue mission, is no stranger to life-threatening missions. Having flown in Somalia and Haiti, Captain Walsh has made a typical day's work out of flying into hostile territory.

The rescue of Capt. Scott O'Grady, who courageously eluded the enemy for 6 days, was by no means simple. Captain Walsh had to not only fly through dense fog and had to remain extremely low in order to avoid mountain ranges and power lines, but he also encountered missile and gun fire from the Serbians. All this was worth it once Captain Walsh made the first audio contact with the downed fighter pilot. As Captain Walsh related later to the Providence Journal-Bulletin, "It's one of those things you train and train and train, and you finally execute, and it pays off. I feel like I've actually made a difference—helped pull a guy out and saved his life. And that to me is probably the best feeling anybody could have."

With Captain O'Grady back in friendly hands, there is indeed much to celebrate. In our joy, however, we should not forget that men and women are still putting their lives on the line for our country every day. They are truly heroes and should be recognized as such. I am proud to say that Capt. Ian Walsh is one of them.

As Captain Walsh finishes the remaining 3 months of his tour stationed off the embattled shores of Bosnia, I want to let him know that this country and his friends are behind him. I wish for Ian a safe tour and speedy return home for one of Rhode Island's true heroes. I also offer best wishes to his wife, Charlotte of North Carolina, and his parents, Laurence and Ellen, all of whom must be very proud of Ian's dedication and service to his country.

IN RECOGNITION OF SAN LUIS
OBISPO MOZART FESTIVAL—25TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join with the 22d Congressional District of California as we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival. Presented during the weeks of July 21 through August 6, 1995, the festival is a superior salute to the music and life of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Over the past 25 years, San Luis Obispo residents and tourists from all over the world have enjoyed the festival's performances of works by composers of classical to contemporary. Audiences have a rare privilege to enjoy some of the greatest compositions of all time surrounded by the serenity and beauty of the San Luis Obispo County landscape. From vineyards to music halls and from quaint chapels to the historic Mission of San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, music lovers keep coming back year after year to enjoy the festival.

The San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival is also well known for its educational programs conducted in and around the performances. For adults, there is an Akademie lecture series which features music scholars from throughout the Nation. And for the children, the Akademie provides an excellent opportunity for young people to gain an appreciation for music.

So, as the 22d Congressional District of California gears up for the 25th anniversary of the San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival, I remind my colleagues that they are all invited to the central coast to enjoy this truly classic event. And to the festival itself, I say congratulations on a successful history and good luck for continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO VFW POST NO. 4087
AUXILIARY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to a very important organization in my district. The Davison Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Post No. 4087 received its charter on June 24, 1945. I congratulate the auxiliary as it celebrates its 50th anniversary on June 24, 1995, and thank them for their many years of dedicated service to the community. The auxiliary was originally formed around a mutual desire to serve the community.

The auxiliary is known throughout the entire country for their involvement in projects that touch many lives. One of the first projects the auxiliary accomplished was distributing toys to needy children at Christmas. That original gesture of generosity has not only prevailed, it has expanded into many other programs to assist the needy. Individuals, families, and particularly children have benefited as a result of the magnanimity of the auxiliary. Clothing, toys, food, scholarships, and athletic equipment have been provided when and where needed. Various youth groups have been advantaged by the auxiliary's largesse. Essential items, equipment, and extended use of Post No. 4087's building, and other facilities have been made readily available to those groups.

The Davison Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Post No. 4087 has traveled long distances, and donated many hours of time visiting veterans hospitals. These visits have served as a topic to the veteran who has been hospitalized as a result of illness, or from wounds received as a result of military service. The auxiliary has helped to carry the message of freedom by sponsoring the Voice of Democracy Program, and sponsoring flag presentations to local schools. The auxiliary color guard was formed in 1983, and since then, has been invited to participate in parades and ceremonies throughout Michigan. The auxiliary color guard has also been the source of pride to the Davison community, as it has been the winner of numerous State and national awards, trophies, and commendations. The accomplishments of the auxiliary are too lengthy to list today. Suffice it to say they are great, and they are many

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand before you today, asking you and my fellow Members of Congress to honor the Davison Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Post No. 4087. For 50 years they have stood firmly behind their commitment to each other, the community, and this Nation. Their steadfast devotion to promoting the human dignity of all Americans serves as inspiration to us all.

CELEBRATING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF BUREAU OF RECLAMATION COMMISSIONER DANIEL P. BEARD

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my high regard and appreciation for the performance and accomplishments of Daniel P. Beard and my sadness at his decision to resign from his position as Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner.

As many of my colleagues may remember, prior to his current service in the Department of Interior, Mr. Beard was a staff member in both the House and Senate, serving as administrative assistant to Senator Max Baucus and staff director for the Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In his 2 years with the Bureau of Reclamation, he has served his country with distinction and unparalleled effectiveness.

As Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, Dan was instrumental in turning the Bureau around and making it one of the premier agencies of the Department of Interior. In fact, Vice President Gore awarded the Bureau a Reinvention Hammer Award in 1994 for its reduced budget and effective downsizing of employees.

Commissioner Beard should be very proud of how well he has achieved his goal to make the Bureau of Reclamation the preeminent water resource management agency in the world. Dan led the Bureau to establish and support water conservation projects throughout the West, such as projects to bring new, drought-resistant water supplies to communities in arid areas, particularly in southern California. The Bureau also implemented a native American trust asset project policy and substantially expanded technical assistance to native American tribes in the West.

Our Bureau reforms instituted by Dan include a revision of agency operations to delegate greater decisionmaking authority to field personnel and the involvement of headquarters in everyday operating decisions. These changes have resulted in the elimination of several layers of management within the Bureau and the reduction of redtape. It is fair to say that customer service is now the foundation for the Bureau's operations.

I would like to congratulate and commend Mr. Beard for his outstanding service to the Nation. His achievements are worthy of high praise and appreciation and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

**SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL FUND
FOR IRELAND AND MACBRIDE
PRINCIPLES**

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Friends of Ireland, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the International Fund for Ireland and the MacBride Principles.

The time is right. The current peace process in the North provides a context in which our assistance will be most valued. And our willingness to reward nonviolent problem solving could not be shown more clearly.

Our historical tie to Ireland is a lifeline—not for victory in armed struggle, but for economic success in peacetime.

We have a humanitarian interest at stake, and an economic interest. Because Ireland has a highly skilled, educated work force. It is a gateway to Europe, and a potential market for American companies.

Regarding the MacBride Principles, I personally believe that despite the cease-fire and despite advances in the peace process, systemic prejudice still exists in the North. The MacBride Principles will guarantee that U.S. tax dollars are targeted at unemployment in the areas that will bring the best peace dividend.

Our economic assistance has helped Ireland get this far in its struggle for peace, and will continue to help create an infrastructure of hope.

I urge support for this measure.

**IN RECOGNITION OF AMCORE
BANK AND THE ZION DEVELOP-
MENT CORPORATION**

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to recognize the accomplishments of the partnership between AMCORE Bank and the Zion Development Corporation. These two organizations, acting in unison, have stabilized and redeveloped a major portion of the Rockford community. Their commendable efforts were justifiably included by the Social Compact in their 1995 Outstanding Community Investment Awards program.

AMCORE Bank and the Zion Development Corporations have a long history of working together. AMCORE Bank, a major financial institution in Rockford, had been located for nearly 100 years on Seventh Street, directly across from the church that founded the Zion Development Corporation [ZDC]. The ZDC, established in 1982, has acted as an instrument to revitalize storefront and residential property in an urban neighborhood. Its mission is to provide affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families of every background, as well as to train the residents of Rockford for worthwhile employment opportunities.

Neither AMCORE, nor the ZDC could have succeeded in creating safe, thriving areas within their neighborhood without the help of the other. Acting as a model for other businesses around the Nation, AMCORE granted generous and flexible loans to the ZDC, often financing close to 100 percent of the cost of the properties acquired by the ZDC. AMCORE went on to donate money directly to its partner, to establish a banking service for the residents of the new properties, and to help form the Seventh Street Area Development Council. The ZDC is, like AMCORE, a model itself. It is a nonprofit institution designed to positively impact citizens' lives directly. It has targeted and purchased the properties around Seventh Street which, in the past, have been infamous because of the prostitution and drug dealing that occurred there.

These two organizations have earned admiration and respect because of their service. They have been deservedly noted by the Social Compact and provide inspiration to the rest of Rockford, as well as the country, to never concede a neighborhood as lost to crime.

**BISHOP STUDENT EXCELS IN
NATIONAL HISTORY DAY**

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine achievement of Will Baylies and the leadership of his teacher, Mrs. Irene Sorenson, from Home Street Middle School in Bishop, CA. Recently, this remarkable student joined other students from across the country at the University of Maryland to compete in National History Day sponsored by the Constitutional Rights Foundation. The theme for this year's competition was conflict and compromise in history.

Will qualified for the national competition by first winning at the local, regional, and State levels. Will placed first in California for his research paper titled, "A Philosophical Conflict on Civil Rights, Integration or Separatism? Correspondence between Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X." Will took the original approach of creating a series of letters between these two men that express an understanding of their philosophies. In reality, King and Malcolm X did not correspond so the content of the letters reflect the research done as well as critical analysis by Will.

This outstanding student and Mrs. Sorenson are a tribute to our public school system which remains the finest in the world. Although this student lives in a community of less than 5,000 people located 200 miles from a major library or university, he completed extensive research in his subject area and was highly competitive with students from the large metropolitan areas including Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, and Riverside County. It is also remarkable that under the guidance of Mrs. Sorenson, a total of 16 students made it all the way to the final State competition and exhibited their knowledge in 7 of the possible 8 categories.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends in recognizing the fine achievement of these individuals. Their work is a reflection of education at its best. It is fitting and appropriate that the House of Representatives pay tribute to them today.

**TRIBUTE TO DELORES BOHANNON-
WILKINS**

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege and honor for me to rise today and pay tribute to one of Reston, VA's most beloved teachers and community leaders, Delores Bohannon-Wilkins who passed away last month after a long, prolonged battle with cancer. On June 15, 1995 the school where Mrs. Wilkins taught, Langston Hughes Middle School, will dedicate a hall in her memory.

At Langston Hughes Middle School Delores Bohannon-Wilkins served as a middle school mathematics teacher in Reston, VA. She was actively involved in professional educational pursuits. She originated and directed community mentor programs for children-at-risk in Fairfax County. Mrs. Wilkins served as a leader and presenter at professional educational conferences, seminars, and workshops. She also provided counselling for youths and their families in the Reston community.

Among her honors were the Golden Eagle award for outstanding educational contributions and being named Lady Fairfax for the Hunter Mill Magisterial District in Fairfax County [VA], at the Fairfax County Fair in recognition of her leadership contributions to the community. She was a member of several professional and civic organizations. Among these were the Reston Chapter of National Jack and Jill the National Council of Negro Women where she served as president.

Delores graduated from St. Paul's College in Lawrenceville, VA. She pursued additional graduate studies at the University of Maryland, University of the District of Columbia, and the University of Virginia. She was married to Dr. Thomas A. Wilkins and was the mother of three children; Lisa, Thomas, and Mark.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Delores Bohannon-Wilkins, a woman who served as a role model, mentor, and leader in Reston. She was a woman whose leadership in her community made it a much better place to live than she found it. She will be missed by those who knew her, but her example of commitment and concern will remain a part of her legacy.

PROTECTING THE FLAG

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, today Americans across the Nation will unfurl Old Glory to celebrate Flag Day. Last Saturday, June 10, Appleton, WI held the Nation's largest Flag Day

parade to honor our veterans who won World War II 50 years ago.

Fifty years ago, the U.S. Marine Corps invaded the rocky island of Iwo Jima. The month-long assault marked the beginning of the United States forces freeing the South Pacific from Japanese occupation. This epic battle was won at the staggering cost of 6,821 American lives.

One of the veterans of this battle was John H. Bradley, a native of Antigo, WI. When he died last year, Mr. Bradley was the last survivor of the six American servicemen who raised the U.S. flag on Iwo Jima. Their valor was captured in the unforgettable 1945 Pulitzer Prize-winning photograph by Joe Rosenthal.

Across the Potomac River from the Capitol, that flag-raising scene is brought to life in the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial. Day and night, American citizens and visitors from around the world come to pay homage to the six Americans who struggled to raise the flag on Mount Suribachi, the highest point on Iwo Jima.

The raising of the flag brought tears to the valiant Americans who were still struggling to vanquish the nearly impregnable Japanese defenses. The rippling red, white, and blue of Old Glory overhead instilled hope and courage to these weary marines.

To Americans, the flag is a symbol to revere, respect, and honor. At the 45th annual Appleton Flag Day parade, I saw rugged World War II veterans, as well as little boys and girls, snap to attention when the flag passed by.

For many years, Federal law and 48 State laws protected the flag from physical desecration. While Americans have always defended political dissent, we draw the line at burning our national symbol.

But in 1989, the U.S. Supreme Court nullified these laws with a nonsensical interpretation of the first amendment protection of freedom of speech.

Congress responded by passing a law to restore the protection of the flag, but the Court again defied the will of the people.

After that defeat, Congress tried but failed to pass a constitutional amendment that would allow flag protection laws.

Mr. Speaker, we didn't have the votes then. But this is a new Congress, a Congress that believes our national symbol deserves the protection of law.

In the coming weeks, the House of Representatives will try again—and this time, I believe we will win. House Joint Resolution 79, the American flag protection amendment, will restore the flag to its rightful honor. This amendment has sailed through the Committee on the Judiciary and is scheduled for vote in the near future.

On behalf of the patriotic citizens of Appleton, and of all the people in northeast Wisconsin, and of every State in America, I rise to urge the House to pass this amendment.

Flag Day is not just a celebration of the American flag, but a celebration of the American people and American ideals. Let us remember the stirring words of Longfellow:

"Take thy banner! May it wave Proudly o'er the good and brave."

Mr. Speaker, the flag deserves protection from those who would defile it. On this Flag

Day, as we remember the brave Americans who won World War II 50 years ago, this Congress must restore to the flag its rightful standing as a symbol to be honored, saluted, respected, and protected.

If we fail, then the tears of pride shed by the World War II veteran I saw in Appleton last Saturday will turn to tears of shame. Let us not disappoint this patriot who crossed an ocean and fought a war to defend the ideals embodied in our American flag.

TRIBUTE TO THE WILLIAMS HIGH SCHOOL GOLF TEAM

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, it took them a year to avenge a heartbreaking defeat, but on May 16, 1995, the Williams High School golf team completed a yearlong quest by capturing the North Carolina 3-A high school golf championship. The Sixth District of North Carolina is proud of the Bulldogs for winning the State golf title with a 2-day total of 614, two strokes better than its closest rival, Northwest Guilford High School, another Sixth District high school.

What made the victory even sweeter was that it came over the same team, Northwest Guilford, that defeated Williams High School last year by one stroke. Head Coach Tommy Cole told the Burlington, NC Times-News that the bitter memory of last year's defeat drove the team all year long. "It feels good to come back and win this after the heartbreak of last year," Cole told the newspaper. "Everybody left here last year saying, 'If I hadn't missed that shot here,' or 'If I just made a putt there.' The mental stress on these kids has been unbelievable. They handled it great."

Congratulations must begin with Tommy Cole who was named North Carolina's 3-A golf coach of the year following the team's victory. The win was Cole's second State title in as many sports. Cole was the coach for the Graham High School boys basketball champions in 1983.

All five Williams golfers deserve equal praise for the team victory. Paul Daniel, Josh Moore, Tommy Ryan, Josh Petty, and Jason Nestor were better the second day than they were the first. Each improved his first-day total by at least one stroke. Paul Daniel followed his 74 on Monday with a 73 on Tuesday for a 2-day total of 147, and that was good enough to capture medalist of the tournament.

Congratulations to principal Donald Williams, athletic director Tommy Spoon, the faculty, staff, students, and parents of Williams High School. The Sixth District of North Carolina is proud of the Williams High School golf team for winning the 3-A golf championship and keeping the title in the Sixth District.

SALUTE TO JOAN ROSS: FOR AN OUTSTANDING 26-YEAR CAREER IN COMMUNITY SERVICE TO WEST VIRGINIA

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, after serving southern West Virginia as head of the Southwestern Community Action Agency in Huntington, WV for 26 years, Joan Ross has made her decision to retire in order to spend more time with her husband, her children, and her grandchildren.

While her time and talents have been devoted almost solely to the Community Action Council which she has headed for 26 years, developing and implementing many "poverty programs" for the most needy people throughout southern West Virginia, Joan Ross began her public service prior to the 1964 enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act creating local and regional CAP agencies.

Joan first spearheaded a local demonstration project called Project Find, a research and demonstration program under which she trained older, low-income persons who had not dreamed of being called upon to show the kind of professional skill required of survey takers, and under Joan's supervision were more than able to conduct the necessary random survey, using a 22-page questionnaire, throughout a three-county area—Lincoln, Wayne, and Cabell. The findings determined by the questionnaires indicated specifically what and how extensive the human service needs were throughout the area, and how best to provide for those needs. Joan Ross followed up by developing a delivery system for those human services, and she also wrote a report to Congress on her findings, entitled "The Golden Years: A Tarnished Myth." Joan had found that the golden years for the elderly were not exactly golden—but she also knew what kind of help was going to be necessary in order to make them golden.

After that effort, Joan then served as the coordinating supervisor of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, responsible for developing and implementing an internal evaluation instrument, and recommending to management appropriate changes to make the program more efficient and effective for the youth intended to be served. These findings too became a written report to the U.S. Department of Labor and were used extensively to improve and enhance neighborhood youth corps programs.

In 1967, Joan became the interim executive director of the Southwestern Community Action Council, where she got so busy doing what needed to be done, she never left—until now.

Joan Ross knew long before Federal legislation was enacted, that West Virginia's southern area was very different from the rest of the Nation. More than 63 percent rural, the State had hidden poverty pockets that neighboring urban areas and officials knew nothing about, or not enough to pay attention.

When, in 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act was passed creating her agency, community schools and businesses, restaurants and

movie theaters—were not yet integrated. Hungry schoolchildren were not receiving hot lunches, and health care was nonexistent in most rural areas. At that time, the mentally impaired or disabled child and adult were not mainstreamed into society—but were kept hidden, either in institutions or by their families. In 1964, Joan had already found that substandard housing was accepted as a consequence of poverty, but not as a contributing factor, and people who were poor were perceived as poor by choice—but Joan Ross knew better.

The enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act gave Joan Ross, and many other directors of CAP agencies nationwide the opportunity to bring people together who were concerned about their communities—their counties, cities and rural hamlets—people who wanted to find a way to help the poor help themselves.

Joan, along with the staff which she recruited and who have served with her for nearly the same length of years at Southwestern, took it upon herself to become a pioneer in Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty, taking on new programs that no one else would touch—and making them work as they were intended to work: Helping the poor to help themselves.

The people in southern West Virginia, brought together by Joan Ross and kept together by her unstinting efforts over the years, were somewhat awed by the sight of bankers working with welfare mothers, rural folks with urban folks—young people with senior citizens—and volunteers with working people.

When Joan Ross began her service with the Southwestern Community Action Agency as its interim director 26 years ago, her job was to help organize and stabilize the agency. Over more than a quarter century, she has seen the program grow from a tenuous one to a multi-million dollar corporation—still receiving Federal support from a few remaining programs under the old OEA—but which has grown and continued to survive because of the resources she has generated from other Federal programs, from private foundations, and local contributions.

Under her very distinguished stewardship, the Southwestern Community Action Agency has done everything from weatherizing existing substandard housing, to building housing projects, for the elderly, for the low-income families, for the homeless, and for the mentally impaired.

She pioneered the Head Start Program in our region, overseeing four county-wide Head Start projects, as well as Head Start's Parent Child Centers, providing educational opportunities to pre-school children and their families, saw to the fluoridation of the water system, advocated for the mentally ill, conducted several national demonstrations, some of which have resulted in Federal legislation, provided services to the homeless and to troubled youth, provided training which has led to jobs for the unemployed, helped provide small low interest loans to low income people who were trying to start up their own business—and she piloted countless other programs designed to help the poor stop being poor.

The story of Joan Ross and her career in public service is about excellence. When it comes to bringing people together from all walks of life and inspiring them—challenging

them—to work together and to make a big difference, she has no equal. Joan Ross did all this regardless of anyone's cultural, ethnic, or racial origins. She did it regardless of a person's age, or whether they were from rural or urban settings, and all other socio-economic factors were taken into consideration for residents throughout her service area.

Joan Ross's life has been about uniting people, never dividing them.

While Joan spent 26 years counseling, cajoling, inspiring, and challenging people from all walks of life—from county commissions to the State legislature to the U.S. Congress—from the poorest to the richest in our region—ultimately getting them to do the right thing—she was completely and selflessly involved at every other level of community service. How she found the time or the energy, we will never know. For example: During these 26 years Joan served as a member of the Junior League of Huntington, was active in her church, served as chairperson of the board of trustees of the greater West Virginia Employees Health and Welfare Trust, served as president of the WV Community Action Directors Association, served on the Greenbrier Mission Development Fund, was chairperson of the State Visiting Committee of West Virginia University, as chairperson of the Cabell-Huntington Red Cross, as the national vice president of the Council of Agriculture Research, Extension and Training, served on the West Virginia Mental Health Planning Committee, as well as with the West Virginia Alliance for the Mentally Ill, as president of the Prester Center for Mental Health, Chaired the Policy Committee of the WV State Jobs Training Coordinating Council, president of the Forest Management Corporation, and still serves as a member of the Huntington Hospital for Rehabilitation Board of Directors. And all this time, Joan was raising her four children and being a supportive wife to her husband, Dr. Thomas Ross.

I have known Joan Ross for all of these years, and have been both inspired and humbled by her always dynamic, often gentle and compassionate approach to getting all the jobs done that were hers to do, and getting them done by, and for, the right people. By her example she brought dignity and a quality of life to thousands of men, women, and children in southern West Virginia who had, until Joan began her life-long career of outreach to the poor, remained immersed in poverty.

She will be sorely missed as she returns to the heart of her family to spend some quality time with them—but knowing Joan, she will always be involved in the affairs of her community and indeed in public affairs throughout the State.

FLAG DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995 *

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate not a person, not a place, but a symbol. That symbol is the flag of the United States of America. Today, on Flag Day, we

celebrate all this symbol has come to represent.

During World War II the Marines planted Old Glory at Iwo Jima; the U.S. astronauts placed the flag on the Moon; and every day our flag hangs behind the Speaker's chair as an individual reminder of why each one of us here in the House of Representatives have chosen to come to our Nation's Capitol. It is to insure the preservation and enhancement of the greatest form of government ever conceived.

Mr. Speaker, as you may be aware, evidence from archaeological digs proves that individuals created flags as early as 3500 B.C. These findings have shown that national pride symbolized by a flag has existed for thousands of years. It is no wonder that immediately upon colonization America's first settlers raised colonial flags; and that upon unification of the United States, one flag was raised to symbolize the birth of our new Nation.

The American flag is not merely a piece of cloth, rather it is a concrete symbol of what is valued in America. Almost 80 years ago on this day President Woodrow Wilson said:

This flag, which we honor and under which we serve, is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours . . .

Having the honor of being a Congressman from the State of New Jersey, I am proud of the contribution our State has had to the creation of the flag. Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a resident of New Jersey, was responsible for the stars in the U.S. flag.

Since a New Jerseyian helped create the flag, I am pleased to help take steps to forbid the desecration of the American flag.

Congressman GERALD SOLOMON (R-NY) has introduced H.J. Res. 79, a Constitutional amendment to prohibit physical desecration of the Flag of the United States. Some individuals will argue that this issue deals with the constitutional issue of free speech. I would argue that freedom of speech should be exercised and celebrated, and that even the freest of societies needs a common baseline of decency that should not be crossed. Without this baseline, a free society could quickly become an anarchical one. If it were not for our system of government and its institutions, these rights would not exist. As the symbol of those institutions, the flag deserves our respect and should be protected from gross defamation.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of H.J. Res. 79. I am convinced this amendment to our Constitution is one of the best ways in which we can restore the proper sense of respect and appreciation for our flag and our institutions.

**SAUDI ARABIA STILL DELAYS
PAYMENT TO UNITED STATES
COMPANY**

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my continued and growing concern and

frustration over the delay by the Saudi Arabian Government in paying the \$43.4 million claim of my constituent Gibbs & Hill Inc. I have risen numerous times on the floor of this House to urge Saudi Ambassador Bandar to favorably resolve this last remaining claim, as has been committed to repeatedly by the Kingdom, and thereby complete his mandate for satisfactory resolution of these claims under the special claims process.

On Friday, we passed the American Oversight Interest Act (HR 1561) which contained a provision sponsored by myself and Representative SMITH to further this policy objective of our Nation. Section 3312, Notification of Arms Sales to Saudi Arabia, requires the President to notify to Congress of all arms sales to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia until such a time as the Secretary of State certifies that the Kingdom has satisfactorily resolved all claims identified in the June 30, 1993, report of the Secretary of Defense pursuant to the section 9401(c) of the fiscal year 1993 Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

Now is the time for Ambassador Bandar to address this issue, meet with the company, and implement the payment of the claim. Ambassador Bandar's authority to implement payment of the claim is certain as was confirmed to Members of Congress and the company as recently as May 2, 1995, by U.S. Ambassador Raymond Mabus. Ambassador Mabus has steadfastly advocated the State Department's position that the claims be satisfactorily resolved by Ambassador Bandar under this mandate. In his May 22, 1995, conversation with the company and Members of Congress, Ambassador Mabus noted that he had been assured by a member of the Saudi royal court, on the authority of the King, that the claim would soon be paid. Despite this direct and unequivocal commitment, the Kingdom has yet to pay the claim. The unresolved claims between American companies and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continue to place a strain on our relationship with the Kingdom. On April 7, 1995, I and several of my colleagues wrote to Chairman GILMAN requesting that a hearing be scheduled as soon as practical to consider U.S. bilateral relations with the Kingdom. I renew my call to Chairman GILMAN to schedule hearings on this subject so that we may fully explore our commercial relationship with the Kingdom.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "BOXING SAFETY, RETIREMENT, AND RE-TRAINING ACT OF 1995"

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Boxing Safety, Retirement, and Re-training Act of 1995. This bill would create a Government corporation that would oversee the boxing industry, ensure that healthy working conditions exist, and eliminate the widespread corruption and exploitation that runs rampant within the sport. The bill places special emphasis on assuring the health and safety of boxers.

Boxers are never privileged individuals. They primarily are minorities from disadvantaged areas, easily susceptible to the unscrupulous business practices of boxing promoters. Traditionally, minority youth have viewed a boxing career as a way to leave behind a life of poverty and gain wealth and stability for themselves and their families.

Often these men have no other hope. They are poorly educated and face an inhospitable job market. Boxing promoters exploit the dreams of young boxers by promising lucrative careers. Once boxers enter the business, they surrender all control over their careers. They are used like property for the financial gain of others.

The industry is controlled by a few organizations, manipulated like puppets by a small number of immensely powerful promoters. In this equation, the boxer is powerless. He must play by their rules or not play at all. If he complains, he is not allowed to fight. If he speaks publicly about negative conditions, he faces banishment and an end to his financial support. If he wants to fight in title matches, he must sign contracts rife with clauses that direct money to the promoter's family and friends. This situation becomes especially problematic when the boxer has little education, might not speak English, and has no other financial resources.

The boxing industry might say that it is being unfairly singled out because the Government does not directly regulate any other professional sport. But the reason we do not directly regulate other sports is because we do not need to; they have proven over time that they can manage their own affairs. Through players' unions, most professional athletes have recourse against unfavorable working conditions. Golfers, bowlers, and baseball, football, and basketball players, all have an avenue that prevents them from being exploited. Boxers have none.

This bill is not the first attempt by Congress to get involved in an industry that cannot monitor itself. When working conditions became intolerable, the Federal Government stepped in and formed the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. When financial transactions became suspect, the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] was created. When some States proved to be irresponsible on civil rights issues, the Federal Government initiated the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The boxing industry has had over 100 years to get its act together, and it has failed. It is time for Congress to get involved.

Only a handful of States conduct oversight over boxing, and only a few of those do it effectively. Too often, State agencies have been co-opted by those with a financial interest in the sport. My bill would create an unbiased board whose members would be unable to reap monetary reward from the industry while serving. The board would be comprised of neurological specialists, average citizens, and a representative from the boxing world. The board's members would be given the responsibility of establishing minimum standards to which States must adhere. States with effective agencies would be able to maintain autonomy, but states with little or no oversight would be forced to improve.

Without this bill, the unconscionable practices of this sport will continue. Oversight re-

sponsibility will continue to be left to those individuals who have proven that greed is their motivating force. Unsuspecting minority youth will still be exploited. Boxers will never be able to voice objections to working conditions. And an elite group of promoters will keep becoming very, very rich.

I am in no way asking for a ban of the sport, just some oversight. Amateur boxing programs in neighborhoods have been successful in getting young people off the street and giving them confidence. It is the professional arena where the problems lie. For the sake of the young men involved and fostering the integrity of the sport, I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation.

OBSERVING THE FIFTH ANNUAL DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

HON. FLOYD H. FLAKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to support the observance of the African Child on June 16, 1995.

I come to you today with this request simply because it only seems suitable, coming from a country that invests in human capital, that each and every Member should be able to look within their hearts and realize that the African, specifically the South African, child has been traumatized over the course of apartheid and the demoralization of Africa as a whole.

The Day of the African Child commemorates the June 16, 1976 massacre of school children in Soweto, South Africa. Since the original designation by the Organization of African Unity in 1991, it has become an event that has mobilized communities around the world to look at the situation of all African children and to celebrate the diverse cultures and traditions of the large continent.

The theme of this year's Day of the African Child will deal with children in armed conflict. Amazingly enough, a study showed that 75 percent of the children in Rwanda has seen mass killings. In several African countries, boys as young as 11 years old have been recruited into military training. It is quite obvious that the future of these children is very bleak, that is without proper intervention.

Moreover, since we always only focus on the hardships of Africa, this day is a time to also look at the accomplishments of the continent. For not every child in Africa suffers from disease and malnutrition, or is impoverished or illiterate.

I thank all of my colleagues for their attention to this important matter and I hope that each and everyone of you will participate in this observation.

It is up to us to let these children know that their struggles were not in vain.

A TRIBUTE TO SOUTH GLENS FALLS CENTRAL SCHOOL VOLUNTEER/MENTOR PROGRAM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to rise today and pay tribute to a program which provides a tremendous service to the students and community of South Glens Falls. The Volunteer/Mentor program is completing its 2nd year of service helping elementary and middle school children with their self-esteem, allowing them to meet their academic and personal potential.

Young people comprise America's greatest asset. In that respect, a program like this one is invaluable and representative of that uniquely American concept of volunteerism. In this day and age especially, our children are subject to an alarming range of negative influences. Therefore, it is critical that we call upon the entire community to assist our young people in overcoming problems with their self-esteem by countering the impact of damaging social ills. That is why the service of the 60 volunteers in this program is so critical.

Allow me to recount some of the efforts of these mentors. They meet with the students in small, or even one to one settings for at least 45 minutes per week. This relationship between mentor and child lasts for a minimum of one school year, whereby affected children receive the degree of attention they need to ensure they reach their maximum potential. These volunteers and the children often establish such strong bonds that many mentors have extended their service for a 2nd year.

This type of devotion exemplifies those qualities which make Americans, and America, great. I have always felt that there are three distinct reasons for this greatness, American pride, patriotism and volunteerism. The American people have been noted for this voluntary service, be it in the fire departments, civic and community organizations or extracurricular programs at our schools.

Mr. Speaker, the United States of America is the longest continuing democracy in the world and a model for emerging countries. In that same mold, people like those who comprise the Volunteer/Mentor program in the South Glens Falls Central School District are models for all of us here. To that end, I have always been one to judge people based on what they return to their community. By that measure, these volunteers are truly great Americans. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that you, and all fellow Members, join me in paying tribute to this program that works to protect our future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK RURAL WATER SYSTEM ACT OF 1995

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, along

with my colleague, Representative DAVID MINGE of Minnesota, to authorize the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System. I introduced similar legislation last year during the 103d Congress, with Representative MINGE and then Representative Grandy of Iowa as original cosponsors. I look forward to again working closely with my colleagues for timely consideration of this important measure.

The Lewis and Clark Rural Water System is made up of 22 rural water systems and communities in southeastern South Dakota, northwestern Iowa, and southwestern Minnesota who have joined together in an effort to cooperatively address the dual problems facing the delivery of drinking water in this region—inadequate quantities of water and poor quality water.

This region has seen substantial growth and development in recent years, and studies have shown that future water needs will be significantly greater than the current available supply. Most of the people who are served by 10 of the water utilities in the proposed Lewis and Clark project area currently enforce water restrictions on a seasonal basis. Almost half of the membership has water of such poor quality it does not meet present or proposed standards for drinking water. More than two-thirds rely on shallow aquifers as their primary source of drinking water, aquifers which are very vulnerable to contamination by surface activities.

The Lewis and Clark system will be a supplemental supply of drinking water for its 22 members, acting as a treated, bulk delivery system. The distribution to deliver water to individual users will continue through the existing systems used by each member utility. This regionalization approach to solving these water supply and quality problems enables the Missouri River to provide a source of clean, safe drinking water to more than 180,000 individuals. A source of water which none of the members of Lewis and Clark could afford on their own.

The proposed system would help to stabilize the regional rural economy by providing water to Sioux Falls, the hub city in the region, as well as numerous small communities and individual farms in South Dakota and portions of Iowa and Minnesota.

The States of South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota have all authorized the project and local sponsors have demonstrated a financial commitment to this project through State grants, local water development district grants, and membership dues. The State of South Dakota has already contributed more than \$400,000.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe our needs get any more basic than good quality, reliable drinking water, and I appreciate the fact that Congress has shown support for efforts to improve drinking water supplies in South Dakota. I look forward to continue working with my colleagues to have that support extended to the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System.

LAW ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to support legislation I have recently offered. Regardless of what we in Congress believe is the best way to approach crime control, we can all agree there is no more important resource in that effort than the men and women who serve our Nation's communities as law enforcement officers.

The legislation I am referring to is H.R. 1805. This legislation would allow off-duty and retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed weapons. As a former law enforcement officer, I can tell you that the daily duties of police officers are regularly fraught with danger. And just by virtue of doing their jobs, police officers make many enemies within the criminal community. Those who have served in law enforcement have many legitimate concerns about their safety and the safety of their loved ones. Allowing those officers who are off-duty or retired to carry concealed weapons can help allay those fears.

In addition, regardless of whether they are on or off duty or retired, police officers know what to do in the event of a crime, how to minimize threats to the public safety and how best to apprehend a criminal. Providing those who are the most knowledgeable about how to catch and restrain criminals with the ability to carry weapons makes such action easier. This legislation gives us an additional tool with which to fight violent crime. I would also tell my colleagues who have legitimate concerns about the availability of firearms that this measure was crafted to ensure that it pertains only to those who are either retired or current full time police officers charged with the authority to make arrests, and those who are required to regularly qualify in the use of a firearm. Furthermore, the legislation also requires that officers covered under this bill must be able to present a badge and photographic identification.

This legislation has the strong support of the 270,000 members of the National Fraternal Order of Police and I ask unanimous consent that a letter to that effect from FOP President Dewey Stokes be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

I hope my colleagues will agree with me that we owe it to our Nation's law enforcement officers not to stand in the way of their efforts to protect themselves and others. I believe this legislation meets that goal. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1805.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE,
Washington, DC, June 13, 1995.

Hon. JIM ROSS LIGHTFOOT,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LIGHTFOOT: On behalf of the 270,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I thank you for the introduction of HR1805, which will allow off duty and retired state, local and federal officers to carry concealed weapons in all United States jurisdictions.

This legislation is critically important to public safety on two levels:

First, it provides state local and federal officers, who are increasingly targeted by the

criminal element, with a legal means to defend themselves and their loved ones in off-duty situations or in their retirement years.

Secondly, this legislation will have the immediate effect of putting trained, qualified, dedicated officers in a position to assist their brother and sister officers and citizens no matter where or when the need occurs.

The careful drafting of your bill, paying special attention to the qualification and identification of officers permitted to carry concealed weapons, makes HR1805 preferable to other similar legislation, because HR1805 provides better safeguards against officers endangering one another through mistaken identity.

Again, the rank and file law officers of this country thank you and we look forward to working with you on this and the many other police issues in which you have taken a leadership role, most notably the HR878, the Police Officers' Bill of Rights.

Sincerely,

DEWEY R. STOKES,
National President.

A SENSIBLE ROLE FOR OF GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 14, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A SENSIBLE ROLE FOR GOVERNMENT

The heart of the political debate today is over what is the core responsibility of government. Some insist that fairness requires federal standards for assistance and help to all who qualify. Others say those federal standards have created a mess and want to shift various social programs to the states. Some see a government responsibility to help rebuild neighborhoods and communities and to promote common moral and social principles. Others see an activist government as the problem, not the solution, and insist that government has destroyed peoples' sense of responsibility.

Most Americans would agree that government cannot solve all our problems but does have a role to play. Government is, after all, nothing more than people coming together to accomplish what they could not do on their own. It's about cooperation and helping each other for our mutual benefit. What Americans want is a government that works better and costs less; that is more responsive to the needs of the average American.

To develop a sensible role of government, I think we need to keep a few basic points in mind:

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS

First, there have been major government successes. In public meetings in Indiana I will often ask whether anyone can name a federal program that works well. Usually not a single hand goes up, even when the audience is filled with people who are getting social security checks every month, who drove to the meeting on the interstate highway system, or received a first-rate education because of the GI Bill.

There have, of course, been failings of government programs, but we should not let the shortcomings blind us to the very real suc-

cesses of government programs. Social Security, for example, is the biggest federal program and is also one of the most successful. It has had an enormous impact on the lives of seniors. Without it, the poverty rate of seniors would jump from 14% to 50%. And Social Security's administrative costs are less than 1% of benefit payments.

Many other examples could be given. Programs to feed infants and pregnant women, to teach preschool children in Head Start classes, student loans, safe drinking water, medical research are all valuable programs. Our agricultural research and extension service has helped make U.S. farmers the world's best. The aerospace and computer industries owe their origins to federal programs. Even the enormously popular Internet was set up by the federal government. The FBI is the most respected law enforcement organization in the world. And our armed forces are preeminent in the world.

It may be unpopular to point out some good things about government, but it really ought to be done. We simply will never get a sensible role for government if people think of government as the enemy.

GOVERNMENT FAILURES

Second, there have been government failures. The "Star Wars" antimissile defense system, burdensome regulations on business, tax, subsidies that lead U.S. companies to move jobs overseas, all are wasteful. There is no reason to have 689 federal programs for rural development or more than 150 job training programs.

Every problem does not have a legislative solution, and legislators, who are used to solving problems, must remember that. One particularly bad procedure, often used in recent years, is to try to solve a national mega-problem with one huge mega-bill, consisting of thousands of pages. Congress must narrow its agenda.

Various federal programs—no matter how well intentioned and no matter how impressive the title—simply don't work. And we will never be able to develop a sensible role of government if we think otherwise.

SENSIBLE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Third, our goal should not be big government, or small government, but effective government. The American public is very skeptical of government, and is demanding a less government-centered approach to national problems. Government still has many valuable roles to play, but only if it can do things more efficiently and more effectively. To get there we must be willing to think about the role of government less ideologically and more pragmatically—what, after all, works. Those government programs that work well should be kept or expanded; those that don't should be reformed, terminated, or turned over to someone else.

The private sector has taken this approach in recent years. Government should follow suit. Those companies which have been most successful in reforming themselves did not try simply to downsize—to cut costs or personnel by a certain amount—but to rethink what they have been doing—looking at their various missions and expanding on what they are doing well and abolishing what doesn't work.

The same should be true for government. From the President on down to the local level, public officials and citizens need to get engaged. We need to address several questions:

What should be the appropriate role of the federal government as we approach the 21st Century?

If the federal government weren't already carrying out a certain program, would it be created today?

Can we pay for whatever we decide the government ought to do?

Do states have sufficient resources and capability to resume the full role under the Constitution?

What should be the balance between the private sector and the public sector?

If we undertake this effort, I think we will be getting at the core of what bothers Americans about government and its performance. And we would be undertaking a comprehensive, objective review of the federal government that is clearly long overdue. We might not only get better government, but also government that is more broadly supported by the American people.

FEARLESS JACK'S WAR ON "NON-CRIMES"

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following Mike Royko column appeared in the Indianapolis News on June 8, 1995.

Apparently we should still seek the distinction between headlines and substance.

[From the Indianapolis News, June 8, 1995]

FEARLESS JACK'S WAR ON "NON-CRIMES"

(By Mike Royko)

If any criminal mastermind in Chicago has been planning a big-time caper, this might be an excellent time to get it going.

I've never given advice to a criminal before, but why shouldn't a newspaper try to be of service to all of its readers?

There is good reason to believe that the time is right. It can be found in a list of cops, prosecutors and investigators who are said to be working on the case of U.S. Rep. Mel Reynolds, D-III.

This list was provided to defense lawyers, as the law requires, by the office of Cook County State's Attorney Jack "Fearless Jack" O'Malley.

It is an impressive list. It appears to be almost as long as a college football roster.

On it are 10 Chicago police detectives and their supervisors.

There are 24 detectives from the state's attorney's investigative office.

And 10 assistant state's attorneys are listed as helping the two lead prosecutors assigned to the case.

We shouldn't forget the O'Malley publicity specialists, who show up in court for every Reynolds hearing and whisper advice to TV reporters on how to best extract a thrilling sound bite from that day's proceedings.

All of this manpower is devoted to proving beyond a reasonable doubt that U.S. Rep. Reynolds did indeed have a go at a woman, now 19, who says that she willingly hopped in the sack with him when she was 16.

The woman since has recanted her charge, but that hasn't discouraged Fearless Jack O'Malley. He's determined to prove that Reynolds did the dirty deed and persuaded the woman to change her story.

And that's why this army of investigators and prosecutors is scrambling for any information that could be used to nail Reynolds—or at least generate TV footage that makes him appear to be the most dangerous fiend since Vlad the Impaler, which he very well might be.

Only last week, O'Malley's office trotted out Reynolds' disgruntled former secretary, who screamed at the TV cameras that Reynolds beat his wife.

The wife since has indignantly denied being beaten and says the ex-secretary is a nasty, politically motivated liar. But what does a mere wife know about such matters?

Of course, this is a noble pursuit of justice. I can't think of anything that could make the streets of Chicago and its suburbs safer than a successful proof that Reynolds frolicked with a consenting young bimbo. We finally could return to the good old days, when we didn't have to lock our doors at night.

It is comforting to know that investigators are out there knocking on doors and asking every female to whom Reynolds ever has said "howdy-do" if he ever leered, pinched, nibbled, oggled, drolled or breathed heavily in her presence.

And Fearless Jack is to be commended for his devotion to duty. Not only commended, but touted for higher office, which is the highest praise a Republican prosecutor can get for skinning a Democratic congressman.

But it is obvious that if you have limited manpower and payroll and you assign a dozen fulltime prosecutors, two dozen investigators, your publicity experts and political sex scandal—as earth-shaking as it might be—they can't find time to be gathering clues in Chicago's many cases of murder and mayhem.

Not that I believe for one minute that murder and mayhem and heavy dope dealing are as terrible a threat to the delicate fabric of our society as Reynolds allegedly having a tryst with a consenting tart who now says she doesn't give a hoot.

But as humdrum as murder, mayhem and other crimes can be, they still have to be dealt with. Even if the killers, maulers and dope profiteers beat the raps, as many of them seem to do, O'Malley still has to go through the motions. We can't have judges sitting around in empty courtrooms telling each other doctor jokes.

And who knows, some of the accused killers, maulers, dope profiteers and other lesser-known felons might have even more serious skeletons rattling around in their closets.

It's very possible that when you investigate a gangbanger for blowing away a rival, you also might discover that the nasty fellow has been doing you-know-what with a 16-year-old gun moll.

Ah, then you are really on to something. So the Reynolds case might only be the beginning of something really big.

Today Reynolds.

Tomorrow jaywalkers.

Go get them, Fearless Jack.

MEMORIAL DAY

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to speeches written by some young students at Alpine Elementary School in my district. Jessica Herold, Kimberly Shoemaker, Tasha Voeltzel, and Travis McGrath have written what Memorial Day means to them and their words are something we can all be proud of. I ask that their speeches be submitted into the RECORD.

(By Jessica Herold and Kimberly Shoemaker)

Good morning Congressman Hunter, Mr. Miller, Teachers, Guests, and students.

We were asked to write about our flag or Memorial Day. We found it difficult to separate the two because both of these represent our nation and its beliefs.

We are a country because we wanted our rights and freedom. Many wars have been fought to keep us a free nation.

Students in the past have said the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag, today we continue to say the pledge. When we make this pledge, we are saying we believe in our country.

On Memorial Day, we salute the men and women who have fought for our freedom. It is our hope that each time you say the Pledge of Allegiance, you remember its meaning and that you take the time to think about the men and women that have fought to keep us one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WHY MEMORIAL DAY IS IMPORTANT

(By Tasha Voeltzel)

Good morning Congressman Duncan Hunter, Mr. Miller, staff, and students.

I think Memorial Day is important because it is a day that we need to salute to the people who have died, trying to save our country so we could be free. My dad fought in the Vietnam War while he was in a wheelchair, even though he didn't get hurt, I still salute him being that brave, and having the courage to fight for our country. I will always remember Memorial Day and look back to the wars and giving everyone who is dead or alive, the salute for freedom.

MEMORIAL DAY; A DAY TO REMEMBER THOSE WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE PRICE TO KEEP AMERICA FREE

(By Travis McGrath)

To us kids, Memorial Day weekend has come to mean several things. Sure its a three day weekend. One more day added to the weekend that gives us the extra freedom to go on a picnic, to visit a special friend or relative, to go to the beach, the river, or the mountains. Freedom to relax, freedom to play.

Many Americans take to the road on Memorial Day. They sometimes drive hundreds of miles to visit a theme park, a national monument, another country or special place. Memorial Day has also come to signify the time of a special once a year event, like the Indianapolis 500.

For whatever reason Memorial Day may be significant to us all, let us not forget the real reason that this day is celebrated. Memorial Day is the day we honor and remember the men and women of the armed forces who have given their lives in the defense of liberty and freedom, home and abroad. From the battlefields of Bull Run to the sands of Iraq and Kuwait, brave Americans have fought for this Monday in May and all the days of the week to keep us safe and America free. So today, let us not forget that the freedoms we enjoy on this holiday and all year long have been paid for by Americans who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY, SEBEWAING VFW POST 4115

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are debts that our country owes, and chief among them

is the debt owed to our veterans. If it were not for the sacrifice made by many in the name of freedom and democracy, we would not be able to stand here and enjoy the wonders provided by our great Nation. I want to call special attention to the fact that Saturday, June 10, the Sebewaing Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4115 celebrated its 50th anniversary as a chartered Post.

There is a proud tradition of military service among the residents of Sebewaing and Huron County. They have always responded to Uncle Sam's call, demonstrating time and time again how great the people of this community are. This Post which currently has 97 members who meet the requirement of military service on foreign soil or in hostile waters in a campaign for which the United States Government has authorized a medal. They proudly continue to serve their community with several annual activities, including teen dances, participation in the annual sugar festival, participation in a scholarship program, the poppy sale in support of the Veterans' Hospital, and its ceremonial drill team.

As many of our colleagues know, the Veterans of Foreign Wars works to promote the welfare of veterans, patriotic activities, and to positively influence veterans' legislation. The strength of any organization depends upon the commitment of its members, and it has been by experience that VFW members, including those of Post 4115, are among the most committed and concerned people I have ever met. They know duty and obligation. They know loyalty. They fought for it. They demonstrated it. They deserve it. That is why I have said before and I will say again that veterans' programs are the wrong place to cut when we assess our Nation's spending priorities. One of the greatest threats to our way of life would be the creation of the impression that our Nation is not serious about taking care of the veterans who have taken care of our Nation.

Among the real sadnesses experienced by Post 4115 has been the loss of some of its members who have passed on to their eternal rewards. The memories that have been shared, the dependency on one another that has been exhibited in the height of battle will live on forever. I am sure that everyone of these veterans appreciated the valor of the current members of our Armed Forces who joined together in the best of traditions to effect the rescue of Capt. Scott O'Grady who had been shot down in Bosnia, and likened it to the demonstrations of courage they personally witnessed in their own participation in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the other conflicts to which our forces have been called. The loss of a friend is one of life's hardest demands, and the call to service is one of its most precious demands. Our veterans have the proud heritage of responding to both with honor and conviction.

As we remember our many veterans in this 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, I invite all of our colleagues to join me in this special thanks and tribute to the members of Sebewaing Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4115. We owe you much.

FLAG DAY

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Flag Day and to express my strong support for the immediate passage of House Joint Resolution 79, a constitutional amendment to protect this Nation's most valuable symbol—the American flag.

As a legal immigrant, I came to the United States in the hope of finding freedom, equal opportunity, religious tolerance and good will—all of which are symbolized by the American flag. It represents our place in the world, wherever Americans are around the globe. There is no other American icon more revered as the flag and it should be protected as such.

For more than 200 years, the American flag has been used to express all that is good and just about our Nation. Many have sacrificed their lives protecting Old Glory. It was unfortunate, therefore, that the Supreme Court ruled to reduce this great symbol to nothing more than a piece of cloth with could be desecrated at any time. We must do something to save our Nation's symbol of hope, which shines as a beacon to those around the world that this is the land of opportunity and freedom. Over two-thirds of our States have risen in support of our flag and this Congress must do the same.

In that regard, I call on all of my colleagues—Democrat or Republican—to join together in support of our Nation's symbol of truth. I look forward to passing House Joint Resolution 79 on June 28 to immediately place our Nation's symbol of truth out of reach from unnecessary desecration.

TRIBUTE TO WLEN RADIO ON ITS
30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this month, WLEN Radio in Adrian, MI celebrated their 30th anniversary.

I would like to pay tribute to the people of WLEN and their fine service to Lenawee County.

Lead by President Julie Koehn, WLEN, called the voice of Lenawee County, boasts the talents of Bob Butler who, with 32 continuous years on the air, is the county's veteran broadcaster. Additionally, WLEN's stable of stars includes: Angel Millet and Doug Spade.

WLEN's award-winning news department is headed by Mike Clement.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 30 years, the people of Lenawee County have been well served by the able people and programming at WLEN.

As a Lenawee County farmer, I look forward to another 30 years of excellent community service by WLEN.

Good communications are critical to maintain a vibrant democratic society. Congratulations, WLEN, on your 30th anniversary.

SAFETY AND HEALTH IMPROVE-
MENT AND REGULATORY RE-
FORM ACT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1995

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with over 60 of my colleagues, am introducing the Safety and Health Improvement and Regulatory Reform Act of 1995. The legislation will comprehensively change the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act. Few Federal programs are in need of change as much as this one.

Ensuring and promoting the basic safety and health protections for workers in this country is a moral as well as an economic imperative. Safe and healthful working conditions for our Nation's workers is not and should not be a partisan matter, nor is it exclusively the interest or responsibility of any one group or special interest. Society, through government, employers, and employees themselves, have responsibilities in helping to make sure that life and limb are not the price for being employed.

Mr. Speaker, I am an employer and a businessman myself. I know that for most employers, the phrase "our employees are our most valuable resource" is not mere rhetoric, but the way in which we view our businesses. For too long, the Federal Government, particularly in programs like OSHA, has viewed employers as adversaries, to be policed and watched over with all kinds of rules and penalties if those rules should be broken in any detail. I know that there are people in business who try to take shortcuts, and there are some who are just plain crooks. There needs to be enforcement. But heavy enforcement should be the last resort, not the first resort.

To be committed to worker safety and health does not mean to be committed to the way in which OSHA has been operating. President Clinton recently stated it quite well:

*** frankly sometimes the rules have simply become too complex, too specific for even the most diligent employer to follow, and that if the government awards inspections for writing citations and levying fines more than ensuring safety, there's a chance you could get more citations, more fines, more hassle, and no more safety.

That is the problem we are trying to address with this legislation: Too often OSHA has had too little to do with promoting basic safety and health for workers, and too much to do with promoting Government rules.

In my view nothing illustrates how OSHA has gone off on the wrong track more clearly than the fact that today few if any employers would ever call OSHA and ask for assistance or advice on workplace safety or health. That is not because employers don't want assistance, or are not aware of the importance and cost savings from avoiding workplace accidents and injuries. It is because OSHA's mission has become misdirected into a simply finding violations of regulations and issuing penalties.

We believe that a more fair and more effective workplace safety and health program

would rely primarily on nonenforcement efforts, with enforcement reserved for those situations and employers where the circumstances show that enforcement is necessary and justified. Our bill reserves, after a 3-year phase-in period, one-half of OSHA's funds for nonenforcement efforts. Those funds would be used:

To expand the State consultation grants program which provides on-site assistance to small businesses in high hazard industries. In many States, the shortage of resources has meant waiting periods of up to 2 years for employers who seek these services.

To expand OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program [VPP], which recognizes and grants exemption from enforcement inspections for employers with exemplary safety records and programs.

To support additional training, education, and outreach programs, designed to promote safe work practices with employers and employees.

To establish and oversee a new certification program for private individuals to conduct workplace safety and health reviews. Once underway this program would allow employers the opportunity to be free of OSHA inspections as long as the employer had no reportable accidents—fatalities or multiple injuries—and no employee complaints.

The use of private individuals to conduct workplace safety and health reviews in lieu of OSHA inspections was part of Vice President GORE's proposed reinvention of the Federal Government. It died in the hands of an agency that is unwilling to give up the notion that but for OSHA employees have no protection against their employers. That notion is not only false, it is silly. The fact is, as many of my Democratic colleagues frequently point out, OSHA inspects only a small number of worksites and employers every year—around 40,000 in recent years. Many employers avoid inspection for years—in fact, it is this inequity of inspections, in which some employers are inspected nearly every year and their competitors may never be inspected, that along with the arbitrariness of citations and fines, often fuels the rage of employers against OSHA. Vice President GORE's National Performance Review rightly recognized that "an army of OSHA inspectors" was neither necessary nor, in light of the Federal budget situation, likely. The use of private individuals to conduct workplace reviews provides a means of extending expertise and attention to workplace safety and health, while allowing us to reduce the role of the Federal Government.

Our bill makes one other important change in regards to putting the emphasis of the program back on safety and health, rather than on collecting penalties. OSHA's interpretation of the current statute is and has long been that an inspector who observes a violation of any regulation, unless the violation itself can be classified as de minimis, must issue a citation for that violation. It does not matter whether the violation is not threatening to any employees. Nor does it matter whether the employer knew of the regulation—he or she is presumed to know all of what is printed in the Federal Register and in unending compliance directives from Washington.

OSHA has announced that it will soon begin a program to reduce penalties for alleged violations that are corrected immediately, while the inspection is still underway. While this may seem like only common sense, it at least takes OSHA a step in the right direction. But it certainly does not go far enough. Under our bill, the general rule would be that OSHA will work with employers to identify and correct hazards, and that only if the employer fails to do so, or if a violation has caused a serious injury or death, a fine would be issued. OSHA's mission should be abatement of safety and health hazards and safer workplaces, not collecting revenues for the Federal Government. When the employer corrects the problem, and no one has been injured or killed as a result of a violation, the Federal Government's interest in safety and health is satisfied.

In addition to refocusing OSHA on what should be its mission—safety and health, this bill implements two pieces of legislation already passed by the House. First, with regard to how regulations will be issued, the bill includes the reforms overwhelmingly passed by the House earlier this year and incorporated into H.R. 9.

Second, consistent with the House-passed budget resolution, the bill includes the merger of the Mine Safety and Health Administration with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the elimination of the National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as a separate agency within the Department of Health and Human Services. Although we are merging MSHA and OSHA, I do want to emphasize to my colleagues that the bill specifically directs the newly merged agency to continue to enforce mining regulations in mines, and to maintain its corps of specialized mine inspectors. In fact, the bill requires that the kind of specialized and expert inspectors that have been the strength of the mine safety program also be the model for how OSHA's inspectorate should be improved.

Mr. Speaker, following is a section-by-section description of our legislation. I would welcome my colleague's support and cosponsorship and I look forward to working with my colleagues in helping to pass this much needed legislation.

SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION OF THE SAFETY AND HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM ACT OF 1995—JUNE 14, 1994

Section 1. Short Title, Table of Contents, Reference.

Section 2. Standards.

Requires that standards issued by OSHA be based on risk assessment, regulatory impact and cost-benefit analysis, similar to proposals already adopted by the House. Requires that the risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis be industry-specific.

Requires that benefits be "justified by and be reasonably related" to be costs of the standard.

Requires that standards be "feasible" and "practical."

Prohibits OSHA from citing an employer under a standard if a request from the employer for a variance on the standard involved has been pending for more than 90 days.

Requires that each standard in effect at the time of enactment be reviewed within 7

years for compliance with the new risk assessment and cost-benefit criteria. Creates a petition process whereby affected parties can obtain review of existing standards for compliance with the new criteria. Requires the Secretary to accept or reject the petition regarding a standard within 120 days.

Requires independent peer review of the economic and scientific data which forms the basis for the standard, including the relevance of the data to industries and workers affected by the standard. Requires the panel to be broadly representative and balanced.

Section 3. Notice of Violation.

Requires that OSHA issue a warning to employers and specifies a reasonable time frame to fix the alleged violation. If the violation is not corrected within 30 days (or shorter if it constitutes a direct threat to employees) a citation may be issued. Exceptions to this policy would be allowed if a fatality or serious injury occurred.

Eliminates penalties for posting, record-keeping, reporting, or notification unless there is a direct threat or injury or intent to mislead or deceive employees or OSHA.

Section 4. Consultation, Incentives for Voluntary Action, and Technical Assistance.

Creates a new program allowing certified individuals to conduct safety and health reviews for employers. Exempts employers who utilize such individuals from random OSHA inspections.

Expands the Small Business Consultation program.

Codifies the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) which recognizes and provides an exemption for employers with exemplary programs and safety records.

Transfer NIOSH training functions to OSHA.

Targets at least 50 percent of OSHA funds (after a three year phase-in) for non-enforcement activities (small business consultation, training, education, and compliance assistance programs).

Section 5. Removal of Barriers to Voluntary Safety and Health Activities.

Provides that an employee participation program which deals in whole or in part with safety and health is not a violation of section 8(a)(2) of the National Labor Relations Act.

Provides a legal "privilege" for safety and health audits which are done voluntarily by an employer.

Section 6. Inspections.

Requires that an employee bring a complaint over an alleged violation of a safety or health standards to attention of the employer before filing with OSHA. If the employer fails to correct the violation, the employee may then file a complaint with OSHA. Requires that a copy of the complaint be provided to the employer no later than the time of the inspection.

Creates a legal requirement that OSHA inspections be conducted by at least one individual who has technical expertise by training or experience in the industry under inspection.

Requires OSHA to enter agreements with other enforcement agencies to check for fire hazards and report them to OSHA if necessary.

Exempts small businesses (fifty or fewer employees) that have below average injury rates from random safety inspections.

Codifies appropriation exemption for small farms (employing 10 or fewer workers and not maintaining a labor camp) from random safety inspections.

Section 7. Employer Defense.

Provides a defense against citation for "employee misconduct."

Creates a defense for employers who have utilized alternative methods which are equally or more protective of an employee's safety and health in the workplace.

Provides a defense against any regulatory action of an employer is in compliance with another federal requirement which overlaps or is in conflict.

Section 8. Penalties.

Repeals separate penalties for "willful" and "repeat" violations.

Lists seven criteria to be used in assessing penalties.

Creates a special assessment which allows higher penalties in cases where violations cause a death or an excessive number of serious injuries.

Provides that no penalties may be issued unless a standard or regulation exists.

Clarifies that state or local law enforcement agencies may conduct criminal prosecutions for conduct falling under state criminal laws.

Section 9. Review by the Commission.

Extends the time an employer may contest a citation from 15 to 30 days.

Gives deference to interpretations of standards by the Commission (overturns the CF&I case).

Increases the number of members of the Commission from 3 to 5 and specifies that one member of the Commission should have experience in mining.

Allows parties to waive formal proceedings before the Commission.

Section 10. NIOSH Repealed.

Repeals the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

Section 11. State Workmen's Compensation Commission Repealed.

Repeals this Commission which has completed its function.

Section 12. State Programs.

Encourages state OSHA programs to follow federal standards when applicable to products or labeling.

Provides additional flexibility to state OSHA programs by allowing states to adopt alternative methods of enforcement that are at least as effective as the Federal program.

Section 13. Discrimination.

Extends time for filing complaints to 60 days. Requires that DOL notify the person named in the complaint and investigate within 60 days. Provides that if DOL does not decide to prosecute the case within 60 days, the complainant may take the case directly to the Review Commission for a hearing and a decision. Provides for an appeal of the Commission decision to the Court of Appeals. Encourages the use of mediation in all disputes.

Section 14. Coverage of Federal Agencies.

Covers all federal agencies under the federal OSHA requirements.

Section 15. Federal Agency Safety Programs.

Repeals Section 19 of current law which requires federal agencies to maintain their own safety and health programs (repealed because of changes described in Section 14).

Section 16. Prevention of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Provides "safe harbor" for employers conducting drug and alcohol testing which follows HHS (drug) and DOT (alcohol) guidelines. Authorizes OSHA to conduct drug and alcohol testing when investigating workplace deaths and serious injuries.

Section 17. Mine Safety and Health.

Merges the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) with OSHA.

Transfers all MSHA standards to OSHA.

Requires all underground mines to be inspected at least once per year.

Requires all mining inspectors to have 5 years of practical mining experience.

Authorizes closure orders in cases of imminent danger and requires that such order be reviewable in court within one day.

Authorizes fines against miners who violate the mandatory safety standard related to smoking in the mine.

Section 18. Recordkeeping and Reporting.

Modifies recordkeeping requirements to insure that recordable injuries and illnesses are work-related, involve medical treatment, and include one or more days of lost work or restricted work.

Specifies that any records of injuries and illnesses submitted to the Secretary may not be disclosed in any manner that identifies individual employers or workplaces.

Section 19. Definitions.

Defines "serious injury" and "industry."

Section 20. Miscellaneous Technical Amendments.

Requires the Secretary to provide recommendations for legislation to avoid unnecessary duplication and coordination between this Act and other federal laws.

Requires OSHA to establish a program for certification of equipment and specifies that it be conducted by nongovernmental entities unless such facilities are not available.

Although not specifically referenced in this legislative language, it is assumed that NIOSH research activities will be transferred to another governmental agency.

Section 21. Effective Date.

This Act become effective 120 days after the date of enactment.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 15, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the future of Amtrak and local rail assistance. SR-253

JUNE 19

2:00 p.m.
Governmental Affairs Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposals to reform the Federal pension system. SD-342

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on counternarcotic programs. SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to review existing oil production at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska and opportunities for new production on the coastal plain of Arctic Alaska. SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Finance Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the financial and business practices of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). SD-215

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider S. Res. 97, expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to peace and stability in the South China Sea, and pending nominations. SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of David C. Litts, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, Patrick N. Theros, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the State of Qatar, and A. Peter Burrell, of California, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. SD-419

JUNE 21

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the Secretary of Energy's strategic alignment and downsizing proposal and other alternatives to the existing structure of the Department of Energy. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings to review the progress of the activities of the Director of Central Intelligence. SD-106

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 852, to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To continue oversight hearings on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs on S. 487, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. SD-G50

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the National Marine Fisheries Service policy on spills at Columbia River hydropower dams, gas bubble trauma in endangered salmon, and the scientific method used under the Endangered Species Act which gave rise to that policy. SD-406

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the Legal Services Corporation. SD-430

JUNE 27

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on ballistic missiles. SD-192

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 814, to provide for the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine options for compliance with congressional budget resolution (H.Con.Res. 67) instructions relating to veterans' programs. SR-418

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.
Small Business
To hold hearings to examine the future of the Small Business Investment Company program. SD-538

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings with the Committee on Environment and Public Works on energy and environmental implications of the Komi oil spills in the former Soviet Union. SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold oversight hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on energy and environmental implications of the Komi oil spills in the former Soviet Union.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 594, to provide for the administration of certain Presidio

properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer.

SD-366

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 479, to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 871, to provide for the management and disposition of the Hanford Reservation, and to provide for environmental management activities at the Reservation.

SD-366