

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO AFRICAN-AMERICAN
WORLD WAR II VETERANS ON
THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF
PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SIGNING
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 9981

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, July 26, 1995 marks the 47th anniversary of President Harry S. Truman's signing of Executive Order 9981, officially desegregating the U.S. military. I rise to pay special tribute and to extend my profound gratitude not only to President Truman but to the African-American men and women who served in World War II and whose exemplary service made the President's action all but inevitable, as President Clinton reminded us in his courageous stand in defense of affirmative action. The military institution that grew out of that executive order became the model for the society as a whole. The U.S. military is our finest example of equality, opportunity, upward mobility, and full inclusion in our social institutions.

As chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus veterans braintrust and a Korean war veteran, I want to express my sincere appreciation for the dedication of those men and women who fought for democracy abroad against the Nation's common enemy and returned home to battle racism and discrimination. During the war, this duality was signified by black troops as the double "V" campaign.

Last year following the 50th anniversary commemoration of the Normandy invasion, I heard many complaints from African-American veterans, including my constituents in New York. In all of the pageantry, in all of the television coverage, it seemed they had been left out. I took the matter up with President Clinton and Secretary Jesse Brown. The result was President Clinton's participation in a Presidential tribute where he delivered a moving speech during the 24th Annual Congressional Black Caucus legislative weekend. The President's appearance was coordinated by the CBC veterans braintrust, as part of a special tribute entitled "D-Day and World War II African-American Veterans: The Forgotten Heroes and Heroines."

The tribute honored the 1 million African-American men and women in uniform during the war, including the nearly 750,000 who served overseas in Europe and the Pacific. The President's decision to attend the veterans braintrust event was an honor that cannot be ignored or forgotten.

The President was joined at the event by Secretary Jesse Brown, and CBC members: SANFORD BISHOP, JR., BOBBY RUSH, MAXINE WATERS, CORRINE BROWN, JAMES CLYBURN, KWEISE MFUME, former Congressman Charles Diggs, and was witnessed by a capacity audi-

ence in the Ways and Means Committee room.

President Clinton described the African-American World War II veterans as "a distinguished generation in the history of African-American military service." As a group, he said they were protectors "of a legacy older than the Declaration of Independence; one that includes the legendary service of the Massachusetts 54th in our Civil War, the Buffalo Soldiers in the West, the 92d Division in World War I."

The President continued, "For decades, African-American veterans were missing in our Nation's memories of World War II. For too long, you were soldiers in the shadows, forgotten heroes. Today it should be clear to all of you, you are forgotten no more."

While African-American veterans fought and died under the stigma of segregation, one thing is clear: their heroic contributions in WWII marked the beginning of the end of segregated America. The bottom line is that the brilliance of their performance in the war forced President Truman to sign Executive Order 9981, on July 26, 1948, ending the practice of segregation in the military. The performance of African-Americans in World War II sowed the seeds that ultimately forced the Federal Government to reexamine its policies on race and stimulated African-Americans to greater activism in demanding their rights.

The Presidential awards ceremony honored outstanding World War II African-American veterans associations, units, and individuals who served with distinction, as well as historical organizations who continue to educate the public on the role and contribution of African-Americans in World War II.

Sixty awards were presented to the following honorees: Montford Point Marines Association, Prometheans, 715th Veterans Association, U.S.S. Mason (DE 529) Association, 366th Veterans Association, Black Women Army Auxiliary Corp./Women Army Corp. & Women in the Services, 372nd Infantry Association, 758th/64th Armored Regiment Association, 92nd Infantry Division Association, 761st Tank Battalion & Allied Veterans Association, 366th Veterans Association, Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., World War II Black Veterans of the Great Lakes, U.S. Coast Guard National Association of Former Stewards & Stewardmates, Inc., 555th Parachute Infantry Association, 369th Veterans Association, the Golden Thirteen, the 5th Platoons and the Red Ball Express, Dr. Paul Parks, Sr., Waverly Woodson Jr., SSgt. Monroe Blackwell, Willie Woods, Claude Owens, Rev. Elmer Fowler, Charity Adams-Earley, Dr. Martha Putney, Lt. Col. Julius Williams, Gladstone Dale, Dr. Leroy Ramsey, Donald Eaton, Jr., Samuel Phillips, Alonzo Swann, Captain Hugh Mulzac (Posthumously), Leroy Colston, Major Nancy Leftenant-Colon, Clark Simmons, Dr. Robert Allen, Robert Routh, Lt. Col. Jesse Johnson, Jacob Johnson III, Dr. Emerson

Emory, Dr. Charles Pinderhughes, Samuel Mildrew, Captain David Williams, Sr., 1st Lt. Prudence Burns Burrell, Lt. Col. Bradley Biggs, Major Augustus Hamilton, John Carter, James Dockery, Dr. Howard Mitchell, Charles Evers, Dr. Roscoe Brown, Percy Sutton, Daisy Winifred Byrd-Beldon, Jean Byrd Stewart, Col. Margaret Bailey, Edna Young Shannon, Dr. Olivia Hooker, Dr. Howard Mitchell, SSgt. Robert Powell, John Silveria, Dr. John Garrett, World War II Heritage Commission, Committee for the Aviation Mural Project Success, and Black Military History Institute of America.

Again, on behalf of a grateful nation, I speak for the Congressional Black Caucus in expressing our deep appreciation for the contributions, dedication, commitment, and national service of the African-American men and women who served in World War II. Their job was done well, and will forever be remembered.

HONORING GILBERT RONSTADT

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, many knew Gilbert Ronstadt only as Linda Ronstadt's father. However, those who knew him well remember him as a man who embodied the values of love of country, family, and community.

Born in 1911, before Arizona had become a State, Gilbert Ronstadt devoted his energies to helping shape Tucson into the vibrant and expanding city it is today. As a young man, he entertained many in his native town with his wonderful voice by singing on the radio, in nightclubs and theater stages around town. His love for mariachi music lived on in his family and was later immortalized through his daughter's now famous "Canciones De Mi Padre" album.

After serving his country during World War II, he returned to Tucson to head the family hardware business. Throughout his life, his family responsibilities always received a high priority. Gilbert Ronstadt also showed a strong devotion for his community and its cultural heritage. He actively participated in the development and revitalization of downtown Tucson and served on numerous boards, including the Chamber of Commerce, the Tucson Trade Bureau, and the Arizona State Society. He was also active in helping establish trade relations between Mexico and the United States.

An unassuming and simple man, Gilbert Ronstadt will be remembered in the community for his selflessness, the longlasting impact of his work in the community, and his far-reaching pride in his culture and traditions. He leaves behind a legacy of goodwill and inspiration for those who choose the pillars 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.

service and family as their sources of happiness. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of a great man.

AWARD OF A BROWNFIELDS
GRANT TO CITY OF TRENTON, NJ

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that Trenton was today awarded 1 of 15 Brownfields pilot grants by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. The Trenton community truly deserves this Federal recognition and financial support for all the hard work we have done to identify and clean up hazardous wastes left over from the city's industrial heyday.

Trenton has the spirit, the commitment, and a detailed plan for restoring these sites and making them available for alternative uses. In fact, over the past several years, the city has committed funds and other resources to identify contamination, develop plans for remediation, and redevelop abandoned lots. But our city has lacked the appropriate financial means to make these assets fully effective. The Brownfields Program will provide the city with that funding assistance and propel our initial program to final success.

The Brownfields project which Trenton has developed will put the \$200,000 Federal grant to good use. The city has enlisted the help of several civic organizations, State government, and community residents to devise their program and intends to call on them to implement it as well.

The city will employ a strategy to incorporate the resources of established community urban beautification and environmental justice programs, as well as the expertise of local legal, development, and other professionals.

I have worked closely with both the city of Trenton and Mercer County in a bipartisan effort to coordinate Federal, State, and local dollars and resources to improve New Jersey's capital. Together we made Trenton one of the initial pilot sites for the Weed and Seed anti-drug crime program, we helped to rehabilitate abandoned rowhouses, and we have made city gardens and parks cleaner and safer.

With its 89,000 residents, we in Trenton are proud to rank with some of the other awardees here today—such as Baltimore, New Orleans, and Detroit—that often receive greater attention from the Federal Government. Trenton—which has the same concerns as these larger cities—will use the money effectively and quickly to clean up sites, eliminating the abandoned areas where drug use, violent crime, and gang-related activities can fester.

Trenton has taken the bull by the horns to address all of these problems. This Brownfields project will advance this fight to save Trenton.

TAX REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 26, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TAX REFORM

I find Hoosiers increasingly interested in the idea of tax reform—scrapping the federal income tax and replacing it with something much simpler and fairer. Tax reform is getting more attention in Congress than it has in a decade, and several plans are under consideration. Reforming the tax system will take some time, but is an effort worth undertaking.

SUPPORT FOR REFORM

Tax reform is getting serious attention for several reasons. First, federal income taxes consistently rank as the most unpopular of all taxes. Second, many Americans spend an enormous amount of time complying with the tax code and filling out forms, at a cost of up to \$200 billion each year. That time and money could be used much more productively in other ways. Third, many Americans feel the tax code is rigged for those who can hire experts to find loopholes. Fourth, the current system encourages debt and consumption, and discourages saving and investment. That undermines our ability to boost productivity and raise standards of living. Fifth, some people believe the tax code should be used simply to raise revenue rather than try to influence behavior through a variety of deductions and exemptions. Finally, many see tax reform as another way of downsizing government and making it less intrusive.

CONCERNS ABOUT REFORM

Yet others express words of caution. They say, first of all, that the U.S. has one of the lowest overall tax burdens of the major industrialized countries—only Australia's is slightly lower—and that we should not blindly scrap our system. Second, they point out that 70% of taxpayers use the relatively simple 1040EZ form. Third, tax reform could hurt various sectors in the economy and regions of the country. Changes in the home mortgage deduction, for example, would have a big impact on housing. Fourth, they say people have an exaggerated sense of their income tax burden—most Americans pay less in income taxes than they do in Social Security taxes—so new rates that sound good may actually be no improvement. Fifth, tax reform could be like last session's healthcare reform—people support it in general but get very worried once they learn the details. Finally, reforming the tax system will be very time consuming and complicated exercise, and will open up the tax code to intense lobbying pressures for special favors.

My view is that we now have a unique opportunity for meaningful tax reform and should pursue it. At the same time we need to make sure that in our rush to change, we do not replace an unpopular system with one that turns out to be worse. We need to look at the implications of each of the major plans carefully.

MAIN VERSIONS

Several tax reform plans have been proposed in Congress. All address the public's frustration with the current system, but

each has a very different impact on taxpayers and various sectors of the economy.

Flat Tax: One plan calls for a single individual and corporate tax rate of 17%, while eliminating virtually all deductions, including those for home mortgage payments and charitable contributions. This plan has the right goal of trying to simplify the system, but has several drawbacks. It tilts its tax relief heavily toward the wealthy. For example, someone getting \$100,000 in income from stock dividends would pay no income tax at all. Also eliminating the home mortgage deduction could cut the value of most Americans' biggest asset—their home—by 15-20%. It would also increase the deficit. Adjusting it so it brings in as much as the current system would mean a flat tax rate of more like 23%.

National Sales Tax: Another plan would scrap the personal and corporate income tax system and replace it with a 17% national sales tax. This plan rightly tries to curb consumption and encourage saving and investment. But a pure sales tax risks a return to inflation and is regressive, hurting lower income people, older Americans, and large families who need to consume a large portion of their income on basic necessities like food and medical services. Trying to remedy this by exempting, say, the first \$15,000 of spending could require a burdensome enforcement mechanism. Moreover, the national sales tax would have to be closer to 25% to bring in as much revenue as the current system. That could lead to considerable consumer resistance and widespread cheating. Retailers and industries that depend on people making large purchases, like the auto industry, would be hard hit by a national sales tax.

Consumer-Income Tax: This plan would basically tax spending rather than income. A family would tally up all their savings and investments—including bank deposits, stock purchases, home mortgage payments, and educational expenses—and subtract this from their income; they would then pay taxes on the difference—their consumed income. This approach has a good emphasis on saving and investment and it is designed to be progressive—requiring the wealthy to pay more. But it does not achieve much simplification, and indeed could mean more complex tax calculations for many Americans. It also has the drawback of trying to set up a new, untried tax system. Big losers would be sectors whose products or services are not considered "investments".

Modified Flat Tax: A recently announced modified flat tax plan would eliminate almost all current deductions and exemptions, except the home mortgage deduction, in order to reduce overall tax rates. Three-fourths of all taxpayers would pay a flat income tax of 10%, with higher rates for upper income taxpayers—but their rates would still be lower than under the current system. This approach has several advantages: it has the important goal of allowing most taxpayers to pay a flat tax of 10%, it is progressive, and it doesn't add to the deficit. It falls short in not doing enough to encourage greater saving and investment and in eliminating some worthwhile deductions. Yet despite such drawbacks, my sense is that some sort of modified flat tax will be the most likely outcome of the tax reform effort.

CONCLUSION

The tax reform debate has begun in earnest in Congress and in the country, and that is an important step. Yet the issue will not be decided during this session of Congress, instead carrying over to next year's presidential campaign and the next session of

Congress. That means we should push for reform but also think carefully about exactly how we want to do it. We need to overhaul the tax system, but we also need to do it right.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives historic vote on the budget resolution sets the stage for congressional action to begin consideration of privatization of PBS. Far from spelling doom for Big Bird or the "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour," the vote presents public broadcasting with vast opportunities to establish its independence from the Federal Government while preserving its traditional educational mission.

My good friend and colleague MIKE OXLEY—a member of the Commerce Committee—recently stated that it was time for public broadcasting to look beyond its traditional reliance on Federal support for opportunities and alliances in the private sector. By doing so, public broadcasting can insulate itself from politics while securing a reliable and steady source of funding.

What are our options? Public broadcasting's value to viewers, and thus investors, is bound up in its noncommercial emotional identity. One of the most intriguing private sector solutions I have seen to date is the one suggested by our former colleague, Jack Kemp. In a recent Wall Street Journal article, Mr. Kemp called upon PBS to leverage the duplicate public broadcasting stations that exist in most major markets.

According to Mr. Kemp, PBS has 345 stations with sometimes as many as 4 or 5 serving the same market. By contrast, each of the 4 major commercial networks, ABC, NBC, CBS, and Fox have fewer than 225 apiece. By leveraging the commercial potential of its duplicate stations, Mr. Kemp suggests that public broadcasting could preserve the noncommercial, educational nature of the vast majority of its stations while creating a viable and secure source of private sector funding.

With some creative, market-oriented thinking, public broadcasting could be part of a new excitement, finding ways of satisfying the legion of devoted fans and lessen the dependence on the Federal dole. I call upon PBS and its supporters to work with Congress in identifying and developing the kinds of creative and innovative solutions that the new telecommunications market can provide.

Mr. Speaker, I want to see public broadcasting to do the things it does so well, especially the educational mission. But reliance on Federal funding will not keep the system viable. Public broadcasting needs new ideas and new alliances. The market is the place to find them.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN PRAISE OF POSTAL WORKERS WHO HELP STAMP OUT HUNGER

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to praise the efforts of a prominent group of American workers who rarely receive the recognition they deserve—both as representatives of the Federal Government and as private citizens who contribute to their local communities.

These are the postal workers who touch each of our lives nearly every day. For many poor and elderly citizens especially, postal workers are the only representatives of the Federal Government that they see, and those citizens depend on the postal workers for contact with the world and many other needs.

But postal workers assist their communities in far more ways than just by delivering the mail. They volunteer their time and efforts in countless communities across the Nation to help those less fortunate than themselves. On May 13, 1995, the National Association of Letter Carriers [AFL-CIO], with the strong support of the U.S. Postal Service management, conducted a food drive for needy families throughout the Nation. On that day, U.S. Postal Service letter carriers collected nonperishable food and canned goods from thousands of generous postal customers who left the food by their mail boxes. The collected food is distributed to hungry people through local food banks and emergency feeding centers.

The annual drive is timed for the second Saturday in May, which is a time of year when food pantries usually run low on donations. This is the third year the drive has been conducted nationwide.

Nationwide, the estimated total collected was more than 44.4 million pounds of food. This was far greater than last year's record total of 32 million pounds. More than 1,130 NALC local branches signed up for the drive, covering an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 communities in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

As chairman of the Democratic Task Force on Hunger and the former chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I have a strong interest in promoting efforts such as the postal workers' campaign to help the hungry. Furthermore, as the Representative from Dayton, OH, I want to call special attention to the postal workers in the city of Dayton who collected 167,000 pounds of food.

I am proud that I participated in the drive in my district. On May 13, I walked with Dayton Postmaster David Ashworth, letter carrier William Ernest, and Dan Grilliot, president of the Dayton branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers, as they collected food along a postal carrier route. We walked one of the routes in Centerville, OH, in my district.

I now offer praise to the National Association of Letter Carriers, the management of the U.S. Postal Service, and above all, to the men and women of the postal service who participated in this public spirited campaign to help the less fortunate in our communities.

July 26, 1995

THE SAN DIEGO COASTAL CORRECTIONS ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House debated its first Corrections Day bill: H.R. 1943, the San Diego Coastal Corrections Act.

The British poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in "The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner," evoked "the mystique of the ocean, dark, mysterious, heaving and endless."

Mysterious and heaving it is; endless it is not.

H.R. 1943 assumes that the ocean is endless, that it can absorb any amount of pollution. But, just as we are finding that it is not an inexhaustible store of fish to be mined with impunity, so we will find that it cannot assimilate all man's insults.

This bill is a fitting first Corrections Day bill. H.R. 1943 amends a law which already weakened the Clean Water Act, to weaken it even further. It provides a waiver that the city of San Diego has not sought, ignoring relief the city has been assured by EPA under last year's law, rejecting any discharge standards, permitting the city to provide less treatment for its sewage than it is doing now and discharging almost raw sewage into the Pacific Ocean.

The Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-431) last year gave San Diego the relief it sought from requirements which every other municipality in the country has met or is in the process of meeting.

EPA is ready to grant the waivers to the Clean Water Act, as required under that act.

The House has already passed this bill as part of H.R. 961, this year's amendments to the Clean Water Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 opened a brief window for cities with long outfall pipes discharging into deep ocean to continue to do so. San Diego chose not to avail itself of this relief at the time. The window has long since closed. Now, Congress is asked to reopen that window in a way to let all the flies in.

The Committee on Public Works and Transportation, now the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, held hearings on the ocean waiver in connection with the 1977 amendments. Some witnesses supported ocean discharges as a way of enriching the nutrient-poor depths of the Pacific. But they didn't advocate discharging virtually raw sewage, with its toxins and pathogens, as this bill would permit.

The 1977 language in section 301(h), hard-fought-out between both sides, contained numerous assurances that water quality standards and aquatic life would be protected, and defined primary treatment to mean treatment by "screening, sedimentation, and skimming adequate to remove at least 30 percent of BOD and suspended solids."

Even those requirements may not apply in this case.

At the committee markup of H.R. 1943 the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure rejected an amendment that would have

imposed at least some standards on the discharge.

Under H.R. 1943, San Diego would be free to discharge almost raw sewage. The bill requires chemically enhanced primary treatment only. The problem is that there is no definition of "chemically enhanced primary treatment" in the bill, or in any law. Does this mean that the city doesn't even have to run its sewage through a screener? That they can just dump a bottle of chlorine into it and call it enhanced primary treatment?

This bill rewards almost two decades of foot-dragging by the city, granting San Diego more bounty than it asked for, while your constituents and mine have paid, and are paying, the full costs of achieving clean water.

How fittingly ironic it would be if the beaches of San Diego had to be closed during the Republican Convention because of pollution—disease-bearing bacteria, viruses and floatables—washing up on the beach.

A TRIBUTE TO SEA ISLAND CO.

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. KINGSTON, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Sea Island Co., which recently won the honor of being named as the 1995 Georgia Family Business of the Year.

Once a deserted waterfront, Sea Island was discovered by Howard Coffin and his cousin Alfred W. Jones, Sr. in 1923. Since then, three generations of Joneses have developed the island into a resort of lush gardens and cottages surrounding the impressive Cloister Hotel.

The grandson of Alfred, Alfred W. Jones III, is currently president of the company and responsible for the company's continuing involvement in community development. As one of the area's major landowners, he has continued his family's tradition of donating company land for churches, schools, parks, and roads, and he himself has been involved in a leadership role with organizations ranging from the Brunswick College Foundation to the Georgia Chamber of Commerce to the Epworth-by-the-Sea Methodist Conference Center.

Since the 1920's, the company has contributed to the community by taking action to ensure that the island's natural habitat be preserved as much as possible. Due to the influence of Sea Island Co., the marshes between Brunswick and the islands were declared historic sites and have been protected from development for several decades. In addition, the building heights on Sea Island and St. Simons were limited to three stories in order to ensure all buildings stand below the tree line.

Other key additions to the community include aid in constructing the first bus service between Brunswick and Jacksonville, creating a telephone exchange, and Alfred Jones' active involvement in the development of the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., now owned by

Georgia-Pacific and employing over 850 people.

This fall, Sea Island Co. plans to open the Ocean Forest Golf Club, which will be one of the premier courses and will create more employment opportunity on the island. In fact, despite the recent troubled economy, the company has continued to grow and thrive.

Sea Island Co. has been recognized numerous times throughout the years for its accomplishments. Alfred Jones received the Distinguished Georgian Award, and the Society of American Travel Writers' Connie Award honoring his achievement in creating a balance between the use and preservation of Georgia coast.

The tradition of the Jones family is also evident today; Alfred W. Jones, Sr.'s four children are the principal owners of Sea Island Co. Alfred W. Jones, Jr. is the chairman, while siblings Howard Coffin Jones, Katharine Jones O'Connor, and Marianna Jones Kuntz all serve as directors.

However, Mr. Speaker, the emphasis on family does not stop here, even the employees, guests, and residents of the islands are also considered family. In fact, the staff includes many third-generation employees. Sea Island Co. encourages hiring many members of the same family. Recently, 17 relatives were employed there simultaneously.

With emphasis on family values, and achieving that critical balance between development and conservation, Mr. KINGSTON and I ask that you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues join me in commending the Sea Island Co., which serves as an example for other businesses across the nation.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: IVY CATHERWOOD

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we are privileged to salute Ivy Catherwood as a Point-of-Light for America. For 34 years of her 80 years, Ms. Catherwood served on the staff of the New York City Police Department. Her story is a story of self-help, sterling citizenship, and great generosity to her community.

Ivy Catherwood was born in the Roxbury section of Boston, MA, on July 29, 1915. Her parents, Louise and Claude, both of West Indian descent, moved shortly after her birth back to Jamaica in the West Indies. She attended elementary and high school in the West Indies. She returned to the United States and worked for several years in Boston as a saleslady. In the mid 1950's, she came to New York City and attended Hunter College for 2 years studying liberal arts at night. She also held several jobs—one as a clerk at Beth Israel Hospital in Manhattan. She was hired by the New York City Police Department in November, 1960, and worked for 34 years until April, 1995. She has two brothers, one deceased. She also has 1 nephew, 1 grand nephew, and 1 grand niece.

Her extended family consists of the many organizations of which she is a member:

NYPD Guardians Association—was the secretary for 6 years and civilian trustee for approximately 10 years, Vanguard Independent Democratic Association, 100 Women for Major Owens, the Federation of African-American Civil Servants—served as a delegate from the Guardians Association, the Federation of Black Trade Unionists, DC-37, Local 1549—served as a delegate from the NYPD, CBTU, and CLU.

Ivy is an outstanding example of loyalty and dependability. She can be counted on to make the phone calls for the union or political candidates and assist with voter registration or other assigned tasks. Ivy has been an outstanding financial supporter of elected officials and community-based organizations. She fully understands the concept of political and economic empowerment. Her activism is witnessed by her colleagues and many friends because she teaches by example. We pause to salute Ivy Catherwood on the occasion of her birthday and retirement after 34 years of service with the New York City Police Department.

Ivy Catherwood's great Point-of-Light shines behind the achievement of many Brooklyn and New York City leaders. Through several decades, Ivy has been there for the causes that mattered most. As a model for her generation and for our youth, we proudly salute Ivy Catherwood as a great Point-of-Light.

HONORING DR. LINCOLN J. RAGSDALE, SR.

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great man, a distinguished citizen, and a dear personal friend, Dr. Lincoln J. Ragsdale, Sr.

Born on July 27, 1926, Dr. Ragsdale's accomplishments began early in his life. After serving in World War II, he graduated from the Prestigious Tuskegee Flying School in 1945 as a commissioned second lieutenant. In what would later shape much of his life, Dr. Ragsdale became the first black pilot at Luke Air Force Base in Litchfield Park, AZ.

Following his military career, he continued his education with great success. He graduated magna cum laude from the California College of Mortuary Science in Los Angeles, CA. Continuing his education, he received an associate of arts degree from Phoenix College and bachelor of science degree from Arizona State University. Additionally, he held an honorary doctor of law degree from Shorter College and earned a doctor of philosophy degree in business administration from Union Graduate School in Cincinnati, OH.

This was only the beginning. Dr. Ragsdale became a successful entrepreneur and a community activist. His accomplishments too numerous to mention, Dr. Ragsdale will always be remembered for his efforts as a civil rights leader.

Having endured racism, discrimination, and injustice throughout much of his life, Dr. Ragsdale never forgot his roots. Many times,

at the expense of his business endeavors, he devoted himself to fighting the racial barriers he had faced. In the 1950's and 1960's, he fought to end segregation in Phoenix and secure a better life for all men and women. He did this with passion and without fear of the consequences. The love and support of his family and strong belief in God served as his sources of strength.

Dr. Lincoln Ragsdale's life and accomplishments embody the true values—love of family, nation, and God—that have made this a great country. A man of vision, he served as a source of inspiration and hope for many of us who have followed his steps in our struggle for equality and justice for all citizens. May his deeds and actions serve us all as a guiding light to lead our efforts in pursuit of a better tomorrow for generations to come.

KEEP THE GREAT LAKES ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LAB OPEN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this House has long recognized that the work of NOAA benefits all Americans.

NOAA's research on weather, atmosphere, oceans, and space continues to help us understand the environment which we all depend upon for survival—and has shown us ways to better manage the resources we all need to live.

The Rogers Substitute restored important funding—not only for the vital research being done in the Gulf of Mexico—and the important work being conducted on coastal zone management—but for important research across America.

Let me tell you quickly why this is so important to those of us who live in the Great Lakes region.

The Great Lakes represent 95 percent of our nation's fresh water and they provide drinking water to 23 million people.

But there's something going on today in the Great Lakes that we don't clearly understand.

Researchers have found that mothers who ate fish from Lake Michigan during pregnancy and giving birth to infants who are developing slower.

Animals who call the Great Lakes home are showing actual physical deformities.

Worst of all, it was just 2 years ago that over 100 people died when Milwaukee experienced an outbreak of cryptosporidium in their drinking water.

That's why the work of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab is so important.

Since the outbreak in Milwaukee, the Great Lakes lab began an intense study of the shoreline to help prevent future disasters.

They're beginning to find answers—and coming up with new ways to keep our water safe.

And I'm glad this Congress recognized the good work this lab is doing today.

Mr. Speaker, NOAA and the programs it supports are making important strides for all Americans.

The Rogers Substitute to the Mollohan Amendment to the Commerce-State-Justice Appropriations Bill will ensure that their good work continues.

TURKEY'S PARLIAMENT TAKES IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Turkey's Parliament and Prime Minister Ciller for taking an important step towards strengthening democracy. On Sunday, July 23, Turkey's Parliament approved 16 constitutional amendments which are part of a democratization plan introduced last year. The Parliament also agreed to resume work in September on amending article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, which is widely used to criminalize anti-government and pro-Kurdish expressions. These reforms are considered prerequisites to Turkey's acceptance into a European Union customs agreement this fall. Mr. Speaker, I am very encouraged by the fact that the amendments were adopted by a vote of 360-32 after weeks of tumultuous debate.

These amendments are significant for the cause of democracy in Turkey. Their passage marks the first time the civilian government in Turkey has altered the 1982 constitution promulgated by the military. Prime Minister Ciller and the junior coalition partner, Republican Peoples Party deserve much praise for standing by the legislation despite strong opposition from Islamic and nationalist parties.

More specifically, Mr. Speaker, the amendments will broaden political participation by lowering the voting age from 20 to 18; adding 100 seats to the 450 seat Parliament; enabling MPs to switch parties; and allowing trade unions, student associations and other groups to engage in political activities. Language in the constitution praising the 1980 military takeover was also removed.

As I have said in the past, Mr. Speaker, it is in our Nation's best interest to maintain close relations with a stable, democratic Turkey. These amendments, and other efforts in the future, will place our bilateral relations on a much more firm footing. While there is more that needs to be done to address free speech issues and the situation of Turkey's Kurdish population, adoption of these amendments by such a wide margin indicates a commitment and willingness in the Parliament to move forward along this path.

Mr. Speaker, as someone who has spoken out in the past against actions taken by the Government of Turkey, I believe it is important to give the Turkish Government credit where credit is due. Reaction in the Turkish press to the amendments was resoundingly positive and public opinion is also likely to view the reforms in a positive light. Given this set of circumstances, I strongly encourage the Turkish MPs to immediately seize upon the momentum of this impressive showing and press on for further reforms.

Last week, Mr. Speaker, it looked as though partisan politics in Turkey would block the

passage of any democratic reforms. Successful adoption of the amendments, though, has breathed new life into the reform debate underway in Turkey. Mr. Speaker, I believe that all who are concerned about human rights and regional stability should express support for the continued efforts of Turkey's Parliament and Government to continue this important process.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KIM TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome a very distinguished statesman and friend of the United States, President Kim Yong-sam of the Republic of Korea.

Since his ascension to the presidency in 1993, President Kim has worked tirelessly to promote democracy and economic liberalization in Korea. His efforts to further the advancement of ties between his country and the United States have been warmly received by the administration and those of us in Congress.

There is no doubt that Korea is well served by President Kim. His service to the country is practically unmatched, having been elected to the National Assembly at the young age of 25, and serving there for nearly 40 years. He is a man with a clear vision and intends to boldly lead his country into the 21st century.

It is precisely this kind of leadership that is needed in the new era dawning over Asia. In the last decade, Asian nations have become a force to reckon with in economic terms, and Korea is at the forefront of this revolution. They have become a marvelous model of success for developing countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. In no small term, the success visited upon Korea is a testament to the will and determination of the Korean people.

The United States has only to gain by continuing to support Korea and her people. Our relationship is truly limitless in its possibilities, and together we can certainly overcome any adversities.

I welcome President Kim to the United States, and applaud his leadership. This is a friendship of which the United States can truly be proud.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EVA SHAPIRO

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly noble citizen from my district, Dr. Eva Shapiro.

Dr. Shapiro died this year at the age of 100. She was born in Toledo, OH on November, 1894, the daughter of Russian immigrants. She grew up in a downtown neighborhood, as part of Toledo's Jewish community. Her grandfather, by the way, was Toledo's first Orthodox

rabbi. Her father owned a small grocery store, and eventually started the first auto parts company in Toledo.

Eva Shapiro initially wanted to be a physician, but couldn't afford 6 years of medical school. Instead, she applied for, and won, a generous scholarship from the local B'nai B'rith. They paid for 4 years of dental school at Western Reserve in Cleveland, where she earned her degree in 1918. She returned to Toledo and started her own practice.

In those days, women dentists were not common, and she struggled at first—even the people from her own neighborhood were unwilling to let a woman take care of their teeth. But word spread that she did excellent work, and her practice grew. She was eventually able to pay back every nickle of that scholarship, so someone else could receive it.

Dr. Shapiro was one of the founders of the Toledo Dental Dispensary (today the Dental Center of Northwest Ohio), a nonprofit clinic for needy children and adults. She served on the Board of Trustees of the Dispensary from 1923 to 1960. In her own words,

*** we knew we had to have a dental dispensary, and a free one, because there were many people in Toledo that just could not afford to go to the dentist. *** I even gave as much money as I could, and so did the other [dentists], and they started a dental dispensary. *** we have dentists there that are very fine dentists, and they do beautiful, beautiful work.

Even with her practice and the time she spent as an active board member, Dr. Shapiro found time to be active in the Jewish Women's Council, Temple B'nai Israel, and the Toledo Museum of Art. She also gave energy and money to countless local charities.

In an interview 10 years ago, Dr. Shapiro said,

Yes, I have no complaints. I think I had the best life that anybody could have. I had everything that I needed—the education. In those days what girl got a college education?

Dr. Eva Shapiro's energy, her unhesitating willingness to help those in need, and her love of life should be an example to us all. Toledoans are privileged to have known her and have been inspired by her pioneering life. We will cherish her memory.

this Nation's second national park. Upon expressing a desire to have this land as a State park, State officials worked for the passage of legislation in the 53d Congress that would permit the transfer of the land from the Federal Government to the State. On March 2, 1895, the authorizing legislation was passed. To wit:

ACT OF CONGRESS, 1895

MILITARY RESERVATION ON MACKINAC ISLAND
TURNED OVER TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Military Reservation on Mackinac Island, Michigan: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on the application of the governor of Michigan, to turn over to the State of Michigan, for use as a state park, and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Michigan. *Provided*, That whenever the State ceases to use the land for the purposes aforesaid it shall revert to the United States.

Page 946, Fifty-third Congress, Session III, Ch. 189, 1895.

Following this act of Congress, discussions began between the State of Michigan and the Federal Government, culminating in a final transfer. To wit:

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER

Whereas, By an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1895, the Secretary of War was authorized, on the application of the Governor of Michigan, to turn over to the State of Michigan, for use as a State park and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Michigan said act providing that whenever the State ceases to use the land for the purpose aforesaid it shall revert to the United States;

And Whereas, John T. Rich, Governor of the State of Michigan, has made formal application for the transfer to the State of Michigan of said military reservation and buildings and the lands of said National Park for the purpose specified in said act;

Now Therefore, This is to certify that the Secretary of War hereby turns over to the State of Michigan, for use as a State park and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Michigan, subject to the provisions of said act of Congress.

Witness my hand and official seal this 3rd day of August, 1895.

SECRETARY LAMONT.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion marking the one hundredth anniversary of Mackinac Island State Park, I congratulate the State of Michigan and the Mackinac Island State Park Commission and on behalf of the park's multitude of visitors, residents and property owners, thank them for maintaining Mackinac Island State Park as the outstanding retreat it is.

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL—LONG-OVERDUE TRIBUTE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this week we are honoring the millions of Americans who served our Nation during the Korean war.

They call Korea the forgotten war, but none of us can forget the valor of the veterans who fought and bled and died in Korea.

A long-overdue memorial is being dedicated Thursday, July 27, in Washington, on the Mall, a very short distance from the Lincoln Memorial. Granite, steel, wood, and stone have been shaped to form a memorial we can take pride in. You can look into the eyes of the men and women who served our country, and see their determination. You can gaze at a wall of granite, and see hundreds of faces, representing the men and women who provided support for the troops. You can pause for reflection at a memorial honoring the soldiers who are still unaccounted for.

As we dedicate the Korean War Veterans Memorial, we have much to remember.

This memorial will help us to come full circle—to close the wounds that until now have not healed, and to fulfill our need to remember all of those who have served.

We must remember the sacrifices made by veterans of the Korean war, and the conditions they faced; of the Marines who fought their way out of the frozen Chosin Reservoir, facing 120,000 Chinese troops and subzero temperatures; of those who made the stand in sweltering heat around Pusan; of our troops who landed at Inchon; of the terror at Heartbreak Ridge, at Pork Chop Hill, and Outposts Tom, Dick, and Harry.

More than 5½ million Americans in all served in the war. There were 54,246 who lost their lives. Forty-two years ago this week, the fighting stopped.

The Korean war led to an uneasy peace, and the cold war continued for decades. But through the efforts of those who served our Nation in Korea, and those who served before and after, our commitment to freedom never faltered.

However poignant and powerful the steel and granite of the memorial may be, we must do much more to honor the legacy of these veterans.

There are still 8,168 servicemen unaccounted for from the war, only 5 fewer than when the war ended. Efforts are underway with Russia and North Korea to seek clues to the missing and recover and return remains, but much more needs to be done.

We must also honor the commitment we made to those who served in Korea, and to all veterans. Keeping medical care for veterans affordable and accessible, and protecting the pensions they earned through service, are among our tasks in Congress.

I look forward to working to keep this legacy alive.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM GREBE SCHUETTE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor the birth of William Grebe Schuette. At 7:43 a.m. on July 21, 1995, the Honorable Bill Schuette, former Member of Congress, and his wife Cynthia welcomed their first son, William Grebe, into the world.

The birth of William Grebe Schuette marks an exciting time in the lives of the Schuette

MACKINAC ISLAND STATE PARK

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is, indeed, an honor to bring to the attention of the U.S. Congress and the people of this Nation an event that is not only historically noteworthy, but one that will be most celebrated.

On Friday, August 4, 1995, the Mackinac Island State Park will celebrate its 100th anniversary as Michigan's first State park. This outstanding facility, located in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, has been the source of enjoyment for not just the citizens of my State of Michigan and of the United States, but the world, as well.

The park began first as a U.S. military reservation on Mackinac Island and later became

family, which also includes daughter Heidi. I hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing Bill, Cynthia, and Heidi a heart-felt congratulations on the new addition to their family.

HONORING THE PARENT PROJECT
AND RUDY AND MONA GOMEZ

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Parent Project. The Parent Project is an organization managed by the parents of children who have Duchenne and Becker, a severe form of muscular dystrophy.

Duchenne is an incurable disease that causes the muscle cells to disintegrate. The disease affects only boys, afflicting about 1 in every 3,500—or more. Progressive muscle deterioration starts in the feet and slowly moves up the body, turning children into invalids, until the muscles in lungs and heart atrophy and die. Few boys with Duchenne have survived past their early twenties.

Because much about this disease is little known or understood, the Parent Project has assembled top medical researchers to advise them on what research and clinical trials offer the best hope for treating, and optimistically curing, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies. The Scientific Advisory Board [SAB] serves as a clearinghouse for coordinating and monitoring constantly evolving developments within the scientific community. Thanks to recommendations made by the SAB, the Parent Project is able to fund viable research immediately. And as parents know, time is critical to saving the lives of their children.

What makes the Parent Project unique, and important, is that it links parents, patients, family, and friends with scientists who are investigating a treatment—and hopefully a cure—for Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies. It's a relationship that is critical to the success of obliterating this devastating disease.

The goal for the Parent Project is to raise \$40 million to find a cure by the year 2000. The Parent Project is run by parent volunteers who raise money in different ways, be it by raffles, walk-a-thons, bake sales, dinner parties, and silent auctions. This Saturday, July 29, 1995, at the Naval Reserve Center in Santa Barbara, Rudy and Mona Gomez will host a fundraiser for the Parent Project.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise in recognition of the Parent Project and Rudy and Mona Gomez for their perseverance in raising money to find the cure for this childhood robbing disease. I also ask that my colleagues join me in saluting these committed parents.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW JACKSON
TRANSUE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor and a privilege to rise before you today to pay tribute to the late Andrew Jackson Transue, a selfless servant to the people of Michigan and a personal friend of mine. Mr. Transue passed away on June 28, 1995, at the age of 92, but his long tenure of dedicated service will never be forgotten by the thousands of individuals whose lives he enriched. Born and raised in Clarksville, MI, Mr. Transue graduated from Clarksville-Ionia County High School and received his Juris Doctorate from the Detroit College of Law. Never satisfied by past accomplishments, Mr. Transue's life was characterized by a continuous, unquenchable effort to better the lives of America's working people. The vigor with which Mr. Andrew Jackson Transue fought for the American working family was every bit the equal of that of his namesake.

Transue began his long career of public service in 1933 when he was elected county prosecuting attorney, and he continued to represent the common man from 1937 to 1939 as a New Deal Democrat in the 75th Congress. Later, he would serve as President of the Flint Lions Club and as a devoted 55-year member of the Court Street United Methodist Church. What Transue was perhaps most proud of, however, was the case he argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1952. Not only did he win that case, but he also succeeded in redefining the legal principle of "criminal intent" and in setting a precedent that would subsequently be cited in over 500 judicial rulings.

In light of these accomplishments, it is often difficult, even for those of us who knew him personally, to keep in mind that Mr. Transue should not be remembered primarily for his legal and electoral successes. Rather, we must remember him for his genuine concern for his fellow man and for the endearing legacy of compassion he has left behind. Never consumed by self-focused ambition, Mr. Transue was first and foremost a man dedicated to his community and to his late wife Vivian, and his children, Tamara and Andrea. His integrity, his wisdom, but most of all his passion, will never be forgotten by the many souls graced with his humanity.

S.O.S.—SAVE OUR SANCTUARIES!

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of increasing funds for our national marine sanctuaries. The cuts in this bill will be especially harmful to the people in northern California. There are three national marine sanctuaries off the spectacular northern California coast—Cordell Banks; Gulf of the Farallones; and Monterey Bay.

July 26, 1995

These stunning and unique sanctuaries need protection, Mr. Speaker. We should make every effort to preserve our precious marine areas. It is time to honor the commitment made when the U.S. Congress established the sanctuary program.

If California's coast is to be utilized by future generations as it is today, it must have strong protection now. Adequately funding the National Marine Sanctuary Program will help provide that protection.

The National Marine Sanctuary Program, a program which has been historically underfunded, is authorized in fiscal year 1996 for \$20 million. This bill provides \$9 million—less than half the authorized level, and \$3 million less than last year.

It is time to take a stand for the preservation of our marine areas. It is time to take seriously our commitment to the National Marine Sanctuary Program. It is time to fight for the future well-being of our coastal waters, our coastal economies, and the Nation as a whole.

Vote "yes" on the Farr amendment.

TRIBUTE TO DEBORAH JUDE
ANTHONY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I inform my colleagues of the tragic death of Deborah Jude Anthony. I first met Debby when she participated in my district's Congressional Award program. Having earned the Silver Medal in October 1993, Debby was working on attaining her Gold Medal. She was expected to receive it in 1996.

Though she had spina bifida and cerebral palsy, Debby achieved more than most. In addition to earning the Congressional Award, Debby earned an athletic letter in swimming from Charter Oak High School and was to receive, in September, the Gold Award given to only 15 of 20,000 Girl Scouts each year.

According to news reports, on Monday night while at home, a freak short circuit in her wheelchair sparked a fire that killed her before emergency personnel arrived.

In a December, 1993, letter to me, Debby's mother, Judith D. Anthony, wrote about Debby's participation in the Congressional Award:

As a mother of a physically disabled child, I watched Debby painfully struggling all these years—not to achieve—not even to keep up with her peers, but merely to survive. It has been a struggle against all odds. In a world where academic and physical achievements measure success, Debby did not have a chance. The Congressional Award, however, made success and achievement not only a possibility, but a reality for her. I truly believe this kind of award brings forth recognition of the true heroes of our youth, because it is based on personal development, service and physical challenge.

Mr. Speaker, Debby was and will continue to be an inspiration for me and a bright star in our community. Her presence will be sorely missed. I ask my colleagues to keep her family in their thoughts and to join me in saluting

this outstanding and accomplished young American.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. MICHAEL JUDE
McCUMBER, U.S. CAPITOL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of our own who passed away on July 25, 1995. Sergeant McCumber served honorably with the U.S. Capitol Police from August 25, 1975, until his untimely death on July 25, 1995, at the age of 41.

Sergeant McCumber was born on November 15, 1953 and was a native of the Washington, DC area. He graduated from St. John's College High School in Northwest Washington, DC.

Sergeant McCumber began his career with the Capitol Police on the midnight shift of the Senate Division. He also was assigned to the midnight shift of the Patrol and House Divisions. Sergeant McCumber was promoted in 1987 to his present rank and was assigned to the Communications Division. He later served as a supervisor at the Senate Division before being reassigned to his present assignment at the House Division in 1990.

Sergeant McCumber was a dedicated and respected member of the U.S. Capitol Police and was well liked by everyone who he came in contact with. He will be remembered fondly by his colleagues as a man with a unique sense of humor and wit. He will be greatly missed.

Sergeant McCumber is survived by his mother Mary, two children Amie and Edwin Thaddeus, and several sisters.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant McCumber displayed a great devotion to his family as well as the congressional community which he faithfully served for the past 20 years. I am sure that my colleagues share my feelings of loss, as do those in the law enforcement community, by the passing of this dedicated officer and public servant. Our heartfelt prayers go out to his family, friends, and fellow officers.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ELMER CERIN

HON. CARLISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on July 24, 1995, the U.S. Congress lost a valuable and extraordinary friend. Mr. Elmer Cerin, who walked the Halls of Congress and lobbied on behalf of critical women's health issues for almost two decades, passed away on Monday. Lobbyists are not uncommon here in Washington, DC, but Mr. Cerin was one of a kind. He was unique and special because he worked tirelessly, cheerfully, successfully, and for free.

As a longtime advocate for greater funding and research for breast cancer, Mr. Cerin provided tremendous help to me and to my staff.

He built support for several bills that I sponsored, traveling to other congressional offices and meeting with staff and Members to get their cosponsorship. Despite any setbacks or discouragements that Mr. Cerin encountered, he had an exceptionally positive attitude that opened doors that might not have opened for others with less charisma and strength of character.

Mr. Cerin's incredible spirit was evident recently as he faced prostate cancer with great courage, strength, and dignity. He was a true prince among men and will be greatly missed. He will not be forgotten, however, as we continue to fight for the issues that were so important to Mr. Cerin in the weeks and years ahead.

THE CHRISTA MCAULIFFE
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program.

We must find a way to fund such a valuable program that has affected teachers and students in every State and territory. While I understand these are tight budgetary times, I think we owe it to the seven astronauts who gave their lives for our country to maintain this tribute. The astronauts of the Challenger mission gave their lives to our country; our memory, and ability to pay tribute, must not be so short-lived.

We are approaching the 10th anniversary of the Challenger shuttle explosion which struck the hearts of children and adults throughout the world. Seven astronauts, including Christa McAuliffe, the first teacher-astronaut, gave their lives in this devastating tragedy. In honor of those who gave their lives on this mission, the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program was established. This program serves not only as a living tribute to these brave astronauts, but also supports a unique and valuable program for teachers that recognize and develop excellence in teaching. It personifies the hope evident in Christa McAuliffe's statement about her teaching in Concord, NH, "I touch the future, I teach." It would be a tremendous dishonor to their lives and memory to eliminate funding for this fellowship. However, it is now being criticized as "too small to be effective on a national level."

The Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program has received approximately \$2 million per year in Federal funding since 1987. Approximately 60-75 fellowships are awarded each year to outstanding teachers throughout the country. There have been over 600 participants in this program since its inception in 1987; 38 of these past fellows have gone on to receive Presidential awards. These fellows complete semester or year-long projects to enhance their own teaching skills and broaden the horizons of education. Their activities help students to experience subjects such as math and science in a fun way. These math and science skills are extremely important in our

increasingly high-tech world. This high-tech world will result in a society of technological haves and have-nots unless our schools are able to teach our children effectively in these most important subjects. These teachers have developed many exemplary projects that provide for more benefit than their costs.

This fellowship, and other small, directed programs such as this, have a huge ripple effect; awardees of these programs donate much of their own time, energy, and resources toward the development of their projects and they also share information between teachers, students, and Challenger Centers located throughout the Nation. This fellowship program inspires not only those familiar with the outstanding local achievements of past fellows, but also those who visit the network of Challenger Centers located throughout the United States and Canada. These Centers provide hundreds of thousands of children and teachers with unique educational experiences such as high-tech spaceflight simulators, satellite teleconferences for schools, and hands-on teachers' workshops.

Framingham State College, Christa McAuliffe's alma mater, has established a McAuliffe Center to honor Christa's life and her commitment to teaching. The mission of the Center is to carry out educational activities and research that will support teachers in their work, improve educational practice, offer students goals and incentives to enhance their development, and strengthen community support for public education. The Center also serves as the archive and distribution center for the teachers' award-winning projects. In addition, Framingham State College is the site of one of the Challenger Learning Centers.

The Christa McAuliffe Center and all its activities are a fitting tribute to our Nation's first teacher-astronaut. Christa hoped her participation in the Challenger mission would encourage students and teachers to pursue their own dreams, explore exciting educational opportunities, and unleash their own imagination and creativity. As the network of the Challenger Centers expands and links teachers and students across the country, the legacy of Christa and the other Challenger astronauts continues to endure.

We must now restore our bipartisan commitment to education, a fundamental building block of a competitive economy. Now, even more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Education and advanced training are the key to economic growth. It is programs such as the McAuliffe Fellowship that help our Nation provide the education we need to continue to compete in the world economy and to provide our children with the knowledge and skills they will need to be productive and successful adults.

STABILIZING THE CO-OP MARKET

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, last fall, Jim Johnson, chairman of the Federal National

Mortgage Association also known as Fannie Mae, came to New Jersey to join me in announcing an innovative co-op initiative that has helped countless northern New Jersey families preserve the value of their co-op-apartment homes in a sagging co-op market. The initiative was modeled after a similar plan that was extremely successful in New York which my colleague Representative CHARLES SCHUMER and Queens Borough president Claire Schulman announced with Fannie Mae almost 2 years ago.

The reason the initiative works so well is that it allows co-op buyers to increase the portion of their mortgage payment which goes to pay for the underlying or blanket mortgage on the co-op building itself.

The challenge that co-op buyers faced in my district is that from 1989, when the housing market virtually collapsed, to 1993 the resale value of co-ops in Bergen and Hudson Counties, as in most of the State, declined by as much as 40 percent. That caused the prorata share—the share of the underlying co-op building mortgage—to exceed 30 percent of the total mortgage payment. In the view of most mortgage lenders, a co-op mortgage with a pro-rata share greater than 30 percent of the total mortgage amount was viewed as too risky. This, in turn, meant that it was difficult to get a mortgage on a co-op apartment unit. Consequently, resale values of co-ops fell even further because few people could get loans to buy them. Families, who had counted on rising property values, were beginning to discover they owed more on their co-op apartments than they were actually worth.

This is where Fannie Mae stepped in and made a difference. A congressionally chartered, private company, Fannie Mae purchases loans made by lending institutions and combines them with other such loans in pools that are sold to investors—and therefore influences the underwriting standards used by lenders. By altering the standards on these loans, Fannie Mae made it easier to buy co-op apartments in buildings carrying a relatively higher level of debt in relation to market value.

Previously, end loans—mortgages for co-op unit owners—would be granted only when the unit's proportionate share of the underlying mortgage on the building was no more than 30 percent of the buyer's debt burden—the total of the underlying debt and the end loan itself.

I am pleased to say that by working together with Fannie Mae, we have been able to bring more lenders into the marketplace and made it easier for shareholders to refinance their individual loans or further a sale.

For many people, these co-ops represent a good portion of their savings. We need to help them preserve this investment, and while Fannie Mae's initiative is not a cure-all it has helped to stabilize the co-op market, increase the competition among co-op lenders and loan rates.

I would like all of my colleagues to know how much I appreciate Fannie Mae's responsiveness and flexibility on this issue. Fannie Mae is a unique institution with a unique mission—to help low- and moderate-income families buy homes. From my own experience, Fannie Mae takes this mission seriously and does not hesitate to step up to bat when they are needed.

Mr. Speaker I would like to submit the attached article by Rachele Garbarine from the June, 23, New York Times.

MORE ENTER FIELD AFTER FANNIE MAE
RELAXES MORTGAGE GUIDELINES
(By Rachele Garbarine)

The sign in one window of the Chemical New Jersey bank branch in Fort Lee reads: "We have co-op loans."

On the face of it that may seem surprising given the fact that nearly one-third of the states' 27,000 co-op units are in Bergen County, and most of them are in Fort Lee.

But the reality is that until recently there were just two lenders offering potential unit owners mortgages for co-ops in Northern New Jersey. That along with restrictive bank rules on co-op mortgages adopted largely because of the excesses in the co-op market in the 80's and local banks lack of knowledge of the market made it difficult for prospective buyers to get such financing.

Mortgages for unit owners are known as "end loans." They are different from the co-op's underlying mortgage which is the building-wide loan that is repaid from a portion of the monthly maintenance fees shareholders pay to the corporation. While financing for these loans is tight there are considerably more lenders available.

Now Chemical is one of nine lenders from banks to mortgage companies offering end loans. And recently the National Cooperative Bank with offices in New York and Washington has also entered the scene to finance underlying mortgages.

A key element in the banks return to offering end loans was a program begun last October by the Federal National Mortgage Association or Fannie Mae. Fannie Mae a Congressionally chartered company purchases loans made by lending institutions and combines them with other such loans in pools that are sold to investors—and therefore strongly influences the underwriting standards used by lenders. Altering the standards on these loans, Fannie Mae made it easier to buy apartments in buildings carrying a relatively higher level of debt in relation to market value.

Previously, end loans would be granted only when the unit's proportionate share of the underlying mortgage on the building was no more than 30 percent of the buyer's debt burden—the total of the underlying debt and the end loan itself. Thus, if the underlying debt was \$15,000, the buyer could get a loan to purchase a \$35,000 unit (\$15,000 being 30 percent of the combined \$50,000 debt). Under the new standard, even if the underlying debt has risen to \$18,500 the buyer can still get a \$35,000 sale price (\$18,900 is 35 percent of a total \$54,000 debt).

The result is that the sales market has apartments in buildings with a higher debt burden in relation to market value should improve. That in turn should raise prices and make it still easier to get loans.

Last year Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of Hackensack, taking a cue from New York City elected officials, became a force in getting Fannie Mae to ease its standards on purchasing the end loans. That in turn has brought more lenders into the marketplace and made it easier for shareholders to refinance their individual loans or further a sale.

The underwriting revisions were designed to meet the needs of the 12,000 co-op unit shareholders in Mr. Torricelli's district, which includes parts of Bergen and Hudson Counties, and help investigate the sluggish co-op market. Fannie Mae said it would apply the North Jersey standards to share-

holders across the state on a case-by-case basis and has waived the \$100 project review fee assessed to co-op corporations.

Before the change "people were prisoners in their homes," said Philip Goldberg, a spokesman for Representative Torricelli.

"For many people these co-ops represent a good portion of their savings," Mr. Torricelli said in a statement. "We needed to help them preserve this investment."

This was not the first time that Fannie Mae had eased its policies in response to co-op problems in the New York areas. In 1993 New York City officials, notably Queens Borough President Claire Schulman and Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democratic of Brooklyn, sought help in resolving some issues, chiefly the proportion of units that must be owner occupied. That October Fannie Mae liberalized its guidelines for co-op lending in the city.

Important changes include the reduction of the required percentage of units sold to owner occupants to 51 percent from 80 percent, counting sublets as owner-occupied units and increasing the pro-rata share from 30 to as much as 40 percent.

In New Jersey, which did not have the same level of sponsor defaults as in New York City or the same difficulty in owner-occupancy levels, the problem was the pro-rata share issue.

From 1989, when the housing market collapsed, to 1993 the resale value of co-ops in Bergen and Hudson Counties, as in most of the state, declined by as much as 40 percent. That caused the pro-rata share to exceed the 30 percent limit. Buyers couldn't buy and sellers couldn't sell, further depressing the market and value of units, said Fred Heller, president of the co-op board at the 235-unit Century Tower on Parker Avenue.

"The bigger the bargain the more all cash buyers were needed to buy the units," said Randy Kative a partner at Oppler-Kative Realtors in Fort Lee, which specializes in co-ops. "Most everyone else was locked out of the market because they couldn't get loans." That led Mrs. Kative, Mr. Heller and Lou Verde, a Fort Lee real estate lawyer who represents the 270-unit Northbridge Park Co-op, to let Representative Torricelli know of their concerns.

In October, Fannie Mae announced the New Jersey Co-op Program.

To participate in the program, eligible co-ops, among other things, must have 80 percent of its units owner-occupied and no more than 10 percent of its owners more than a month behind on the monthly payment. But Fannie Mae says that exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

While all those involved in the co-op problem acknowledge that the program is not a panacea, they say it is a good start and will make it easier to buy and sell in the future. As sales increase, prices will also adjust, said Mrs. Kative.

This has clearly not yet happened. In the first six months of this year 99 co-ops were sold in Bergen County, compared to 101 for the same period last year. According to the Bergen County Multiple Listing Service.

But Mr. Heller said that his pro-rata share problem at his building had disappeared. And Mrs. Kative, who called the program "a shot in the arm," said it had helped remove many of the inexpensive units from the market. She added that prices are not stabilized.

Two-bedroom units in high-end co-ops, depending on size and location, cost \$100,000 to \$450,000 in Bergen County and \$75,000 to \$300,000 in Hudson County, Mrs. Kative said. Those priced from \$80,000 to \$150,000 are most

in demand, but there is an oversupply of studios and one-bedrooms, she added.

The changes have also drawn more lenders into the market and the competition has made mortgage rates more competitive.

Chemical has been offering share loans in New Jersey since late last year. "If not for the changes we could not have been able to sell the loans on the secondary market and that would have increased the risk on our loan portfolio," said Robert Brown, vice president of residential mortgages at Chemical Bank New Jersey with offices in Princeton and Fort Lee. "We see Fort Lee as a rich market," he said, adding that his bank had made 10 loans a month there.

Even in recent years, Dale Mortgage Corporation had continued offering co-op end loans. Marc Sovelove, vice president at Dale in Fairfield said through May his company did 50 end loans in New Jersey up from 31 from the same month last year. "There are still other deterrents, but we see opportunities in the market," he said.

The program is also important because an active market for share loans returns liquidity to the markets and makes lenders of underlying mortgages more secure.

Since the start of the year the New York office of the National Cooperative Bank has refinanced the underlying loans on two co-op buildings in Fort Lee and is working on a third in East Orange, said Paulette Bonanno, vice president at the bank.

"The deals out there are now easier to make," said Charles Oppier of Oppier-Ketive Realtors. But, he added, the market, still hampered by buyer uncertainties over the economy and job security, now has to catch up with the program.

A MINOR REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF CARDIOLOGISTS WILL MEAN A LARGE REDUCTION IN AN ALREADY INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN CARDIOLOGISTS

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, most authorities now agree that the current number of cardiologists practicing in the United States is more than sufficient to meet the anticipated demand for cardiovascular care.¹ However, even with this surplus, concerns persist with regard to the distribution of cardiologist over various practice roles (e.g., pediatric, clinical, interventional, research, etc.) and patient populations (e.g. identified by race, ethnicity, proximity to an urban center, etc.). The harm in maldistribution over practice roles is easier to identify than the harm in maldistribution over patient populations. Furthermore, the maldistribution itself is easier to quantify and remedy in the former case than in the latter. Yet, just as we appreciate the need to correct the imbalance of cardiologist², we must also recognize that the dearth of doctors in poor communities seriously affect the health status of African-Americans.

In *Adarand v. Pena*, 1995 U.S. Lexis 4037 (1995), the Supreme Court's most recent affirmative action ruling released on June 13,

1995, was a significant setback on the general issue of affirmative action, but it does not pose an insurmountable hurdle for federal programs such as those that would increase the number of Black cardiologists. *Adarand* held that affirmative action programs must meet a standard of "strict scrutiny" and must be "narrowly tailored." The Supreme Court was careful not to suggest that affirmative action programs were unconstitutional. While heightened standard requires more of a direct relationship between the programs administered and previous racial discrimination, the lack of Black cardiologists in the Medical profession and its subsequent impact on African-Americans communities should be sufficient to meet this burden.

African-Americans and the communities in which they live are typically underserved and the need for cardiovascular care greatly exceeds their proportion of the United States population. In fact, African-Americans have one of the highest rates of mortality from cardiovascular disease in the world. Significant intraracial, interracial, and ethnic differences in the incidence and management of cardiovascular disease have been repeatedly demonstrated. For instance, the prevalence of coronary heart disease, while similar for both African-American male and white men, is greater in African-American women than in white women.³ The prevalence, and severity of hypertension is substantially greater in African-Americans than in whites. Yet the causes of these disparities have never been sufficiently explained.

Because cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death in African-Americans, it is a pressing issue in the African-American community. Although there has recently been a steep nationwide decline in mortality from coronary heart disease and stroke, little of that much heralded improvement has trickled down to the African-American community. In fact, stroke mortality has increased in African-American men.

While there is a strong public consensus that social status and income are corrected with improved health and longevity, Dr. John Thomas of Meharry Medical College found that the mortality and morbidity of African-American physicians mimic that of high school dropouts. He reports a wide death gap between African-American and white physicians with white physicians living almost 10 years longer than African-American physicians.

Where African-Americans have benefitted from the decline in mortality, they have not done so in sufficient numbers to halt the widening of the gap between African-Americans and whites. If the mortality rate in African-Americans from all causes were reduced to that of white Americans, 60,000 fewer African-Americans would die each year.⁴ Cardiovascular disease accounts for more than 40 percent of the excess deaths in African-American women and more than 20 percent of the excess deaths in African-American men.⁵

Despite their disproportionate demand for health services, African-Americans as a group do not receive sufficient cardiovascular care. They make fewer office visits for coronary disease than their white counterparts and are less likely to be seen by cardiovascular disease specialists⁶. Even when cost or insur-

ance coverage is not an issue, African-Americans receive fewer interventions than White Americans.

The cardiovascular care that African-Americans receive is insufficient for many reasons. African-Americans communities tend to be poorer and underserved with regard to all services, medical services included. Perhaps, more importantly, many of the medical professionals who serve in such communities lack a meaningful understanding of the cultural factors which may distinguish their patients from the mainstream. Insight into a patient's routines, traditions, family structure, diet, stresses, and other factors which are largely culturally determined are key to developing a treatment plan that works for that patient. African-American patients may be wary of the medical establishment that has not responded appropriately to their needs. There are still physicians who have separate rooms for African American and White patients. This wariness may make them less likely to make routine nonemergency visits to the doctor, to follow a treatment plan, or to follow up with a specialist. This situation is of special concern in the field of cardiology because so much of cardiovascular health depends on early detection of "silent" signs, such as hypertension. Furthermore, patients with cardiovascular diseases are often called upon to endure the unpleasant or even painful side effects of medication or give up activities they enjoy in order to combat a health problem that is not causing them pain. So much of cardiovascular disease and its treatment seems counterintuitive that it has been the subject of a great deal of misinformation and home remedy. Crisis care of cardiovascular diseases is not a good option.

African-American cardiologists are the best hope for allaying many of these insufficiencies. The key reason is that many more African-American doctors than other doctors locate their practices in socio-economically underserved areas⁷. A second reason which should not be overlooked is that African-American cardiologists are more likely to have insight into the cultural differences in treating African-Americans and are best situated to develop rapport with them. They are better able to instill confidence in their patients and thereby ensure their patients' compliance with treatment plans.

An increase in the number of African-American cardiologists will increase their positive effect. African-American patients have shown that they will; go out of their way to receive care at the hands of African-American practitioners, but all too often they do not have the choice. In most American cities with an African-American population of at least 5%, patients do not have the option of receiving their care from an African-American cardiologist. Consequently, 80% of the cardiovascular care that African-Americans receive is provided by practitioners who are not African-American.

There are very few African-American cardiologists. African-Americans make up 11.2% of the U.S. population, but less than 3% of the U.S. physicians. There are approximately 15,000 board-certified cardiologists in the United States,⁸ of whom less than 300 are African-American. A mere 1.5% of cardiologists in training are African-American.

The number of African-American subspecialists is low for many of the same reasons that

Footnotes at the end of article.

the number of Black professionals is generally low. The main reason is economics. As a group, African-Americans have fewer financial resources than whites and so are less likely to have the luxury of pursuing subspecialty training. Their communities' need for their skills and their families' need for their earning power may push them into the work force earlier. By that reasoning, the proposed extension of training requirements from three to four years will weed out African-American physicians even further from subspecialty training and Board certification.

Often white males benefit from the assumption that they are honest, competent, and possessed of a work ethic where their African-American counterparts do not. Although this imbalance is largely due to an unwillingness on the part of Americans and the media to recognize these attributes where they are displayed by African-Americans, there is also unmistakably a crisis in the African-American community. Whatever the reason, unacceptable levels of violence, crime, drug abuse, welfare dependence, and other social ills pervade a segment of the African-American community. The odor of bad apples tempt a segment of the population to throw up their hands at the whole barrel. African-American professionals have paid dearly for this state of affairs. Every member of the Association of Black Cardiologists has a story to tell about the perseverance it took to overcome these presumptions.

A related reason for the low number of African-American subspecialists is the self-perpetrating nature of prestige and connections. Only those who have the intangible benefits are in a position to acquire them. African-Americans are less likely to have the benefit of role models and mentors to help them develop as black professionals and unlock career opportunities for them. The administrators who make the admissions and hiring decisions along a cardiologist's path to success remain mostly white, which is perhaps not as important as the fact that they also remain mostly beholden to the status quo. For many of them, there is a network of relatives, family friends, colleagues, fraternity brothers, and club members to be considered for these choice slots before an opening is made available to a minority. Furthermore, even where the old boy network is not abused, many administrators consider it beyond the scope of their task to consider the populations their beneficiaries will serve. They have little reason to seek out or invest in a candidate who is not like them.

Furthermore, there are forces at work to make it more difficult to establish a health care practice. Cutbacks in government health funding and reimbursement levels threaten to destroy vital primary and specialty practices. Moreover, new emphasis on "managed" care is expected to reduce the demand for specialists in cardiology.⁹ As African-Americans generally have practices with less than three partners, they are at greater risk under the new efficiency paradigm in health care delivery. In addition, African-Americans, having only lately come into the subspecialties in significant numbers, may be more vulnerable to these forces than more established practices.

The number of cardiologists in this country has been determined by factors that have little

to do with patient demands, primarily the labor needs of the hospital community. Unlike some areas of the private sector, opportunities for training and a career in a medical specialty are kept artificially finite, as the bands on the electromagnetic spectrum. Medical schools, residency programs, fellowships, hospitals, and medical boards are ordained to dole out ever-scarcer privileges.

The medical community must be free to compensate for the artificial scarcity. In order to ensure that underserved communities get the health care they need, we must bolster and protect the existing practices of primary and specialty care physicians in underserved communities and ensure that the number of African-American physicians continues to grow. We must protect and expand hard-won positions set aside for the medical training and career development of minorities, especially in the subspecialties.

We must be uncompromising in our condemnation in our condemnation of the violent, anti-social, anti-intellectual, or irresponsible forces in the African-American community while supporting the institutions that are working. Just as medicine has moved from crisis management toward prevention as the best approach to public health, we must put our resources into halting the cycles of poverty, crime, and isolation. The best law enforcement policy has always been a sense of community. The best welfare program has always been education. We must target promising African-American students early, motivate them to pursue medicine, and give them financial support and mentoring at every stage of the career path.

We must call on training and hiring institutions to take an active role in shaping the health care community in two key ways: First, to commit to compensating for the artificial barriers to African-Americans' success; second, to commit to "casting a wider net" in seeking out talented African-American. Over 50 percent of cardiology training programs have never admitted an African-American. If the United States to benefit from inclusion, it must do more than fight discrimination. It must lean against the exclusionary tilt that exists in training program. We must come to see no minority participation in cardiology division as a sign that such an exclusionary tilt is at work and call on those institutions to pursue their commitments with more vigor.

African-American physicians are not supplicants at a rich man's door. Contrary to the beliefs of some, the choice is not between a highly qualified White candidate and a barely qualified African-American candidate. There is an ample cadre of talented African-American physicians yearning to be cardiologists.

While there is no shortage of cardiologists in general, the disproportionate number of Black cardiologists will only be enhanced if programs which increase the number of minority cardiologists are abolished. If the Adarand case is used as fuel to feed fires of negative legislative action, it will re-enforce the stereotypes America needs to eliminate in order to move forward as a nation. A precise reading of Adarand verifies that under certain circumstances, the use of race or ethnicity as a decisional factor can be legally sustained. The extremely high mortality and morbidity rates of

African-American more than establish the need for increased Black Cardiologists. Affirmative action programs can assist in reaching this goal.

FOOTNOTES

¹19th Bethesda Conference: Trends in the practice of cardiology: Implications for manpower. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 1988; 12(3):822-836

²Last year the 25th Bethesda Conference of the American College of Cardiology pronounced that cardiac surgeons are in adequate supply, and that there is even an overabundance of invasive cardiologists. The college recommended that the number of trainees in adult cardiology be decreased. But in the same report, the ACC found that more pediatric cardiologists are needed if the underserved are to be brought into the mainstream of cardiac care. 25th Bethesda Conference: Future personnel needs for cardiovascular health care. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 1994;24(2):275-328.

³Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health. Margaret Heckler (secretary); U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1985.

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷Council on Graduate Medical Education Third Report. Improving access to health care through physician work force reform; directions for the 21st century. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. Health and Human Services, October 1992.

⁸In 1992, there were 13,611 board-certified cardiologists in the United States.

⁹25th Bethesda Conference: Future personnel needs for cardiovascular health care. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 1994; 24 (2): 275-328.

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, July 27, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on health insurance relative to domestic violence issues.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 1977, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and proposed legislation making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.

SD-192

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Herbert F. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, Resolution Trust Corporation, and Maria Luisa Mabilangan Haley, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

SD-538

11:00 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the condition of the Savings Association Insurance Fund.

SD-538

AUGUST 1

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings to examine the future of the Department of Commerce.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
 Budget
 To hold hearings to review the Office of Management and Budget at mid-session.

SD-608

2:00 p.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on title V of the Clean Air Act (relating to permitting).

SD-406

Judiciary
 To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to discuss leasing of the Arctic Oil Reserve located on the Arctic Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration and production and the inclusion of the leasing revenues in the budget reconciliation.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs
 Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review the annual report of the Postmaster General.

SD-342

Judiciary
 Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Administrative Conference.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 1028, to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, and to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers.

SD-430

Indian Affairs
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (P.L. 103-176).

SR-485

10:00 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Aviation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the operation of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

SR-253

Environment and Public Works
 Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
 To resume oversight hearings on implementation of section 404 (relating to wetlands) of the Clean Water Act.

SD-406

AUGUST 3

9:30 a.m.
 Special on Aging
 To hold hearings to examine Medicare health maintenance organization (HMO) programs and whether the Health Care Financing Administration is doing enough to ensure that patients receive high quality care when they enroll in such programs.

SD-628