

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, many of us have been critical of the management and efficiency of the United Nations. Despite these shortcomings, on the 50th anniversary of the U.N. Charter it is important to remember the critical role this institution plays.

I therefore commend to my colleagues a recent policy statement by the U.N. Association of the United States of America, "America's Stake in the United Nations and Financing the United Nations." As this statement notes, every U.S. administration has turned to the United Nations for collective action to help maintain or restore peace. The United Nations helps to spread the financial, political, and military burden of interventions. I agree with the policy statement that "Increased reliance on U.N. collective security operations necessarily complements our defense savings."

The United States cannot insulate itself from an interconnected world where transnational threats such as drugs, terrorism, and diseases respect no borders. The United Nations is an imperfect but vital tool which can help respond to those threats. I fully agree with UNA/USA's statement that the U.N. requires reform, but not wrecking. I intend to continue pressing for such reform in the United Nations.

While I do not support providing any kind of tax authority to the United Nations, it seems to me that we cannot hope for a more efficient and effective United Nations so long as its finances remain unreliable. The answer, as the report states, is simple: Nations must pay their assessed contributions on time, and in full. We should not support U.N. budgets for which we do not intend to pay.

I congratulate UNA/USA on this thoughtful policy statement, and request that it be included in the RECORD.

AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Fifty years ago we, the people of the United States, joined in common purpose and shared commitment with the people of 50 other nations. The most catastrophic war in history had convinced nations that no country could any longer be safe and secure in isolation. From this realization was born the United Nations—the idea of a genuine world community and a framework for solving human problems that transcend national boundaries. Since then, technology and economics have transformed "world community" from a phrase to a fact, and if the World War II generation had not already established the U.N. system, today's world would have to create it.

The founders of the United Nations were clairvoyant in many ways. The Charter anticipated decolonization; called for "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion"; and set up the institutional framework "for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples." In meeting the Charter's challenges, we make for a more secure and prosperous world.

Through the U.N. system, many serious conflicts have been contained or concluded. Diseases have been controlled or eradicated, children immunized, refugees protected and fed. Nations have set standards on issues of common concern—ranging from human rights to environmental survival to radio frequencies. Collective action has also furthered particular U.S. government interests, such as averting a widening war in the Middle East into which Washington might otherwise be drawn. After half a century, the U.N. remains a unique investment yielding multiple dividends for Americans and others alike.

The U.N.'s mandate to preserve peace and security was long hobbled by the Cold War, whose end has allowed the institutions of global security to spring to life. The five permanent members of the Security Council now meet and function as a cohesive group, and what the Council has lost in rhetorical drama it has more than gained in forging common policies. Starting with the Reagan Administration's effort to marshal the Security Council to help bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war in 1988, every U.S. administration has turned to the U.N. for collective action to help maintain or restore peace. Common policy may not always result in success, but neither does unilateral policy—and, unlike unilateral intervention, it spreads costs and risks widely and may help avoid policy disasters.

Paradoxically, the end of the Cold War has also given rise in the U.S. to a resurgent isolationism, along with calls for unilateral, go-it-alone policies. Developments in many places that once would have stirred alarm are now viewed with indifference. When they do excite American political interest, the impulse is often to respond unilaterally in the conviction that only Washington can do the job and do it right. Without a Soviet threat, some Americans imagine we can renounce "foreign entanglements." Growing hostility to U.N. peacekeeping in some political circles reflects, in large measure, the shortsighted idea that America has little at stake in the maintenance of a peaceful world. In some quarters, resentment smolders at any hint of reciprocal obligations; but in a country founded on the rule of law, the notion that law should rule among nations ought not to be controversial.

The political impulse to go it alone surges at precisely the moment when nations have become deeply interconnected. The need for international teamwork has never been clearer. Goods, capital, news, entertainment, and ideas flow national borders with astonishing speed. So do refugees, diseases, drugs, environmental degradation, terrorists, and currency crashes.

The institutions of the U.N. system are not perfect, but they remain our best tools for concerted international action. Just as Americans often seek to reform our own gov-

ernment, we must press for improvement of the U.N. system. Fragmented and of limited power prone to political paralysis, bureaucratic torpor, and opaque accountability, the U.N. system requires reform—but not wrecking. Governments and citizens must press for changes that improve agencies' efficiency, enhance their responsiveness, and make them accountable to the world's publics they were created to serve. Our world institutions can only be strengthened with the informed engagement of national leaders, press, and the public at large.

The American people have not lost their commitment to the United Nations and to the rule of law. They reaffirm it consistently, whether in opinion surveys or UNICEF campaigns. Recognizing the public's sentiment, the foes of America's U.N. commitment—unilateralists, isolationists, or whatever—do not call openly for rejecting the U.N. as they had earlier rejected outright the League of Nations. But the systematic paring back of our commitment to international law and participation in institutions would have the same effect.

In this 50th anniversary year, America's leaders should rededicate the nation to the promise of a more peaceful and prosperous world contained in the U.N. Charter. In that spirit, the United Nations Association of the United States calls on the people and government of the United States, calls on the people and government of the United States, and those of all other U.N. member states, to join in strengthening the United Nations system for the 21st century.

In particular, we call for action in five areas, which will be the top policy priorities of UNA-USA as we enter the U.N.'s second half-century:

Reliable financing of the United Nations system.

Strong and effective U.N. machinery to help keep the peace.

Promotion of broad-based and sustainable world economic growth.

Vigorous defense of human rights and protection of displaced populations.

Control, reduction, or elimination of highly destructive weaponry.

POST-RATIFICATION BY MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE OF U.S. CONSTITUTION'S 13TH AMENDMENT—ABOLISHING SLAVERY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues and to the attention of the American people, a very historic action taken earlier this year by the Legislature of my State of Mississippi.

A century and three decades ago, in 1865, the 38th Congress proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to end the inhumane practice of slavery—uniformly, throughout the entire Nation. Within a matter of months, the

● 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.

proposal had received the required approval of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States then in the Union and it resultantly became the Constitution's 13th amendment.

It also was during that pivotal year of 1865, that both houses of the Mississippi Legislature adopted a resolution rejecting, denouncing, and condemning the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. Thus, the 13th amendment had made its way into the Constitution without Mississippi's official approval. As for the ensuing 130 years, that resolution of rejection remained the Mississippi Legislature's official pronouncement on the 13th amendment. Indeed, for many years, Mississippi's was the only State legislature—in the Union well before and long after that particular constitutional amendment was proposed and ratified—never to approve it. But all of that changed earlier this year. An undotted historical "i" and an uncrossed social "t" were duly dotted and crossed when the Mississippi Legislature adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 547 on March 16, 1995, to not only postratify the 13th amendment but, also, to finally rescind the embarrassing 1865 resolution of rejection.

TRIBUTE TO REVOLUTIONARY
WAR HERO COMMODORE JOHN
BARRY SEPTEMBER 13, 1995

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a tribute to a great Revolutionary War Hero, Commodore John Barry.

This year we celebrate the 250th anniversary of Commodore Barry's birth. Born in 1745 in Ireland, he moved to Philadelphia approximately 15 years later, where he prospered as a shipmaster and owner. While in Philadelphia, he became a strong supporter of the Revolution, fervently espousing the doctrine of independence from the British Government. When the Revolution broke out, he enthusiastically offered his services to the Continental Congress, which gave him an independent command as captain of the brig *Lexington*. Less than 1 month after his commission, Captain Barry captured the first British warship to be taken under Continental Congress authority.

Recognizing his great service in the fight for independence, the Continental Congress issued him another commission, as captain of the *Effingham*. Despite his eagerness to serve the cause, he was unable to launch the 32 gun vessel owing to the British occupation of Philadelphia. Nevertheless, using his ingenuity, resolve, and dedication to the Colonies, Captain Barry, with four small boats, captured two transports and a schooner during a daring raid in lower Delaware. This gallant effort brought the due praise of General Washington.

Receiving another command aboard the *Raleigh*, Barry stubbornly defended the vessel against superior forces when confronted by the British on September 28, 1778. Outgunned, he was forced to beach the ship, but managed to save most of his crew. In

1781, Barry took command of the *Alliance*, and defeated the sloops H.M.S. *Atalanta* and H.M.S. *Trepassey*. In the last sea battle of the Revolution, Barry defeated the H.M.S. *Sybil*, adding this final victory of his list of successes in fighting for our young Nation.

After the Revolution, in 1794, Barry was named the senior captain of the U.S. Navy. Four years later, President George Washington recognized Barry's enormous contribution to our independence, appointing him commodore. He served as the head of the U.S. Navy until his death, on September 12, 1803.

Commodore Barry's distinguished service to our country reminds us of the challenges that we, as a young nation, faced during our struggle for independence. Now, as we approach the 21st century, we should reflect back upon the heroes of our past, to remind ourselves of their efforts to improve our great Nation. By following their example, we can prosper in this new era. Indeed, we face a promising future if we conduct ourselves with the same honor, courage, and dedication as did Commodore John Barry.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST
ABDUCTED IN INDIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, once again the Indian Government has shown its blatant disrespect for basic human rights. On September 6, 1995, Mr. Jaswant Singh Khaira, the general secretary of the Human Rights Wing [Shiromani Akali Dal] was washing his car in front of his house in Amritsar, Punjab, when he was taken away by police in a van. The police have refused to reveal Mr. Khaira's whereabouts. He has not been brought before a magistrate. Amnesty International has expressed fear that he may be tortured.

Mr. Khaira had been instrumental in exposing the fact that 25,000 Sikhs have been cremated in Punjab, Khalistan, and then listed as unidentified while their families continue to await any word about them. Some of my colleagues and I have brought these cremations to the attention of this House previously. They are being done to destroy evidence of a campaign of extrajudicial killings in Punjab.

The superintendent of police in the Tarn Taran district of Punjab, Khalistan, has been quoted as saying "We have made 25,000 disappear. It is easy to make one more disappear." According to Amnesty International, this threat was made shortly after Mr. Khaira filed a petition in court on behalf of the cremated Sikhs. This is not an idle threat. The Indian regime is quite capable of making Mr. Khaira disappear without a trace.

Mr. Khaira's "disappearance" appears to be part of a pattern of increased repression instituted by the Indian Government in the wake of the assassination of Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh. According to newspaper reports and Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann, who has himself been a victim of the regime's repression, both the central government and the

state government of Punjab have resorted to mass arrests in the wake of the assassination. But Mr. Mann warned that this repression will be counterproductive, and he is correct. Another wave of massive human rights violations against the Sikh people will only produce more suffering and more hatred.

Amnesty International has issued an urgent action bulletin seeking an independent and impartial inquiry to establish Mr. Khaira's whereabouts and assurances that, if in police custody, he be allowed immediate access to lawyers and relatives and be promptly brought before a magistrate. If India is the democracy it claims to be, these actions are the least the regime can do.

Since 1984, the Indian regime has reportedly killed more than 120,000 Sikhs. In addition, the regime has killed over 150,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 43,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, and others, and thousands of Dalits, or black untouchables. The State Department reported in its country report for 1994 that between 1991 and 1993, the regime paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs. Mr. Khaira's disappearance is part of a pattern of repression that belies India's claim to be a democracy.

In the face of this kind of repression, leaders of the Sikh Nation declared independence on October 7, 1987, claiming a separate, sovereign country of Khalistan. India's brutal occupation of Khalistan has only led to continued bloodshed and repression. That serves nobody's interest. Mr. Khaira's disappearance demonstrates yet again that the Indian Government has not done anything to bring the human rights abuses to a stop. Only when the repression and bloodshed end can peace, prosperity, and stability be restored to the Indian subcontinent. I urge the Indian regime to release Jaswant Singh Khaira and all other political prisoners.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON
CELEBRATES 100
YEARS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the University of Texas at Arlington, which is in the 24th Congressional District of Texas, celebrates its 100th anniversary this year. I'm very proud to represent such a distinguished institution and over the years have formed strong friendships with many of the fine people who work there. I have always been struck by the level of commitment of excellence at UTA. Over the years, this institution has grown from a junior college to university which now offers 55 baccalaureate, 60 masters, and 19 doctoral degrees. UTA is now the second-largest institution within the University of Texas system, with a student enrollment of over 22,000.

UTA, located in the heart of the city of Arlington, is an integral part of the community, contributing vast resources to all citizens of Arlington.

This level of excellence which has brought this university to this centennial celebration will guide it into the 21st century. Top scholars from around the country have come to UTA because of its national and international reputation. Faculty at UTA have always been committed to teaching excellence and fostering student achievement and have excelled at accommodating the returning student, who is starting a new career or building on his current one. This environment is imperative for universities in today's world.

I look forward to working with UTA in the future, and again congratulate the university upon this occasion.

THE CASE FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FROM ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article that was sent to me by Harriet Blair of Montebello, CA.

Harriet Blair has been involved in community affairs in southern California for many years and knows the valuable role affirmative action has played in our society.

She has asked me to share with my colleagues an open letter written by Prof. Dave Malcolm to the five Supreme Court Justices who voted to place serious limitations on affirmative action. I believe Mr. Malcolm's open letter on the subject of affirmative action should be given strong consideration by my colleagues in the House of Representatives, and I am happy to place it in the RECORD at this time.

AN OPEN LETTER TO FIVE JUSTICES

GENTLEPERSONS: On Monday, June 12, 1995, at 10:50 a.m. I left the office of my cardiologist having just been informed that my aortic valve implant was "leaking" and that replacement surgery would be required sometime within the next three to six months.

At 10:55 a.m., same date, I heard on the radio in my car about two new Supreme Court 5-4 decisions, each apparently placing serious additional limitations on programs of affirmative action. I drove homeward, feeling sick at heart—not from feelings of anxiety about my imminent open-heart surgery but from feelings of dismay at the direction in which my country seems to be moving, especially in regard to affirmative action.

You see, I know a lot about Affirmative Action. I count myself an expert on the subject. After all, I have benefited from it all my life. That is because I am white, I am male, I am Anglo and I am Protestant. We male WASPs have had a great informal affirmative action program going for decades, maybe centuries. I'm not speaking only of the way our "old boy networks" help people like me get into the right colleges or get jobs or get promotions. That's only the surface. Underneath, our real affirmative action is much more than this, much more than just a

few direct interventions at key moments in life. The real affirmative action is also indirect and at work twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, year in and year out. Because it is informal and indirect, we tend to forget or deny just how all-important and all-pervasive it really is.

However, far be it from me to put the direct "old boy" surface stuff down. I was admitted without difficulty to the ivy league college my father had attended. This was back in the days when the only quotas were quotas to keep certain people out, not to help them get in. There were no limits on reasonably bright kids like me—the admissions people spoke of the children of alumni as "legacies", but whether this was because the college was inheriting us as students or because the college hoped to inherit money from our families, I was never quite sure. I got a teaching job right out of college in the heart of the depression—my father was a school superintendent well liked among his colleagues. After World War II, when I became a university professor, I received promotion and tenure in minimum time, more quickly than many of my women colleagues. Of course, the decision makers knew me better—I was part of the monthly poker group and played golf every Friday afternoon. Yes, direct affirmative action, direct preferential treatment because of my gender and my color and good connections has been good to me, there is no question about that.

But, like other white males, I have benefited less obviously but far more significantly from indirect unequal or preferential treatment based on color or gender or nationality or religion or some combination thereof. This indirect aspect of informal affirmative action is subtler and less visible even though it is the really big one and it begins practically from birth. Indirect affirmative action is at work to greater or lesser degree on behalf of virtually all white males, whether one is aware of it or not. Indirect affirmative action is what didn't happen to me, the destructive, painful stuff that I didn't have to endure that so many other folks did. Real early in life I knew that boys were more important than girls—and so did the girls. I never have had to endure the pain of having any of my kids come home crying and asking "Daddy, why can't I be white?" Only quite late in my life did I discover how frequently young black or brown parents have to live with this pain.

I never have had to worry about whether my skin color was light enough or dark enough. My only concern about my skin has been not to get too badly sunburned the first hot day each summer and not to get skin cancer from too much exposure. For two of my long-time colleagues and closest personal friends, it has been a very different story. Raymond was the lightest skinned member of his family. He recalls that he was the only one who could get his hair cut down town—but the family had to drop him off a block away from the barber shop. He once told me that he had probably spent more time worrying about his light skin than any other one thing in life. Would his fellow African-Americans think he was black enough? When whites thought he was East Indian or South American, should he let them think so? Maria had the opposite problem. As a child, she was called "la prieta" ("the little dark one"). Even though she knew the diminutive was a mark of affection, she still was aware that the label was no compliment. When she became a young woman, well-

meaning whites told her "You don't look Mexican", meaning that she looked more Spanish and hence almost white. The message always hurt deeply—not simply because the speakers personally so clearly believed that there was something inferior about being Mexican but also because they had unhesitatingly assumed that she did too and hence would consider such a statement to be a compliment.

I never have had to endure "what-is-he-doing-here?" looks any time I walked along a residential street in a suburban area. I have not had to notice white women clutching their purses more tightly when they meet me walking along the street. I never have seen the "For Rent" or "For Sale" signs figuratively snatched out of the window as I walked up to the front door. I cannot even begin to imagine the barrage of insults, large and small, that send a five- or six-year-old running tearfully home to ask Mommy or Daddy "Why can't I be white?"

Out of the dozens of times I have crossed the border from Tijuana to San Diego, the one time I was pulled over to have my car inspected was when returning with Raymond and another African-American male as passengers. I was furious, but they restrained me—assuring me it was no big deal, that it happened to them all the time. That day I got some small sense of the rage and fury and helplessness and frustration that persons different from me experience daily and are forced to smother, to hold bottled up churning around furiously somewhere deep inside.

I have never been so bombarded by negative messages that I began to internalize them, to half-way suspect they might in part be true. I have never had to try to participate in class, all the while holding my anger tightly inside lest it explode. As a professional person, I've never had to carry the burden of knowing that the slightest mispronunciation or grammatical error on my part will be seized upon by some people as validation of their negative stereotypes, not only about me but also about my people. But entire populations of my potential competitors have labored and still are laboring under disadvantages of this very sort as they compete with me. This is white male "affirmative action" at its most effective—the flip side of destructive life-long bombardment by negative messages. [White women benefit at the expense of their darker-skinned sisters from the very same processes that put them at disadvantage compared to white males!]

Yes, affirmative action for some folks remains alive and well and unthreatened by court decisions. I ought to know. All my life I have been an indirect beneficiary because indirect affirmative action has been so effective at crippling or eliminating so many of those who might have been my competitors. As a white male, I never have had to compete with them on a level playing field.

The promise of the American dream is a society which is color-fair, not color-blind. Formal affirmative action programs play a dual role. They make the playing fields a bit more level and they remind us that we still have far to go. It is no solution for society to trash its current formal efforts to make opportunity a little more equal as long as so many powerful informal barriers to equality of opportunity still persist.

Think about it.

DAVE MALCOLM,
San Diego, California.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CELIA
HARE MARTIN

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend my longtime previous administrative assistant, Celia Hare Martin, passed away. I was deeply saddened to hear this news as I know those of you who knew Celia will be too.

In a city where this word is all too loosely used, Celia Hare Martin was an institution. For over 40 years she helped to grease the wheels here in Congress and to make things run smoothly and more efficiently.

She first came to Congress in 1948 when she was employed by then Congressman Lloyd Bentsen, Jr. as his secretary—the top staff position at that time. When Lloyd Bentsen retired, she stayed on with his successor, Joe M. Kilgore, in that same position. When I was elected and came to Congress in January of 1965 I was fortunate to inherit her as my administrative assistant. She worked here when former President Gerald Ford was a neighbor just down the hall, and when an energetic young Congressman named Jack Kennedy greeted her in passing each day. These were the days when dictaphones and typewriters were hi-tech. They were very special times.

Anyone who knew Celia knows how witty, energetic and intelligent she was. She thoroughly understood the legislative process and the workings of this institution, and she met every challenge head on. In fact, the motto by which she operated was that the impossible only takes a bit longer to achieve. When Celia took on a task that usually proved to be true. It is the standard she set for my office—an admirable goal indeed, and one which we have always sought to live up to.

She was above all a woman who knew how to get things done, who never accepted the mediocre and who always believed that we were all here to serve and to make a difference. That is exactly what Celia did. As my administrative assistant she made a difference in the quality of life in the 15th District of Texas which I am privileged to represent. To my constituency back home Celia was known as "our lady in Washington." She lived up to that title and more.

Celia Hare Martin truly was a maverick in her time, and I should add a local legend by virtue of the fact that she has had the longest tenure of any employee in one congressional office. As far as I am concerned there has never been anyone like her and there never will be again. She is going to be greatly missed.

HONORING JOE ALEXANDER

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the Nation's best known and most revered public transportation profes-

sionals, who is retiring after 25 years of service. Joe Alexander resigned from the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Board of Directors on June 26, 1995. The Metro Board will honor him for his quarter century of service to Metro and the transit industry at a reception on September 15, 1995.

Joe Alexander is synonymous with the planning, financing, and construction of the 103-mile Metrorail system. He was appointed to the Metro Board in 1971 and assumed a leadership role in persuading the citizens of Fairfax County to approve bonds to finance their share of the Metrorail system. He went on to become chairman of the Metro Board four times: 1975, 1981, 1987, and 1993. But those titles only scratch the surface of his achievements.

On his watch, the Metrorail system took shape: the initial opening of service on the Red Line from Farragut North to Union Station (1976), followed by the Blue Line from Stadium-Armory to National Airport (1977); the Orange Line from Rosslyn to Ballston (1979); the Yellow Line from Gallery Place to the Pentagon (1983); the Blue Line from National Airport to Huntington (1983); the Orange Line from Ballston to Vienna (1986); and the Green Line from Ft. Totten to Greenbelt (1993). The Metrorail system now encompasses 89.5 miles and 74 stations and will add 3.3 miles and the Franconia-Springfield Station in 1997. This facility will add the last planned station in Fairfax County and the Commonwealth of Virginia, a 3,600-space parking garage and the only Metrorail station in Joe Alexander's magisterial district. Joe Alexander made sure his job was complete before he decided to move on.

Metrorail has earned the nickname "America's Subway" for its unparalleled design, convenience, and the highest cost recovery ratio of any heavy rail system in the Nation—71 percent. Over 500,000 trips per day, including many Members of Congress, staff and most importantly our constituents, are taken on Metrorail. It represents among the highest level of accomplishment to which elected officials can aspire and is embodied by the career of Joe Alexander.

Joe Alexander was not content, however, to confine his activities in the transit industry to Metro. He was a founding member of the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission [NVTC] in 1964. NVTC consists of the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, and Loudoun and is responsible for coordinating the financial and service plans of these localities who are included in the Metro service area. He served as chairman of NVTC in 1970, 1971 and 1972. His chairmanship was highlighted by NVTC's receipt of the Shirley Highway Demonstration Project grant from U.S. DOT in 1971. This project was the first of its kind in the Nation to demonstrate the enormous benefits of express bus service on grade-separated high-occupancy-vehicle lanes and is now a common transportation demand management strategy in metropolitan areas around the country.

In 1974, Joe Alexander was among the regional leaders to organize and implement the takeover of four private bus companies to form the Metrobus system. The Metro board acquired 600 new buses, restructured routes and

fares and delivered great improvements for the regional bus system in a few short years.

Joe Alexander was a major player at the State level, also. He served as chairman of the Virginia Association of Public Transit Officials [VAPTO] for 4 years. His tenure was highlighted by the VAPTO-created Commonwealth Mass Transit Fund at the 1986 Virginia General Assembly. This fund guarantees mass transit a fixed percentage of the Transportation Trust Fund and for the first time created a stable and reliable source of State funds for Metro and transit systems throughout Virginia.

Joe Alexander did not stop there. He has been very active at the American Public Transit Association [APTA], serving as chairman from 1982 to 1984. There is no person in this country who knows, has worked with or enjoys the respect of as many people in the transit industry as Joe Alexander.

And if all of this is not enough, Joe Alexander will finish out his term on the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors in January, 1996, after serving 32 years as supervisor of Lee District. When Joe Alexander took office in Fairfax, the beltway did not exist and Fairfax had more cows than people. Today, Fairfax is approaching 1 million in population and is the home of one of the highest-rated public education systems and high-technology business sectors in the country.

Joe Alexander is an icon in the transit industry locally and nationally. His service has been marked by dedication; a commitment to excellence; and an unswerving determination to achieve the highest goals for public transit and government service. We recently celebrated the lifelong achievement of Cal Ripken, Jr. as he broke Lou Gehrig's record for consecutive games played in Major League Baseball. Joe Alexander's lifetime record in the transit field is no less worthy of the same recognition accorded Cal Ripken.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Joe Alexander for his many years of service and contributions to the transit industry. We wish him and his family continued success in the years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK STONE,
AGRICULTURALIST OF THE YEAR

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to pay a special tribute to Jack Stone, a fellow Kings County farmer and rancher who has been honored by his community.

A true pioneer of the San Joaquin Valley's west side, Jack is an especially appropriate choice as the first ever Lemoore Chamber of Commerce Agriculturalist of the year. Before World War II, Jack began farming land on the westside, growing grain and cotton. In those days his land was irrigated with well water pumped from underground.

With construction of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley Project in 1968, Jack and his fellow west side farmers realized a life-long

dream of bringing fresh surface water to their farms. That change helped transform the west side into one of the most productive agricultural regions in the Nation. But this transformation could not have been possible without the farsighted and stubborn commitment of farmers like Jack Stone.

As one of the visionaries who helped make the VCP a reality, Jack was appointed to the Wetlands Water District Board of directors in 1972, and was elected president 4 years later. He led the district through years of significant change, including two severe droughts, the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, the Kesterson Reservoir controversy, and the CVP Improvement Act of 1992.

Jack also has served on the boards of more than 20 community, farm, academic, and water-related organizations. He is past chairman of its producers steering committee; a past member of the International Cotton Advisory Committee; and past president of the Western Cotton Growers Association.

He was the Irrigation Institute's Man of the Year in 1989; was inducted into the Cotton Hall of Fame in 1992; and is an active member of the Kings Country sheriff's posse.

Jack Stone is a dedicated valley and west side resident who has played a significant role in the development of Kings County agriculture. I applaud the Lemoore Chamber of Commerce for Recognizing his contributions.

DEFICIT REDUCTION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 13, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REDUCING THE DEFICIT

In recent years significant progress has been made in reducing the federal budget deficit. When President Clinton took office the deficit was at an all-time high of \$290 billion and projected to continue to rise. But because of the 1993 deficit reduction package approved by Congress and a stronger than expected recovery for the economy, the deficit has been steadily falling. Last year it was down to \$203 billion and this year will be \$161 billion. Because the U.S. economy has been steadily growing, the deficit is now smaller relative to the size of the economy than at any time since the 1970s.

Despite this, the central issue in Congress for the rest of the year will be making further progress on the budget deficit. The reasons are that the country is focused on deficit reduction as a national goal and that without additional steps the deficit will rise again, driven largely by increasing federal health care expenditures. Within two years the deficit could again be over \$200 billion.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

The more the government borrows to meet its debts, the less is available for productive investment, both private and public, and the more we pass the burden on to our children. Earlier this year Congress passed a plan developed by the congressional leadership to balance the budget in seven years. I supported a similar seven-year plan, as well as a

balanced budget amendment to help force Congress to stick to the plan. President Clinton proposed a plan that would balance the budget in ten years.

It is questionable how much difference it makes whether we balance the budget by 2002 or by 2005. After several years of steady decline, the deficit between 2002 and 2005 would be so small that it may be viewed as insignificant in an economy as large as ours. What is important is to have a credible commitment by Congress to put into place a mechanism that will control spending and make sure that the actual deficits are on a glide path towards zero. The debate will continue over balancing the budget in seven years versus ten years. A bipartisan budget will probably have to be reached that sets a date somewhere in between.

ECONOMIC PROJECTS

One major question in the budget debate is the credibility of economic projections. Everybody attacks the other person's forecast of revenue and economic growth. Minor differences in assumptions can over the years magnify into huge differences in the projected deficit. All long-term projections about economic growth and revenues are highly suspect and cannot be made with any precision. Generally, since deficits almost always turn out to be higher than forecast, my inclination is to take the more conservative estimates.

Tremendous pressure is placed on those who make economic and budget projections. For example, the new congressional leadership has been pushing the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to adopt "dynamic" methods, of calculating the effects of their policies, so that their proposed tax cuts and spending reductions would boost projected economic growth beyond the estimates of most economists. But CBO has a reputation for independence, and has not always been cooperative. Last year for example, CBO dealt a crippling blow to President Clinton's health care reform plan by concluding that it would produce far smaller savings than the President had claimed. It recently warned the new congressional leadership that their proposal for moving millions of Medicare recipients from a fee-for-service system to managed health care would likely not save nearly as much money as the leadership wanted. That could undermine their efforts to balance the budget or to deliver a big tax cut.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The primary goal of deficit reduction is to help create an economy that has strong investments, creates jobs, has a sound dollar, and has low inflation. That is why it is important not only that we balance the budget but how we balance it. We should not gut the very programs that help improve our long-term economic outlook—including education and training, research, and roads and bridges.

It is disturbing that the economic projections made in the budget provide only modest growth for the rest of the decade. Much more attention has to be directed towards what is an acceptable rate of growth for the country and what kinds of investments are needed in order to get that growth. Although the principle of balancing the budget has been adopted by almost everybody, the more fundamental questions about the economy have gotten much less attention and need to be addressed. How do we get more growth in the economy? How do we ensure that the benefits of growth are felt more broadly in our society?

TAX CUT

I also believe that there should not be a tax cut at this time. The reason the new congressional leadership has had to propose such deep cuts in health care and other programs is because of the huge tax breaks they have proposed, and because they are working with less than half of the budget. They have excluded defense, social security, and interest on the debt. Their efforts have been to cut the programs for the poor and lower-income working families. Savings can certainly be had there, but nowhere near the savings the budget resolution suggests without greatly adding to the burden of people of modest income.

The fact is that the tax cut is simply too large for too many who do not need it. Tax breaks should wait until spending cuts have achieved a balanced budget. And we should broaden the base of deficit reduction—for example, cutting corporate welfare and looking for "frauds, waste, and abuse" also in Pentagon programs.

OMNIBUS BILL

The next few weeks will be very confusing. The congressional leadership will be bringing up most of the cuts to balance the budget in one mammoth bill, far bigger than anything that has ever been seen in Congress. It will include a rewrite of federal farm programs, an overhaul of Medicare, welfare reform, major changes in student loans and trade programs, among other things. Members will not be told the contents of the bill until a day or so before the final vote occurs, and will have very limited opportunities to improve the package on the floor. We need to take serious steps to balance the budget, but we need to think through the changes we are making. Poorly thought out policies could be very costly in the long run.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to commend my colleagues here in the Republican led 104th Congress for a most remarkable job over the past several months. We have accomplished many historic changes and the ball is still rolling.

Last November, Republicans promised the American people they would balance the budget and we are well on our way. We started out on the right foot by reducing our own budget by \$207 million. The legislative branch appropriations bill which I authored will make many internal reforms, including cutting the number of congressional staff and eliminating duplicative bureaucracies.

Mr. Speaker, the future looks even brighter. Over the coming months we will have the opportunity to pass major legislation that will enable us to keep our promise of a balanced budget. We will not only save, but strengthen Medicare. We will change the welfare system so that it emphasizes work, family, and personal responsibility, and we will provide tax relief for American families.

This is an ambitious agenda, but we have an obligation to the American people and the generations to come. I strongly urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the

President to do their part to help and not stand in the way of reform mandated by the voters last November.

ADHIAMBO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy and admiration that I salute the faculty, staff, parents, students, and friends of Adhiambo School in Jackson, MS. Adhiambo which was founded in 1979 is a refreshing alternative to the traditional American school system. The school curriculum is aimed to perpetuate moral attitudes and values by developing children's personalities and characters and instilling brotherliness, kindness and charity. The school provides a nurturing environment while offering a challenging curriculum. During a time when so many negative forces plague our communities, Adhiambo motivates our children through positive cultural images and experiences.

It is rewarding to recognize a success story in the educational system when so many school systems are in decay. Today there are a tremendous number of children in the Nation who do not have the basic tools needed to learn and are not motivated to learn. Adhiambo's students are an exception and they are worthy of praise. Even more astounding is the fact that on December 5, 1994, the building which housed Adhiambo was completely burned down, yet the spirits of the students and staff persevered. On June 27, 1995, Adhiambo moved into its new home and all studies have resumed.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE
ESTABLISHMENT ACT

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Department of Trade Establishment Act.

The idea of creating a Trade Department is not new. In fact, some of us have been working for years for a fundamental re-organization of our trade agencies. My own work on this issue began some 12 years ago.

Our deepening trade deficit makes this issue urgent. Last year, we had a \$166 billion merchandise trade deficit—the worst in our history. But this year, the merchandise deficit is headed toward \$200 billion, \$40 billion worse than last year. Yet, our economy has just been judged the most efficient in the world. Clearly, our current trade programs are inadequate.

The weakness of our current trade organization is also reflected in the fact that exports account for barely 10 percent of our gross domestic product, lower than any of our major competitors. As our domestic economy matures and slows down, exports will be crucial to our future economic growth and strength.

What we need is an across-the-board, government-wide consolidation and strengthening of our trade functions. We are spending about \$3 billion on 150 trade programs, spread among some two dozen trade agencies. As GAO testified before my Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade last week, these trade functions are scattered, duplicated and uncoordinated. The result is inadequate to assist our exporters in today's global markets. Moreover, it is too costly.

By contrast, our major trade competitors—Japan, Germany, France, and Korea—all have fully coordinated and streamlined trade ministries.

Establishing a Trade Department is the right course, for three reasons. First, it would assure a government-wide consolidation of trade functions. Second, it would make our trade programs consistent and coherent. Third, it would give trade issues the proper attention and priority within our own Government and in our relations with other nations.

Mr. Speaker, included with this statement is a brief summary of my bill. A section-by-section analysis is available in the office of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, room B-359 Rayburn. In my judgment, this is the right framework to lead us into the 21st century as the most competitive trading nation in the world.

BRIEF SUMMARY DEPARTMENT OF TRADE ESTABLISHMENT ACT INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN TOBY ROTH

The Act establishes a Department of Trade to provide a streamlined, coordinated and more effective trade organization. It consolidates some two dozen federal trade agencies and some 150 separate programs into a cohesive and less costly structure.

KEY PROVISIONS

(1) The Act establishes a Department of Trade and transfers the existing trade-related functions of the Commerce Department to the new department.

Included are all the functions of the International Trade Administration, the Bureau of Export Administration and the Office of International Economic Policy.

(2) The new Secretary of Trade is the President's chief trade policy-maker and coordinator of the federal government's trade-related activities.

The Secretary chairs both of the key inter-agency trade committees (the Trade Policy Committee and the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee), and serves as Chairman of the Board of both the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

(3) The U.S. Trade Representative is retained as the chief trade negotiator, in the Executive Office of the President.

The Trade Representative reports to the President and functions under the policy guidance of the President and the Trade Secretary.

Responsibility for administering trade sanctions, including the Section 301 program, is transferred to the Department of Trade.

(4) The President is required to transfer and consolidate all non-agricultural trade promotion functions from other departments and agencies into the Trade Department.

(5) After the government-wide consolidation, the President is required to reduce overall spending on the consolidated functions by 25 percent from the overall level of the previously unconsolidated functions.

HONORING A DELEGATION FROM
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF
PAKISTAN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the first time a bipartisan delegation of legislators from Pakistan headed by the National Assembly's Speaker has called on us in Washington.

It was my privilege to meet with these distinguished officials on September 7 and I know that several other colleagues have had the opportunity to meet them, as well.

The delegation included the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Honorable Yousuf Raza Gilani, as well as the Honorable Kazi Asad Abid, the Honorable Ijaz-Ul-Haq, the Honorable Naveed Qamar, the Honorable Junaid Iqbal, and the Honorable Abdul Rauf Khan Lughmani, who are members of the National Assembly.

They have been accompanied by Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States, the Honorable Dr. Maleeha Lodhi, and distinguished Pakistani-Americans Dr. Murtaza Arain and Dr. Ikram Khan.

Mr. Speaker, our two nations—the United States and Pakistan—share several important issues of mutual concern, and it is my hope and belief that this visit will help to move us forward.

Pakistan is a strong ally of ours. When the community of nations has called, Pakistan has responded in Somalia, in Bosnia, in Cambodia, in the Persian Gulf, and in Afghanistan. That is why building these bridges is so important.

I look forward to working with these distinguished Pakistani officials and my colleagues in attempting to achieve more fairness in our policy toward Pakistan and addressing the critical issue of Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, I extend the warmest welcome to our friends from Pakistan and hope that this is the first of many more such visits.

IN APPRECIATION OF CORPORATIONS
NATIONWIDE WHICH DONATED
THEIR PLANES, PILOTS,
AND FUNDS TO THE CESSNA
CITATION SPECIAL OLYMPICS AIRLIFT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the more than 200 corporations that donated planes, pilots, and funding for the purpose of flying Special Olympians to and from the World Games in New Haven, CT on June 30, and July 10, 1995 respectively.

This airlift, properly known as the Cessna Citation Special Olympics Airlift, was the largest peacetime airlift in history. During the airlift period, which spanned almost 2 days, more

than 400 pilots flew 1,500 athletes in and out of Bradley International Airport. The planning and preparation for these pilots, the ground crew at Bradley International, and the Special Olympics travel coordination team was truly remarkable. In fact, during the airlift, each citation arrived and departed Bradley International within a 10-hour window; that's 600 minutes! With 215 citations involved, a take-off or landing occurred every 90 seconds. All of this took place with normal Bradley air traffic in progress.

Despite obstacles such as stormy weather over Pennsylvania and New York, speed regulations that restricted airlift arrivals to specific time slots, and, in some cases, picking up Olympians on airstrips that were closed because of recent flooding, each citation aircraft made it safely to and from the world games. This is truly a remarkable accomplishment and one in which all who were involved should be proud.

The corporations and all who participated in this endeavor have given a memorable gift to the athletes, their coaches, and families. I feel privileged to have witnessed this historic undertaking, and I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the corporations, their pilots, and all who were willing to volunteer their time, energy, and funding to the world games and the spirit it represents.

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE PEE DEE CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize an event of special importance in my 5th Congressional District of South Carolina. On October 1, 1995, the Pee Dee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in South Carolina will commemorate the bicentennial of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Nearly 200 years ago, certain individuals decided to leave the John Street Methodist Church in New York because of discrimination and denial of religious liberties. These individuals organized what was to become the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Zion was added to their name in 1848 to distinguish this denomination from other African Methodist bodies. The Right Reverend George E. Battle, Jr., bishop of the Pee Dee Conference, has declared a week of celebration for the week of October 1-8, 1995, to commemorate the founding of their denomination.

I congratulate the many churches of the Pee Dee Conference as they celebrate their 200th anniversary and commend them for having kept the faith, and morally and spiritually nourished individuals and families within their congregations, and for having been vital forces in their communities. I extend to the Pee Dee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church my best wishes for their next century of service.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. CHRISTOPHER RUSSO

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MATSUI and I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Christopher F. Russo, who is retiring his command of the 77th Air Base Wing, Sacramento Air Logistics Center, McClellan Air Force Base, CA.

Colonel Russo graduated from Syracuse University in 1965. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps programs that fall, and received his pilot wings from Moody Air Force Base, GA the following year.

Colonel Russo was deployed to Cam Ranh Bay Air Base, in Vietnam. After his combat tour, he was an instructor at Vance Air Force Base, OK. In 1972, he was assigned to Nellis Air Force Base, NV, for his training in the F-111A, and then deployed to Takhli Royal Thai Air Base, Thailand, where he completed another combat tour. During his tour at Takhli, he became the first aircraft commander to complete 100 combat missions in the F-111, a record he still holds.

Colonel Russo is a command pilot with more than 4,500 hours flying time. He has flown 250 combat missions, with over 500 hours of combat and combat support time. His military awards and decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal, Republic of Korea Gallantry Cross, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with seven oak leaf clusters, and the Combat Readiness Medal. He holds a master's degree in the International Relations from Troy State University, AL, and is an outstanding graduate of the Air War College seminar program.

Mr. Speaker, we join his wife Pam and his children, Kristen, Jodie, and Nicholas, in wishing Colonel Russo a happy and productive retirement.

TRIBUTE TO BEATRIZ VALDEZ ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great public servant. Please join me in honoring Beatriz Valdez, who has earned the gratitude of the citizens of Los Angeles County for her tireless commitment to good government.

Beatriz Valdez, the eldest of eight children to Maria Del Rosario and Miguel Valdez, graduated from Montebello High School and immediately obtained employment with the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Following the principles of punctuality and hard work, she quickly rose from the ranks of secretarial to administrative duties.

Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 1957, Ms. Valdez began working for the county's Registrar-Recorders office. In 1975, Ms. Valdez was appointed to the position of Assistant Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the Elections Office and was responsible for the election functions of the department. Her duties included the nomination process, formatting the ballot, processing absentee voters and campaign statements, the official canvass, analyses of legislative proposals and public information functions. In 1984, she also was assigned to oversee the county's 3.6 million voter affidavit file and the processing of an initiative, referendum, recall and nominating petitions.

On March 31, 1993, Beatriz Valdez was sworn in as Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk and assumed the position as head of the largest election agency in the United States. She is the first Hispanic-American to hold this position since Ignacio Del Valle in 1850. She is responsible for conducting elections within L.A. County for Federal, State, and local offices, maintenance of an active voter registration program which includes a registration file of over 3.6 million and 4,000 voter outreach locations.

Each year the department provides support services for over 200 school, city and special district elections. Each major election requires the processing of approximately 275,000 voter registration forms, 500,000 absentee voter requests, staffing over 6,100 precincts and processing over 500,000 petition signatures. Beyond her electoral duties, she is responsible for the recording of property documents within L.A. County, maintaining birth, death and marriage records, issuing marriage licenses and filing fictitious business names. Beatriz Valdez directs the annual budget of \$60 million, the collection of \$70 million in revenue and staff resources of 700 permanent employees.

Mr. Speaker, Beatriz Valdez is an extraordinary woman who I am proud to count as my constituent. The city of Montebello, the State and the Nation owe her a debt of gratitude. My colleagues in the House of Representatives salute her and wish her well in retirement.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF THE MAJORITY WHIP TOM DELAY

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of the Labor, Health and Human Services appropriations bill for fiscal year 1996, Messrs. ISTOOK, MCINTOSH, and EHRlich offered very important legislation regarding political advocacy. The amendment was included in the committee reported version of the bill. The legislative measure was successfully defended on the House floor. The amendment to strike the provision by Mr. SKAGGS of Colorado was defeated with 232 Members voting against the amendment to strike.

In my statement I referred to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. I stated that organizations from all sides of the political spectrum from Act-Up on the left to the U.S. Chamber

of Commerce have taken Federal funds and have lobbied for more Federal funds.

It is now my understanding that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce does not receive Federal funds in any capacity that could be used for lobbying purposes.

In no way was it my intention to paint a picture of the U.S. Chamber taking funds for lobbying purposes. Quite the contrary is true. The U.S. Chamber has played an integral role in the revolution that has and continues to take place here in Congress. They have been advocates of the Contract With America and many other important pieces of legislation. Without their support, I am sure that many of the victories we have experienced during the first 8 months of this session would not be a reality. I want to commend the U.S. Chamber for all their hard work and effort and express gratitude for their guidance.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased today to pay tribute to women around the world, from Africa to China, from America to South America, who recently attended the women's conference in Beijing. I want to pay special tribute to one of my constituents, Ms. Maryann Mahaffey, president of the Detroit City Council, and one of the participants in this important conference. I want to commend Ms. Mahaffey's leadership in this historic forum, where women of every economic and political stature joined to focus world attention on issues that matter most in the lives of women and their families.

Regrettably, I was unable to participate in the Beijing conference, but I have every confidence that the city of Detroit, where my congressional district is located, and the State of Michigan, were very ably represented with Ms. Mahaffey's superior leadership.

I want to also commend the extraordinary contribution of our First Lady, Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton, without whom the conference would have been tragically incomplete.

To Mrs. Clinton: Our Nation and our world are better indeed for the enormous attention and unquestionable commitment that you have brought to such basic issues as health care, child care, better access to credit, and educational and business opportunities for women of all nationalities. Your quiet dignity and genuine concern serve as an inspiration to women of every community and every background, and thanks to your very personal efforts, women are being elevated around the world to first-class citizenship.

I applaud the noble commitment of these two exceptional women, and their capacity to elevate the plight of women to such grand proportions.

CHIEF MINISTER BEANT SINGH—IN MEMORIAL

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the brutal assassination of Chief Minister Beant Singh of Punjab, India. Sikh terrorists assassinated Mr. Singh and 15 of his security officers on August 31, 1995.

This ghastly act of violence was a very sad day for the people of Punjab. Mr. Singh worked tirelessly during his 2-year tenure to bring the rule of law back to the beleaguered Punjabi province.

Political figures from across the Indian political spectrum have rallied together to condemn this terrorist act. We in the U.S. Congress must do the same.

We are all aware of the reports of the Members who lend credence to the so-called Council of Khalistan. It is intolerable for U.S. politicians to support Sikh militancy for the sake of domestic politics.

Mr. Singh was not a man of violence. He was, in fact, responsible for the decreased level of tension in Punjab over the last few years. A great leader and a great statesman, Beant Singh was responsible for many social programs designed to ameliorate the quality of life of his constituents.

During his term as Chief Minister, some of India's largest companies injected more than 250 billion rupees into Punjab. Mr. Singh's social program agenda was no less industrious. He established scholarships for needy students, increased benefits for the elderly, and constructed a better quality of housing throughout the entire region. Sikhs and Hindus alike in Punjab will suffer equally from the assassination of this fine man.

Mr. Singh's loss will set back prospects for peace in Punjab considerably. We can only hope that our colleagues will recognize that the security problem in Punjab is real. The threat from Sikh militants is great, and peace will never be achieved through assassination and violence.

BIRTH OF REANNA JEAN MATYAS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the birth of a baby. Reanna Jean Matyas was born to Richard and Doreen Matyas, who reside in Oak Lawn, IL.

Reanna Jean Matyas was born at 11:39 p.m. on July 1, 1995. On an occasion such as this, I join with the members of the Matyas family in wishing the newborn all the best for the promising future ahead of her.

I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating the proud parents, Richard and Doreen, on this most joyous occasion. With their newborn baby, their life together will no doubt continue to be an adventure. May this

blessed addition to their lives bring them much happiness in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE MIDDLETOWN, NJ, POST 2179, VFW & LADIES AUXILIARY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 15, 1995, the Middletown, NJ, Post 2179 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary will hold its 13th annual candlelight service in memory of America's prisoners of war and missing in action.

Mr. Speaker, the vast majority of the American people believe that we must never forget our servicemen and women whose whereabouts remain unknown or unaccounted for. While our hearts go out to families whose loved ones have died in the service of our country, the families of POW's and MIA's do not even have the consolation of having said goodbye to their loved ones. These families live in anxiety and dread. We cannot even imagine what horrors the POW's and MIA's have endured—and, in some cases, may still be enduring.

Our Nation has now reopened diplomatic and economic relations with Vietnam. This decision caused pain for many veterans of the Vietnam war and their families. I disagreed with this decision, but now it is time for us to use our new relationship with Vietnam to force a resolution of the POW/MIA question. Our diplomats must never let up or let their Vietnamese counterparts off the hook until we get a full accounting of the fate of those Americans who served in Vietnam and whose fate remains unresolved. There is compelling evidence that at least 80, and possibly many more Americans could have been left behind in 1973 when their comrades in arms—supposedly all of our prisoners—came home.

The same holds true for Russia and other nations with which we now have expanded relations since the end of the cold war. There are indications that American prisoners from Vietnam and Korea were kept in the Soviet Union. Some of these cases have finally been resolved, but there is a great deal more work to do. Since Russia clearly needs our help and support, we should insist on getting something back from them. We also need to keep the pressure on our own Government to make sure that all relevant documentation is made available to families and others concerned with the fate of the prisoners and the missing.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Middletown VFW and Ladies Auxiliary, like their counterparts across the country, provide a great public service by fighting to keep alive the memory of their missing comrades. Their loyalty to the prisoners and the missing provides an example for all of us to remember. Every Memorial Day, the Nation pauses to remember those who paid the ultimate price in the service of their country. We should do the same for the POW's and MIA's until we have a full accounting for their fate.

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST PROCEEDINGS

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the 43d annual National Prayer Breakfast was held here in our Nation's Capital. This gathering is hosted each year by Members of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives and their respective prayer breakfast groups.

We were honored once again with the participation of our President and Mrs. Clinton and our Vice President and Mrs. Gore. Also joining us were individuals from literally all walks of life—representing all 50 States and over 140 countries.

Our Congressional Committee, which plans the breakfast, was chaired by the Honorable H. Martin Lancaster, who faithfully served here in the House for many years. On his behalf and in behalf of the Congressional Committee for the National Prayer Breakfast, I request that a copy of the program and of the transcript of the breakfast proceedings be printed in the RECORD at this time, so that all Americans can be encouraged by the proceedings that took place that morning.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

CHAIRMAN: THE HONORABLE H. MARTIN LANCASTER

Pre-Breakfast Prayer—General Carl E. Mundy, Jr., *Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps*

Opening Song—Mount Olive College Concert Choir and Mount Olive College Singers

Opening Prayer—The Vice President of the United States

BREAKFAST

Welcome—The Honorable H. Martin Lancaster

Remarks—U.S. House of Representatives—The Honorable Tillie Fowler, *U.S. Representative, Florida*

Old Testament Reading—The Honorable Ruth Ginsburg, *Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court*

Remarks—U.S. Senate—The Honorable Robert Bennett, *U.S. Senator, Utah*

Solo—Ms. Janice S. Sjostrand

New Testament Reading—The Honorable Richard W. Riley, *Secretary, Department of Education*

Prayer for National Leaders—The Honorable John Engler, *Governor, State of Michigan*

Message—The Honorable Andrew Young

Introduction of the President—The Honorable H. Martin Lancaster

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Closing Song—Mount Olive College Concert Choir and Mount Olive College Singers

Closing Prayer—The Reverend Billy Graham

Audience, please remain in place until the President and Mrs. Clinton have departed

General Mundy: Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Would you bow in prayer with me?

Our heavenly Father, there are many here today in positions of great responsibility to and concerns for the peoples of the world. We come to pray for your guidance. We recall that at the beginning of his reign, Solomon prayed to you and asked the following, "Now

O Lord, my God, you have made your servant king, in the place of my father, David. But I am only a little child and do not know how to carry out my duties. Your servant is here among the people you have chosen, a great people, too numerous to count or number. So give your servant a discerning heart to govern your people and to distinguish between right and wrong." In hearing his prayer, God said to Solomon, "Since you have asked for this and not for long life or wealth for yourself, nor have asked for the death of your enemies, but for discernment in administering justice, I will do what you have asked. Moreover, I will give you what you have not asked for, both riches and honor, so that in your lifetime you will have no equal among kings."

Holy Father, we here today ask for the overshadowing wisdom of God not just for ourselves, but for all the peoples of the world. Trusting in that wisdom and in your forgiveness, we, like Solomon, who are also but little children, ask your presence, your grace, and your blessing on this gathering and on this food that we share together.

Amen.

Master of Ceremonies: Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States and Mrs. Clinton. (Applause.)

Representative Lancaster: Surely the Lord is in this place and aren't we all glad to be here this morning? (Applause.)

As you will hear later, the House and Senate each have regular weekly prayer breakfasts, the Senate on Wednesdays and the House on Thursdays, and one of the longest and most regular participants in those prayer breakfasts, first as a member of the House and later as a member of the Senate, is our Vice President of the United States, Al Gore. We are happy now to call on the Vice President for our opening prayer.

Vice President Gore: Would you join me in prayer?

Oh, God, creator of the Earth and the heavens and all living things, we come together this early winter morning to warm ourselves through our faith in you. We all come in the same spirit, a spirit of faith and love, but different paths have brought us here. We come to you from all walks of society and all corners of the globe, leaders in national office, students in college, men and women, Republican, Democratic, Independent. We are of all beliefs, Christian, Jew, Hindu, Muslim, some do not belong to an organized religion at all. But we all believe that by coming together in this way we may better understand each other, our place in this world, and our duty to serve you.

Bring us together this morning. Be with those who speak, who read, and sing, and pray this morning. Open our hearts to hear.

Almighty God, we thank you for all that you have given us. The gifts we have received from you are many. We ask that you give us these blessings as tools to help others and to better bring your presence into the awareness of all in this world.

We are mindful of those who are not here, and especially of those who are in need, who are in poverty, those who are hungry, those who are suffering from disease, crime, ethnic violence, war, and ecological destruction.

President Kennedy reminded us that here on earth God's work must truly be our own. Sometimes if we're lucky we know how best to do your work. At other times the answers may not be so clear.

We come to you in prayer this morning and we ask that you would grant us the wisdom to know what it is that You desire, and then to have the courage to do those tasks you set

before us. Let us have enough faith in you that we may become vessels of your goodness. May we always remember to bring your light into the darkness.

Please bless all of us here, bless President Clinton and the First Lady, and all leaders here. May they receive strength from their faith in You, to continue the work they have begun for all of us.

And Lord, bless our great country.

Amen.

Representative Lancaster: Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, heads of state, leaders from around this country and around the world, what great joy it brings to me to be able to welcome you to the 43rd National Prayer Breakfast.

We have participating here today over 3,800 people. With more than 170 countries represented, all 50 states, today's remarks are being interpreted into six languages.

What a happy time it is that so many have chosen to come here this morning in the Spirit of Christ and to share this time together.

I am happy to welcome here amongst us six heads of state, and I would like, if I could, to have them stand, if you would please wait, and recognize the six of them after I have completed the introductions.

First, the Prime Minister of Dominica. (Applause.)

The President of Eritrea. (Applause.)

The President of Fiji. (Applause.)

The President of Moldova. (Applause.)

The Prime Minister of Poland. (Applause.)

And the President of Western Sahara. (Applause.)

For 43 years people have gathered in Washington each February with one purpose in mind, to come together in God's love to pray for our country, our leaders, and our relationship with our brothers and sisters around the world.

In a time of increasing fractiousness in our councils of government at all levels and in our interpersonal relationships, this is a special time to come together as one in Christ. In a time of increasing partisanship it is time to put aside our party differences and to just love each other and to pray for one another. In a time when harsh words are often thoughtlessly uttered against our brothers and sisters, it is a time to come together in harmony and in peace. In a time when at home and abroad too many seem to be consumed by hatred, so this is a time to come together in reconciliation. In a time when we seem to be divided by race, ethnicity, creed, party, country, it is a time to reach across those divides and to see each other as all human beings who are children of God, and who each one of us is loved by him.

It is perhaps remarkable then, that so many of us have come together today, when you consider that the forces of Satan are so ever present, seeking to pull us apart. But it is the Spirit of Christ that permeates this place and this setting this morning.

It is important that every day we remember our President, our Vice President, their families and our leaders in this country, in our prayers, and to do so despite our political and philosophical differences. But it is especially important that we come together today in that spirit to say that we may not always agree, but we always love.

Likewise it is important for our President, our Vice President, our leaders of Congress and the government to also pray for all of us, the American people and our friends from around the world, and to join us in prayer for wisdom, for health, for prosperity, for peace,

and that God's will will be done in our lives, in their lives, and in all of our actions.

This National Prayer Breakfast grew out of a House and Senate Prayer Breakfast that you will hear about this morning, 43 years ago with the leadership of then President Eisenhower, Dr. Billy Graham, and the members of the House and Senate Prayer Breakfast at that time. Before we hear from them, however, I would like to introduce the head table.

I know that I can't stop you from applauding—(laughter)—but it would be nice, except for the President and Vice President, if you would wait, and we will give them all a great big round of applause when we finish.

To my right is the President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton. (Applause.)

My wife, Alice. (Applause.)

The Reverend Dr. Billy Graham. (Applause.)

Our speaker today, Ambassador Andrew Young. (Applause.)

Justice Ruth Ginsburg. (Applause.)

The Secretary of Education and Mrs. Richard Riley. (Applause.)

And to my left, Senator Robert Bennett, who will bring greetings from the Senate. (Applause.)

The Vice President, Albert Gore, and his wife Tipper Gore. (Applause.)

Mrs. Robert Bennett. (Applause.)

The Governor of Michigan, John Engler. (Applause.)

Congresswoman Tillie Fowler. (Applause.)

Our soloist, Ms. Janet Sjostrand. (Applause.)

And the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General and Mrs. Carl Mundy. (Applause.)

One of the most meaningful experiences of my service in Congress has been to gather on Thursday morning, in a time of fellowship and prayer with my colleagues in the House. And I am very pleased to present to you now, Congresswoman Tillie Fowler of Florida, to bring greetings to us from that very special group. Congresswoman Fowler.

Representative Tillie Fowler: Good morning everyone, and thank you, Martin.

On behalf of the House Prayer Breakfast Group I want to greet you all and welcome you to this very special event. We are especially happy to see the many honored guests who have traveled from abroad to be with us today. Your presence here and the sheer size and diversity of this morning's gathering underscores the fact that the Prayer Breakfast movement is not only national but international. And I am honored to have the opportunity to tell you about our group in the House.

Every Thursday at 8 a.m. a group of House members gathers together in room H-130 of the Capitol for fellowship and prayer. Democrat and Republican, young and old, liberal and conservative, from any number of states and backgrounds. We leave our differences outside the door of that room and we get to know each other on the basis of something that transcends the labels which so often divide us during the rest of the week. As a result many special and unlikely friendships have been born and nurtured during those meetings.

The meetings are for members only, no staff is allowed, and each week there is a different speaker, alternating between our parties. So no matter what the concerns of the day, we always meet with good humor and fellowship. We spend time relating to one another on a personal level rather than a political one. And we raise our voices in a joyful, though not always very tuneful noise to the

Lord by singing a hymn, and we pray for each other, for our president, for our nation, and for peace in the world.

And every week we meet to talk and pray, to share our public concerns and our private dilemmas. A small miracle takes place there, a miracle I think of in terms of regaining perspective.

I know if any of you are artists, you know that in art perspective means drawing or painting to fool the eye into seeing something which is not there, distance for example, or three dimensions instead of two. But for the rest of us, however, it means exactly the opposite, seeing what is really there and what is truly important.

For a member of Congress Washington can be a dangerous place, not because of crime, although that exists, but because every day we face the possibility of losing our perspective, of becoming tangled in the snares of business, partisanship and self-importance that lie all around us and which distract us from remembering why we are here.

Anyone who watches C-SPAN can see that we sometimes tend to concentrate on what divides us rather than what unites us. In the midst of all the sound and fury it is very easy and very human to get carried away by some personal or partisan agenda and forget about the importance of actually accomplishing something constructive on behalf of the people who sent us to Washington.

Our weekly House Prayer Breakfast serves as a spiritual self defense against the very real danger of losing our perspective and forgetting that our purpose here is to serve others. The time we spend together on Thursday mornings fortifies our faith, sharpens our sense of purpose, and reminds us that we are here to work together for the good of our nation.

J. Hudson Taylor once said, "Do not have your concert first and tune your instruments afterward, begin the day with God." And I think of our meeting as a time to tune up and begin the day in harmony with each other and with God's will, and I know that the House of Representatives and each one of us is the better for it. Thank you. (Applause.)

Representative Lancaster: Thank you, Tillie, and I believe that her remarks have given you a flavor of the importance that the weekly prayer breakfast is to all of us who participate in that wonderful event.

I am now happy to call on Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Ruth Ginsburg, for the Hebrew reading.

Justice Ginsburg: My reading is from Deuteronomy, Chapter 16, Verses 18-20, and Deuteronomy, Chapter 25, Verses 13-16.

"You shall appoint magistrates and officials for your tribes, in all the settlements the Lord your God is giving you. And they shall govern the people with due justice. You shall not judge unfairly. You shall show no partiality. You shall not take bribes, for bribes blind the eyes of the discerning and upset the plea of the just. Justice shall you pursue, that you may thrive and occupy the land the Lord your God is giving you."

"You shall not have in your pouch alternate weights, larger and smaller. You shall not have in your house alternate measures, larger and smaller. You must have completely honest weights and completely honest measures if you are to endure on the soil that the Lord your God is giving you, for everyone who does those things, everyone who deals dishonestly, is abhorrent to the Lord your God."

Representative Lancaster: Thank you, Justice Ginsburg.

Representing the Senate Prayer Breakfast Group, to bring you greetings from them, is the Senator from Utah, Robert Bennett. Please welcome Senator Bennett. (Applause.)

Senator Robert Bennett: Thank you, Mr. President and Mr. Vice President and other distinguished guests. It is an honor for me to be here representing the Senate Prayer Breakfast Group. If I may be personal for a moment, I remember the first time I walked into that group as a newly elected Senator, Mark Hatfield who in many ways is the—if I may use the term, the Godfather of that group, been involved in it for all of his Senate career, said to me, "That seat," and he pointed to a particular chair, "Is where your father always sat."

Forty-two years ago my father started attending the Senate Prayer Breakfast, and it's a great honor for me now to carry on that tradition in the Senate Prayer Breakfast and in the Bennett family, to see to it that I continue to attend regularly.

My one regret is that one of the few times I let my schedule interfere with attending that, President Clinton came, unannounced. If he had announced it obviously we would have had much better attendance than we did. (Applause.) And I think that's a tribute to him, that he would do that at a time of pressure, that he would seek that kind of solace and sanctuary, because the Senate Prayer Breakfast Group has become a place of refuge and sanctuary for those Senators who seek that relief from the pressures of the time. All Senators are welcome, as in the House.

We come together to do the kinds of things you've heard about in the House, to read the scriptures, to talk over the various pressures and challenges that we have, and all of that is the formal thing that goes on. But informally, I have discovered that we also come together to heal.

The Senate Prayer Breakfast is a place where we can recover from deep political wounds and on occasion serious personal tragedy. As we listen to our colleagues talk out the challenge of the loss of a spouse, or a child, or a parent, it's a wonderful time. It's a wonderful place to be.

I am honored to be able to represent that group here today and to welcome all of you to this breakfast. Thank you. (Applause.)

Representative Lancaster: Thank you, Senator Bennett.

When members of the Executive Committee of the National Prayer Breakfast met with the President and the Vice President in the Oval Office to discuss this year's program, we went over the entire program to receive their input and to let them know how important their participation from the very beginning was in their efforts. It is a tradition of the National Prayer Breakfast that a person is chosen with special talents in song to come and present a solo for those of us here at the National Prayer Breakfast.

It was at the suggestion of the President that this morning's soloist was invited. For some of you who were present or otherwise heard by video or audio the funeral services of the President's mother, you may remember the beautiful voice that sang on that touching occasion, because it was Janice Sjostrand who is from Lonoke, Arkansas, who with her husband, her father-in-law and mother-in-law engage in a special ministry in that community in Arkansas, who presented that solo. We are pleased this morning that Janice Sjostrand would come and bless us with her song of praise. Ms. Sjostrand. (Applause.)

SOLO BY MS. JANICE S. SJOSTRAND

Representative Lancaster: What a wonderful suggestion you made to us, Mr. President, and what a blessing that was for all of us, Janice, thank you very much.

It's now my pleasure to present to you for the New Testament reading, my friend and the former Governor of South Carolina, and now the very fine Secretary of Education, Richard Riley, Mr. Secretary. (Applause.)

Secretary of Education Richard Riley: Thank you, Martin. My reading from the New Testament is short, so I ask you to pay close attention. (Laughter.)

I shall read from the book of Matthew, Chapter 19, verses 13 and 14.

"Then children were brought to him that he might lay his hands on them and pray. The Disciples rebuked the people, but Jesus said, 'Let the children come to me and do not hinder them, for to such belongs the kingdom of heaven.'"

May God bless the reading and the hearing of his Holy Word.

Representative Lancaster: We are pleased to call on Governor John Engler, the Governor of Michigan, to bring to us a prayer for our national leaders. Governor.

Governor John Engler of Michigan: Thank you, Congressman. Let us pray.

Almighty God, we come together on this special occasion to pray for the leaders of our great nation, for President Clinton, for Vice President Gore, and the cabinet, for members of the Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court. Indeed, for all the men and women who are called to serve the American people, and whose judgment, decisions and actions affect our nation's destiny. May our leaders have the wisdom to seek your guidance and the courage to do your will.

Lord, we know that our nation was founded and forged in prayer. We thank you for blessing America, throughout our history with great leaders, with men and women who in triumph and tragedy sought to do what was pleasing in your sight.

We think back to the year 1775 when the brave members of the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, aware that the fate of a noble experiment lay in their hands, but they knew they didn't carry that burden alone. Ben Franklin told that esteemed gathering, "Truly our first order of business as a Congress is to ask the protection and guidance of Almighty God." And our Founding Fathers called for a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the 13 colonies, that the people would pray for them and that God would lead them to do what was right. And within a year a new nation was born, a nation destined to lead the world in the paths of freedom and opportunity, justice and righteousness.

We think back to the hard winter of 1777 and '78, when George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. He sought shelter in Valley Forge and protection in you. Withdrawing to a lonely snow covered clearing at the edge of the forest, he dropped to his knees and humbly prayed for your protection. He beseeched you to keep liberty loving men and women safe during that bitter cold winter that we now know as the crucible of freedom. And his citizen-soldiers survived to fight for a new day, to fight the good fight for a nation that held out promise beyond measure.

Then, we think back to 1861, to the newly elected president of a troubled nation. Abraham Lincoln experienced a tearful farewell when he left his home in Springfield, Illinois, for Washington. Before boarding the train he spoke these poignant words, "My friends, I

leave you with this request, pray for me. I leave now not knowing when or whether ever I may return. For the task before me is greater than that which rested upon President Washington. Without the assistance of that divine being, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail."

Yes, Heavenly Father, throughout the ages our leaders have called on you, knowing that without your assistance they could not succeed, but with your assistance they could not fail. And so, with confidence we approach Your throne of grace.

Today at this annual prayer breakfast our nation calls out to you in prayer again. On bended knee we beseech you to forgive our sins against the old and young, against the born and unborn. With longing hearts we listen for your answers that are wiser than our prayers. We ask that you send the holy spirit to our leaders. We ask that you send the holy spirit to them and to all of us, that we may raise our hearts and voices in one refrain to you, O God, and give you thanks for the United States of America. Amen. (Applause.)

Representative Lancaster: Thank you, Governor.

Ambassador Young is a man of great distinction. From his days as a very young leader in the Civil Rights Movement, to a respected member of the House of Representatives, he brought great distinction to himself and to his country as a young man. And during the Carter administration brought great credit to his country on the international stage as Ambassador to the United Nations. And then, to complete the cycle, he returned to his home of Atlanta and became its mayor and led that city to new heights.

But first and always, Andy Young has been and will continue to be a man of God. Welcome now our speaker for this morning, Ambassador Andrew Young. (Applause.)

Ambassador Andrew Young: Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, Vice President Gore and Mrs. Gore, distinguished friends, brothers and sisters, this is an awesome responsibility. And yet, I grew up with these prayer breakfasts.

As a young member of Congress one of the things that helped me to find my way was the attendance at the House Prayer Breakfast. Later as Ambassador to the United Nations, before our cabinet meetings, many of us gathered in the White House for a moment of prayer. It was, as Senator Bennett said, a time when we came together in spite of disagreements, essentially because of our sufferings and in need of healing. For in spite of what anybody says about us, all of us, in spite of what we think of ourselves, we are all God's children. And the flesh and blood which we see is only a small part of the existence that makes us real.

In the book of Ephesians, the Apostle Paul talks about the purpose of God, to unite all things in him, things in heaven and things on earth. And there is in the presence of the enormous diversity of opinion, of race, of creed, of class, national origin, there is a need ultimately and fundamentally that we all somehow know that we are one, that if there is a purpose to our existence, if there is a process toward which we all move in our politics, it is to find ways to live together in peace and to enjoy the abundant life which God has made possible for us.

And when we don't come together to seek that unity, we end up pulling apart and we destroy ourselves but we also destroy the possibilities of the abundant life with which God has blessed us. And so, in some way or another, we all seek to move toward that end. And it is not without difficulty.

We are so mindful of the things that divide us. Everything about our society tends to pit

us against each other. All of our insecurities make us reach out to people whom we think are like ourselves, but even in our marriages, when we find someone that we know is just like ourselves, fortunately I found out she was a woman. (Laughter.) And there are major differences. (Laughter.) And thank God for those differences.

But it was always easier for me to get along with the Ku Klux Klan. (Laughter.) For I never lost my temper. (Laughter.) I understood we were different. (Laughter.) But in the intense emotion and love of man and woman, of mother and father and children, the difference between generations, there is all the emotion and all of the insecurity and all of the threat that makes it difficult for us to be one.

And so, when we talk about oneness, we're not just talking about bringing the whole globe together. We are not talking just about Democrat and Republican, we're talking about human beings, and that is the struggle of each and every one of our lives in some way, shape or form. And if the truth be told, none of us does it very well.

We all need forgiveness of one another and we all need sensitivity toward one another, to learn to listen and understand one another, and that's extremely difficult. And yet, that's the task to which we have been called. That's the requirement of leadership in order for civilization to survive. And we have, in our experience with the Bible, lesson after lesson as to how God leads us in that direction.

The prophet Jeremiah says that the Lord has written a new covenant on our hearts, that nobody has to tell anybody anymore about God, that God loves us unconditionally and we know that. That's not even a matter of debate. We might resist it, but we spend so much energy in the denial that that in itself is an affirmation that we do not belong to ourselves, we belong to a creator far greater than any and all of us. And we have discovered that in our living together, and I think we have discovered it most of all in our sufferings.

One of the things that we share is human suffering. I lost my wife a few months ago. The president said good-bye to his blessed and wonderful mother. Doug Coe lost a son. When our presidential prayer breakfast, when I was at the United Nations, Ray Marshall's 16-year-old was dying of cancer while he was trying to carry on the Department of Labor. There is a human drama of suffering that involves in some way all of us, and maybe that's what makes us one. For God has identified with us in our suffering and has sent his son to suffer with us and for us. And now it's almost as though in our sufferings we come to know who we really are.

And so, we shouldn't be afraid of our sufferings. Our sufferings are our teacher that remind us that we belong to God, that we are not flesh, and bone, and blood. We are, indeed, all creatures of the spirit.

And when we are challenged by the difficulties that certainly exist as we come to the end of a century and even the end of a millennium, when we face as leaders the anxiety and frustration and insecurity, the conflict that rages all across this planet, when there seems to be no possibility of political or economic unity, we are reminded that we are one, that in our suffering and in our inevitable death we are one.

I was fortunate to live with Martin Luther King for eight years before his assassination, and hardly a day passed when he didn't talk about death. But it was never a morbid conversation because ironically in some ways,

or prophetically, Martin was stabbed as a young man of 29, and in order to remove the letter opener that pressed against the aorta of his heart, the surgeons had to carve a cross in his chest.

He used to joke and say he was glad he got stabbed in Harlem because they knew how to deal with knife wounds at Harlem Hospital and it was a matter of routine surgery. But he was left with this cross carved in his chest, and he said, "Every day when I wake up and brush my teeth, I have to look the cross in the face, and I have to ask myself, 'What am I living for today?' And I know that each day might be my last."

And he would always end up making a joke about it, as though death were not something to be feared, but that death was something that would liberate him from the awesome burden in which history has placed him. And he said if a man has not found something for which he is willing to die, he probably isn't fit to live anyway.

As we have watched our loved ones suffer, we have come to realize that as the flesh subsides, the spirit is released and we know who and what we really are. We know ultimately that we are sons and daughters of God. And that knowledge, that faith can take us through the complexities of any millennium. It is what has seen our country through many dangers, toils and snares, God's amazing grace.

And I close by sharing with you one of my favorite hymns. It's a hymn for tough times, "How firm a foundation, when through the deep waters I cause thee to go. The rivers of woe will not be overflow, for I will be with thee, thy troubles to bless and sanctify to thee thy deepest distress. When through fiery trials thy pathway shall lie, my grace all sufficient shall be thy supply. The flames shall not hurt thee. I only design thy dross to consume and thy goal to refine. The soul that on Jesus doth lean for repose, I will not forsake to his foes. That soul, all though all hell shall endeavor to shake, I'll never, no never, no never forsake."

God is with us constantly, moving, loving, forgiving. We need not fear. We need not shrink responsibility. We need only be faithful and give thanks for the blessings of God throughout the history of this nation and know that throughout this planet God is still moving in mysterious ways to make it more possible for us to come together and know that in Him we are truly one.

Amen. (Applause.)

Representative Lancaster: Clearly the Lord's hand was present in guiding us to our wonderful speaker this morning. Thank you, Ambassador Young.

From our first meeting with President Clinton in the Oval Office, through subsequent telephone communications as we planned this event, his participation has been unusual and unprecedented. However, it should not be surprising to those of us who know him, because we know that faith is central to the life of Bill Clinton.

He is a scholar of the Bible, a seeker of the truth, a man whose faith is obvious in his utterances and in his compassion for the poor and downtrodden.

It is my privilege and high honor to present to you William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States. (Applause.)

President Clinton: Thank you. (Applause.)

Thank you, Martin Lancaster, for your incredible devotion to this prayer breakfast and for all the work you have done to make it a success. To Vice President and Mrs. Gore, and to the members of Congress, and the Supreme Court, and governors the distin-

guished leaders of previous administrations, and of course, to all of our foreign guests who are here, and my fellow Americans.

Hillary and I look forward to this day every year with much anticipation. It always gives me new energy and new peace of mind, but today is a special day for me.

It's always wonderful to see our friend Billy Graham back here. This is the 40th of 43 Prayer Breakfasts he has attended. I'd say he's been faithful to this as he has to everything else in his life, and we are all the richer for it. (Applause.)

It was wonderful to be with Andy Young again. He stayed with us last evening at the White House and we relived some old times, talked about the future. None of us could fail to be moved today by the power of his message, the depth of his love for his wonderful wife, who blessed so many of us with her friendship, and I'm sure he inspired us all.

I also want to say a special word of thanks to my friend Janice Sjostrand for coming here all the way from Arkansas. You know, one of the greatest things about being governor of my state is I got to hear her sing about once a month, instead of once in a blue moon, and I miss you and I'm glad to hear you today. Thank you. (Applause.)

We have heard a lot of words today of great power. There is very little I can add to them, but let me say that in this age, which the Speaker of the House is always reminding us is the Information Age, an exciting time, a time of personal computers, not mainframes, a time when we are going to be judged by how smart we work, not just how hard we work, the power of words is greater than ever before.

So, by any objective standard, the problems we face today, while profound, are certainly not greater than they were in the Great Depression, or in the Second World War, or when Mr. Lincoln made those statements when he left his home in Illinois to become president that Governor Engler quoted, or when George Washington suffered defeat after defeat until finally we were able to win by persistence our freedom. No, they are not, these times, as difficult as they are, more difficult than those. What makes them more difficult is the power of words.

The very source of our liberation, of all of our possibility and all of our potential for growth, the communications revolution gives words the power not only to lift up and liberate but the power to divide and destroy as never before—just words—to darken our spirits and weaken our resolve, divide our hearts.

So I say perhaps the most important thing we should take out of Andy Young's wonderful message about what we share in common is the resolve to clear our heads and our hearts and to use our words more to build up and unify, and less to tear down and divide.

We are here because we are all the children of God, because we know we have all fallen short of God's glory, because we know that no matter how much power we have, we have it but for a moment and in the end we can only exercise it well if we see ourselves as servants, not sovereigns.

We see sometimes the glimmer of this great possibility when after hundreds of years the Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland decide that it may be time to stop killing each other; when after 27 years Nelson Mandela walks out of his jail cell and a couple of years later is the president of a free country from a free election; when we see the miraculous reaching out across all the obstacles in the Middle East. God must have been telling us something

when he created the three great monotheistic religions of the world in one little patch and then had people fight with each other for every century after that. Maybe we're seeing the beginning of the end of that, in spite of all the difficulties. But it never happens unless the power of words become instruments of elevation and liberation.

So we must work together to tear down barriers, as Andy Young has worked his whole life. We must do it with greater civility. In Romans, St. Paul said, "Repay no one evil for evil, but take thought for what is noble in the sight of all. Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil by good."

There's not a person in this room that hasn't failed in that admonition, including me. But I'm going to leave here today determined to live more by it.

And we must finally be humble, all of us, in whatever position we have, not only because, as Andy reminded us, we're just here for a little while, not only in our positions but on this earth, but because we know, as St. Paul said in Corinthians, that we see through a glass darkly. And we will never see clearly until our life is over. We will never have the full truth, the whole truth. Even the facts, as Andy said, I thought that was a brilliant thing, the flesh and blood of our lives, the facts we think we know, even they do not tell us the whole truth of the mystery of life.

So, my fellow Americans and my fellow citizens of the world, let us leave this place renewed in the spirit of civility and humility and the determination not to use the power of our words to tear down.

I was honored to say in the State of the Union last week that none of us can change our yesterdays, but all of us can change our tomorrows. That surely is the wisdom of the message we have heard on this day.

Lastly, let me ask you to pray for the president, that he will have the wisdom to change when he is wrong, the courage to stay the course when he is right, and somehow, somehow, the grace of God not to use the power of words at the time in human history when words are more omnipresent and more powerful than ever before, to divide and to destroy, but instead to pierce to the truth, to the heart, to the best that is in us all.

Thank you all, and God bless you. (Applause.)

Representative Lancaster: Thank you, Mr. President.

Since the first National Prayer Breakfast there has been one constant and guiding light to all of them, the Reverend Dr. Billy Graham. As the president indicated, in 43 years he has missed only three of them. And throughout those years and even the years he was not here, his prayers have always been for the people and her leaders.

The Reverend Dr. Billy Graham will now pronounce the benediction. Dr. Graham. (Applause.)

The Reverend Billy Graham: In all these years we have never had a more spiritual Prayer Breakfast than this one. My own heart has been touched and I have rededicated my own life to the Lord for what years I may have left. Shall we pray.

Our Father and our God, we humbly thank you for this unique occasion and for the privilege that is ours of coming to you in prayer. We thank you for those who have joined us from other nations today, especially from North Korea. We have come today asking for your wisdom, strength and guidance for the future, especially as we approach the end of this century and face the challenges of a new millennium.

Again, we pray for President Clinton and Vice President Gore and their families. Give them wisdom, and strength, and courage that they have asked for here today. Give wisdom to all who counsel them. We pray again for the Senate and the House of Representatives, the cabinet, the courts as they continue their deliberations. Give us wisdom. Give wisdom to all who serve at every level of government. Help us to remember that to whom much has been given, much has been required, and this applies to us all as individuals as well as a nation.

Now we leave this place, we believe, with a new commitment. The challenge that Ambassador Young brought us will never be forgotten. The challenge that has been brought to us by our president will linger in our hearts for a long time and help us all to resolve to pray for him daily as he faces all the problems that any president faces, but even more in this information age.

We thank you especially for our Lord, Jesus Christ, who died on that cross that Andy Young referred to a moment ago, out of love for us, and then told us to love one another and to love our neighbors as ourselves.

So the Lord bless you and keep you, the Lord make his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace. This we pray in the name of our Father, in the name of his Son, in the name of the Holy Spirit, Amen.

End of Program.

FREEDOM WEEKS '95

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of Freedom Weeks '95, a 2-week national education program to celebrate the new freedoms of Jews in Russia and the former Soviet Union. This celebration will be launched at a national student leadership conference in Chicago on October 27-29, and will run from November 6-20, 1995.

Freedom Weeks is sponsored by the United Jewish Appeal [UJA], the principal American fundraising organization for relief and rehabilitation of Jews in distressed lands. Largely as a result of the work of the UJA, Jewish communities are emerging in Russia where there were none just 5 years ago.

The UJA prepares college students to assume responsibility for continuing this important work through its University Programs, an organization active on over 150 campuses nationwide which is championing Freedom Weeks '95.

I congratulate the United Jewish Appeal and its University Programs for its hard work and dedication to this important cause.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMON SENSE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1995

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to close a loophole in the law that each year tragically claims thousands of lives on our Nation's roadways: drinking and driving by minors.

My legislation is entitled "The Common Sense Highway Safety Act of 1995" because it is simply a matter of common sense: Since it is illegal in every State for persons under the age of 21 to purchase and possess alcoholic beverages, it should also be illegal for persons under 21 who have been drinking to drive. However, the reality is that only 24 States and the District of Columbia have zero tolerance laws that make it illegal for minors to drink and drive—regardless of the degree of intoxication. This loophole exists in half of the States, despite the lethal consequences of teenagers who mix drinking and driving.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 40 percent of traffic fatalities involving underage drivers are alcohol related. In 1994, 2,200 people were killed in crashes because minors were drinking and driving. The majority of those killed—1,600 to be exact—were teenagers themselves. In 1993, 2,364 teenagers between the ages of 15-20 were killed in alcohol-related crashes.

The tragic statistics go on and on, Mr. Speaker, and they all confirm the lethal combination of driving and underage drinking. The bill that I am introducing today will build upon the successes of the past in curbing this deadly mix.

The Common Sense Highway Safety Act of 1995 sends a very clear message: If you are under 21, any level of alcohol consumption combined with driving will be treated under State law as driving while intoxicated. It is that simple.

My legislation is modeled on the 1984 law that encouraged States to adopt laws making it unlawful for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase or possess alcohol. That law has saved an estimated 8,400 lives since its enactment, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

You cannot argue with success. Therefore, under this bill, if a State fails to adopt a zero tolerance standard for drivers under 21 by the beginning of fiscal year 1998, they would lose 5 percent of their Federal highway funds for that year. In subsequent years, if that State has failed to act it would lose 10 percent of its funds.

With the backing of organizations such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving and Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety, a provision virtually identical to my legislation was adopted overwhelmingly by the Senate in June as part of the designation of the National Highway System. The 2 to 1 margin in favor of the zero tolerance provision is testament that this issue is a "no brainer."

What can we expect from enactment of zero tolerance laws nationally? Four of the States

that have adopted zero tolerance laws—Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Wisconsin—have experienced a 34-percent decrease in traffic fatalities among young drivers at night.

Too many Americans have been personally affected by the tragedy of drunk driving. They have lost a family member, relative, or friend. While the 21-year-old drinking age has made significant strides in reducing these tragedies, we must not stop there. We owe it all members of society—particularly our children—to close this deadly loophole.

PROTECT OUR FUTURE: PRESERVE STUDENT AID

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, unfortunately at this point in our legislative session, student aid remains on the chopping block—and communities all across this Nation will suffer.

Throughout history, American families have proven that higher education provides the path to a better life—and, today, student loans are the primary source of educational support for most Americans. They represent nothing less than a critical investment in our Nation's future. Financial aid has enabled millions of middle-income families to send their children to college. Each year, nearly 5 million students rely on Federal student loans to finance their own financial investment in education.

Despite these facts, the House continues its drive to eliminate yet one more program designed to give struggling families an opportunity to create a better life for their children. This action will put higher education out of the reach of thousands of promising middle-class students. At my alma mater, Cornell University, the loss of the interest subsidy for the Stafford Student Loan Program, one of several loan programs on the chopping block, would have an enormous impact on student indebtedness. If this cut is fully implemented, the annual loss just to Cornell undergraduate students and their families would be approximately \$9 million.

The House has already voted to cut education spending by approximately \$4 billion—16 percent—from the fiscal year 1995 funding level, putting every education program in jeopardy. Further cuts in the joint budget resolution—totaling \$10.4 billion for student loans alone—will affect students in academic year 1996-97 and into the next millennium.

On May 25, the Senate adopted an amendment to the budget resolution saving these loan programs and disregarding the extreme version passed in the House. The bipartisan 67-32 vote for this amendment spoke plainly to the Senate's support for the student loan program.

Let's urge our House colleagues who will be budget conferees to support the Senate position—and support current funding for State student incentive grants, campus-based aid, Pell grants, TRIO, and title III programs.

We must not cut our Nation's educational investment nor drastically limit access to post-

secondary education. Those with talent and motivation to succeed deserve help in meeting the high cost of higher education, not roadblocks that impede their progress toward being the best they can be.

Higher education is a national investment—let's not turn our backs on that commitment.

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, September 14, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information Subcommittee
To continue hearings on matters relating to the incident in Ruby Ridge, Idaho.
SD-G50

SEPTEMBER 18

3:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to consider recommendations which it will make to the Committee on the Budget with respect to spending reductions and revenue increases to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by H. Con. Res. 67, setting forth the Congressional Budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.
SR-222

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.
Budget
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Budget to examine fiscal year 1996 Government operations during funding hiatus.
SD-106

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Greta Joy Dicus, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and reconciliation issues.
SD-406

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
334 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine issues affecting U.S.-Turkish relations, including human rights and the Kurdish situation.
2172 Rayburn Building

2:30 p.m.
Small Business
To hold hearings to examine tax issues impacting small business.
SR-428A

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider recommendations which it will make to the Committee on the Budget with respect to spending reductions and revenue increases to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by H. Con. Res. 67, setting forth the Congressional Budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, to mark up H.R. 1180, to provide for health performance partnerships, and S. 1221, to authorize appropriations for the Legal Services Corporation, and to consider pending nominations.
SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of Title III of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (P.L. 101-630); and to consider the

nomination of Paul M. Homan, of the District of Columbia, to be Special Trustee, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to consider recommendations which it will make to the Committee on the Budget with respect to spending reductions and revenue increases to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by H. Con. Res. 67, setting forth the Congressional Budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, and to consider other pending business.
SR-418

2:30 p.m.
Small Business
To continue hearings to examine tax issues impacting small business.
SR-428A

SEPTEMBER 21

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on the nomination of Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, USA, for reappointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
SR-222

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the science of slow management and hatchery supplementation, focusing on the recovery of Snake River anadromous species.
SR-253

SEPTEMBER 27

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on the nomination of Kathleen A. McGinty, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Council on Environmental Quality.
SD-406

OCTOBER 25

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine veterans' employment issues.
SR-418