

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BANKING REFORM

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, what seemed to start out as a very promising year for important banking reform legislation seems to have once again come to a disappointing halt because of the ongoing dispute between banks and insurance agents.

Pending before the Rules Committee are two banking bills which would offer the Congress a historical opportunity to modernize our financial services system and make significant reductions in paperwork and compliance burdens for our banks.

It is clear that despite their current strength in the U.S. market, our banking system continues to face the threat of lost market share, especially in the international arena due to out-of-date, restrictive laws and unnecessarily burdensome regulations. Modernizing our banking system will help it keep pace with the rapidly changing, technology driven market and will offer new benefits to the banking consumer.

REGULATORY RELIEF

H.R. 1858, the Financial Institutions Regulatory Relief Act, contains over 80 provisions of regulatory relief for the banking industry. Regulating the commercial banking industry is complex and extremely broad in scope. However, while many of the current regulations seem to be appropriate on their face, they are often duplicative, sometimes contradictory, and impose unnecessary costs on our banking system. These costs are often paid by the consumer in the form of high fees and lower interest on accounts.

As a cosponsor of the original bill, H.R. 1362, I believe the changes made by the Banking Committee to areas such as RESPA, small bank exams, environmental liability, and CRA are sensible and will help make our lending institutions more efficient.

GLASS-STEAGALL REFORM

Created more than 50 years ago, the Glass-Steagall Act was enacted to separate, in part, the commercial and investment banking functions of our financial institutions. In today's technologically advanced and integrated financial markets, this act has outlived its usefulness and now serves as a barrier to healthy competition and efficient market operation.

H.R. 1062, the Glass-Steagall reform bill will create a more flexible financial services structure by stripping away old prohibitions which are no longer practical and will permit banks and securities firms to affiliate with each other. Glass-Steagall reform will create economic opportunity and growth by giving banks improved access to capital and financing and through the imposition of workable firewalls, without risk to the consumer or to federally insured deposits.

Mr. Speaker, both bills are extremely important to the future of our banking and financial services industry as well as to consumers. I urge the Rules Committee to allow both regulatory burden relief legislation and Glass-Steagall reform to come to the floor separately and clean of any provisions that threaten their passage. However, the House should be allowed an unrestricted opportunity to engage in an insurance debate which would take place in the context of expanding business-related activities for the banks.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP MAXIMOS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my constituents—a man who is one of the most respected religious leaders in southwestern Pennsylvania. His name is Bishop Maximos, and he is the head of the Greek Orthodox diocese of Pittsburgh.

On September 28, the communicants of the Greek Orthodox diocese of Pittsburgh will honor their spiritual leader, Bishop Maximos, for his 16 years of service to the diocese. A banquet, which will also celebrate 16 years of diocesan life, is scheduled to be held at St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral, Oakland. The Pittsburgh diocese consists of 50 parishes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Through his ecumenical efforts, Bishop Maximos has been able to forge strong ties between his denomination and that of the other major Christian denominations in southwestern Pennsylvania. One of his fellow bishops of the Christian associates of southwestern Pennsylvania, which includes bishops of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist churches, remarked that Bishop Maximos is loved and respected among his peers and many consider him to be one of the finest Christian theologians in the United States.

Bishop Maximos, was born on the Island of Chios, Greece, on March 5, 1935. His Grace graduated from the Orthodox Theological School of Halki of the ecumenical patriarchate of Constantinople, in what is now modern day Istanbul, Turkey. His Grace received graduate degrees from the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. He represented the ecumenical patriarchate as observer-delegate to the third and fourth sessions of Vatican Council II.

Arriving in the United States on December 18, 1966, His Grace was appointed professor of dogmatic theology at the Holy Cross School of Theology in Brookline, MA, where he served for 14 consecutive years. On November 5, 1978, he was elected third vice president of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States. He served in that capacity for a triennium.

On April 27, 1979, in St. Nicholas Cathedral, he was enthroned as the first bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos. Since that time, Bishop Maximos has served the communicants of the diocese with wisdom and dedication, and he has made many valuable contributions to the community of faith in the region. I want to extend my congratulations and thanks to Bishop Maximos and the diocese of Pittsburgh on this happy occasion.

SALUTE TO COUNCILMAN ALVIN B. STEWART OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Councilman Alvin B. Stewart of Philadelphia for his outstanding contributions to the city of Philadelphia.

Councilman Alvin B. Stewart is being honored by his friends and family on October 6, 1995 as a tribute to his many years of service to the Philadelphia community. Councilman Stewart has served the eighth District of Philadelphia with honor, dignity and commitment, offering new and innovative ideas to the community. He has proudly served the Philadelphia civic community in many capacities including supervisor of the Board of Revision of Taxes, ward leader for the 11th Ward, former vice chairman of the United Black Ward Leaders and as a retired Philadelphia police officer.

Councilman Stewart has established many worthwhile programs in Philadelphia including a revitalization program in the Nicetown/Tioga area. The North Central Community Development Corp., founded by Councilman Stewart has planned to furnish the community with retail stores, affordable housing, a community center, job training, a satellite college, supermarket, bank, a facility for older Americans, and a full-service hospital.

I am proud of Councilman Alvin B. Stewart's many civic achievements, and I hope that my colleagues will join with me today in wishing him the very best in his continued service as councilman of the eighth District of Philadelphia.

STUDENTS IN MICHIGAN NEED SCHOOL-TO-WORK AND JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the last thing we should be doing is eliminating economic opportunities for our young people. Yet, that's

● 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.

exactly what the Gingrich majority is attempting to do. The Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment, and Rehabilitation Systems [CAREERS] Act, H.R. 1617, under the guise of reform, repeals the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994, most of the Job Training Partnership Act, and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act, among others.

In addition, the CAREERS Act cuts funding for youth career development by 20 percent. The 70 percent of students in Macomb and St. Clair counties who don't go to college need the advanced technical training that will be threatened by this bill. Our students' earnings in the future will be based on what they learn today. We should be increasing the opportunities they will have in the future, not cutting the very educational tools that help them get ahead.

School-to-work and job-training programs are vital for preparing those who don't go to college for the highly skilled, good paying, technical jobs of the future. I believe the best investment this country can make is in the education and training of our next generation. We must be thoughtful in our approach, consolidate where needed and cut wasteful programs that don't work, but we must also ensure that we are providing our young people with the opportunity to earn and learn for the future. I don't believe the approach taken by this CAREERS Act guarantees those opportunities.

I believe we do need to reform, improve, and demand better performance from our employment training programs. The local school boards, elected officials, and business leaders must have the input to produce effective job-training programs, yet we all have a role to play. We ought to be building on the strong local, State, and Federal partnerships that we've established over the years to help our students, not destroying them.

While we need to fix education, employment, and job-training programs that don't work, we should not eliminate the ones that do. The blanket approach that starts from scratch and gives our Governors final authority over all school-to-work and job-training programs established by this bill is a serious error which will turn back the clock. For these reasons and others, I oppose this block grant approach.

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 20, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT

For most Hoosiers I meet with, religion is very important. Religion helps form the values and character critical for strong families and communities, and faith has played an important role in the history of our nation. Today, more Americans believe in God and attend religious services than any other industrialized nation. Yet many Hoosiers

worry that our political culture does not take religion seriously. This is a legitimate concern.

The First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees the free exercise of religion. To do so, it prohibits Congress from establishment of religion. At some periods in our history the concern was that religion had too much influence over public policy, but today the concern is that we do not permit enough religious influence in public policy. I think we should take religion seriously, and do not agree with those who trivialize matters of faith. I agree with Hoosiers who want to seek guidance from religion on moral decisions—including decisions about politics and government. As the son and brother of ministers, faith has always been important to me and my family, and there is no question my faith has a strong influence on my actions as an individual and as a public official.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding over the proper role of religion in government, and government in religion. Most agree that the government should not be in charge of any religious activity—in churches, public schools, or elsewhere. Most also agree that government officials should not tell us how to pray, what to pray, or when to pray. At the same time, an individual's right to practice his or her religion should be sacrosanct.

Our founding fathers were deeply suspicious of too much government involvement in religion. Over the years the Supreme Court has made clear that neither states nor the federal government can set up a church, pass laws to fund religion, or favor one religion over another. Unfortunately there are still gray areas in the law that need to be resolved—particularly regarding religion and public schools. Uncertainty over what the Constitution permits has led many schools to suppress religious activity and has prompted hundreds of lawsuits that could have been avoided. This newsletter is simply an effort to identify what is permissible under current law and what is not, and what areas need clarification.

The First Amendment imposes two equally important obligations on public schools. First, schools may not forbid students from expressing their personal religious views solely because they are religious in nature. For example, the 1984 Equal Access Act, which I cosponsored, requires schools to give the same access to student religious groups as other extracurricular student clubs. The Court recently upheld the constitutionality of this law. Second, schools may not endorse a particular religious activity or doctrine, nor may they coerce participation in religious activity. For example, school officials may not tell students what to pray in class.

Many people believe the law requires schools to be religion-free zones. I do not think that is an accurate view; there are many acts of religious faith in school that are both appropriate and constitutional.

PERMITTED ACTIVITY

According to recent Justice Department guidelines, students today in public schools have the right to pray and study religion individually, to discuss religion with other students, to read the Bible or other religious texts, to say grace before meals, to be taught about the importance and influence of religion, to meet in religious clubs before and after class hours, to express their religious beliefs in classwork, and to wear clothing or jewelry bearing religious messages or symbols.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITY

These actions are not allowed: religious services organized by school officials, religious harassment, teaching students to practice a particular religion, teaching or officially encouraging religious or anti-religious activity, and denying school rooms to religious groups if they are provided to other private groups.

Often actions to suppress legitimate activity are a result of school administrators who are simply not clear about complex court decisions and who fear litigation. There are isolated examples where students were told they could not say grace before lunch, or carry a Bible in class. The school was wrong in these cases. While I understand the difficulties confronting administrators in understanding the law, the suppression of religious expression is just as much a violation of the First Amendment as imposing a religion on students.

Of course, there are issues that still need clarification. For example, does a graduation prayer by a student amount to state-sponsored action? Courts have issued contradictory opinions on this issue, and the implementation varies from region to region. Ultimately, this issue should be resolved by the Supreme Court or Congress. In the meantime, many students have organized independent prayer services before or after graduation.

Some Members of Congress have suggested amending the Constitution to clarify some of these gray areas. Others believe Congress should act by statute, as it has in the past. Congress has previously considered provisions to protect moments of silent prayer and to allow students to engage in voluntary vocal prayer during noninstructional periods. Yet these issues have not been resolved, and further clarifications are necessary.

I am encouraged by the new dialogue on religion and public education. We are certainly getting a better understanding of what can and cannot be done. There is absolutely no reason to think that religious expression has to be left behind at the schoolhouse door. With the help of clergy, parents, teachers, and students, Congress should continue to clarify current law to avoid misunderstanding.

It is important to recognize that our founding fathers knew that religion gave our people the character and virtue without which a democracy cannot survive. They also recognized that, in a free country, government must not be permitted to coerce the conscience of any person. Our challenge is to maintain religion's protection from heavy-handed state interference while preserving the environment that has made the United States the most religious nation in the world.

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. DAVID A. GERNATT

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Msgr. David A. Gernatt, better known simply as Father Dave. Father Dave is retiring this year after nearly 50 years as a Catholic priest and over 25 years as the first and only pastor of St. Catherine of Siena Roman Catholic Church in West Seneca, NY.

Father Dave was the 6th of 10 children born to John and Martha Gernatt, immigrants from Austria and Germany. It was while growing up on the farm in Collins that Father Dave first learned his committed work ethic and deep devotion to his religion.

Father Dave entered the Josephinum Pontifical College of Worthington, OH at the age of 14. He spent 12 years there, studying through his high school years, his college years and 4 years of graduate courses in theology. Father Dave never received a high school or college diploma because his goal was not to graduate, but to become a priest.

Father Dave served at five parishes throughout western New York before returning to the Josephinum in 1966 to serve as spiritual director. At this time, Father Dave was invested as a monsignor. His time back at the college was short lived because in 1967 he resigned in order to become a pastor; however, it did teach him valuable lessons about the new things going on in the church after the Second Vatican Council.

On October 22, 1967, Bishop James McNulty of Buffalo assigned Father Dave with forming the new Parish of St. Catherine of Siena. Church services were first held in the West Seneca Town Hall while the new church building was built on the former farm at 4928 Seneca Street. The ground breaking ceremony took place in October of 1967. The first mass was said there on June 1, 1970.

Father Dave had a vision of developing a family-like community. He believed that there were no distinctions between priests and lay people and both should work together. Father Dave always believed in his parishioners and worked to encourage involvement of everyone in the parish. Father Dave knew and believed that everyone has different gifts to offer and the entire community could only benefit from everyone offering their gifts.

This parish and Father Dave holds such a special place in many peoples' hearts. A small example of this is the fact that the membership of this community out stretches my Congressional District. The benefits of this small community that gathers throughout the week in West Seneca have literally been felt throughout the world.

Father Dave will always be a part of St. Catherine's. His vow of no bingo will long echo through St. Catherine's. Father Dave's belief that mass is no place to talk about money will continue to be carried on through the tradition of not passing a basket. Father Dave's goals will still continue to be met when night after night the church building is being used, not just Sundays. Father Dave's work will continue to be seen at every gathering at St. Catherine's when there is every age group represented offering its own gift at every meeting and function. The plain, simple structure of St. Catherine's will always be a mirror image of the exterior of Father Dave, just as the inner warmth, compassion, and love of Father Dave will continue to be felt inside St. Catherine's.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize Father Dave. I wish him a happy and healthy retirement. I also wish the people of the parish he built continue the ways that Father Dave laid down for them. I thank Father Dave for the strong and lasting

positive effect he has had on the western New York community.

CONSTITUTION WEEK

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, September 17-23 is Constitution Week commemorating the 208th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States. I commend the Daughters of the American Revolution for its efforts to remind all Americans of the importance of the U.S. Constitution.

The success with which Americans secured their liberty through representative government is unparalleled. Our Republic was built upon the foundation of limited government in which a written Constitution preserves individual freedoms and opportunity for all citizens. The ideals upon which this document is based are reinforced each day by the success of the system to which it gave birth. The political system established by our Constitution stresses the need for each citizen to know their rights, freedoms, and duties.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank the Prairie Rose Chapter of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in my district who have committed a tremendous amount of time and effort in helping all Americans better understand the Constitution.

COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Medgar Evers College as a beachhead of enlightenment in urban America which offers an institutional point-of-light as a model for all who care about education. Medgar Evers College is a liberal arts college, a community educational resource, and a pivotal cultural center for Central Brooklyn in New York.

Twenty-five years ago, the college, named for the martyred civil rights leader, was established with a clear mandate—to provide access to higher education for the residents of Central Brooklyn.

On September 28, the college will mark its 25th anniversary with a Founder's Day celebration that will include a commemorative ceremony in honor of the founders and a benefit dinner that will raise funds for student scholarships.

In offering outstanding academic programs and a wide range of services designed to meet the needs of the community, Medgar Evers College, a unit of the City University of New York [CUNY], has amply demonstrated that it is fulfilling its noble mission.

The college should be commended for the caliber of its innovative, career-oriented pro-

grams and the foresight it has demonstrated in providing needed services to area residents. Typical is the Small Business Development Center, which was created to deliver management assistance to small and minority-owned businesses in Central Brooklyn through courses, counseling, conferences, and seminars.

With great personal pride, I have watched the birth, growth, and mature refinement of Medgar Evers College. As a commissioner of the Community Development Agency under Mayor John Lindsay, I assisted in the selection of the first Community Advisory Committee for the college. Several years later, as a member of the Higher Education Committee of the New York State Senate, I led the fight to retain the status of the youthful Medgar Evers College as a senior college. This fight was successful; however, in later negotiations with the chancellor of CUNY, a compromise reduced the institution to a community college with a few senior college programs. Medgar Evers College must be congratulated for waging a long struggle which culminated in its 1994 redesignation by the New York State Legislature as once more a full-fledged senior college.

Special tribute must be paid to the leadership of this fine institution—its distinguished president, Dr. Edison O. Jackson; its capable and concerned administrative staff; and an experienced and dedicated faculty.

At the benefit dinner, the college will present its first Uhuru Awards to Mrs. Myrlie Evers-Williams, chairperson of the board of the NAACP; Mrs. Coretta Scott King, chairperson of the board of the Center for Non-Violence in Atlanta; Dr. Betty Shabazz, the college's director of public affairs and cultural attaché; Dr. Ramona Hoage Edelin, founder and CEO of the National Urban Coalition; and former Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm.

Dr. Jackson assumed the presidency of the college in 1989. These have been exciting years, as evidenced by the fact that during this time, enrollment nearly has tripled; bachelor's degree programs in environmental and computer science have been introduced, as well as an associate degree program in nursing; and a core curriculum has been created to strengthen liberal arts education.

Just as significant is the ongoing effort by the college to internationalize its curriculum and thereby better prepare students to be a part of the global marketplace.

In a recent report in which he articulated his vision for the future, President Jackson spoke of the need to chart the proper course, "to ensure that Medgar Evers College achieves the greatness to which it is destined." He said further:

[O]ur quest is to become one of the premiere institutions in this city, state and nation . . . our intent is to create an institution that will provide high quality academic programs and student support services in response to the many educational, social and economic contemporary challenges facing the community they serve. This unique role which Medgar Evers College is carving out for itself is adding to the richness and diversity of the City University of New York.

Mr. Speaker, its achievements in its relatively brief but eventful history bodes well for a bright future for Medgar Evers College, and

as it prepares for the 25th anniversary celebration, the college merits our congratulations and sincerest good wishes for continued success. This relatively new but vibrant institution is truly a Point-of-Light for urban communities throughout the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE WHIPP

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Marie Whipp, a close associate, good friend, and a leader in the California Federation of Teachers for more than 30 years. I worked extensively with Marie during the 1960's and early 1970's, when I was a lawyer for the CFT. I found her to be hard working, diligent, and an excellent advocate for teachers and public education.

Marie's rise through the ranks of the union began only a few years after she graduated from UCLA in 1957. While she was chair of the girl's physical education department at Palmdale High School, she became a member of Foothills, American Federation of Teachers Local 1424. From there she moved up the ladder; chapter chair, local secretary, local vice president and, in 1967, she was elected president of local 1424. At the time local 1424 had 15 chapters with over 900 members.

In 1970, Marie was elected secretary-treasurer of the CFT. The union could not have had a better person to help steer it through turbulent times. Marie served as secretary-treasurer during the collective bargaining fight for survival of the AFT in California and stabilized CFT finances by establishing good relations with all of the local treasurers, officers and staff of the CFT, the CFT credit union and the financial officers and staff of the AFT. Along with Marie's skill at debt management, these steps enabled the CFT to finance all collective bargaining elections.

During her record 24-year tenure as CFT secretary-treasurer, Marie also created and coordinated the CFT legal defense fund. This is just one more way in which she has made her mark on the CFT.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Marie Whipp, a person who has worked so hard to make a better life for California's schoolteachers. She deserves the respect and admiration of all of us who care about the fate of our public schools.

CUBA LIBERTY ACT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, for more than 30 years the United States has imposed a unilateral economic embargo on the people of Cuba. The hope of course was that such international pressure and isolation would bring the dictator, Fidel Castro, to his knees.

Unfortunately, after all this time, Castro still rules the island. What is more unfortunate,

however, is that the people of Cuba, most no longer fervent followers of the revolution, are living in a state of political and financial depression.

Nobody denies that Castro is an old tyrant whose time to give up the lost hope of the revolution has come. Cuba is the last country in the hemisphere without democracy, free elections and an open economy. But, the legislation we are considering here today, will not result in any changes in this current situation. It will not bring down Castro any faster than the existing embargo has failed to remove him. In fact, H.R. 927 will result in the perverse effect of further isolating this nation. The attempt in this bill to internationalize the economic embargo by threatening economic sanctions against any other nation which trades with or invests in Cuba is unworkable and will embroil us in heated debates with our allies and friends in this hemisphere and beyond.

This is not to say that we should give up our attempts to rid the island of Castro. But the almost paranoid behavior of many in this Nation with respect to Castro is no longer justified. Cuba is no military threat to the United States. Cuba is no longer a viable model for socialism. It is no longer a model for anything or anybody. So why the fixation.

As the recent report of the Inter-American Dialog Task Force on Cuba stated, "the prospects for change in Cuba are today greater than at any time since 1959. Yet, current United States policy neither encourages change in Cuba nor advances United States national interests."

Not long ago, during the House debate on whether we should renew most-favored-nation trade status with China, Members from both sides of the aisle argued passionately that while China's failure to live up to normal standards of international behavior was reprehensible, it was more important to engage the Chinese through political dialog and economic interaction. Without this face-to-face interaction, China's behavior could not be modified or changed.

Similarly, many Members of this Congress supported the President's decision to extend diplomatic recognition of Vietnam because they felt an open dialog would help us resolve once and for all the issue of our POW/MIA's.

Finally, this Nation has constantly engaged the North Koreans in frank and open discussion of their nuclear weapons programs and we have even agreed to sell them nuclear power generating equipment.

My point here is that this Nation has chosen to confront in full diplomatic dialog some of the most ruthless communist, civil rights abusing dictatorships in the world in the hope that this dialog would somehow influence their behavior both domestically and in the international arena.

So, what is wrong with our policy approach to Cuba. Is Cuba any more of a threat to us than China or North Korea? Hardly. Is Castro somehow more of a dictator than the leadership in Beijing or Hanoi? No.

So, why shouldn't the United States policy toward Cuba be changed to reflect the same approach that we take toward every other communist dictator in the world.

H.R. 927 creates a false sense of hope. It will not topple Castro but it will tighten the

noose around the already miserable life most ordinary Cubans live under.

TRIBUTE TO MANCHESTER, NH POLICE CHIEF PETER FAVREAU

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Manchester, NH Police Chief Peter Favreau for his leadership role in putting together one of the Nation's most successful antidrug crusades.

Manchester, a city with a population of 98,000, had the usual problems of a city that size. While the overall crime rate in the State's largest city has declined in recent years, drug offenses increased dramatically when the city became a target for gangs from nearby Lowell and Lawrence, MA, who came to Manchester to sell drugs.

Chief Favreau, ignoring generation-old, traditional police turf lines, invited the New Hampshire State Police into the city of Manchester for the first time to work hand-in-hand with his officers to combat this invasion of drug dealers, gang members, and their related crimes. Police Chief Favreau solicited and received a \$100,000 grant from the State Department of Justice to set up an interagency law enforcement task force.

Manchester police, working together with agents from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Attorney General's Drug Task Force, the State Police Special Investigations Unit, and the Sheriff's Department, mobilized to rid the city of these drug dealers. The operation was stepped up in June in hopes of preventing an escalation of drug wars that had already resulted in the shooting deaths of two young men. Mayor Ray Wiecek joined in by forming a task force of city health, building code enforcement, and police officials aimed at putting pressure on absentee landlords and their crumbling dwellings used for prostitution and drug dealing.

Chief Favreau, working in conjunction with U.S. Attorney Paul Gagnon's office and the unified law enforcement community, mobilized all the resources he could and successfully cleaned up the neighborhood.

Leaders of the T.B.O.N. organizations—Take Back Our Neighborhoods—say that as a result of Chief Favreau's task force's efforts, morale in the neighborhood is a lot better. They credit Chief Favreau and his leadership for making the area a much better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, Chief Peter Favreau's distinguished career is a model of the best we have in the law enforcement community. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Chief Peter Favreau for his leadership in the Operation Streetsweeper program and immeasurably improving the lives of the people of the Manchester area. Because of Chief Favreau's dedication and ability, the citizens of Manchester feel much more comfortable and safer moving about the queen city.

IN HONOR OF THE CALIFORNIA
PARALYZED VETERANS AND
CASA CORAZON OF LONG BEACH,
CA

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the California Paralyzed Veterans for their commitment to providing comfortable housing for disabled veterans in the 38th Congressional District. Their hard work and dedication has resulted in the construction in Long Beach, CA, of Casa Corazon—a model of housing for persons with disabilities.

Casa Corazon is also an outstanding example of what can happen when Government agencies in Washington and at the local level join together for the betterment of a community. To make the dream of Casa Corazon a reality, the California Paralyzed Veterans reached out to include the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], the Long Beach Housing Authority and the city of Long Beach. Their cooperation contributed heavily to the successful completion of Casa Corazon.

The members of the California Paralyzed Veterans are role models of ongoing service to others. They began with their personal service and sacrifice for our Nation during times of war. Their service has continued into peace time with the creation of Casa Corazon. I commend the California Paralyzed Veterans for all that they have given our Nation and for all that they are doing to ensure a better quality of life for all members of our community. Their efforts and Casa Corazon serve as a reminder of another job well done.

CHRIST CHURCH, U.C.C., 100th
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations and best wishes to the people of Christ Church, a congregation of the United Church of Christ, on the celebration of their 100th anniversary of ministry on Milwaukee's south side.

Formally organized in September of 1895 with nine charter members, Christ Church has risen to every challenge of the past 100 years—and today continues to be a vibrant, committed congregation of 629 members. I suspect that when they look back over that century of ministry, they may be quite surprised at the remarkable things they have accomplished as a people of faith. But, in fact, they are living proof of the old saying, "What faith makes possible, love makes easy."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of Christ Church for their 100 years of dedicated service to God and Country. May God continue to bless their labor.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, there appears to be a great deal of misinformation circulating regarding Republican plans to cut aid for higher education. Scare tactics, as we know, are usually the last resort of a desperate cause without a plan of their own.

The Republican-led 104th Congress has worked diligently to reform, streamline, and cut costs in Government. But let us get the facts straight. Our balanced budget proposal does not cut a single student loan. In fact, there will be more loans available next year than ever in the history of the program. In-school interest subsidies remain. Loan fees are not increased and Pell grants are funded at the highest level in history. Student aid is not cut.

The future looks extremely bright for students, if we enact a balanced budget. With a balanced budget, interest rates for money borrowed will decrease by at least 2 percent. That means a student who originally borrows \$11,000 for college at 8 percent could see the cost of that loan decrease by more than \$2,000. If we don't balance the budget, student loan programs will go bankrupt, not to mention numerous other programs.

I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the Clinton administration to stop the scare tactics and work with us to craft a plan that will save student loans and the Federal Government from bankruptcy.

CANCER-RELATED INSURANCE RE-
FORM—COVERAGE OF CLINICAL
TRIALS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, clinical trials provide the best available treatment for many patients with cancer, AIDS, and other life-threatening diseases, for whom standard therapies offer a limited chance for survival or enhanced quality of life. This is particularly true for children with cancer; over 60 to 70 percent are treated in clinical trials.

However, many health care insurers refuse to reimburse patient care costs which result from participating in clinical trials by claiming such therapy is investigational or experimental. When this happens, individuals cannot receive what potentially may be the best treatment for their condition unless they can afford to pay significant out-of-pocket expenses often running into thousands of dollars. Unless these patient care costs are included in a standard benefits package, it is likely that the reformed system will evolve into one of two tiers of care—potentially one in which only the wealthy have access to the best anticancer treatments.

Reimbursement denials impede the ability to conduct effective and timely clinical research by increasing administrative burdens on medi-

cal institutions and reducing the number of patients eligible to participate in trials. If reimbursement is not available, fewer hospitals will be willing to participate in clinical research and the opportunity to test new and effective treatments will be lost. The data collected while providing state-of-the-art care to patients in clinical trial advance medical science and improve our ability to provide cost-effective therapies.

TRIBUTE TO ROZ AND ABNER
GOLDSTINE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, we ask you and our colleagues to join us in paying tribute to Roz and Abner Goldstine for receiving the Jewish Vocational Service's prestigious Lifetime of Service Award.

Roz and Abner Goldstine have devoted tremendous amounts of their time, energy, and creativity to the indispensable work of the Jewish Vocational Service, which is a non-sectarian, nondenominational organization that provides job training and placement services.

The Goldstines have been leaders in the Jewish Vocational Service's efforts to assist scientists, engineers, and aerospace workers whose jobs have been lost due to the end of the cold war and the related Federal downsizing and reordering of national priorities. As we all know, these changes have put a disproportionately large burden on the State of California. We owe a debt of gratitude to Jewish Vocational Service and the Goldstines for their work in meeting a great need. At the same time, the Goldstines have helped sustain the commitment of the Jewish Vocational Service to individuals at every level of the work force who seek employment opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join with us in saluting the Goldstines for their extraordinary service to the Los Angeles community. We wish them continued happiness and success in their endeavors.

THE POLITICS OF PATERNITY
LEAVE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to give thanks to Tom McMakin who in the September 25 issue of Newsweek, wrote a moving opinion piece that reminds us that the Government can be a force that helps the American family and fosters family values. In a time when bashing the Government is as popular as ever, Mr. McMakin took the time to point out how the Family and Medical Leave Act, a bill I first introduced in 1985 and Congress passed into law in 1993 has helped him

in his new role as father to his 4-month-old daughter Valerie.

Tom McMakin's words are an inspirational "thank you" to the many Members of both sides of the aisle who worked, compromised, and persevered so that American families could bond with their newborns or take care of elderly parents without sacrificing their economic security.

As Mr. McMakin states in his article, the Government is not bad, but is "an expression of our collective will." Now, as we are debating bills that are going to significantly affect the lives of all Americans we should keep in mind what is really important to the millions of people who are like Tom McMakin.

[From Newsweek, Sept. 25, 1995]

THE POLITICS OF PATERNITY LEAVE

(By Tom McMakin)

Valerie's asleep now, having snacked most of the morning, fussed and finally closed the brightest blue eyes I've ever seen. Quiet moments like these are rare when you are taking care of a 4-month-old. When she sleeps, it's time for me to mix more formula, wipe the counter, call about life insurance and then, if time allows, break open the laptop and sit down to write for a few minutes. Welcome to paternity leave, a spicy stew of belches and smiles. DPT shots, heavy warm diapers and the odd moment of reflection.

The idea that fathers should take time off from work to be with their newborn children is a relatively new one, but it's an idea that is long overdue. Two years ago, time at home with Valerie would not have been possible. But thanks to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, here I am changing my daughter's diapers and enjoying her first gurgles and giggles. Who would have thought it? A bunch of faraway lawmakers passed legislation, and it profoundly affected my life. Their law, P.Li03-3, requires that companies with more than 25 employees allow them to take up to 12 weeks of uncompensated time off to care for their children. Because of this legislation my life is richer.

Much richer. This bundle of sweet smells I call my daughter has given me the gift of new sight. A trip to the supermarket used to be a dreaded errand; now it is the highlight of my week. Valerie has taught me to look beyond our store's confusion of brands and hype and focus on the colors, shapes and happy chatter that make each visit a carnival of sight and sound. We squeal at the celery, spit heartily at the dairy rack and shrink in terror at the sight of the frozen turkeys. The moving counter by the cash register is a revelation.

A walk downtown has been similarly transformed. Everyone loves a baby. And we love them back for it. People I've never spoken with, but have passed on the street many times before, smile and ask how old she is. To be a baby, I've learned, is to live in a friendly, welcoming world. But it's not just her world; it's mine too. Because of my time home with Valerie, I'm also much more understanding of children and parents. I rush to help a mom with a stubborn car door or a dad whose youngest is on the verge of straying. I smile at mischievous kids, happy to see them speeding off in this direction or that, ruining their parents' best-laid plans.

I have paternity leave to thank for teaching me these and other lessons (never dump formula in cold water—it doesn't mix). I am grateful to my wife and to my employer for encouraging me in my decision to stay home and am grateful to a government that made taking this time possible.

Sadly, when Valerie and I walk downtown and stop at the local coffee shop, we hear people talking about government in two ways, neither of them very good. They say that government is either ineffective or misguided, with most agreeing that it is both. It is not hard to understand why the ranchers and business people clustered around the small Formica tables think this way. In our state of Montana, the public owns 39 percent of all land. That means there are legions of federal, state and local managers running around doing surveys, convening task forces, forming policy and interpreting regulations. With so much at stake and with so many bureaucrats in action, it is inevitable that these well-intentioned civil servants make mistakes. When they do, the mistakes are widely discussed and greatly criticized.

That's a shame. Somewhere in the rush to criticize, we have failed to see the forest for the trees. While Bozo the Clown may run a public agency or two, I cannot escape the fact that my sitting here today trading coos with my daughter is a salute to the possibility inherent in public action. On Feb. 5, 1993, our representatives in Washington decided it was important that families be allowed to spend time together when they most needed it and, more important, that wage earners should not lose their jobs while caring for a dying mother or recuperating from a serious operation or spending time with a newborn. In my book, that bad boy of American culture, Congress, did something right when it passed this law.

The citizenry of this country has expanding and contracting tastes in what it wants its government to do, not unlike the members of the credit union to which I belong. One year we may ask the credit union's management to make sweeping changes, add more services and expand the types of loans it is willing to make. And then that energy runs its course and the membership elects a new board or hires a new manager to trim costs and services. When we ask the credit union to add services, we are not suggesting that credit unions ought to take over the world. By the same token, when we ask it to cut services, we are not saying credit unions are worthless. It's more like riding a horse up a hill: you might go to the left for a while and then to the right, but, even with the zigs and zags, you are still headed in one direction—toward the top.

In this current season of scaling back government—both Republicans and Democrats seem to agree that this is a good thing these days—my hope is we remember that government is capable of doing things and doing them well. I work 40 hours a week because my great-grandfather voted for a reform Congress at the end of the last century. My savings at the credit union are insured because my grandmother voted for FDR. My dad put Eisenhower and a forward-looking Congress in place in the late '50s. As a result, it takes me one hour to travel to Butte and not two, on an interstate-highway system. Government isn't bad in and of itself. It isn't some malevolent Beltway-girdled ogre perched on the banks of the Potomac. It is, rather, an expression of our collective wills.

But wait. Valerie is stirring. Little wet slimy hands await. I need to warm a bottle, find a fresh diaper, pad upstairs and quietly make sure she is serious about ending this nap, and finally peek over the side of the crib and drink in that bright, beautiful smile that never fails to remind me why I so like being a dad at home.

IN MEMORY OF POLICE OFFICER MELVIN KEDDY

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the cherished memory of Police Officer Melvin Alan Keddy, who was struck and killed while directing traffic at the scene of another accident. Mel Keddy is remembered by all who knew him as a good police officer and a friend.

The community has shown their love, respect, and friendship by the many messages left on the roadside, wooden cross erected at the site of Officer Mel Keddy's fatal accident. His friends and neighbors have left flowers, candles, messages, and balloons at this makeshift memorial.

As Police Chief Philip Consentino of neighboring Atkinson said, "Every police officer knows deep in his heart that every day you put on your badge, you can be killed in the line of duty. You don't expect it will happen, but when you see something like this, you know your fears are real and it could happen to you."

At the time of his death, Mel Keddy had been organizing a golf tournament to benefit the East Kingston Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program. The fundraiser for the DARE Program typifies the life and career of Officer Keddy. He was a loyal friend, a dedicated officer, and always willing to take on another task to help improve the community where he lived.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring the life and service of Police Officer Mel Keddy and join me in expressing the heartfelt sympathy of the Members of the U.S. Congress to his son, Shayne, his daughter, Shyre, and his mother, Genieva A. Keddy.

TWENTY YEARS OF INVALUABLE SERVICE—CONGRATULATIONS TO SERRA CENTER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Serra Center, a non-profit organization located in Fremont, in California's 13th Congressional District. This month Serra is celebrating its 20th anniversary of serving adults with mental retardation.

The Serra Center was founded in 1975 by a group of parents in the community, because there were no programs available to provide individualized care for their family members with mental retardation.

The goals of Serra Center are to empower individuals with mental retardation and give them the opportunity for independence and productivity; to help them achieve their maximum potential in the least restrictive environment consistent with their needs; and to integrate each person into the community with a

sense of dignity and well-being. Services provided include training in household skills such as cooking, cleaning and money management; development of skills leading to employment; training in community skills such as how to use public transportation, libraries, and pay phones; recreation programs, and in-home support as needed.

Serra was dedicated on September 14, 1975, and began by serving 19 people in its residential program. In 1976, the Serra Center opened its doors with five on campus residences and an administration building. The organization has continued to grow, and now, in its 20th year of operation, the Serra Center has residential facilities for 57 people and provides services to 93 people living in their own homes and apartments in the Fremont community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the Serra Center on its 20th anniversary. I hope you and my colleagues will join me in congratulating the members of this organization who, 20 years ago, recognized a need in our community and have been working tirelessly to fill it ever since. I wish Serra the best and look forward to working with this organization for the next 20 years.

IN HONOR OF CAPT. SHINTA
ASAMI

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I join with the Long Beach, CA, maritime community in conveying the deepest respect and appreciation for Capt. Shinta Asami's many years of dedicated service to the economic growth of California and our Nation. As chairman and chairman emeritus of the International Transportation Service, Inc. [ITS], and as a good citizen of our community, he has been a most constructive force.

Captain Asami has been a maritime industry leader for over a half century and has spent the last 25 years at the port of Long Beach in the 38th Congressional District. During the last decade and a half, he has expanded and improved the terminal while adding facilities elsewhere in California, Washington, and New Jersey. Until recently, ITS was the only container terminal on the west coast to offer on-dock rail capability, with cargo boxes being loaded directly from ship to rail, thus improving the air purity by eliminating much of the truck traffic on the Los Angeles area's highways. Captain Asami worked diligently to establish this system and is now affectionately known as the "Father of On-Dock Rail."

I salute Captain Asami for his many contributions to our area and for his longstanding leadership in the California maritime community.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSWOMAN
SHEILA JACKSON-LEE REGARDING
THE PLANNED REPUBLICAN
CHANGES TO MEDICAID

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Sepaker, the Republican majority of this Congress has revealed its plan to decimate Medicaid less than 24 hours before the start of markup and voting activities were to begin in the House Commerce Committee. Without one single public hearing, Republicans are attempting to cut \$182 billion from a program which millions of low-income working people and poor people depend upon for the most basic of medical services.

Good public policy takes something there is . . . Republican plan, I think my colleagues and I would be remiss if we did not demand, for ourselves and those we represent, time to study the repercussions of such a far reaching plan. Indeed, this plan does more to Medicaid than their plan will to Medicare, and they are proposing at least one day of hearings for it.

I can not but believe that my cohorts across the aisle had nothing but good intentions when they and the thirty Republican governors crafted this plan. However, I must take issue with many parts of it which leave vulnerable many people who have no other means of medical support. This plan attempts to provide states with flexibility in how they may use their Medicaid funds. However, in attempting to do so, they have stripped the Federal government of its ability to protect the poor and the old, precisely those who need both protection and health care the most. Congress can no longer specify minimum requirements of health care. The states must do that. Congress can no longer specify eligibility requirements. The states must do that. Congress can no longer specify quality standards or guidelines. The states must do that. I believe that this plan is asking too much of the states.

The first point I take issue with is that of eligibility. Under the plan before the Commerce Committee, individual entitlement to medical assistance would be abolished for all populations. That spells disaster for healthcare for the needy across the nation. Furthermore, the plan earmarks a certain percentage of the states' plans for pregnant women and children, disabled people under 65 and elderly people, but the plan does not exactly define the requirements of eligibility within these groups.

Then there is the issue of access to healthcare. Within the plan, the States' ability to require beneficiary cost-sharing is almost unlimited—except for families below 100% of poverty that include either a pregnant woman or child—and elderly and disabled enrollees could be required to pay large premiums, deductibles and copayments. This version of cost-sharing reduces necessary utilization of services among low income populations. As a result, these requirements would effectively restrict beneficiaries' access to much needed health services.

The Republican party shields itself behind false and misleading statements regarding Medicaid, always blaming the poor for Medicaid's problems. Yet, current protections preventing impoverishment of the spouses or sons and daughters and their families to care for those needing long term care are gone. There would be no guarantee that spouses of nursing home residents would be able to retain enough monthly income to remain in the community. The Republicans are allowing, under their plan, families to go broke while trying to care for their elderly members seems slightly hypocritical.

The lack of specification of standards with respect to delivery systems is in my opinion, criminal in its neglect and thoughtlessness. This plan does not include quality standards, or general quality guidelines, for capitated managed care plans. The Federal Government is prevented from enforcing current access standards, such as physician to patient ratios as well as time and distance requirements. Finally, the ability of states to contract with managed care plans for services, case management, or coordination would be completely unfettered which could result in the re-emergence of "Medicaid mills". This lack of accountability concerns me a great deal. I worry about all the unprotected older Americans who will be left naked and defenseless against the bean-counting efficiency experts of state governments and healthcare providers.

Not only does this plan cheat the young, elderly and disabled, but it also finds a way to inflict its suffering on the special populations of this country. Regardless of one's feelings towards undocumented workers, can anyone declare that those merely searching for a better life should be denied emergency services for the simple crime of not having been born a United States citizen? I think not. With regard to Native Americans, states would no longer be required to pay for services in IHS facilities. This country owes a certain debt to the Native peoples of this land, and I believe we should not forget or abrogate that responsibility.

Program integrity is indeed addressed in the GOP plan. Their version requires states to operate fraud control units to investigate and prosecute fraud, abuse and neglect of beneficiaries, but it does not provide funding to do so. If I am not mistaken, this is an unfunded state mandate, is it not?

Amongst many other things, the public needs to know that this revolutionary plan has language which says that "No person"—meaning beneficiary, doctor, hospital or private health plan—shall have a basis to sue a state for failing to comply with Federal Medicaid statutes or the terms of the state's Medicaid program. Thus, this plan has stripped not only the Federal Government of its ability to protect beneficiaries, but has also stripped the beneficiaries any means of protecting themselves. Once again, the questions about accountability must be asked and answered.

Under the Republican plan, Texas will lose over \$11 billion during the next 7 years and I have been told by public healthcare providers in my district that these cuts will cause great harm to the people they serve. These providers are concerned about having to close neighborhood clinics which administer preventive and primary care. They are concerned

that the fiscal burden of caring for the poorer people of my district will increasingly fall upon the shoulders of the area taxpayers. They are worried that they will have to turn away the children they have sworn to help. And it is for these reasons that I am worried.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF
NORMAN MINETA

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend and distinguished colleague, Congressman NORMAN MINETA of California's 15th Congressional District. I will remember his service to this body as thoughtful, prolific, and endearing.

After operating an insurance business with his father in the 1960's, he became increasingly active in the Japanese-American community of San Jose, and the Japanese-American Citizens League in particular. His passion for public service took off from there. He served as a member of San Jose's Human Relations Commission, then moved on to the city's housing organization. After some time with the city council, he was elected mayor of San Jose in 1971 at a time when the city's population was exploding. It was during these years that MINETA's command of substance and service to the common good made his destiny at the national level certain.

Representative MINETA has served in Congress since 1974 and devoted himself to a sound economy through Government and the defense of the disadvantaged. There are several elements of his career as a legislator that I would like to highlight today, some of which are particularly timely in this Congress.

In the 102d Congress, in the face of a hostile President, Congressman MINETA led the fight for the successful passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Infrastructure Act of 1991, the single most important piece of transportation legislation passed by Congress in decades. This 6-year bill authorized \$151 billion for the construction of highways, for highway safety programs and for revitalizing mass-transit throughout America. Committed to both an active Government and a responsible private sector, MINETA responded to proposed cuts in Government departments by declaring: "What sense does it make to reduce transportation investments that build our economy?"

Congressman MINETA's interests and concerns were truly broad. In 1993, he authored a bill that designated May 1993 and May 1994 as "National Trauma Awareness Month." Two other bills he wrote expanded the Air and Space Museum and the Natural History Museum of the Smithsonian. All of these became law. He also applied his energy and intellect to minority health issues. As Chair of the Congressional Asian-Pacific-American Caucus, he spoke for the Disadvantaged Minority Health Improvement Act Reauthorization last year. During that debate, he noted "the problem of discrimination in our Nation's health care system is a major one," and outlined how the bill

would remedy this crisis, especially for geographically isolated minorities.

On matters related to the Judiciary Committee, we stood side-by-side often, supporting the assault weapons ban, and protecting access to abortion clinics last year. This spring, following his introduction with myself and Congressman MOORHEAD of a resolution urging China to enforce its intellectual property laws, NORMAN traveled through Asia with myself and others on a Judiciary Committee trip investigating such concerns. His wife Danealia's charm and style proved an asset too on that excursion.

Some might list his ascension to the chairmanship of the Public Works Committee in the 103d Congress as the crowing achievement of his career; in fact, he was the first Asian-American to chair a major committee. But I would list a different accomplishment that I have a great admiration for, and that I think he has a sound sense of pride: his legislation providing reparations for Japanese-Americans held in prisons during World War Two.

Rooted in his own traumatic experience as a child in an "internment camp" in Wyoming during the war, MINETA authored legislation that the 100th Congress passed that provided \$20,000 each to the 60,000 surviving victims of those concentration camps, and even more importantly, a formal apology from the U.S. Government.

I share his belief that institutional or governmental memory consisting of documents, archives, and transcripts cannot be the sole guardian of the past. I believe that history is too important to leave to this kind of memory because institutions can choose what they want to forget, like the internment camps of slavery of African-Americans. Institutions also have weak mechanisms for providing an element of moral reflection to history. Many people do not know that the American Government has never officially acknowledged slavery. Together, we sponsored a bill for reparations for African-Americans, H.R. 891, to have the Government do just that. In a way, this bill forces a moral judgment into an official history of something that has been forgotten and denied for centuries. Because of his work for reparations for Japanese-Americans, he was always enthusiastic about exploring the meaning and broad implications of reparations.

I will miss his insight on reparations, intellectual property, health care and many other issues. I wish him the best of success in his private endeavors, and I feel honored to have served with him.

END TURKEY'S OCCUPATION OF
CYPRUS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 42, a resolution calling for the demilitarization of Cyprus.

On July 20, 1974, Turkish troops invaded Cyprus and began a military occupation. Today, 35,000 Turkish troops still remain on Cyprus. They occupy one-third of the island.

In a chilling reminder of the Berlin Wall, a barbed wire fence known as the Green Line cuts across Cyprus, separating thousands of Greek Cypriots from the towns and communities in which their families have lived for generations.

As a result of the invasion 21 years ago, thousands of people were killed, more than 200,000 people were expelled from their homes, and today, more than 1,600 remain missing—including 5 Americans.

Instead of helping us to locate the missing and enter negotiations aimed toward unity and freedom for Cypriots, Turkey today continues to keep troops on the island.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution calls for the troops to be withdrawn from Cyprus and urges compliance with United Nations resolutions on the issue, which Turkey has thus far refused to do. I am proud to join many of my colleagues as a cosponsor of the resolution and applaud its passage.

Over the past few years, we have witnessed tremendous changes around the world—the fall of the Berlin Wall, the beginning of reconciliation in the Middle East, and the end of apartheid. It is my sincere hope that soon we will be able to add Cyprus to that list of places where peace and freedom have triumphed.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 21, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.

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 through 2002, and to consider pending nominations. SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Governmental 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.

SD-342

Judiciary
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Judiciary's Subcommittee on Constitution to examine the status and future of affirmative action, focusing on minority contracting.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
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-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

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine the use of ethanol's impact on clean air and the farm economy.

SR-328A

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reform public housing and tenant based section 8 assistance.

SD-538

1:30 p.m.

Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine non-immigrant immigration issues.

SD-106

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 29

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine religious liberty in the United States.

SD-226

OCTOBER 25

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine veterans' employment issues.

SR-418

POSTPONEMENTS

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

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary
To hold hearings to review the incident which occurred in Waco, Texas.

SD-106

SEPTEMBER 27

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary
To continue hearings to review the incident which occurred in Waco, Texas.

SD-106