

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### IN HONOR OF THE MARY T. NORTON CONGRESSIONAL AWARD RECIPIENTS

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Joanne L. Smith, Elnora Watson, and Carol Ann Wilson, this year's recipients of the Mary T. Norton Congressional Award. This prestigious award, sponsored by the United Way Partners in Caring, will be presented at its 60th Annual Campaign Kick-Off Luncheon on September 26, 1995.

The United Way of Hudson County, founded in 1935, works to meet human service needs with the help of a staff of volunteers, including approximately 1,100 corporate, labor, government, and civil leaders. The United Way initiated this award in 1990 in recognition of Congresswoman NORTON's commitment to human services. This award recognizes women who make an outstanding effort in furthering the success of United Way Programs in our community and statewide.

Joanne L. Smith, born, raised, and educated in Jersey City, holds a bachelor's degree in urban studies from St. Peter's College. As executive director of Let's Celebrate, a local United Way organization feeding the hungry, she serves the community by moving people from hunger to wholeness. She has developed a 19-week job training program called Job Power. Ms. Smith serves as a volunteer for many organizations, including homeless shelters and a 24-hour helpline.

Elnora Watson is a native of Jersey City who serves as the president and chief executive officer of the Urban League of Hudson County. Ms. Watson, a St. Peter's College graduate, has been employed at the Urban League for the past 19 years. The Urban League promotes racial harmony by working to stamp out prejudice and intolerance in communities throughout the Nation. As leader of the Urban League of Hudson County, she has developed numerous outreach programs in an effort to help bring the promise of America to those less fortunate.

Carol Ann Wilson, a graduate of Seton Hill College in Pennsylvania, was elected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities. She holds a master's degree in educational psychology from Fordham University. As an educator and director of special services in the Secaucus Public School District, she developed special education programs which assist children with special needs. In the past, she was named "New Jersey's Outstanding Young Woman" and "New Jersey Woman of the Year." Ms. Wilson was involved in generating funds for community mental health programs. As director of the Hudson County Department

of Human Services, she developed the AIDS Network of Care which attempts to work with AIDS patients who also suffer from substance abuse.

These three individuals, the United Way and all of the volunteers of America should be commended for their compassion and dedication to the needs of their fellow Americans. I salute them today.

### MILWAUKEE'S SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS CLUB NAMES LEONARD W. ZIOLKOWSKI MAN OF THE YEAR

#### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Leonard Ziolkowski on being named 1995 Man of the Year by Milwaukee's South Side Business Club.

In naming Mr. Ziolkowski as Man of the Year, the South Side Business Club honors a man who has dedicated his career to community service. Mr. Ziolkowski's 45 years of service to the people of Milwaukee began in 1950 when he joined the Milwaukee Police Department. Mr. Ziolkowski's outstanding abilities and sense of dedication served him well as he rose through department ranks from patrolman to inspector of police at the Police Academy.

After retiring from the police department, he went on to share his considerable knowledge and experience by assuming the position of supervisor of the Milwaukee Area Technical College's Police Science Program. Len continues to guide the direction of law enforcement in our community through his current service as chairman of Milwaukee's Police and Fire Commission.

In addition to his outstanding achievements in the field of law enforcement, Leonard Ziolkowski has been active in numerous charitable and civic organizations, and is also a proud and active member of Milwaukee's Polish-American community. Through his involvement in groups such as the St. Joseph's Foundation, St. Jude's League, the Polish National Alliance, and the South Side Business Club, Mr. Ziolkowski has done much to improve the lives of others in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Leonard Ziolkowski on his years of service to our community and I congratulate him on being named 1995 Man of the Year.

### A TRIBUTE TO A WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of a group of committed organizations in California's Inland Empire dedicated to the common goal of a world without violence. In October, these civic organizations will launch the Week Without Violence, a community based effort designed to promote a better and safer world.

The short-term goal of the Week Without Violence campaign is to engage the press and public for 7 days in simple, thought-provoking activities and dialog that demonstrate practical, sustainable alternatives to violence. Over the long term, sponsors of the program are hopeful that this will be the beginning of a new way of thinking and acting in our community and across the Nation.

The Week Without Violence begins on October 15 with a day of remembrance dedicated to the memory of those touched by violence and including church services for people of all faiths. Monday and Tuesday are dedicated to protecting our children and keeping our schools safe. Area schoolteachers and administrators will work with students of all ages in promoting safety and nonviolence. The balance of the week is dedicated to confronting violence against women, facing violence among men, eliminating racism and hate crime, and replacing violence with sports and fitness.

The Week Without Violence is the result of a unique partnership among a great many area agencies. They include Arrowhead United Way; Children's Network; City of Highland Police; Community Against Drugs; Housing Authority of San Bernardino; Inland Congregations United for Change; Option House; San Bernardino Unified School District; San Bernardino County Health Department; San Bernardino County Probation Department; San Bernardino County Schools; San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department; San Bernardino County Sexual Assault Services; San Bernardino Parks, Recreation, and Community Service; San Bernardino Police Department; San Bernardino Public Library; San Manuel Indian Reservation; West Side Action; and the YWCA. Specifically worthy of mention for this tremendous effort is Ann Ivey, the chief of Community Health Services for the San Bernardino County Health Department and the chair of the Week Without Violence planning committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing this unique and valuable community-based endeavor to promote safety and nonviolence. Not only am I deeply

● 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.

impressed by the fantastic cooperation among area agencies, I am grateful to see concerned citizens coming together at the local level to make a difference in our community and our country. The Week Without Violence is likely to become a model for the Nation and I believe it is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize this outstanding effort today.

#### CONGRATULATIONS BASEBALL STANDOUT STEVE RUGGERI

#### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Steve Ruggeri who was recently invited to play in the U.S. Olympic Festival baseball competition held in Colorado Springs, CO. Now a senior at Johnston City High, Steve is considered one of the top baseball players in southern Illinois. He is known throughout the State for his commanding presence at shortstop, and played last season for the Herrin Thunderbirds American Legion team and the Herrin High School Tigers.

I trust that Steve's experience at the U.S. Olympic Festival was as memorable for him as it was for his family. Becoming an award winning baseball player takes more than simply raw talent. It takes a strong commitment to working hard, always doing your best, and most importantly it takes family support. Steve has been blessed with these precious gifts, and I wish him the best of luck in all he does.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Steve Ruggeri's determination to make his baseball dreams come true. Being selected to play in the U.S. Olympic Festival is a marvelous accomplishment, and I am proud to represent this outstanding athlete and his family in Congress.

#### HELPING SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 27, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### HELPING SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT

I recently held some meetings with 9th District businesses on ways to help them export, and I was impressed by the extent to which several are already involved in exporting. Local companies are exporting products ranging from chairs and machines to popcorn and sewer pipe. Hoosiers are sending their products not just to Canada and Mexico but also to Japan, South Korea, and Australia. For some companies, exports represent as much as half of their business. There is an increasing recognition among local businesses that much of their future growth lies in exports. Yet smaller businesses in particular need more information and assistance with how to pursue export opportunities.

#### IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS

Exports are an increasingly important factor in our economy—both in Indiana and nationwide. Since 1988, exports have accounted for more than one-third of our nation's economic growth, and export-related jobs have grown eight times faster than total employment. Strong export growth is good news for our economy. Exports tend to support jobs that are higher-skilled and higher-paying—some 15% higher—than average U.S. jobs.

In Indiana, exports have nearly doubled since 1988, reaching a record \$9.2 billion last year. The leading export industries in Indiana are transportation equipment, industrial machinery and computer equipment, chemicals, and electronic equipment. Nearly 80% of Hoosier exports are from the manufacturing sector, with the rest coming from mining (17%) and agriculture (4%). Indiana exports support roughly 180,000 Hoosier jobs. In the 9th District, more than 700 manufacturers are pursuing export opportunities. Despite these successes, I find that most Hoosiers are not fully aware of the extent to which current and future jobs in their communities are linked to exports. It is no exaggeration to say that much of our area's economic future—including our ability to create good-paying jobs—is linked to our ability to export and be competitive in the world market.

#### NEW OPPORTUNITIES

U.S. export prospects look good for the remainder of this decade. World economic growth is expected to be strong over the next several years, generating increased demand for U.S. products and services. Recent international trade agreements are lowering trade barriers and opening promising new markets to U.S. companies. Continued low U.S. inflation will boost the price competitiveness of our products. Overall, U.S. exports are expected to grow between 8.5% and 10% annually for the rest of this decade. Increased exports mean business growth, greater profits, and more and better jobs for U.S. workers.

#### CHALLENGE FOR SMALL BUSINESS

I find that large corporations in the District are generally well-informed about the importance of exports. They often have employees who specialized in identifying and exploiting export opportunities. But many small businesses—those with 50 or fewer employees—still find the prospect of exporting daunting. Small businesses account for 24% of the manufacturing sector's total sales, but only 12% of its exports. Even when they have a product or service they believe will be attractive overseas, many small businesses do not know how to get started or how to explore potential markets.

Certainly companies can get help from the local business community and from business organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce. And they can hire export management companies to help them establish overseas markets for their products. But government can also play a supportive role.

#### STATE EFFORTS

The Indiana state government has fourteen Small Business Development Centers located throughout the state to assist companies that are relatively new to exporting. These Centers help companies prepare international marketing plans and target certain foreign markets for their products. The International Trade Division of the Indiana Department of Commerce offers financial and technical assistance to small and medium-sized firms, and maintains seven foreign trade offices in Canada, Mexico, Europe and Asia to help Hoosier companies enter new markets.

#### FEDERAL EFFORTS

At the most general level, the federal government gets involved by negotiating the reduction or removal of foreign trade barriers to our products and by working to maintain a stable international economy. By working to promote stability and prosperity in the world economy, U.S. policy creates new opportunities for U.S. firms abroad.

But the federal government also assists Hoosier companies more directly. U.S. officials act as advocates overseas for companies bidding on foreign contracts, especially on government contracts. Federal agencies such as the Export-Import Bank and the Small Business Administration help finance projects in countries where private banks will not tread. The U.S. Department of Commerce—the lead agency for trade policy and export promotion—provides export counseling, country and regional market information, and overseas promotion services. It provides information to local businesses on the latest export opportunities and resources through newsletters, faxes, and on-line computer services. Export Assistance Centers have been set up to provide a single point of contact for all federal export promotion and finance programs.

#### BUDGET PRESSURES

The effort to balance the federal budget is forcing a reevaluation of many U.S. government programs that support business. The congressional budget plan passed earlier this year recommends eliminating the Commerce Department, terminating federal assistance for Small Business Development Centers, and reducing funding for the Export-Import Bank. Certainly some cutbacks can be made, and various programs could be streamlined or combined with others to make them run better at less cost. But we should not gut worthwhile programs that help create profits and jobs for American enterprises. It would be short-sighted to end export programs that are producing significant results and are helping to improve our country's long-term economic outlook.

#### CONCLUSION

Exports are critical to our nation's economic future and to the job prospects of many of our young people today. U.S. businesses both large and small need to think globally and try to tap into the vast and rapidly growing markets overseas.

#### TRIBUTE TO VINCENT M. PICCIANO

#### HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Vincent M. Picciano who is retiring as the director of court services for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in Fairfax County, VA.

For the past 34 years Vince has served the court, first as a probation counselor, then as probation supervisor. In 1965, he became its director where he was responsible for a wide range of intake, probation, detention, and other residential services. At the court he has been instrumental in implementing an extensive management information system and has overseen the design and construction of a major juvenile courthouse renovation project plus four youth residential programs with several new ones planned.

In addition to his duties as director of the court, Mr. Picciano has served as chair of the Virginia Court Directors Association, the Virginia Juvenile Officers Association as well as other local and regional groups addressing the needs of youth and families in trouble. He is currently president of CASA, Fairfax County's Court Appointed Special Advocate program for abused and neglected children.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Vincent M. Picciano for his many years of service to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and his community of Fairfax, VA and wish him well in his retirement.

#### IN HONOR OF THE BAYWAY CHEMICAL PLANT ON ITS 75TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

##### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the Exxon Chemical Company's Bayway chemical plant as it celebrates 75 years of doing business in Union County. It will commemorate its platinum anniversary on September 27, in Linden, NJ.

The Bayway chemical plant has been a good corporate neighbor and has contributed a great deal to our community and our Nation. For 75 years, Bayway has done an excellent job in creating a good relationship between the plant and the community. The Bayway chemical plant is a vital and a responsible part of the community, creating well-paying jobs and providing benefits to the residents of Union County.

At the Bayway chemical plant, the petrochemical age began 75 years ago. By producing a chemical widely used in rubbing alcohol, the plant heralded the dawn of a new era. In the decades that followed, Bayway helped to meet the ever-increasing demand for petrochemicals. From the earliest efforts of marketing isopropyl alcohol to today's commitment to safe and environmentally-sound operations, Bayway has managed to answer the needs of a changing marketplace and to maintain leadership in the chemical manufacturing business.

The Bayway chemical plant should also be applauded for its safety procedures and utmost respect for the environment. In 1994, the employees earned safety through accountability certification, the top level of achievement in the U.S. Occupational and Health Administration Voluntary Protection Program. Responsible care, the Chemical Manufacturers Association program, is committed to improving the industry's responsible management of chemicals. Since 1989, the Bayway chemical plant has reduced its emissions 66 percent. This has been accomplished through the careful updating and refitting of equipment.

The Exxon Chemical Company's Bayway chemical plant should be commended for its 75 years of invention and innovation in chemical manufacturing. I salute the employees for their outstanding service and dedication to fulfilling the needs of fellow Americans. I wish them the best of luck for the next 75 years.

#### TRIBUTE TO RETIRING MILWAUKEE COUNTY SHERIFF RICHARD E. ARTISON

##### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend Sheriff Richard E. Artison on his retirement.

At the time he was appointed Milwaukee County sheriff in 1983, Richard Artison had already shown himself to be a multitiered law enforcement professional. Prior to his appointment, he had served as a special agent for the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps, a patrolman and detective for the Omaha Police Department, a criminal investigator for the U.S. Treasury, a special agent for the Secret Service, and a community relations specialist for the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission.

As the chief law enforcement officer for Milwaukee County, Sheriff Artison faced a difficult and challenging job. He has consistently and effectively risen to the demands of his office and has done so with grace and style. Following his appointment, Sheriff Artison quickly earned the respect of his coworkers and the general public. The esteem in which Sheriff Artison was held is evidenced by the fact that the voters of Milwaukee County reelected him to five terms as sheriff.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Sheriff Artison on his years of outstanding service and dedication to the people of Milwaukee County. I wish him happiness and health in his retirement.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

##### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the San Bernardino County Community Services Department. In early November, an anniversary dinner will be held honoring the community services department as it celebrates 30 years of service to the low-income community.

In his first State of the Union Address in 1964, President Lyndon Johnson declared an unconditional war on poverty in the United States. Later that year, the Economic Opportunity Act was signed into law with the goal of eliminating the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. Out of this effort emerged the dependency prevention commission in San Bernardino County. Committed to the elimination of poverty, the dependency prevention commission pioneered many original anti-poverty programs at the local level including Head Start, Job Corps, VISTA, Neighborhood Service Centers, and Neighborhood Youth Corps. The dependency prevention commission was renamed the community services department in 1975.

Over the years, the community services department has achieved national recognition for implementing creative, cost-effective programs to serve the poor and homeless. Impressive steps have been taken to provide these services through the San Bernardino County Food Bank, Nutrition for Seniors, Energy Conservation Program, Sure Steps Family Sufficiency Program, and Children's Learning Excursions and Summer Camp Program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the San Bernardino County Community Services Department for three decades of concern, service, and dedication on behalf of those in need. Having achieved an outstanding record of success, it is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize them today.

#### IN MEMORY OF MRS. BONNIE WOLF

##### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mrs. Bonnie Wolf of Pana, IL. Bonnie passed away September 12, and it is with sorrow that I speak here today of this fine woman.

Known throughout Christian County as "Mrs. Democrat," Bonnie faithfully served the people of her community. She was a member of the Christian County Zoning Board, was the first woman alderman in Pana, a member of the Democrat Women's Auxiliary, a former Christian County Democrat chairwoman, and a Democratic precinct committeewoman for 32 years. Her lifetime of service to the people of Christian County, and the Democratic Party, strengthened the belief that one person can make a positive difference in the lives of many.

Bonnie's passing is a great loss to all who knew her, and the community she worked hard to improve. Bonnie Wolf dedicated her life to helping the people of Christian County, and her never ending determination to help her neighbors will not be forgotten. Mr. Speaker, Bonnie was a wonderful woman who will always have a special place in the hearts of those who knew her, and it is with great sadness that I offer my condolences to her family.

#### IN HONOR OF BARBARA ERICKSON LONDON

##### HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago, a remarkable woman stood on the deck of the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Bremerton, WA. Our colleagues will recall that it was on the deck of that ship in 1945 that the Empire of Japan formally surrendered to the United States and our allies, thereby ending the Second World War.

Fifty years later, on September 2, 1995, that ship and that occasion was marked and honored with the presence of Barbara Erickson

London, the only Women's Army Service pilot to receive the prestigious Air Medal during the Second World War.

Born in the Pacific Northwest and now a resident of Long Beach, CA, Barbara Erickson London entered the Civilian Pilot Training Program while a student at the University of Washington. She was 1 of 4 women in a class of 40, and quickly proved herself to be a natural aviator. So it was no surprise that by 1942, with the Nation at war, she would join the Women's Auxiliary Ferry Squadron at Wilmington, DE.

Barbara Erickson London's technical skills and leadership talents were soon recognized, and she was named squadron commander of the 6th Ferry Group. At age 23, she organized and trained a cohesive group of 80 women to fly P-51 Mustangs, P-38 Lightnings, C-54 Skymasters, B-25 Mitchells, and B-17 Flying Fortresses from their Long Beach Airport base to their delivery destinations. "We were badly needed and sometimes flew two and three planes in a day," she recently remembered to the Long Beach Press Telegram.

By 1943, Major London and the other ferry pilots were pushed to their limits in response to Allied demands for more planes in Europe. She made four 2,000-mile trips delivering P-47, P-51 and C-47 aircraft in less than a week. This particular effort, combined with her distinguished service, was cited when she was awarded the Air Medal by General "Hap" Arnold, commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Force.

Married to Jack London, Jr., after the war, she raised two daughters, Terry and Kristy, each becoming pilots in their own right, and all three women continuing to make contributions to American aviation.

Mr. Speaker, the story of Barbara Erickson London is one of many stories of American heroism during the Second World War. But her story is especially notable for her achievement and for her groundbreaking role as a woman in our armed services.

On July 28 of this year, 60 of the women fliers, including Barbara Erickson London, were reunited in Long Beach as part of the Freedom Flight America celebration of the war's end. That cross-country armada of vintage military aircraft was designed as an event never to be repeated so to honor the courage and sacrifices made 50 and more years ago.

Mr. Speaker, Barbara Erickson London was one of those Americans who helped us to win that global conflict 50 years ago. I ask you and our colleagues to join with me in saluting her on this anniversary of war's end, and to wish her and her family the continued appreciation of a grateful Nation.

**MORE DISTURBING SIGNS OF RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN RUSSIA**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues the silencing of another powerful Russian voice: that of Alek-

sandr Solzhenitsyn, viewed by many as the national conscience of Russia. My colleagues may have heard the report by Anne Garrells yesterday morning on National Public Radio.

The Nobel Laureate and world-renowned author was given a hero's welcome last year after his return to Russia from long years of exile in the United States. Since then he has shared with Russian television audiences his strong views on the course of Russia's post-cold war development, often voicing sharp criticism of government actions. ORT, the largest Russian television network and the only channel to reach the entire area of Russia and the former Soviet Union, recently announced that it had dropped Solzhenitsyn from its fall lineup.

ORT claims it canceled Solzhenitsyn's show due to low ratings, but Solzhenitsyn's supporters believe it is actually a case of censorship. They assert that with the approach of parliamentary elections in December, the Russian Government wanted an end to the weekly drubbing it has been receiving from Solzhenitsyn.

The reasons for the show's cancellation may be debatable, but there is a pattern of recurring government interference with independent media and government efforts to intimidate the media in general that make the cancellation worrisome. In House Concurrent Resolution 95, legislation introduced by Representative GILMAN and myself, we draw attention to several incidents that raise serious questions about freedom of the press in Russia, including: The Russian Prosecutor General's filing of criminal charges against a satirical show that pokes fun at public figures, the Russian Government's failure to solve the murders of television journalist Vladimir Listeyev and reporter Dmitri Kholodov, and the possible involvement of Presidential security forces in the assault on the offices of the MOST Group, which owns independent television station NTV.

The development of a democratic Russia is very much in our national interest, and nothing is more crucial to the maintenance of a pluralistic society than a free and unfettered press. I am deeply concerned that the Russian Government may be trying to restrict, through tactics of censorship and intimidation, including bodily harm, the right of individual journalists to report objectively on domestic and foreign news and the right of private entrepreneurs to establish, operate, and maintain independent media outlets.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the legislative branch and officials in the executive branch to raise the United States commitment to freedom of the press with Russian Government leaders at every opportunity.

**TRIBUTE TO THE SISTERS, SERVANTS OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY**

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a most

significant event taking place in Monroe, MI. The year 1995 marks the 150th anniversary of the founding of a congregation of extraordinary women devoted to the service of God, their community, their nation, and the world.

The Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary congregation was established in Monroe in 1845 to meet a pressing need for Christian instruction in a parish that was maturing quickly, but was not far removed from its frontier past.

The zeal and enthusiasm of Rev. Louis Florent Gillett, a Redemptorist missionary, drew the first three members of the community, Marie Theresa Maxis, Charlotte Shaff, and Theresa Renaud. Their first convent was a log cabin on the banks of the River Raisin. The early days were difficult, as poverty and disease sapped the congregation. The community grew in numbers nonetheless, and expanded its educational works.

For this first century the congregation served Catholic communities in and near the dioceses of southern Michigan, especially the Archdiocese of Detroit, by providing Catholic education at all levels in local parochial schools and in their own private schools and college.

The people of Monroe benefited greatly over the years by the presence of outstanding schools operated by the IHM sisters. St. Mary's School, the first opened by the sisters, provided the young women of Monroe and the surrounding area the chance to get a first-rate education. The Hall of Divine Child, a school for boys, instilled discipline and curiosity in generations of boys. I can vouch for the skill and efficiency of the sisters myself, because I attended this school.

Other schools founded and built by the IHM sisters include Immaculata High School in Detroit, Marian High School in Birmingham, MI, and IHM High School in Westchester, IL.

In 1910 they established Marygrove College, which was moved from Monroe to Detroit in 1927. IHM sisters have also served in other colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, and throughout the world.

Over the past 50 years the IHM congregation has extended its reach, staffing schools in Puerto Rico, and several Western and Southern States in the United States. While the majority of the sisters have devoted themselves to education, some have committed themselves to religious education, parish ministry, health care, social actions, and other forms of service. A small group of sisters began serving among the poor in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia. The sisters also are vocal when it comes to local, national, and international affairs. I can tell you that a week seldom passes that I do not receive an articulate and thoughtful letter from one or another of the sisters, effectively arguing a position on legislation or national policy.

Mr. Speaker, I have great admiration for the spirit, the determination, the devotion and the faith displayed by the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. It is without reservation that I commend this congregation to my colleagues on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

**CUTS IN FUNDING FOR THE  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AC-  
COUNT DAMAGE OUR NATIONAL  
SECURITY**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a recent letter I received from the American Academy of Diplomacy. The letter points out the importance to U.S. national security of maintaining adequate funding for the international affairs (150) budget function.

Foreign aid is always a prime target in tight budget times. I believe this is shortsighted. Adequate levels of funding for sustainable development, population, democracy, security, rule of law, and other assistance should be viewed as a valuable payment toward the national security of the United States. Stable democracies with thriving economies are less likely to become destabilizing forces. They are also more likely to become valuable trading partners of the United States, which increases jobs here at home.

We also need a strong diplomatic presence abroad to advance the goals and objectives of American policy. I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the massive cuts in the appropriation for the Department of State and other cuts in vital foreign policy programs being proposed in the Senate. These cuts could damage our standing in the world and hurt our national security for years to come.

Readiness is not just an issue for our military. Readiness is something we need to maintain in our diplomatic corps as well. Diplomacy is the first line of defense for the United States. If it fails because of inadequate funding, we will most likely be forced to increase defense spending even more. That is being penny-wise and pound-foolish. I urge my colleagues to support adequate funding for the international affairs account and commend the letter of the American Academy of Diplomacy to your attention.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY,  
Washington, DC, September 19, 1995.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR LEE: Earlier this year, during Congressional debate on authorization legislation for the FY 96 Function 150 Account, the Academy wrote to express its concern over funding then contemplated. We expressed our belief that the cuts then being considered risked endangering America's capacity, through diplomacy, to shape the world in which our national interests will be at play at a critical time of global change.

Today even larger cuts are being proposed in appropriations bills for both the 150 Account and funding for the Department of State and other foreign affairs agencies. We believe it important to state once again our concern that America's capacity for leadership and influence is being placed at risk at a time when our national interests face unique challenges as well as opportunities on the global scene. I believe all members of this Academy would concur in saying that these cuts are excessive. They come very near to undermining America's diplomatic

readiness at a time when effective diplomacy is a vital tool in pursuit of our national interests in many regions of the world.

The membership of the American Academy of Diplomacy includes more than a hundred Americans who, while in government service, either as career diplomats or as private citizens, played leading roles in the formulation and implementation of American foreign policy. The membership includes all living former Secretaries of State. It represents both sides of the political aisle. Our members may disagree on the specifics of policies, but they speak with one voice in believing that in today's world a strong diplomatic arm, well funded, well staffed and strategically placed throughout the world as well as in Washington, is critical to a prosperous American state.

At a time of stringent budget limitations, Academy members appreciate full well that overall spending on behalf of our global interests and the means to secure them must be weighed against compelling needs elsewhere. However, if the United States, which today is engaged nationally in a manner that touches on the smallest and most remote of our communities, must have a sustainable, flexible, long-term strategy to defend that engagement. Such a defense takes people. It takes funding. It requires understanding the 150 Account and the funding for State and other foreign affairs agencies have a legitimate and, indeed in today's circumstances, urgent claim on an appropriate portion of our national resources. The cuts in appropriations now being proposed, in our belief, directly contradict our national interest.

I ask that you share these views with your colleagues.

Sincerely,

L. BRUCE LAINGEN,  
President.

**HONORING JOANN HUFF**

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, as we in Washington tackle the difficult policy decisions associated with reforming our Nation's health care system, we must not forget the people who are most affected by our decisions, our constituents who are in need of medical care.

One such person is JoAnn Huff of Albuquerque who is an 18-year cancer survivor who has worked at the local, State, and Federal level to help educate others about breast cancer. She was part of a team that worked for passage of mandated mammogram legislation. Ms. Huff has also been an active member of the University of New Mexico Cancer Research and Treatment Center and has raised thousands of dollars when she served as the center's Walk-A-Thon chairperson.

We would all be a lot better off if there were more JoAnn Huffs among us determined to make a difference and willing to fight to overcome whatever obstacles are thrown their way. To better understand Ms. Huff and how she succeeds, I urge my colleagues to read the following commentary which appeared in this month's Club News, a publication of New Mexico Sports & Wellness.

MEMBER SPOTLIGHT—JOANN HUFF

In no better way can one describe JoAnn Huff, but as a trail blazer. This accomplished

and respected member of Highpoint Sports & Wellness is nothing less than active. You can always tell when she's around by her warm and hearty laugh.

Huff (who just turned 66) is a retired Albuquerque teacher with a plethora of achievements. Her greatest feat is surviving breast cancer. That traumatic victory has changed and enlightened her life forever. "After something like that," she says, "you know what is important and what is not. I am happier than ever."

Swimming, a positive attitude, and a healthy lifestyle have contributed to JoAnn's well being. "Swimming is what restored my physical health after cancer," she recalls. "We have never thought of physical activity for cancer like we have for heart disease, but I have always believed the principle is the same."

JoAnn is frequently seen swimming in one of the pools at Highpoint. In addition to swimming, she has added weight machines, cardio, and other forms of exercise into her fitness routine. "It is the positive and healthy atmosphere that the club and its people project that I like," says JoAnn.

JoAnn's commitment to fitness of both mind and body has improved her life. When she is not out vacationing to places like Alaska, the Arctic Circle, or Australia, she is active in her community by participating in events held by the KIWANIS Club, the Albuquerque Convention & Visitors Board, and the Mayor's Open Space Advisory Board. She also competes in the Senior Olympics on both a state and national level.

JoAnn's main passion still lies in being an outspoken advocate for breast cancer research. She says her goal is to see cancer eradicated by the year 2000. She has been doing everything possible to reach her goal. She has been noted as a top fund raiser for research. JoAnn is on the Board of Advisors for the UNM Cancer Research Center, and she is also an active participant in the National Breast Cancer Coalition's Project L.E.A.D. (Leadership, Education, Advocacy, Development). Jann is more than an accomplished and respect individual, she is an inspiration to all. She says she feels there is nothing she cannot do, and she's right!

**HONORING THE WARNER BAPTIST  
CHURCH**

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Warner Baptist Church at Bailey's Crossroads, VA, which will be celebrating its 75th anniversary from October 8, 1995, through October 14, 1995.

The Warner Baptist Church, which is located in northern Virginia, has a long, proud, and colorful history. After being emancipated in the 1800's a group of families who had suffered through many years of slavery traveled on foot through swamps and wilderness carrying their few belongings, and settled at Bailey's Crossroads, VA. One of the dreams and major goals of this group was to erect a building dedicated to God where they could commune together as a body and worship and serve God.

In 1861, 1 acre of land was donated to the citizens of Bailey's Crossroads by Mr. B.H.

Warner, a white citizen of Washington, DC, for the express purpose of erecting a school or church. From 1881 to 1920, church services were held under a small group of trees on the land and in inclement weather, services were held in a store located on Columbia Pike. In 1919 ground was broken for the erection of a church building and lumber was shipped by freight train from a sawmill in Herndon, VA, to Barcroft, VA, and was transported by horse and wagon to the building site. After much hard labor, the Warner Baptist Church, which served the community as a place of worship and an educational facility, was completed and the cornerstone was laid on August 20, 1920.

In 1962 ground was broken, and the construction of a new edifice adjacent to the 1920 building was begun. With most of the labor, including masonry, being performed by members of the church and volunteers from the community, the present church building was dedicated in November 1964. Since that time, the church has prospered and presently provides services on the local, State, and international levels through its many ministries and outreach programs.

Its current pastor, Matthew Pearson, has been a civic leader in Fairfax County who was instrumental in building the first shelter for the homeless in the county.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring the Warner Baptist Church for its many contributions to its parishioners and its surrounding community as it celebrates its 75th anniversary.

IN HONOR OF HUDSON COUNTY  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Hudson County Community College, as its staff and students begin a new era in education at the college's newest building. The college will be unveiling its new flagship building, at 25 Pathside in Jersey City, on September 27, 1995. The college will hold a ribbon cutting ceremony and will sponsor a parade through the Journal Square area.

Hudson County Community College is a comprehensive community college. Its top goal is to offer quality programs and services which are accessible, affordable, and community centered. These services are designed to meet the educational needs of an ethnically and racially diverse community. For more than 20 years the college has been offering its students quality teaching and programs that have helped them earn associates degrees in various fields.

Through the years, the college has expanded and grown. It has become one of the fastest growing colleges in New Jersey. Seeing the need to expand its facilities, the college acquired the Pathside Building in December 1993. The building, built in 1912, was originally used as a commercial office building for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Hudson County Community College acquired the building to provide its students with

better facilities. It has renovated the building and now offers many new facilities, such as a 30,000 volume library, instructional support center, classrooms, laboratories, executive offices, meeting rooms, and student activities facilities.

Please join me in congratulating Hudson County Community College for successfully entering a new stage in its development as a community college. The college has a long tradition of providing its staff and students with quality services and facilities, a tradition that will no doubt be enhanced by this new facility. I am proud to have Hudson County Community College in my congressional district. The college provides the public an excellent education and a chance for a better future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the Inland Empire chapter of the American Society for Training and Development. In early October, seven individuals will be honored for excellence in training and developing people in the local business community.

The American Society for Training and Development is a nationwide non-profit association of professionals and individuals interested in the field of training and development for employees in business, government, and non-profit organizations. Local membership of this fine organization, under the capable leadership of David Cates, is made up largely of business consultants, human resources, experts, educators, business managers and owners, and others.

Specifically, I would like to recognize the seven individuals who are being honored for their diverse contributions. They included Jay Murvine (education); Marie Stadelman (small business); Marcia Weaver (consultancy); Lynda Cook (government); Chef E. Robert Baldwin (hospitality); and Wanda Montgomery and Darlene Jerome (manufacturing).

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing these fine individuals for their many achievements. As dedicated professionals who have demonstrated skill and dedication in the marketplace, it is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize them today.

IN RECOGNITION OF 150 YEARS OF  
THE ORSON STARR HOUSE

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, 1995 marks the 150th anniversary of what is believed to be the oldest standing home in Royal Oak, MI.

On Sunday, October 8, the Women's Historical Guild will celebrate this impressive anniversary.

Orson Starr first moved to Royal Oak, MI, with his wife Rhoda Gibbs Starr, and their son, John Almon Starr, in 1831. As Mr. Starr's manufacturing business prospered, the family moved from the original log home to a house which Mr. Starr built with such extraordinary craftsmanship, it is still standing today. The house was originally built in Greek revival architectural style. The style is still apparent to the home today and is more commonly known as Michigan Farmhouse style.

Despite major changes in the 1900's, interested citizens have been successful in maintaining the home and preserving its history. The Woman's Historical Guild of Royal Oak is presently responsible for preservation of the interior of the home. Through the contributions of the historical guild, the City of Royal Oak, and individuals, this historic site is now open for all to see and learn from.

My thanks to all those involved in the preservation of this historic sight, and my congratulations and best wishes on this 150th year of the Orson Starr house.

FANNY HOLLIDAY HONORED AS  
CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Fanny Holliday, a very special constituent and friend of mine who has given so much back to her community, her country, and the worldwide cause of human rights.

Fanny Alexander was born Fanny Christopher in Kerenia, Cyprus. She emigrated to the United States at the age of 11. Her success in this country has truly been a great example of fulfilling the American Dream.

After completing her education, Fanny joined Audio Vox in 1970 and advanced to the position of vice president. However, in 1977, she began a new career as the publisher of Proini, a Greek language paper dedicated to truth and human rights.

By 1980, she had left Audio Vox to devote all her time to the increasing demands of a growing newspaper. In 1985, she built on Proini's success by publishing the Greek American. The Greek American is an English language newspaper which keeps the non-Greek speaking population in the United States well informed. Among its subscribers, I know Proini and the Greek American can boast many of my colleagues here in Congress.

As a champion of human rights, Fanny has provided an avenue for all issues which face Greece and Greek-Americans to be discussed. She is also a leader in the fight to liberate Cyprus. As we know, her childhood home is presently occupied by Turkish invaders. Sadly, she, and other Cypriot-Americans, cannot freely visit their place of birth. Fanny cannot share her heritage fully with her daughter Nicole Petalides and her husband Morton Holliday.

But she fights on for justice and peace to return to Cyprus. And, although she is now leaving the newspaper, I know she will always be a leader for human rights.

So I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Fanny on her extraordinary achievements and in wishing her well in her new endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO "BILLY JIM" VAUGHN

##### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 60 year career and accomplishments of a great man, William J. Vaughn, affectionately known as "Billy Jim".

Billy Jim is a native Tennessean from Nashville. He joined Troop One Boy Scouts of America in 1926 under the leadership of original scoutmaster, Curtis B. Haley, who chartered the troop in 1910. He became the scoutmaster in 1935 when Mr. Haley became ill and remains the scoutmaster today. Troop One is the oldest Scout troop in continuous operation in the United States.

While Troop One has consistently received awards for outstanding accomplishments, Billy Jim quietly earned personal awards for Scouting, such as: participating in a 28-member team of Scout leaders to redesign the Scouting program (1969), receiving the Red, White, and Blue Award for Outstanding Service to Boys (1973), receiving the God and Service Award #510 (1987), and having a campership endowment established in his honor, to name a few. He also received personal recognition from Presidents Bush and Clinton. He actively participated in World Jamborees in California, England, and Japan, surviving both an epidemic of flu on a cruise ship and a typhoon while hiking over Mount Fujiyama.

Not only is Billy Jim an outstanding scoutmaster, he is also active in community service and his church, and has been consistently recognized for his tireless efforts. He also served his country in World War II as a surgical technician for the Navy Medical Corps, earning the highest grade ever awarded in surgery at that time. His friend Chad Drumright says, "Billy Jim is still a frustrated doctor—he has the boys engage in rough sports at the Scout meetings so he can run in with the first aid bag when they get hurt."

Billy Jim is both a dedicated father and husband. He and his late wife Evelyn, have two children, Jim and Katherine. He married Joy Langley Vaughn in 1985 and they have led an active and happy life ever since. Working in the yard, canoeing for the purpose of collecting driftwood, and enjoying homemade ice cream are a few things that keep them busy. Billy Jim has contributed immeasurably to his community, the Boy Scouts of America, his church, and his family. He has given of his time and resources, asking little in return. I ask that we recognize him today for his countless accomplishments and contributions.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

##### CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF MONTEBELLO, CA

##### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the city of Montebello, CA, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary on October 16, 1995.

Montebello, a city rich in history, dates back as early as 1771 when Franciscan missionaries founded the first European settlement in the Los Angeles Basin. The men from Los Angeles saw the potential of the hills and established a tract and a townsite for them. They named the tract Montebello, Italian for "beautiful hills." In the early years, from the turn of the century until the 1920's, the hills yielded flowers, vegetables, berries, and fruit. In 1913, the chamber of commerce advertised, "Come to Montebello—come where the flowers grow." As late as 1930, more than 30 nurseries were located in Montebello, including the Fred Howard Nursery. Howard developed over 150 varieties of roses in the soil of the hills, including the "Heart's Desire," the official city flower.

On October 16, 1920, Montebello was incorporated as the 35th city within Los Angeles County. Then, Montebello was producing one-eighth of California's crude oil. The oil industry dramatically affected Montebello's population, increasing it from 2,580 in 1920 to 7,060 in 1960. During the 1950's and 1960's, Montebello grew dramatically in population, industry, commerce, and public services. In 1962, the current city hall, with more than 36,000 square feet of usable space was completed. In 1976, Montebello's orderly development and harmonious community life received recognition from the National League of Cities, when it was designated a "Bicentennial All-American City."

The 1980's brought the development of significant projects, as Montebello entered a period of vital growth. This growth included the Whittier Boulevard commercial revitalization project, an effort to restore the historic downtown area, and the Montebello Town Center, which opened in 1985. The balanced development between residential, commercial, and industrial properties is reflected in the city's slogan, "Montebello, the Balanced Community."

Because of Montebello's tranquil way of life, it attracts many people who want to start their family or raise children in a happy and healthy environment. Its 61,000 residents and hundreds of businesses take great pride in their city and strive to make Montebello a city that all can enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly join the residents of Montebello and Mayor Art Payan, Mayor Pro Tempore Jess Ramirez and councilmen Arnold Alvarez-Glassman, Bill Molinari, and Ed Pizzorno, in celebrating its 75th anniversary of incorporation and I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in extending our best wishes and congratulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO PEGGY BEACH

##### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the March of Dimes is an organization with a noble mission: to fight birth defects and childhood diseases. We all share the March of Dimes dream which is that every child should have the opportunity to live a healthy life.

For the past 12 years, the southeast Michigan chapter of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation has honored several Macomb County residents who are outstanding members of our community and have helped in the campaign for healthier babies. This evening, the chapter will be hosting the 12th annual Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year award dinner. The award, instituted in 1984, is named after my home county's namesake, Gen. Alexander Macomb, a hero of the War of 1812.

This year, the March of Dimes has chosen Peggy Beach as a recipient of the award. Ms. Beach has been the executive director of the Girl Scouts of Macomb County-Otsikita Council for 18 years. She also is the chief executive officer of this council and was a volunteer there for 10 years before being hired full time. Under her tutelage, the council has grown to over 10,000 girls and 4,000 adult volunteers in Macomb County. Countless girls have acquired leadership skills and been involved in activities that foster positive self-esteem. Ms. Beach also volunteers at the United Community Services and Children's Hospital of Michigan.

Dr. Jonas Salk's polio vaccine is just one of the more famous breakthroughs that would not have been possible without March of Dimes research funding. And, without people like Peggy Beach the job of protecting babies would be that much more difficult.

I applaud the southeast Michigan chapter of the March of Dimes and Peggy Beach for their leadership, advocacy, and community service. I am sure that Ms. Beach is honored by the recognition and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting her as a 1995 recipient of the Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award.

#### MAKING AMERICA'S SCHOOLS COMPETITIVE

##### HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, America's schools are lagging behind those in most other industrialized countries in student performance. This is due in considerable part to problems with student discipline, lack of national standards, ineffective testing and lack of student accountability. Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, has outlined what our Nation should be learning from other nations who are dealing with these problems. I would like to share an article prepared by Mr. Shanker, which was published in the Wall Street Journal on Friday, September 15, 1995.

## EDUCATION CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

(By Albert Shanker)

Successful school systems in other industrialized countries are effective because they have four essential elements: student discipline, rigorous national or state academic standards, external assessments and strong incentives for students to work hard. There is solid evidence to believe that our school system could be just as effective if we did the same. What are the chances? Not good, given that both liberal and conservative politicians are caught up in faddish and radical schemes for reforming schools. Very good if we look at where the American public is on these issues.

The first essential element is the refusal to tolerate disruptive student behavior that regularly interferes with education. In other industrialized countries, a student who constantly disrupts a class is suspended or placed in a separate class or school. That such disruptive behavior goes unchecked here can be seen in the fact that Americans constantly cite discipline as the top school problem in the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls. The public holds parents responsible but also wants schools to act: 77% want chronically disruptive students transferred to a separate facility.

## POLITICALLY INCORRECT

Yet this solution remains politically incorrect in the U.S. We are told that we must allow on child to destroy the education of 30 others because a major mission of schools is social adjustment. Or that separating these students would persecute them for having a disability beyond their control. Or that enforcing standards of conduct would have a disparate impact on minorities. (Actually it would: They would benefit disproportionately.)

So efforts to remove chronically disruptive students are few. When they occur, advocacy groups mount lengthy, expensive legal challenges. And courts are apt to side with the "repentant" offender rather than the unseen victims—the other students. Few cases even get that far, since there are powerful incentives for schools not to report problems that would give them a bad reputation or tie up principals and school boards in court. Failure to act only encourages more students to misbehave.

The second essential element in effective school systems is the existence of academic standards at the national or state level. These specify what is taught in each subject at each grade level and the quality of student performance required. Students are taught to the same standards in the early grades, but at some point (between grades five and nine, depending on the country), students are put in different tracks, each demanding, on the basis of their achievement.

There are no such standards here. Efforts to establish national standards have been particularly controversial, but if other democratic countries with a range of political ideologies have been able to work them out, couldn't we? The public seems to want us to. The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll has included different questions about national standards, and support has ranged from 69% to 83%.

State standards have made more headway, but almost none of them gives real guidance to teachers. Many are vague: e.g., learn to appreciate literature. Some are so encyclopedic that each teacher has to decide what to do.

The public demands more. According to the 1994 Public Agenda survey, 82% of Ameri-

cans favor "setting up very clear guidelines on what kids should learn and teachers should teach in every major subject." And the 1995 Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll shows that 87% of Americans think students ought to meet "higher standards than are now required in math, English, history, and science in order to graduate from high school."

The disconnect between the public and public officials is also large on the issue of tracking. American schools, like school systems in other countries, track students, but we do it poorly and unfairly. One way to turn that around is to do what other nations do: Have common high standards in the early grades and ensure that students in different tracks in the later grades all have challenging standards to meet and second chances to move to higher tracks. Instead, public officials are jumping on the de-tracking bandwagon, the idea that a 10th-grader who is at, say, a fifth-grade reading level should be taught in the same class as students at the 10th-grade level. Why? To avoid the harmful effects of labeling some students as "slow," or to see if lower achieving students will rise to the level of high achievers.

This is clearly unworkable. What's a teacher supposed to do—teach the same lesson to all? Divide the class into groups, and give each group only a small amount of attention? Ah, we're told, with lots of time, training and other expensive changes, teachers may learn new methods that work.

The public is not buying. According to a 1994 survey by the Public Agenda Foundation, "only 34% of Americans think that mixing students of different achievement levels together in classes . . . will help increase student learning. People remain skeptical about this strategy even when presented with arguments in favor of it . . . [because it] seems to fly in the face of their real-world experiences."

The third essential element of successful school systems is external testing that is administered by state or national governments. Secondary school students abroad know that being admitted into a university or technical institute or getting a good job depends on passing rigorous external exams. Most nations' college-entrance exams cover four to seven subjects, each taking about six to eight hours of essay writing and problem solving. About 30% of all students pass them. There are also rigorous exams to enter technical schools.

In the U.S., we have no comparable curriculum-based exams, though the old New York State Regents exams can be the closest. The Advanced Placement exams are somewhat comparable but are not required; only 7% of students take them. Standardized reading and math tests given in all schools measure only those skills and don't measure students' performance against objective standards. Minimum competency tests for 12th-grade graduation typically measure seventh- or eighth-grade skills. None of this satisfies the public's demand for high standards.

The fourth element of successful education systems is high stakes for student achievement—the glue that holds the other elements together. Students in other countries study hard because they know that unless they pass their exams, they will not get into a college, technical institute or apprenticeship program. They may not even get a job because employers hire on the basis of school records.

In the U.S., almost nothing counts for students—not grades, not behavior, not even attendance. There is a college willing to take

all hopefuls in America, no matter what courses they took or what grades and SAT or ACT scores they received. Eighty-nine percent of four-year colleges offer remediation. Those not headed for college needn't worry either. Employers do care whether the applicant is a graduate or dropout, but they don't ask for the student's academic and behavioral record.

## NOT ON THE AGENDA

Without high stakes, students won't work hard and, therefore, won't learn much. But this is not on the American political agenda. Liberal politicians say it is unfair to hold children accountable until we equalize the resources spent on them. Conservatives seem no more eager than liberals. They spend their time placing blame for low student achievement on teachers' unions, tenure and government monopoly of education—each of which is present in successful school systems.

The liberals' solution for low academic achievement is to push social engineering first, which has little public support. The conservatives' solution is to push vouchers, which haven't improved achievement and which according to the 1995 Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup poll, are opposed by 65% of Americans. And both sides, for different reasons, are embracing an even greater degree of the local control that brought us to this state of low achievement in the first place.

The American public and parents want high standards of conduct and achievement in our public schools. Surveys of teachers show the same. They're right: Discipline and academic standards work and are workable. Smart politicians should propose this as an Educational Contract with America and deliver.

## IN HONOR OF THE LINDEN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION ON ITS 60TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

## HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Linden Industrial Association, an association that has represented the city of Linden's manufacturing industry with diligence and professionalism, on its 60th anniversary. The association will celebrate its anniversary on September 27 at a special event entitled "Linden—2000 and Beyond."

The organization was formed in 1935 to assist the city in formulating its budget each year. As time passed the organization evolved—now its main purpose is to create a strong business climate for its members. The association also works to inform its members about environmental and safety regulations. The association promotes sound business practices and corporate responsibility.

Sixty-five corporations are members of the association, such giants ranging in size from Merck & Co., General Motors and Exxon Chemical and including smaller companies as well. New and old businesses receive excellent guidance from the association that leads to long and prosperous business relationships. The association aims to keep communication

open between industry, business, and government. The association has often been compared to a chamber of commerce. Their purpose is to help the businesses and to provide as much support and information as possible.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the Linden Industrial Association on its 60th year anniversary. The association is truly a remarkable organization that strives to provide better service to its members.

HONORING DAVID L. PHILLIPS

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, 7 years ago Congress appointed David L. Phillips to serve as the first president of the Congressional Human Rights Foundation. David was an outstanding leader who served Congress and the Foundation with distinction.

Unfortunately, David's 7-year term is now ending, but he can leave the Foundation knowing he played a critical role in establishing the Foundation as a promoter for human rights and democracy around the world.

Under David's leadership, the Foundation established the Interparliamentary Human Rights Network which includes members from 120 countries devoted to human rights and democracy.

The Foundation's Board of Directors recently honored David by approving a resolution commending David's 7-year term. The resolution is printed below.

As David leaves to pursue new opportunities, I urge my colleagues to join me in extending a warm appreciation to David for his efforts and contributions during the past 7 years and a sincere wish for continued success.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, David L. Phillips was appointed by Members of the U.S. Congress to serve as the first President of the Congressional Human Rights Foundation in 1988.

Whereas, David L. Phillips ably established the Foundation as a leading voice on behalf of human rights and democracy and helped to define the purpose and future of the organization during his seven year term as President of the Foundation.

Whereas, David L. Phillips worked assiduously on behalf of the victims of human rights abuse bringing to bear a deep humanitarian commitment to the well-being of human-kind as the redress of human suffering.

Whereas, David L. Phillips leadership the Foundation's Interparliamentary Human Rights Network was established and today includes 1,000 Members of Parliament from 120 countries committed to human rights and democracy.

Whereas, David L. Phillips helped establish the Foundation's Global Democracy Network, an electronic communications program which utilizes the information highway for innovative information sharing, advocacy, and institution building.

Whereas, David L. Phillips has enjoyed the respect and admiration among his peers in the human rights community and the appreciation of the board of the directors of the Foundation.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the board of directors of the Parliamentary Human Rights Foundation commends David L. Phillips for his seven years of exceptional service as President of the Foundation and wishes him continued success in all future endeavors.

NORTHERN INDIANA BUILDING WITH STEEL ALLIANCE

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, as an officer of the Congressional Steel Caucus, I am pleased to call your and my other colleagues' attention to a dynamic force in steel-framed housing: the Northern Indiana Building with Steel Alliance. This innovative collaboration is the result of an alliance between northwest Indiana's five major steel companies—U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, LTV Steel, Inland Steel, and National/Midwest Steel—the Northern Indiana Public Service Co., Ivy Tech State College, Dietrich Industries Inc., Unimast, Inc., and Dale/Incor Industries. This alliance is the first public/private partnership in the Nation with a concentration on steel-framed housing. The Northwest Indiana Forum is the glue that holds the alliance together.

The alliance will promote steel-framed housing to builders this evening, September 27, 1995, at the Builders Dinner, which will be held at the Radisson Star Plaza in Merrillville, IN.

Northwest Indiana should be a national showcase for steel housing. This region represents the largest concentration of steel production in North America, and Indiana's First Congressional District leads the Nation in steel production. Since we're No. 1 in steel production, it makes perfect sense that northwest Indiana should be No. 1 in steel-framed housing. In fact, to promote the use of steel for housing, I've cosponsored a resolution that would authorize a demonstration of steel housing on the Capitol grounds.

The use of steel for housing is not only good for our domestic industry, it's smart. First, steel provides affordable and high quality construction materials. Second, steel is resistant to termites, vermin, and fire, and resilient in natural disasters. Finally, since steel is America's most recycled material, steel-framed houses help to conserve natural resources.

Steel-framed housing is one of the fastest growing markets in the industry. The demand for light gauge, galvanized steel for residential applications saw an enormous growth in 1994. There was a total of 40,000 steel-framed houses constructed in 1994, compared to only 13,000 in 1993. According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, about 525,000 tons of steel will be used in steel framing for homes in 1995. Another 275,000 tons will be used in roofing. As a result, these steel-framed houses will allow our steel mills to produce 1.5 to 2 million additional tons of steel in which \$1.3 to \$3.6 billion will be generated. Moreover, these special houses will provide 6 million man-hours of work, or 2,900 new jobs.

The goal of the Northern Indiana Building with Steel Alliance is to eventually capture 25

percent of the residential applications market. Their hope is that this will be achieved as builders become more familiar working with steel and its inherent benefits. Key components of the regional initiative include assistance to builders with special seminars and training programs through Ivy Tech; cooperating with the Housing Futures Institute at Ball State University to develop new alternatives in housing technologies; and assisting local Habitat for Humanity sponsors to promote steel framing in homebuilding projects.

Representatives of the steel companies participating in the alliance include: Jon Oram, Bethlehem Steel; Scharlene Hurston, Inland Steel; James Stoyka, LTV Steel; John Walsh, Midwest/National Steel; and Ed Charbonneau, U.S. Steel.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these innovators, along with the other participants of the Northern Indiana Building with Steel Alliance, for taking the first step in lighting the fire that will fuel the American homebuilding market, as well as the economy of Indiana's First Congressional District.

TRIBUTE TO ABE SACKS

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago a young Army lieutenant returned home from World War II. During the preceding 5 years, he served his country with distinction. This young lieutenant is a constituent of mine. He is also one of my dearest friends. His name is Abe Sacks.

On October 7, 1995, 1st Lt. Abraham Sacks will finally receive his World War II medals—half a century after his return home from war. Surrounded by his family and friends, Abe will receive the European African Middle Eastern Medal with Silver Star, the American Campaign Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal with Germany, the Good Conduct Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal.

Abraham Sacks served in the U.S. Army from 1941 to 1946. In 1942, he was commissioned second lieutenant and subsequently served overseas in campaigns in Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. I met Abe 30 years ago. During this time, he has been a devoted husband, the father of two beautiful children, Andrew and Laura, and an active volunteer at his synagogue and in the community.

Fifty years is a long time to wait for medals that were awarded but never received. As late as these medals are in being presented, this day might never have come if it had not been for Abe's wife, Bea. Earlier this year, while rummaging through Abe's army chest, Bea came across some old papers that said he was entitled to receive these medals. When Bea asked him where his medals were, Abe replied, "Who has time for medals? All I wanted to do was stay alive and keep my men alive."

The time has finally come for medals and recognition for achievement and dedicated service. I join Abe's family, friends, and the

entire Nation in expressing congratulations for a job well done.

**MALONEY HONORS PULASKI DAY  
PARADE**

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative from New York's 14th District, which includes the vibrant Polish-American community of Greenpoint, I would like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the participants in the Pulaski Day Parade. This year's Pulaski Day Parade honors Gen. Casimir Pulaski and pays special homage to Pope John Paul II on the occasion of his visit to New York next month. The Pulaski Day Parade is a shining example of the active and dedicated Polish-American community in Brooklyn and the New York metropolitan area.

Mr. Speaker, the Pulaski Day Parade commemorates that great son of Poland, Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the "Father of the American Calvary." At the age of 30, General Pulaski came to America on July 23, 1777, to help our struggling Nation in its fight for independence against British tyranny. This heroic son of Poland organized the calvary forces of our infant republic and died of a wound received at the Battle of Savannah on October 11, 1779.

The October 1, 1995, Pulaski Day Parade carries the sub-theme, "A Tribute to His Holiness Pope John Paul II." The consensus of the members of the General Pulaski Memorial Parade Committee, Inc., chose to give tribute to His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the first Pole to attain the highest ecclesiastic office of the Catholic Church.

The grant marshal of the 1995 Pulaski Day Parade, Alexandria E. Patras deserves special recognition. In 1985, Mrs. Patras, with the help of her husband, Stephen, and many others, organized the Polish Children's Heartline. Mrs. Patras's contributions to New York City and to the New York Polish community are remarkable and deserve the recognition of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the Pulaski Day Parade provides well-deserved recognition of General Pulaski, the New York Polish community, Mrs. Patras, and His Holiness Pope John Paul II. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to the participants in the 1995 Pulaski Day Parade. By continuing to highlight the contributions of General Pulaski and the entire Polish-American community, events like this one ensure that the strength of our Nation continues to be the diversity of our people.

**IN HONOR OF SIGNALMAN FIRST  
CLASS, DOUGLAS ALBERT MUNRO**

**HON. KAREN L. THURMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, American spirits were recently raised by the celebrated

rescue of Air Force Capt. Scott O'Grady from Serbian controlled territory in Bosnia. Captain O'Grady was literally plucked from hostile territory in a daring and well executed rescue performed by a highly dedicated group of U.S. Marines, men whose devotion to duty is so great that they regularly put the well-being of their comrades ahead of their own safety.

There is another group of professionals who train intensely and put their own lives at risk on a daily basis to help others in their time of need. The men and women of the U.S. Coast Guard saves lives and property every day, most often under extremely hazardous and sometimes warlike conditions. In fact, during actual wartime, the Coast Guard fights side by side with the other armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, during the Second World War, the Coast Guard had more casualties, percentage wise, than any of the other branches of the military. However, throughout the Coast Guard's 200-year history, there has been only one member of the Coast Guard who was a Congressional Medal of Honor winner; he was signalman first class, Douglas Albert Munro.

On September 27, 1942, three companies of approximately 500 marines were trapped on Guadalcanal. They were being overrun by an overwhelming and rapidly advancing Japanese Force. Douglas Munro led a flotilla of 10 landing craft in an effort to evacuate the marines.

As Munro directed the boats toward shore, the Japanese began firing on the vulnerable craft from Point Cruz, some ridges abandoned by the marines, and from positions east of the beach landing area. This intense fire from three strong interlocking positions disrupted the landings and caused a large number of casualties among the virtually defenseless crews in the boats.

Despite the relentless fire from all three sides, signalman Munro kept the boats moving toward the shore. Reaching the shore in waves, Munro continued to lead them to the beach, two or three at a time, in order to pick up the marines. While the marines were running for the landing crafts, Munro and his shipmates provided covering fire from an exposed position on the beach.

As the marines attempted to board the landing craft, the Japanese continued to fire from the ridges about 500 yards from the beach. Munro, realizing the danger, maneuvered his boat between the enemy and the withdrawing marines to protect the remnants of the battalion. Because of his leadership and strategic thinking, all the marines who made it to the beach, including 25 who were wounded, managed to escape.

With the marines finally safely in the boats, Munro led his small fleet off shore to safety. But before they were fully out of harm's way, the Japanese set up a machine gun on the beach and began firing at the boats. One of his crew members shouted a warning to Munro, however the roar of the craft's engine prevented Signalman Munro from hearing the shout. A single bullet struck him in the base of the skull and Douglas Albert Munro was mortally wounded. He lived just long enough to be told by this shipmate and friend that all the marines were safe. According to eye-witness accounts, Douglas Munro died with a grin on his face and love in his heart.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that on September 27, a fitting memorial to the hero-

ism and dedication to duty of Douglas Munro is to be dedicated in Crystal River City Park in Citrus County. Much of the credit for putting together the memorial must go to Ken Harrington, president of the Crystal River Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie 4272, PO Roger Jones and CPO Timothy Cavanaugh of the Coast Guard Station at Yankeetown.

Mr. Speaker, this is truly a community project, supported by the Crystal River Redevelopment Commission, the Crystal River City Council, and the Florida chapter of the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

In addition to the memorial, 20 historic trees will be planted in public areas of Crystal River for the enjoyment of everyone. A continuing education program will be provided to local school children as well, so that they can appreciate the past sacrifices of Americans like Douglas Munro.

Mr. Speaker, in many parts of our great Nation, the bonds of family and community seem to be fraying. People have at times lost a sense of community and an appreciation for the past. Not so in Crystal River. In Citrus County, the links between the past, present, and future are emphasized and the lessons of history are taught enthusiastically to those who will one day guide this Nation.

Everyone who took part in planning the memorial to Signalman First Class Douglas Albert Munro deserves our sincere thanks for making sure that the lessons of history are not lost and that the values we cherish are preserved for all time.

**HEALTHY CHOICE AMERICAN  
HEALTH WALK**

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a wonderful opportunity for my colleagues and their staff to do something good for both themselves and for America: to participate in the Healthy Choice American Health Walk on September 28, at noon. America's National campaign to fight heart disease will start in the Nation's Capitol with a walk on the National Mall involving thousands of our fellow government and congressional leaders, celebrities, Federal workers and others.

It is fitting to begin this event in our Nation's Capitol, because heart disease is a national problem. It is our Nations No. 1 killer and disabling, and it exacts a devastating emotional and financial toll each year. Of the 10 leading causes of death in our country, heart disease leads the list—and kills more of us each year than the next 9 causes combined. And the financial impact of heart disease and stroke accounts for about one-seventh of our Nation's entire health care bill.

Local American Heart Association chapters have organized more than 800 walks involving thousands of people in cities and towns from coast-to-coast in late September and early October. The steps that will be taken on The Mall today begin a national round of heart walks in which over 400,000 Americans will participate. In the next few weeks, this army of walkers

will cover more than 1.2 million miles, and will raise more than \$13 million for the American Heart Association.

With the heart walk, we can all—quite literally—take meaningful steps toward conquering this killer. And by participating in the heart walk we can advance our cause in two critical ways. We can help ourselves by taking steps toward a heart-smart lifestyle; and we can help others by raising funds to support the ongoing education and research efforts of the American Heart Association.

I urge my colleagues in the House to fit this into their schedules and to encourage their staff to participate as well.

## TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND HU

### HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, Raymond Hu is a very talented 18-year-old artist who happens to live in my district. Raymond currently is having his paintings displayed at an art gallery in Walnut Creek, CA. It is a one-artist show, an unusual achievement for one so young and is made all the more exceptional by the fact that Raymond has Down's syndrome.

This is not the first time Raymond has been recognized for his unique gift. In 1993 he took first place in "A Very Special Art Show," a contest sponsored by the Sacramento Association for the Retarded in which 1,000 artists from throughout California competed.

According to an article by Contra Costa Times writer Carol Fowler, "Animal Portraits by Raymond Hu" features portraits of cats, a lion, a frog, a baboon, and a bald eagle. Raymond has for 5 years been a student of traditional Chinese brush painter Lam-Po Leong, and has also exhibited at Creative Spirit Gallery in San Francisco, which is run by the Richmond, California Institute for Art and Disabilities.

Raymond's one-man exhibit runs through November 5, and it is my hope that many Contra Costans will visit the exhibit to enjoy Raymond's artistry. Raymond Hu is not only a talented artist, but a young man characterized by a love of animal wildlife and of many other good things. He looks forward to graduation from San Ramon Valley High next year, and is also a first-class Scout in the Boy Scouts.

His cheerful spirit, his commitment to his art and his desire to serve his community—he is a devoted volunteer at the special education classes at Rancho Romero school in Alamo, CA—make his a true gift to the whole East Bay region. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Raymond and his family and to thank them for reminding us that God-given ability, self-discipline, courage, and the joy of living make a powerful combination we can all emulate.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### TRIBUTE TO JUDGE ROBERT O. YOUNG ON HIS RETIREMENT

#### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Robert O. Young. Judge Young retired on August 15, 1995, from the Citrus Municipal Court after more than 20 years of judicial service on behalf of the residents of the San Gabriel Valley.

Before beginning his professional career, Judge Young served in the U.S. Army as a member of the German Occupation Force during World War II. Soon after returning to the United States, he married Sylvia, his lovely wife of 46 years. They have two daughters and four grandchildren.

Judge Young received his bachelor of arts degree from Pepperdine College and his master of science degree from University of California at Los Angeles. In 1963, he graduated from the University of Southern California Law Center and was admitted to State Bar of California.

In addition to his contributions on the bench, Judge Young has for many years played an active role in the community, including serving as a councilmember and mayor of the city of West Covina, a trustee of Azusa Pacific University and as an active member and an elder in the Community Presbyterian Church of West Covina. Judge Young is also a past recipient of the Equal Justice Award presented by the NAACP San Gabriel Valley chapter.

Judge Robert Young's career shows that through hard work, determination and dedication one's goals can be achieved. His commitment to community service should be regarded on the highest level.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Judge Robert O. Young on his retirement from the Citrus Municipal Court.

## THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 1-year anniversary of perhaps one of the most ambitious contracts ever signed. One year ago today, more than 300 Republican candidates for Congress signed the Contract With America, which indicated their commitment to end business as usual in government and their desire to restore the bonds of trust between the American people and those who represent them in Washington.

One year later, the contract has been an unqualified success. Within the first 100 days of the 104th Congress, House Republicans brought to a vote all 10 of the items contained in the contract and passed all but one.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend my Republican colleagues for a job well done. Since the signing of the contract, this Congress has worked harder than any other in recent history. We have

done the job the American people sent us here to do—change the way government works and spends.

### WILLIE EASON—1995 FLORIDA FOLK HERITAGE HONOREE

#### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 7, the 1995 Florida Folk Heritage Award will be presented to my constituent Willie Eason of St. Petersburg, FL, at a program at the Norwood Baptist Church. This award is presented by the Florida secretary of state to outstanding folk artists and advocates whose contributions have added to Florida's culture and heritage.

Born in Georgia in 1921, Willie Eason began playing his brother's steel guitar at an early age, and quickly distinguished himself as one who makes the guitar talk. Willie Eason used that talent to become not only one of the most influential steel guitarists in the House of God, a Holiness-Pentecostal Church, but also the one person who directly or indirectly influenced most of Florida's gospel steel guitarists.

Willie Eason's career includes recording several records, and he has participated in a countless number of concerts, benefits, and revivals. Although his personal life includes tragedy, personal pain, and sacrifice; Willie Eason is filled with faith, with courage, and above all with love.

While it is hard for Willie Eason to explain the impact his music has on those who sing with him or just claps their hands to the beat of his music, what is readily evident is that it comes from God. Even in retirement, Willie Eason serves as a model, his music an inspiration, and I salute him and the State of Florida for bestowing upon him the 1995 Florida Folk Heritage Award.

## THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce.

On September 27, 1895 the city of Sacramento and State of California incorporated an organization called the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. As the chamber grew in numbers, reach, area, and issues it subsequently changed its name to the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce to reflect its size as the largest business association in the area and its regionwide influence.

The goal of the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce through the last century has been to enhance the development and growth of the business community in California and the Sacramento region.

The Sacramento region has grown from an agriculture-based economy in 1895 to a highly diversified one that has a leadership role in the State and the Nation in high technology, entertainment, agriculture, trade, and more.

The Sacramento region is a growing economic force in California, the capital of the eighth largest economic power in the world and a developing partner within the Pacific rim.

Congratulations as the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce celebrates its centennial anniversary and recognizes 1995 as a year of reflecting on Sacramento's past and being part of the future.

#### DEMOCRACY'S DICHOTOMY IN SLOVAKIA

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over recent events in Slovakia.

Since coming to office last winter, members of the current ruling coalition in that country have repeatedly sought to limit public discourse, control public debate, and quash public criticism of the government. They have portrayed those who disapprove of the government's policies as enemies of an independent Slovakia, and those who disagree with Prime Minister Meciar are depicted as "anti-Slovak." The media and the right of free expression have been special targets of the current regime.

A few weeks ago, I, along with the co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO, and the ranking Members, Representative STENY HOYER and Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG, sent a letter to Slovak Ambassador Lichardus to express our profound concern regarding this trend. Unfortunately, events since then raise even more questions about the authorities in Bratislava. I would like to mention three specific incidents to illustrate my point:

In late August, the office of Bishop Rudolf Balaz was subjected to an unannounced police search, allegedly in connection with purported illegal antiquities trading. This intrusion came, not coincidentally, after the Bishops Conference described Prime Minister Meciar's efforts to oust President Michal Kovac as destabilizing.

Shortly after that, the President's son, Michal Kovac, Jr. was kidnaped and literally dumped in Austria. Moreover, the investigator charged with looking into this case was removed from this inquiry after announcing that witnesses had been intimidated and there were possible links to the security forces.

Last week, Frantisek Miklosko, the deputy chair of the Christian Democratic Party—who had been in Washington just a few months ago—was beaten up by three thugs in front of his home.

Ironically, Mr. Speaker, as the ruling coalition continues to delay or even reverse the establishment of democratic institutions and market reforms in Slovakia, average Slovak citi-

zens have shown an unprecedented degree of activism: tens of thousands of people have demonstrated in Bratislava this year, 100,000 have signed a petition calling for freedom of speech, and, after Bishop Balaz's office was searched, 3,000 clerics demonstrated to protest government intimidation of Catholic Church officials.

Mr. Speaker, as parliamentarians reconvene in Bratislava for the fall session and once again take up legislation that will define the pace and parameters of Slovakia's democratic transformation, they might do well to look at a chapter from recent Polish history: when 100,000 people—in a country of only 5 million—take to the streets to protest you policies, you should pay attention.

NOTING THE PASSING OF ELMER J. WHITING, JR., FIRST BLACK CPA IN OHIO

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to report the recent death of Elmer J. Whiting, Jr., a respected member of the Cleveland community. Mr. Whiting passed away on September 15, 1995, at the age of 72. I join his colleagues, family, and friends in mourning the passing of this distinguished individual. I rise today to share with my colleagues some biographical information regarding Elmer J. Whiting.

Elmer Whiting, Jr., was a graduate of John Adams High School and Howard University. He received from Case Western University a masters degree in business administration, and later earned a law degree from Cleveland-Marshall School of Law. During his lifetime, Elmer Whiting, Jr., achieved a number of important firsts. He made history in 1950 when he became the first black certified public accountant in the State of Ohio.

In 1971, Elmer Whiting earned another first, by becoming the first African-American to be named a partner when he merged his practice with Ernst & Ernest. He was an individual who was admired by his colleagues throughout the Cleveland business community. During his career, he was elected to the presidency of the American Association of Attorneys-CPAs.

In addition to is professional career, Mr. Whiting maintained an outstanding record of service to civic organizations throughout the greater Cleveland area. He was the longest standing trustee and treasurer of the Eliza Bryant Center. Mr. Whiting also served on the boards of the Cleveland Playhouse, Karamu House, American Institute of Certified Public Accounts, and Blacks in Management, just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, I first met Elmer J. Whiting, Jr., when we were both students at Cleveland Marshall Law School. He was 2 years behind me and attended classes with my brother, Carl. Elmer and I got to know one another and became good friends. He was an individual whom I greatly admired and respected. I recall that everyone was very proud of Elmer when he became the State's first black certified pub-

lic accountant. I also recall that both Elmer and his wife, Carmel, were active in Carl's first campaign for mayor of Cleveland.

Shortly after coming to Congress, I had occasion to work with Elmer and the trustees at the Eliza Bryant Center. I supported their efforts to obtain additional funding to expand the facility. This facility was a real work of love for Elmer, and he devoted many hours to its operation.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Elmer J. Whiting, Jr., brings to a close a life committed to serving others. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Elmer will always remember him as a pioneer and champion. I take this opportunity to extend my deepest sympathy to Carmel. I also extend my sympathy to Elmer's sons, Elmer J. III; David; Steven; and other members of the Whiting family. We hope that they will find comfort in knowing that our prayers are with them during this difficult period, and that others share their loss.

#### THE RCRA

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 1995*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, I introduced a bill to correct a problem which has caused great difficulty for industry in general, and the wood preserving industry in particular. Wood preserving is an important industry in my home State of Georgia, as well as in the home States of many of the bill's sponsors.

Under current Federal regulations, many industries, including the wood preserving industry are required to report as generated hazardous wastes, large quantities of reused materials. These materials are never disposed, yet are considered wastes. This bill provides a balanced, reasonable, and fair solution by amending the statutory definition of solid waste—under the Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act [RCRA]—to clearly exempt material that is maintained and reused within the manufacturing process.

RCRA was designed to encourage recycling and conservation. My bill would do this by reorganizing industry's extensive efforts to reuse materials. Any regulation promulgated under this act that discourages recycling should be eliminated.

Only materials that are discarded should be regulated as wastes. My bill exempts recycled material from the definition of solid waste. These materials would only be subject to the solid waste regulations, and thus the hazardous waste regulations, only if they are discarded. In the wood treating industry, materials not completely reused on site are either treated and discharged under stringent Clean Water Act standards, or are removed from the process and appropriately managed under RCRA. However, materials that are not intended for disposal, and do not become part of the waste disposal problem, should not be considered a hazardous waste.

The hazardous waste designation creates a two-fold problem. First, it presents an incorrect picture of the waste generation trend of manufacturers, such as wood preservers. In public

documents, it appears as if small plants generate millions of gallons of hazardous waste when, in fact, the majority of the material is recycled and reused in the production process. Second, some States repeatedly tax the recycled preservative solution as hazardous waste each time it is reused, resulting in large tax liabilities that do not reflect the true generation of hazardous waste.

My bill would ease the administrative burden on wood preserving facilities in my district and around the country, on the EPA, and on the States. It would also recognize the extensive environmental recycling efforts of not only the wood preserving industry, but of all affected industries. I hope to have sufficient support to bring this legislation to the House floor under the Regulatory Corrections Day process.

#### OCTOBER 6 IS GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

#### HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, October 6 is German-American Day. Today, more than 57 million Americans trace at least part of their ancestry to Germany.

German-Americans have, since the arrival of the first German immigrants in Philadelphia, PA, on October 6, 1683, distinguished themselves by their loyalty to their new homeland and their contributions to the cultural and economic life of the United States of America. German-Americans have supported America's democratic principles and have dedicated themselves to the promotion of freedom for all people everywhere.

The German-American Friendship Garden in Washington, DC, stands as a symbol of friendly relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

We in Congress call upon all citizens of the United States of America to acknowledge the services and contributions of our German-American citizens and to celebrate German-American Day on the 6th of October.

#### WORLD MARITIME DAY 1995

#### HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues that World Maritime Day 1995 is being observed this week. The theme for this year's observance is "50th Anniversary of the United Nations: International Maritime Organization's Achievements and Challenges." The IMO was formed by an international convention in 1948, under the auspices of the United Nations, and today has 152 member States.

Since 1948, the IMO has worked to protect human life and the environment by promoting specific international programs focused on safety of life at sea and the prevention of pollution from ships. The U.S. Coast Guard, our

country's representative at the IMO, has tirelessly worked through the IMO to bring international maritime safety and pollution laws up to our high standards. In order to honor the past successes of the IMO and better educate my colleagues about the continuing efforts of this international organization in promoting safety and environmental protection the high seas, I would like to submit the statement of Mr. William A. O'Neil, secretary-general of the International Maritime Organization, for the RECORD. Mr. O'Neil's remarks on this important occasion discuss past IMO programs and the current challenges it faces in continuing to save lives at sea and reduce marine environmental damages.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

(By Mr. William A. O'Neil)

Fifty years ago the United Nations was created. When people consider the United Nations today, most think only of the headquarters in New York or peacekeeping missions around the world. Very few people know that the UN indeed has another side.

This side, of course, consists of the specialized agencies of the UN system which deal with such matters as the development of telecommunications, the safety of aviation, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the improvements of education, the world's weather, and international shipping, the particular responsibility of the International Maritime Organization.

IMO was established by means of a convention which was adopted under the auspices of the United Nations in 1948 and today has 152 Member States. Its most important treaties cover more than 98% of world shipping.

IMO succeeded in winning the support of the maritime world by being pragmatic, effective and above all by concentrating on the technical issues related to safety at sea and the prevention of pollution from ships, topics that are of most concern to its Member States. IMO's priorities are often described in the slogan "safer shipping and cleaner oceans."

But today I do not want to focus on past successes. Instead I would like to talk to you about the future. Nobody can predict precisely what will happen in the shipping world during the next few years but there are indications that, from a safety point of view, we should be especially vigilant.

The difficult economic conditions of the last two decades have discouraged shipowners from ordering new tonnage and there is evidence that, in some cases, the maintenance of vessels has suffered. The combination of age and poor maintenance has obvious safety implications. Shipping as an industry is also undergoing great structural changes that have resulted in the fleets of the traditional flags declining in size while newer shipping nations have emerged.

IMO has no vested interest in what flag a ship flies or what country its crew members come from. But we are interested in the quality of the operation. We certainly can have no objection to shipowners saving money—unless those savings are made at the expense of safety or the environment. If that happens then we are very concerned indeed.

Until recently the indications were that IMO's efforts to improve safety and reduce pollution were paying off. The rate of serious casualties was falling and the amount of oil and other pollutants entering the sea was decreasing quite dramatically. But recently there has been a disturbing rise in accidents

and our fear is that, if nothing is done, the progress we have diligently fought for over the last few decades will be lost. To avert this danger IMO has taken a number of actions.

We have set up a special sub-committee to improve the way IMO regulations are implemented by flag States.

We have encouraged the establishment of regional port State control arrangements so that all countries which have ratified IMO Conventions and have the right to inspect foreign ships to make sure that they meet IMO requirements can do this more effectively.

We have adopted a new mandatory International Safety Management Code to improve standards of management and especially to make sure that safety and environmental issues are never overlooked or ignored.

We have recently adopted amendments to the convention dealing with standards of training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers. The Convention has been modernized and restructured, but most important of all, new provisions have been introduced which will help to make sure that the Convention is properly implemented.

When these and other measures are added together they make impressive package that should make a significant contribution to safety and pollution prevention in the years to come. But I think we need something more.

IMO's standards have been so widely adopted that they affect virtually every ship in the world. Therefore, in theory, the casualty and pollution rates of flag States should be roughly the same but in actual practice they vary enormously. That can only be because IMO regulations are put into effect differently from country to country. The measures I have just outlined will help to even out some of these differences, but they will only really succeed if everybody involved in shipping wants them to.

That sounds simple enough. Surely everybody is interested in safety and the prevention of pollution and will do what they can to promote them? To a certain degree perhaps they are—but the degree of commitment seems to vary considerably. The majority of shipowners accept their responsibilities and conduct their operations with integrity at the highest level.

Some others quite deliberately move their ships to different trading routes if Governments introduce stricter inspections and controls; they would rather risk losing the ship and those on board than to undertake and pay for the cost of carrying out the repairs they know to be necessary. Some Governments are also quite happy to take the fees for registering ships under their flag, but fail to ensure that safety and environmental standards are enforced.

The idea that a ship would willingly be sent to sea in an unsafe condition and pose a danger to its crew is difficult to believe and yet it does happen.

The reasons for this are partly historical. We have become so used to the risks involved in seafaring that we have come to see them as a cost that has to be paid, a price which is exacted for challenging the wrath of the oceans. We must change this attitude, this passive acceptance of the inevitability of disaster. When a ship sinks we should all feel a sense of loss and failure, because accidents are not inevitable—they can and should be prevented.

The actions taken by IMO during the last few years will undoubtedly help to improve

safety and thereby save lives, but they will have an even more dramatic effect if they help to change the culture of all those engaged in shipping and make safety not just a vague aspiration but a part of every day living, so that it comes as second nature. This is a clear, precise target—a target that is within our grasp if we continue to put our minds and energies to the task.

Fifty years ago, when the United Nations was being planned, few people believed that there would ever be an effective international organization devoted to shipping safety. But, in the same spirit that led to the founding of the United Nations, IMO itself was born. The vision which led to this has been realized and seafarers of the world have benefitted as a result.

However, casualties still do occur and much remains to be done by IMO, by its Member Governments, by the shipping industry and by the seafarers who crew the world's ships—in fact, by all of us involved in shipping. The waters are not uncharted, the course is known, the destination is clear. It is up to us to conduct the voyage in such a way that our objective of maximum safety is in fact, realized.

#### TO HONOR THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAYWOLF RESTAURANT

##### HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the 20th anniversary of the BayWolf Restaurant, a vital and vibrant part of our Oakland and East Bay community.

On any given night, a winemaker whose wine appears on the list, the artist whose painting hangs on the wall, the graphic artist who designed the menu, the fish purveyor who provided the evening's fish and the florist who arranged the flowers may all be dining in one of BayWolf Restaurant's two intimate dining rooms. Regulars and newcomers alike enjoy superb food, wine and a warmly inclusive atmosphere in the handsome wood frame house on Oakland's Piedmont Avenue. The creators of this scene are Michael Wild and Larry Goldman, childhood friends who, with Michael Phelps, opened BayWolf in 1975 as a means of making the shared values and passion for food of their community of artists, artisans, academics and hippies, a way of life.

Michael Wild was born in Paris, in 1940, to German and Russian Jewish refugees who relocated to Hollywood when he was 7 years old. Even amidst wartime scarcity, Wild remembers delicious food, and when presented with plenty, the family's food got much better. While much of America was reaching into the freezer, the Wild's special outings were to the San Fernando Valley in search of fresh eggs and produce from small farms for Sunday gatherings of Germans, Hungarians, and Russians. Good food was "The social glue for those Europeans," he recalls, "Food was the main event." When he met Goldman in 1953, there was instant affinity: his new friend carried a bag of oranges, real food, rather than candy as a snack.

During the sixties, Wild and Goldman reunited in San Francisco and roomed together

in the Haight Ashbury District. While Goldman dropped out of dental school in favor of teaching troubled teenagers and Wild taught world literature and English at San Francisco State University; their flat was the site for legendary, impromptu dinners shared by counter-culture friends. Wild was Chef, but everyone joined in the cooking and on weekdays the party moved to Napa to better take advantage of the local produce and wines. Members of this chosen family were discovering the satisfaction of doing something with their hands and the joy of doing it very well. Several dropped traditional careers to become craftsmen. Others continued academic careers, but, always, they cooked great food and drank well.

By 1974, both Wild and Goldman had grown tired of teaching and decided to open the ideal restaurant: a restaurant that would provide nourishment for the soul and intellect as well as the body. Friends and family would pitch in, friends' works would grace the walls, enhance the rooms and be the subject of discussion. Employees would be treated with respect. It would be a work of art and a business with heart. Thanks to ingenuity, hard work and luck, they were able to pull it off. After a long and plentiful Naming the Restaurant feast, Wild's beloved Beowulf, Oakland native Jack London's Seawolf, the Wolf Range (known as the Dragon of the kitchen) and San Francisco Bay metamorphosed into BayWolf.

They acted as their own carpenters, secured loans for kitchen equipment, and enjoyed the warm support of fellow pioneers. Wild recalls Alice Water's extraordinary generosity as she suggested suppliers, loaned and delivered equipment on a moment's notice, shared ideas and discoveries and provided luxuries. When he asked to borrow a truffle from the Chez Panisse kitchen for a special holiday dinner, he was presented with three, in Madera, in a wine glass, by then Chef Jeremiah Tower: "One for the customers, a second in case the first isn't enough and a third for you to enjoy when the evening's finished."

After 2 exhausting years turning out the seasonally based Mediterranean dishes that had been part of his repertoire for years, Wild returned to Paris in 1977. He had spent several years there as a student in the sixties, familiarizing himself with the markets and great little budget bistros. This time, his great uncle, a charming bon vivant and raconteur, treated the burgeoning chef to a tour of three star restaurants and the opportunity to observe friend Roger Verge's kitchen. It was a revelation. He returned to BayWolf with a new dedication and the conviction that a restaurant could provide the worthiest and most fulfilling of lives. At this point, the extraordinary personable Mark McLeod joined BayWolf as maitre d'—a position he still holds.

Wild pursued his wine education with the same passion he devotes to cooking and is renowned for his wine cellar and his wine and food pairing skills. California's best winemakers became his personal friends, just as fellow restaurants and artists had years before.

Today, Wild, Goldman and Phelps take immense satisfaction in the fact that 50 percent of their reservations are names they know well. They share hosting duties with McLeod and are in the restaurant daily. Wild collaborates

on menus with chef Joe Nouhan, oversees the wine list and acts as BayWolf's ambassador to the food and wine world. Goldman oversees finances, works with designers and artists and is transported when everything works perfectly. Both are relaxed and happy when in the restaurant and say they genuinely enjoy coming to work. Seeing them in their restaurant one believes their proclamation that they can't imagine a more satisfying way of life.

#### CHRIS ECKL RETIRING FROM TVA

##### HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chris Eckl who is retiring this week from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Chris' retirement marks 23 years of dedicated service to the people of the Tennessee Valley, including many of my constituents in Alabama.

Chris is a native of Florence, AL, and worked as a reporter for the Florence Times and the Associated Press after graduating from the University of Notre Dame. He started his career with TVA as the Nuclear Information Officer and came to TVA's Washington office in 1977. Since that time, Chris has been a chief spokesman for TVA's appropriated programs, which include flood control, navigation, and stewardship of the Tennessee River, as well as the economic development programs, the Environmental Research Center and Land Between the Lakes.

I have enjoyed working with Chris over the years and I appreciate his insight, wise counsel and advice.

Chris has been a loyal servant to TVA. His service, knowledge and enthusiasm will be greatly missed at TVA and on Capitol Hill. I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO ELDON J. THOMPSON

##### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 10, Eldon J. Thompson will be presented the 1995 Troy Distinguished Citizen Award by Leadership Troy of Troy, MI.

Through his professional career and civic work, Mr. Thompson has exhibited an enduring commitment to ensuring that the city of Troy continues as an exceptional place to live, work and raise families. Despite facing extraordinary challenges as president of SOC Credit Union, Mr. Thompson has generously shared his time and talents with the community.

He serves on the Troy Planning Commission and the Troy Downtown Development Authority. He is actively involved with Troy's younger generations; Mr. Thompson serves as director of the Boys and Girls Club of Troy. His interest in the economic vitality of his community is exemplified by his service as a

board member of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, the Troy Futures Economic Vitality Task Force, on which he serves as co-chair, and the Oakland County Business Roundtable.

His innovative leadership techniques, his many talents, and his tireless efforts on behalf of Troy make Eldon Thompson an outstanding choice for this prestigious award. I commend him on his success, and express my appreciation for his commitment to our community.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA NATIONAL  
DAY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I encourage the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in extending my best wishes and congratulations to the people of the Republic of China, Government of Taiwan, on the occasion of their forthcoming National Day.

As the world knows, the Republic of China on Taiwan is a genuine democracy and its people enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world. As one of our largest trading partners and friends in the Far East, it is my belief that the Republic of China on Taiwan deserves much greater international recognition.

In the meantime, I wish to express my concern about reports of the U.S. involvement in the dispute between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. It is my belief that the United States should stay out of Taiwan's final reunification with the Chinese mainland. The Chinese people should be left to solve this issue, through peaceful means, by themselves.

Meanwhile, best of luck to President Lee Teng-hui and Foreign Minister Frederick Chien of the Republic of China on Taiwan. I am sure they will be able to meet all the challenges that lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR TONY  
INTINTOLI

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Anthony J. Intintoli, Jr., mayor of the city of Vallejo, CA. On December 5, 1995, Mayor Intintoli will have completed 8 years of public service as mayor of the city of Vallejo.

I have had the good fortune of representing the cities of Vallejo and Benicia in the Seventh Congressional District since 1993, which was when I met Tony Intintoli. Right after I started representing Vallejo, the Base Realignment and Conversion Commission put the Mare Island Naval Shipyard on the closure list, which was a major economic blow to our community as Mare Island Naval Shipyard has been the cornerstone of the Vallejo community for 147

years. On the heels of this devastating news of closure in 1996, Mayor Intintoli immediately put together a team of community, political, and military leaders which very forcefully and eloquently fought the closure. When that effort did not succeed, the mayor immediately transformed the focus of the group to future conversion of the base. He skillfully brought together the community to adopt a closure plan in record time, and convinced the city council to hire the Urban Land Institute to provide a future blueprint for the city. Vallejo was the first base-closure community to address the myriad of social impacts from a closure and has just completed a "Blueprint for Action—A Community Responds to the Closure of Mare Island Naval Shipyard".

Mayor Intintoli has effectively lobbied State and Federal legislators for conversion assistance, and has worked tirelessly with the Department of Defense to obtain the most favorable lease conditions for the city and the shipyard. The city has been successful in bringing the first civilian tenants to Mare Island—before closure—and providing the first jobs that will lead to the economic revitalization of Vallejo and the region.

During his tenure as mayor, the doors of the Vallejo City Hall were always open and residents felt they were part of the process. The makeup of city commissions became more balanced and reflective of the diverse ethnic makeup of the entire community. Mayor Intintoli improved the dialog between city hall and neighborhood organizations and focused on community concerns. His style of leadership was to work with and build consensus with constituents and his colleagues on the council.

During his two terms as mayor from 1987–95, the city focused on substance abuse prevention and was awarded a \$3.2 million grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to implement a comprehensive program to address the issue. This was the first time representatives from the entire city worked in a collaborative effort to address a problem that affects every individual and family. The Fighting Back Program has received numerous awards for its innovative efforts which can be credited to Mayor Intintoli's support and encouragement.

I am proud to call Mayor Tony Intintoli my friend and wish him all the best in his early retirement. I know this is the start of a beautiful friendship.

CARING BY DOING  
HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are times in life when people need the help of others in order to deal with problems that have a great impact on their lives. Insight Recovery Center of Flint, MI, has for 50 years provided vital and successful substance abuse and mental health treatment services to people suffering from alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health problems.

This Friday, Insight Recovery Center will begin celebrating its thirtieth anniversary with

a number of community leaders who all share Insight's goal of trying to provide necessary help for needy people, especially at a time when government resources are scarce.

The event in Flint will highlight the wonderful work done by 225 people for an organization that over its history has helped more than 100,000 people.

The work that has been done to help people with alcohol problems, including a joint program started in the 1970s with the Michigan Secretary of State, and other cooperative efforts involving General Motors and the UAW, have been most important. The growing concerns about substance abuse over the years resulted in Insight's construction of the first residential substance abuse treatment facility in Michigan that was not part of a hospital.

This wonderful program has operated without Government funds, except for some resources provided to Community Recovery services, a separate facility for the indigent. It has raised funds from a variety of sources, including fees for services, insurance proceeds, and from the profits of Axxon, a computer company it owns.

We need, Mr. Speaker, to appreciate the fact that a variety of resources and innovative solutions are needed to deal with the problems that many people face. Programs like Insight have made a mark, and established a reputation for truly caring for people at difficult times. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the men and women of Insight Recovery Center the very best on their thirtieth anniversary.

275th ANNIVERSARY OF THE IN-  
CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF  
BOLTON

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a milestone in the First Congressional District of Connecticut: the 275th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Bolton.

Bolton was originally fertile hunting ground for the Podunk Indians. European settlers from Bolton in Lancashire, England were some of the earliest residents of Bolton, CT.

On October 9, 1720, residents petitioned the general court of Connecticut requesting town privileges. The men involved in this landmark event included Cullott Olcott, John Bissell, Stephen Bishop, Abiel Shaylor, Timothy Olcott, Joseph Pomeroy, Nathaniel Allis, Edward Rose, John Clark, Charles Loomis, Samuel Bump, Daniel Dartt, John Church, Thomas Marshall and Samuel Raymond. Bolton then became one of the oldest towns in Connecticut.

During a town meeting in 1721, attendees voted to construct a meeting house, which established the foundation upon which the town of Bolton was built. On May 27, 1723, Jonathan Edwards was invited to serve as the first minister of Bolton. The Reverend Edwards accepted this position, then moved on to serve as a tutor at Yale, becoming one of the most

celebrated writers and speakers of Colonial America. In 1725, Rev. Thomas White became Bolton's minister.

In 1774, the residents of Bolton continued to affirm their loyalty to the King of England while simultaneously voting at town meetings to cooperate with other colonies in defending the liberties of British America. Bolton residents also voted to offer relief to Boston residents who were suffering from the harsh measures of the British Parliament. Finally, the people of Bolton agreed to create a committee of correspondence. The members of the committee included Thomas Pitkin, Esq., Ichabod Warner, Isaac Fellows, Samuel Carver, Jr., and Benjamin Talcott.

Today, Bolton is a thriving Connecticut town that has retained much of its historic character. The residents of Bolton are proud of the rural beauty with its rolling pastureland, its unspoiled town center and its historic homes. Above all, the residents cherish the intangible virtues of Bolton: the school system that emphasizes individual instruction, the hard-working residents who contribute so much to the community, and the direct democracy of the town meeting form of government first adopted in 1720.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to celebrate the 275th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Bolton, CT. I know they will continue their proud tradition on into the next century.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2735, THE  
FEDERAL EMPLOYEE BASE CLOSURE  
RETIREMENT ACT

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the House voted recently to approve the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendations to close additional military bases in California with strong opposition from many in the California Congressional Delegation. We opposed the Commission's recommendations on national security grounds and because the economic impact—particularly on California—will be enormous.

We opposed the Commission's recommendations because we have very serious concerns about the effect of base closures on California's economy—particularly since our State has sustained a disproportionate number of job losses stemming from previous rounds of military base closures. Although there are no military bases slated for closure in my congressional district, I oppose the closures out of concern for the citizens of California who are being asked to bear a disproportionate burden of military downsizing.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address an issue which I do not believe has received enough attention by the Congress. I am concerned that in the rush to close military bases we are forgetting about the impact of these decisions on the civilian employees who have dedicated their lives and their careers to strengthening and maintaining our Nation's defense. I am concerned about the impact of base closures on thousands of families of

Federal workers who will lose their jobs as a result of downsizing. We must ensure that these employees receive job training and assistance in finding new jobs in the private sector.

We must also ensure that when we require employees to retire early we treat these employees in a fair and equitable manner. I am particularly concerned about the fairness of forcing workers to retire early because of a base closure. Many of these workers will stand to lose substantial pension benefits through no fault of their own.

Mr. Speaker, we must look for ways to help soften the blow to families who will be adversely affected by military base closures. H.R. 2735, would ease some of the pain for Federal employees who are forced to retire early because of a base closure. My legislation would change language in existing law that penalizes Federal workers who are forced to retire involuntarily. As you know, current law requires that a Federal employee who retires early loses a considerable amount of his or her retirement earnings for each year he or she is under the age of 55. My legislation would reduce the penalty by one-half of an employee is forced to retire early because of a base closure.

I urge my colleagues not to forget the thousands of Federal workers who have dedicated their lives and careers to Government service. I urge you to support this important legislation.

BICENTENNIAL OF RANDOLPH  
COUNTY, IL

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bicentennial anniversary of Randolph County, IL; 200 years ago, on October 5, 1795, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the Governor of the Northwest Territory, proclaimed the southwestern one-third of present day Illinois as Randolph County, with Kaskaskia as the county seat.

Randolph County, IL is recognized as the oldest organized government west of the Allegheny Mountains. The county has sent forth numerous legislators and leaders to serve in the early days of both the State of Illinois and the U.S. Government.

Its rich history also reflects a strong French influence. The two oldest French forts in the United States are located within Randolph County. Fort Kaskaskia and Fort de Chartres both overlook the Mississippi River and the city of Kaskaskia. In addition, the Liberty Bell of the West, cast in France in 1741, is located on Kaskaskia Island.

I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging Randolph County and celebrating its historic heritage on the event of its 200th anniversary.

MS. MARY ELLEN HEISING HONORED FOR FEEDING THE HUNGRY

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mary Ellen Heising, a woman who, for 20 years, has led the charge to end hunger in Santa Clara County, CA and across our Nation.

Ms. Heising joined the Food Bank of Santa Clara County in 1975, engineered a merger with the Food Bank of San Mateo County and has served as Executive Director of the resulting Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Clara and San Mateo counties for the past 17 years. Today, Second Harvest is the seventh largest food bank in the Nation and helps feed as many as 183,000 people every month in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. It is arguably one of the most successful non-profit agencies around and deservedly received the nationwide Excellence in Food Banking Award as Food Bank of the Year in 1994.

Under Ms. Heising's skillful leadership, Second Harvest Food Bank runs some of the most innovative and effective programs to aid those in need. Ms. Heising began Operation Brown Bag, which provides a weekly bag of groceries to some 10,000 low-income seniors. It is the Nation's largest private supplemental food program. The Food Bank operates the Nation's biggest canned food drive too—involving 1,200 companies, 150 schools and thousands of individuals.

Those who know Mary Ellen Heising know that it is her spirit and dogged commitment to the welfare of our entire community that have made the Second Harvest Food Bank a success. She has helped thousands maintain health and dignity.

Mr. Speaker, this week at a luncheon in San Jose, CA, Ms. Heising is being honored by colleagues and friends for her intelligent and passionate leadership. I would like to invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in expressing gratitude and appreciation to Mary Ellen Heising for her efforts.

IN HONOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF  
THE PINES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. CHARLES F. BASS**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, NH on its 50th anniversary.

This beautiful site is located on 450 acres of land in the southern part of my congressional district offering an incredible view of Mount Monadnock in the distance.

The Cathedral of the Pines was founded in 1945 by Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Sloane, in honor of their son, Lt. Sanderson Sloane. Lieutenant Sloane died in the service of his country in World War II. To commemorate his life, Dr. and Mrs. Sloane donated the land for

a memorial that was erected in his honor and in honor of all who served their country.

The nondenominational Cathedral of the Pines sits atop the site where Lt. Sanderson Sloane had planned to build a home after the end of the war. Today, 50 years later, over 100,000 people a year visit this beautiful site to admire and experience the beauty, the calm, the splendor, and the grace of this wondrous site.

I was honored to participate in a recent ceremony commemorating the golden anniversary of the Cathedral of the Pines. This event featured the participation of 70 members of Lt. Sanderson Sloane's old unit, the 379th Bombardment Group. It was an event I will not soon forget.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of Lieutenant Sloane and the wonderful legacy of his memory, known to us today as the Cathedral of the Pines.

A TRIBUTE TO RETIRING POLICE OFFICER AND DETECTIVE, MR. CHARLES MEIER

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute and pay tribute to an extraordinary leader, Detective Charles Meier, who has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for all New Yorkers throughout his tenure as a police officer. While growing up in Marine Park, Brooklyn, Mr. Meier quickly learned the rules of his neighborhood streets well enough to understand the undertones of issues facing his community.

Once joining the 79th precinct of the New York City Police Department, Charlie solidified his commitment to fighting crime, resulting in a long and honorable career. He patrolled his beat on foot and by scooter for over 9 years. After showing unwavering devotion to law enforcement, Charlie was selected to work as an Aerial Observer in the aviation unit. He soon came back to the force and worked at the 67th precinct and then to the 63d and stayed for over 11 years. Charlie's work was regarded so highly, that he was awarded the esteemed position of Detective Specialist for the New York City Police Department.

Few New Yorkers have contributed to the quality of life in New York as much as Charlie. Upon his retirement this year, Charlie will be lauded for his achievements as a dedicated law enforcement official in one of the most challenging cities in America for law enforcement. On behalf of the law enforcement community across the Nation, I applaud Mr. Meier for remaining on the force 32 years. He serves as a role model to us all. May God wish him well upon his retirement.

THE AMERICAN PROMISE

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, what is the American promise? It is as diverse as Americans themselves. Each of us defines it in our own way, based on our own experiences. Some call it freedom; some call it individual rights; some believe it's passing on a legacy to their community.

The upcoming PBS special, the American Promise, seeks to remind us of these commitments, to help us remember what made America great, to give our children a better understanding of American democracy in action. During the 3-hour program, stories of community spirit and involvement come to life, through real life stories currently being played out and through reenactments of significant events in American history.

One of these recreations describes how a French aristocrat, Alexis de Tocqueville, first viewed our infant democracy in 1831. De Tocqueville was one of the first Europeans to recognize how different America was from other democratic republics. The series' producers went to Mystic, CT, in my district, to recreate the scene of de Tocqueville marveling at the busy seaport. Noting the clipper ships in port and the energy and enterprise of their crews, de Tocqueville determined that in a free country, all is activity and bustle, and that such energy in the conduct of commerce typifies our democracy.

America's rush to prosper financially was reflected in other areas of life as well; in the whirlwind of American grassroots politics and the restless activity and energy of civil society. Americans were constantly involved in all facets of public life. According to de Tocqueville, Americans deprived of such involvement and reduced to occupying themselves only with their own affairs would become incredibly unhappy. He believed that no country could work harder to be fulfilled.

This attitude, de Tocqueville claimed, was a direct result of the nature of American freedom. Freedom's achievement must be to forge common bonds, a common purpose. We must learn what de Tocqueville called the habits of the democratic heart, the balance between individual concerns and collective thought and action.

The American Promise, which airs October 1, 2, and 3, shows us that the nature of American freedom has not changed very much over the years. We may have to look harder for it because stories of carving a carousel as a community project and channeling graffiti artists into painting murals that celebrate the community do not often make front page news. The promise is still alive but must be nurtured in each individual and in every community.

I applaud PBS and the series underwriters, the Farmers Insurance Group of Companies, for bringing the American Promise to television. This partnership reflects de Tocqueville's theory of public spirit in America, where individuals are as interested in the public good as well as their own, and where each

person takes an active part in the government of society.

THE WRONG MESSAGE TO PAKISTAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, last week the other body, the Senate, approved a provision to the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that would permit the transfer to military equipment to the Government of Pakistan. This provision was not included in the House version of the bill, and it is my strong belief that the conferees should not adopt this provision in the conference report.

The provision adopted last week, if enacted into law, amounts to a waiver of the Pressler amendment, named for the Senator who sponsored this provision which became law 10 years ago. This law prohibits U.S. military aid to Pakistan if the President cannot certify that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device. President Bush invoked the law in 1990 when it became abundantly clear that Pakistan was not in compliance with this provision of American law. Nothing has changed in the last 5 years. Indeed, supporters of this provision do not claim that Pakistan is now in compliance with U.S. conditions. Their argument, rather, seems to be that we should provide the arms in spite of Pakistan's flouting of the U.S. conditions.

Mr. Speaker, this arms transfer would have the effect of undermining the ongoing commitment of the United States to nuclear non-proliferation. It would also heighten regional instability in South Asia. And it would send the message that countries that disregard clearly stated U.S. conditions for aid can simply ignore those conditions and ultimately be rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, The New York Times on Saturday, September 21, 1995, published the following editorial, which very concisely sums up why this arms package should not be adopted as part of the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

THE WRONG MESSAGE TO PAKISTAN

In an unfortunate reversal, the Senate voted on Thursday to lift some of the military sanctions that were imposed on Pakistan five years ago. Pakistan has made no concessions to American requests that it cap its secret nuclear weapons program, and until it does so, and allows verification, it should not be the beneficiary of American military aid or be allowed to buy American military hardware.

South Asia has long been considered one of the most dangerous regions in the world for nuclear proliferation. India has tested a nuclear bomb and Pakistan wants to match its capability.

The Clinton Administration has concluded that Pakistan's secular, relatively democratic government should be supported. That is fair enough. But the way to do so is not with the military assistance program advanced by the White House and approved by the Senate. It would allow delivery of \$368 million in military equipment to the Government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Relations between Washington and Islamabad have been tense since 1990 after Pakistan violated its promises and began stockpiling nuclear materials and the United States refused to deliver 28 F-16A fighter planes that Pakistan paid for in 1988. That decision was part of a ban on military assistance to Pakistan imposed to discourage its development of nuclear weapons. The Senate would now allow reimbursement to Pakistan for the planes, which is a reasonable compromise. But the loosening of sanctions should have stopped there.

To resume military aid to a country that is secretly developing nuclear weapons and defying American nonproliferation policy makes no sense. American intelligence agencies have concluded that Pakistan possesses M-11 missiles acquired from China that can carry nuclear warheads.

The Clinton Administration could have improved relations with Pakistan by simply removing the barriers to economic aid. A poor country, Pakistan already directs too many of its resources towards the military, at the expense of its citizens.

The Senate measure was passed as part of the foreign aid bill. No similar provision exists in the House version. The House should not accept the Senate measure when it comes time to reconcile the bills. The United States should not be contributing to an arms race on the subcontinent.

#### ANOTHER ATTACK ON ANTIDISCRIMINATION PROGRAMS

#### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the fight for fair housing is far from over. But tragically, those Americans who suffer the indignities of housing discrimination are about to become the victims of an unnecessary bureaucratic nightmare. The legislation moving all fair-housing enforcement from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Department of Justice is a travesty of justice.

When will the leadership of this Congress halt its attack on programs enacted to end discrimination against blacks and Latinos?

I would like to share with my colleagues a timely editorial which appeared yesterday's St. Louis Post Dispatch.

#### HUD MAY LOSE FAIR-HOUSING FUNCTIONS

The Senate may take up as early as today a proposal to give the Justice Department fair-housing enforcement responsibilities that it doesn't want and shouldn't be required to accept.

Up to now, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has been the lead agency in enforcing this section, known as Title VIII, of the Civil Rights Act. HUD is charged with investigating fair-housing complaints and seeking voluntary conciliation in each case. The idea is to settle disputes before they reach litigation and work with the housing industry for voluntary compliance with the law.

The HUD appropriations bill in the Senate includes a rider to shift all fair-housing enforcement to the Justice Department. Assistant Attorney General Andrew Fois has urged the Senate to reject this change, and he is right.

He notes that his department is being asked to undertake a new function for which

it is ill equipped. The new responsibilities would require the agency to set up a bureaucracy to handle the nearly 10,000 fair-housing complaints filed annually. Moreover, Mr. Fois notes that these changes would take time and might harm victims of housing discrimination.

The bill also would prevent HUD from addressing insurances red-lining, a problem that the agency has pursued as part of its fair-housing responsibilities. The Senate bill says that, at the end of this month, HUD would be barred from continuing settlement negotiations in current fair-housing and insurance red-lining cases.

HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros argues that both housing bias and red-lining are major problems in urban areas. He cited HUD's role in housing-bias cases in Mississippi, Missouri and California in trying to bolster his argument for keeping fair-housing functions under HUD's umbrella.

Typically, Senate Republicans held no hearings or made no analysis before voting in the Appropriations Committee earlier this month to strip HUD of its fair-housing responsibilities. The GOP-controlled Senate may well ignore Mr. Cisneros' advice even though these riders would do unnecessary harm to victims of housing bias and insurance red-lining.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FOR VOCA

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, today, this Member would like to recognize the 25th anniversary of Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, known as VOCA. Since 1970, VOCA has been indispensable in promoting sustainable development throughout the world by harnessing the American spirit of volunteerism to teach people in developing countries how to help themselves. Thousands of VOCA volunteers, including agricultural, commercial, and environmental experts, have donated their time and expertise in 112 countries in the last 25 years. These volunteers, from this Member's congressional district and many others, are in Washington this week to take part in their organizations' 25th anniversary "Celebration of International Cooperation."

VOCA's ambassadors of good will represent a growing cadre of Americans who have participated in a small, but powerful program to provide technical assistance to the developing world and emerging democracies. In 1985, this Member led the congressional effort to authorize the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, and in 1986, it began as a pilot project focusing on development efforts in Latin American and the Caribbean. Because of its early success, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, still modestly funded, has since mushroomed into a program of global dimensions that is also now a major component of United States assistance to the struggling republics of the former Soviet Union.

At a time when our taxpayer dollars are scarce and our foreign assistance programs are under increasing scrutiny, VOCA and the Farmer-to-Farmer Program represent a cost-effective and efficient delivery mechanism for

important U.S. aid. The Farmer-to-Farmer Program is simple in design and execution and it avoids Government red tape by contracting the administration to VOCA and similar organizations. Federal funding goes a long way because administrative costs are limited to volunteers' travel expenses, food, and lodging. Therefore, while U.S. foreign assistance efforts generally remain controversial, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program and VOCA's volunteers have demonstrated that U.S. foreign aid can achieve enormous successes and build international good will with a relatively small investment of taxpayer dollars.

Usually volunteers are encouraged to live with host families—not just to cut costs—but as another means of building friendship bonds and maximizing the likelihood of success. The short-term nature of the assignment has also encouraged the volunteers to begin work immediately and maximize every day until the job is done. But for VOCA volunteers, the work never seems to be done. Often these outstanding individuals return from their assignments and continue to assist their overseas clients at their own expense.

VOCA volunteers have come from every sector of the farming and food community: cattlemen, ranchers, dairy farmers, vegetable and fruit growers, peanut farmers, canners and food processors, beekeepers, and agricultural cooperative representatives. Some are active farmers at the time they volunteer for the program; others are retired from farm or land grant universities, eager to share a lifetime of experience with their counterparts in host countries.

VOCA volunteers inject a spirit of private enterprise into the farming community. By suing personal initiative and individual responsibility, volunteers support private enterprise activity as opposed to government activity. They encourage farmers to assume responsibility for their own operations, rather than depending on Government support or control. Oftentimes, too, involvement of the local people in a farmer cooperative is their first and crucial experience in participatory democracy.

Quite amazingly, small or simple suggestions by VOCA volunteers often achieve significant results in lesser developed countries. For example, the late John Tesar of Bellevue, NE, went to Honduras in 1988 to help the El Marranito Company—The Little Pig—improve its processing techniques and help them introduce new products into the local market. Within a few weeks of his arrival, the company had reduced its spoilage losses by 100 percent. How? Tesar discovered that the fans on the back walls of the plant were clogged with grease, thus cutting cooling efficiency and causing pork fat to become rancid almost immediately. A simple recommendation to clean the fans solved the temperature problems.

The generosity of VOCA volunteers helps both their overseas clients and the United States. It isn't accidental that some of our largest customers for U.S. agricultural commodities are former beneficiaries of this program. For example, the California raisin industry now sells \$500,000 of raisin concentrate each year to Uruguay because a VOCA volunteer provided information to a United States business colleague on marketing opportunities.

Over the years, this Member has spoken to many returning volunteers. Their stories are

more than heart-warming and inspiring. They reinforce this Member's belief that the strength of our American democratic and economic system can best be demonstrated through positive contacts between individual American citizens and our foreign neighbors. VOCA and the Farmer-to-Farmer Program give people around the world an opportunity to meet and work side by side with ordinary Americans who are generously putting their special talents and experience to work helping them in their struggle to survive, prosper, and escape oppression.

Since 1985, VOCA has implemented more than 1,200 Farmer-to-Farmer Program assignments. As the author of that original legislation, this Member strongly supports that successful partnership and will try to ensure that it continues. Congress certainly appreciates the enormous efforts of the VOCA volunteers and staff who have given many Members a reason to say they support this country's efforts to help those less fortunate throughout the world.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. DEBOW  
FREED AND OHIO NORTHERN  
UNIVERSITY

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the great work being done at Ohio Northern University by both the staff and students which has recently won the school an outstanding rating as one of the premier institutions in the Midwest. Ohio Northern was ranked fourth in the Midwest by U.S. News & World Report in its ninth annual "America's Best Colleges." This has been the second straight year Ohio Northern has been ranked fourth in the Midwest. The ranking includes 144 similar institutions in 12 States. Institutions are evaluated through various statistical measures with a survey of academic reputation by 2,700 college presidents, deans and admissions directors. Data measure student selectivity, faculty resources, financial resources, retention rate and alumni satisfaction. Ohio Northern continues to have a talented student body, capable faculty, strong academic programs, and high standards. For example, 1 out of 10 ONU students is a high school valedictorian. This year, 262 valedictorians are enrolled at the university. Incredibly, it should not be overlooked that ONU has been operating with a balanced budget for more than 30 consecutive years. For these reasons and numerous others not mentioned, I would like to extend my congratulations and best wishes to this fine institution which really is an asset to the people and State of Ohio.

THE FOREST BIODIVERSITY AND  
CLEARCUTTING PROHIBITION  
ACT OF 1995

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, with my colleague Christopher Shays, I am reintroducing today the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act of 1995.

For years I have sought to protect native forest biodiversity by ending clearcutting and other forms of even-age logging and allowing only selection management of federal lands that are logged. This is the moderate approach toward forest protection. It does not reduce timber production.

This year's legislative agenda, particularly the timber salvage rider, makes this forest management approach all the more appropriate and necessary.

Forests are under assault from expanded salvage logging and the weakening of environmental protections. The Forest Biodiversity Act we are introducing is a moderate reform that allows logging while avoiding the wasteful destruction of forest resources.

Most Americans who are aware of them are appalled by clearcuts. But many of our citizens have the same misconception that I once did—that federally owned forests are protected from such devastation. They don't realize that the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies do not stand watch to protect our publicly owned forests, but are timber brokers. These agencies arrange for the cutting of timber and its sale—often below the cost to U.S. tax payers and they are using even-age variants of clearcutting—such as seedtree, shelterwood, and heavy salvage—as the predominant logging practices in Federal forests. Most people don't know that these Government agencies then bulldoze and replant, resulting in even-age timber plantations of only one species or two.

If current plans are followed, the remaining diversity in the 60 million acres available for commercial logging on Federal land will be eliminated and each of those acres transformed into timber plantation within the next 15 to 20 years.

The Forest Service and other agencies are using even-age logging in spite of substantial evidence that selection management—cutting individual trees, leaving the canopy and undergrowth relatively undisturbed—is more cost-efficient and has a higher benefit-cost ratio.

Selection logging is more labor intensive, creating more jobs for timber workers, but it avoids the high up-front costs of site preparation and planting. The result is productive logging operation without the elimination of native biodiversity diversity in the forest, without the indiscriminate mowing down of huge stands of trees, leaving only shrubs and bare ground.

The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act would ban clearcutting in its various forms. It would require that Federal land managers maintain the native mixture of tree species, would create a Committee of Scientists to provide independent scientific advice to Federal agencies regarding logging,

and would ban logging in roadless areas, in order to save them intact so Congress may decide their permanent status.

My proposal is aimed at protecting the diversity of our nation's forests, and the habitats they provide to wildlife, while demanding sound, proven forest management activities. Mr. SHAYS and I invite every Member to join us in seeking this badly-needed reform.

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 28, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of John Wade Douglass, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Dwight P. Robinson, of Michigan, to be Deputy Secretary, John A. Knobel, of Maryland, to be Chief Financial Officer, Hal C. Decell, III, of Mississippi, and Elizabeth K. Julian, of Texas, each to be an Assistant Secretary, Kevin G. Chavers, of Pennsylvania, to be President, Government National Mortgage Association, all of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Joseph H. Neely, of Mississippi, to be Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Alicia Haydock Munnell, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Norman S. Johnson, of Utah, and Isaac C. Hunt Jr., of Ohio, each to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SD-538

