

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: AN INDISPENSABLE SERVICE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding service the U.S. Government Printing Office provides for this body, the other body, the Federal Government, and the citizens of the United States.

The service GPO provides in making the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD available in a quick and efficient manner would be difficult to beat. The employees of the GPO are dedicated and hard working and I applaud their efforts.

The U.S. Government Printing Office provided key printing and information database support to the 104th Congress on its historic opening day session, January 4, 1995.

For January 4, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, containing the public proceedings of each House of Congress, totaled 603 pages. Manuscript copy for the RECORD began arriving in the early evening, with the final receipt of copy by 4:30 a.m. on January 5. Because of its size, the RECORD was printed in three parts to ensure at least partial delivery by the opening of Congress the next day. Part I, 128 pages, was delivered before the House and Senate came in at 10 a.m. Part II, 126 pages, was delivered at approximately 1 p.m. The rest of the proceedings, 349 pages, were combined, printed, and distributed with the January 5 issue.

By comparison, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the opening day of the 103d Congress, January 5, 1993, contained 338 pages. In all the 103d Congress generated over 63,500 printed pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The largest issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD last year was over 700 pages.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is the most important congressional publication produced at GPO's central office plant in Washington, DC. The RECORD is printed and bound overnight and delivered the next day before Congress convenes.

Approximately 18,300 copies of the RECORD are printed daily. Of these 5,800 copies are printed for congressional use and 6,800 copies are printed for the recipients designated by law. The remaining 5,700 copies are printed for agencies which requisition them and for GPO's Superintendent of Documents distribution programs.

The average CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contains slightly more than 200 pages, about as much type as four to six metropolitan daily newspapers. The actual size of each RECORD can vary significantly, however, depending on how much business Congress transacts.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is available from GPO's bookstores and by mail order in paper microfiche. In addition, the GPO access service provides online access to the RECORD, along with the Federal Register, congressional bills, and the U.S. Code, via the Internet.

In addition to providing printing support, GPO worked with the Library of Congress to provide CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and congressional bills database files for the Library's new THOMAS information service, which provides public access to congressional information.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see the U.S. Government Printing Office is crucial because it preserves the history made on the floor of the House and the Senate. It is crucial because it is efficient and provides a vital information service to the American public.

THE ROAD TO CHANGE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, we are speeding ahead on the road to changing the way Congress and the Government does business. The first bill of the 104th Congress is on the way to the President's desk. This is only the beginning. The new Congress is committed to keeping the promises we made with the American people.

We pledge to make Government smaller and more efficient. We pledge to get Government out of people's lives and back into their hands. Mr. Speaker, the people are watching and waiting. They want results.

Abolishing unfunded Federal mandates and establishing the discipline of a balanced budget will pave the road to real change. This is a road built by the people for the people—with restricted access granted to the Federal Government.

I urge my Republican colleagues to keep their eyes on the road ahead and their hands firmly on the wheel. Now is not the time to get sidetracked. We must work together to make this a smooth and cost efficient ride.

TRIBUTE TO ROGER TEMPLE

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Roger M. Temple, the 1994 President of the Los Angeles County Boards of Real Estate [LACBOR]. During the last year, Mr. Temple has served with distinction as president of this umbrella organization representing close to 30,000 Realtors from across the Los Angeles area.

Roger Temple's roots in real estate and residential and commercial construction date from his childhood. As the son of building contractor Nathan Temple, he began his apprenticeship in his early teens. While working as a superintendent on commercial construction jobs, he studied architecture at Los Angeles City College and the University of California at Los Angeles.

After securing his real estate license, Mr. Temple broadened his professional skills to include sales. He has been involved in the reconstruction of over 50 rehabilitation residential and commercial projects, in addition to new home construction. Mr. Temple has built a well-deserved reputation as a leading realtor and builder in Laurel Canyon and Nichols Canyon.

During his tenure as president of LACBOR, Roger Temple has been instrumental in the organization's activities to better Los Angeles communities. He directed the organization's involvement in such projects as the county/city graffiti prevention task force, the Multi-Agency Graffiti Intervention Coalition, the Children's Miracle Network, and the Los Angeles Children's Hospital. He was a leader in formation and is an active participant in the Multicultural REALTOR Alliance for Urban Change, contributing to the rebuilding of Los Angeles in the wake of the April 1992 civil disturbance.

With Mr. Temple at its helm, LACBOR has continued its commitment to enhance the availability of affordable housing and educate first time home buyers. Recognizing the importance of community and political activism, he has sought to work together with local, State, and Federal leaders to promote Los Angeles' growth and prosperity, and has contributed his expertise to a number of government task forces evaluating real estate-related legislation.

Roger Temple's success as a leader in the construction and real estate industry in Los Angeles, and his willingness to lend his efforts on behalf of fostering prosperity in the community deserve our recognition and praise. I am pleased to call particular attention to his 1994 leadership of the Los Angeles County Boards of Real Estate, and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ADDRESS THE SERIOUS PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing three bills to address one of the most serious and fastest growing problems facing the Nation: illegal immigration.

The United States has by far the most generous legal immigration system in the world. We allow more people—nearly 1 million a year—to immigrate here than do all other countries combined, and more newcomers are settling here legally every year than at any other time in our history. But, while the vast majority of us take pride in this tradition, I believe we all know that our capacity to accept new immigrants is limited, and that our inability, or unwillingness, to control illegal immigration effectively is threatening our ability to continue to welcome legal immigrants.

● 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.

Illegal immigration has already had an enormous effect on public services and labor markets in certain areas of the country, and the problems will only get worse. The overwhelming passage of proposition 187 in California, which seeks to deny education and non-emergency health care to illegal immigrants, is an indication of how serious this issue has become. But while that initiative was based on many legitimate concerns, even its most ardent proponents concede that proposition 187 will have little real effect on slowing illegal immigration. We need, most of all, to concentrate on controlling our borders, strengthening and enforcing our work eligibility law, and reducing or removing incentives that too often have the inadvertent effect of encouraging illegal immigration.

The bills I am submitting today—all of which I introduced in the last Congress—are, I believe, all necessary parts of any successful effort to solve the illegal immigration problem.

The first bill would require the Federal Government to develop a tamper-proof Social Security card that every American would use to prove work eligibility. Under the employer sanctions law established under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 [IRCA], 29 different documents may be presented by job applicants to prove work eligibility. This system has not only given rise to a vast multi-million dollar underground industry in forged documents, but has also created considerable confusion among employers and, as documented by the General Accounting Office, has resulted in widespread discrimination against American citizens and legal residents who may appear foreign. Until we simplify the law and establish a single acceptable tamper-proof work authorization document, existing provisions of law prohibiting illegals from working in the United States will remain unenforceable, and discrimination will continue.

The second bill would establish the Border Patrol as an independent agency within the Department of Justice. By the end of this fiscal year, we will have increased the size of the Border Patrol by over 33 percent in just 2 years; we have already added more agents, approximately 1,350, to the Border Patrol in 2 years than the Reagan and Bush administrations added in 12 years; and we have authorized a doubling of the size of the Border Patrol over the next 4 years. While additional funding and personnel are still necessary, we also need to focus on the administrative restructuring that will enable the Border Patrol to fulfill its mission. The Immigration and Naturalization Service's [INS] dual missions of providing necessary services to legal immigrants, and policing the border, are inherently contradictory. As the law enforcement agency charged with closing the border to drug traffickers and smugglers as well as illegal aliens, the Border Patrol requires independence from the INS, as well as a substantial increase in manpower, in order to meet its responsibilities without having to compete with the INS for the resources to do so.

The third bill I am introducing proposes an amendment to the Constitution to restrict automatic citizenship at birth to U.S.-born children of legal residents and citizens. The 14th amendment to the Constitution, in order to confer citizenship on newly freed slaves after

the Civil War, guaranteed citizenship to all people born in the United States. Since the United States did not limit immigration in 1868 when the amendment was approved, and the question of citizenship for children of illegal immigrants was therefore never addressed, the language has had the inadvertent effect of conferring citizenship on U.S.-born children of illegal immigrants. This policy is blatantly unfair to the millions of people who have petitioned for legal entry into the United States, and it provides an incentive for entering the country illegally.

Mr. Speaker, we took major steps last Congress to address the illegal immigration problem. We dramatically increased the size and funding of the Border Patrol; we required the Federal Government for the first time to reimburse States and local governments for the costs of incarcerating illegal immigrants who have committed felonies; we provided nearly full funding for expedited deportation and asylum proceedings, including overseas enforcement activities; and we increased penalties for human trafficking, document fraud, and for re-entering or failing to depart the United States after a final deportation order.

There is more, however, that we can and must do. The measures I am introducing today are three very powerful steps we can take to help solve the illegal immigration problem, and yet do so in a way that is decent and humane, and that fits our traditional national values about openness and ethnic diversity.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting these bills.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CLAUDE HARRIS, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, many of us are still mourning the loss of the Honorable Claude Harris, a former distinguished Member of this body, who until his untimely death on October 3, 1994, was serving as the U.S. Attorney for the northern district of Alabama.

A moving editorial tribute to Congressman Harris, written by one of Mr. Harris' longtime friends and associates, Mr. Robert Betz, was recently published in Mr. Betz' Federal Legislative Report. In short, it states that Claude Harris was a real public servant, patriot, statesman, and friend to all people.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I ask that the aforementioned article be printed in its entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and that a copy be sent to his family in Tuscaloosa, AL.

TRIBUTE TO CLAUDE HARRIS

Sometimes in the space of the Federal Health Policy Report, I pause to comment to the readers about personal issues related to the work of the Alabama Hospital Association in Washington, DC.

It is in this spirit that I want to say a word about the late Claude Harris, former prosecutor and circuit court judge, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Attorney, and my friend. People often ask me

who I think in Congress is a real public servant, patriot, statesman, or just someone who has not lost touch with "folks back home." Claude Harris was such a man. He was also a friend of the hospitals of Alabama. He was a man of honor, courage and humility and although I cannot say for sure, I believe Claude Harris walked in the light of God.

I met Claude in 1987 when he first came to Washington as a brand new member of the Alabama congressional delegation. He drove himself to Washington pulling a U-Haul van of which he was splitting the cost with his Administrative Assistant, Walter Braswell. I took him to dinner the first week he was here and we stayed up late talking about issues. He impressed on me then, as now, how he had a firm grip on himself and his ego. Recognizing that there were things he needed to learn, he carefully developed a reputation for listening to many voices and opinions. After six years he still viewed his role in Congress not as a life-long entitlement but as a steward with a great responsibility to his country, his state and his district.

His staff loved him. Unlike many congressional offices, Claude had a very small staff that he worked hard and paid well. I remember the day I walked into his office to drop off a paper and there was his entire staff sitting in his office eating fried chicken out of a big tin bucket with Claude. It wasn't the private members' dining room, it was a command room eating with his troops.

Speaking militarily, Claude continued to serve as a colonel in the Alabama Army National Guard the whole time he was in Congress, making the long trip back to his unit after a grilling week in Washington. When Desert Storm came along I saw him at his most worried. He agonized about the safety of the men and women from his state that were serving their country in a dangerous situation.

When the future husband of one of his staff members finally got up the nerve to propose to her, Claude escorted the two of them to the top of the U.S. Capitol so the young man could pop the question. This is a members-access-only privilege and one of the toughest stair climbs in the world. Claude took the time to do this to make it special for one of his staff people. No wonder his staff adored him.

There are many good people who work in Washington and in government in general. Sometimes I think the bad apples get all the press. That's why the untimely passing of Claude Harris is such a loss. When he was in Washington, the hospitals of the state of Alabama had no greater friend. When he voluntarily stepped down so that a colleague could have a better shot at a newly drawn district, he was sad but not about losing the seat so much as there was so much more he wanted to do.

I realize that I only got to be a part of Claude Harris' life. I am sure that his other friends will have other viewpoints on a multifaceted man. However, what I saw impressed me greatly. Specifically, it boiled down to this—he was someone who understood the importance of viewing Washington's follies from a seat of sanity on the front porch of an honest perspective. I can't say that about many. Claude Harris may, in fact, have been what Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he talked about a citizen government.

In my years of working in Washington, AlaHA has had many friends. None of them has been greater than Claude Harris. My deepest condolences to his wife Barbara and to his family, and to the many friends that will mourn the passing of this good man and public servant.

LEGISLATION TO REFORM
CONGRESSIONAL PENSIONS**HON. BOB GOODLATTE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, calls for reduced Government spending have echoed throughout this great Nation of ours. Unfortunately, the voices of the people have often been ignored by this Chamber in previous years. When these cries have been heard, the response has been to shift the burden of budget cuts. I believe the time has come for the Members of Congress to lead by example.

Today I am introducing legislation that demonstrates to the American people the steadfast commitment of this Congress to fight against excessive spending by tackling the largest perk in government—congressional pension plans. I also introduced this legislation in the 103d Congress. I hope and anticipate that the reform-minded 104th Congress will look upon this bill much more favorably and make the bold move to reconcile profitable congressional pensions with those of hard working Americans.

Congressional retirement benefits are ridiculously more lucrative than those of many private sector and all Federal employees. Some Members of Congress make more in retirement than most Americans could hope to make in a lifetime.

The National Taxpayers Union estimates that over 180 Members will collect over \$1 million each in lifetime benefits. My legislation will slam shut the doors of this congressional pension millionaires club.

Under current law, retired Members of Congress receive a pension that is 10 to 20 percent higher than comparable pensions for retired Federal employees. There is a drastic difference in the formulas used to calculate Members' pensions and those of Federal employees. Due to the huge disparity in the pension equations, Members of Congress receive thousands of dollars more in annual retirement benefits compared to Federal employees with comparable years of service.

Furthermore, when you consider that Members of Congress are near the top of the Federal pay scale, the difference between most pension plans and the lucrative congressional plans is compounded.

Clearly, Representatives' and Senators' retirement benefits should be consistent with Federal employees which is why I am introducing a bill which will do just that.

My bill recalibrates the formula used to calculate Members' pensions. It changes the equation so that our pension plan is the same as that of any other Federal employee. It also increases the age at which a former Member may begin to collect their benefits from age 50 to age 55. The bill would finally put Members' retirement benefits on par with Federal employees.

The time has come for us to address the gross disparities between congressional retirement benefits and those of the average American. The era of governmental abuse has come to a close and the buck stops with us. I urge my fellow Members to hear the calls of the American people, and demonstrate your leadership by setting the example and cosponsoring this legislation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE BIOTECH
PROCESS PATENT PROTECTION
ACT OF 1995**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today, the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. BOUCHER] and I are introducing the Biotech Process Patent Protection Act of 1995. This is the 4th consecutive Congress that we have introduced this legislation together.

From an economic point of view, the U.S. Biotech industry has gone from zero revenues and zero jobs 15 years ago to \$6 billion and 70,000 jobs today. The White House Council on Competitiveness projects a \$30 to \$50 billion market for biotech products by the year 2000, and many in the industry believe this estimate to be conservative.

Companies that depend heavily on research and development are especially vulnerable to foreign competitors who copy and sell their products without permission. The reason that high technology companies are so vulnerable is that for them the cost of innovation, rather than the cost of production, is the key cost incurred in bringing a product to market.

In addition to the ability to obtain and enforce a patent, small companies in particular must be concerned about obtaining a patent in a timely fashion. In 1992 the pendency of a biotech patent application was 27 months with the backlog in applications increasing from 17,000 in 1990 to almost 20,000 in 1992. The Patent Office has taken steps to improve the situation by reorganizing its bio-technology examination group and increasing the number of new examiners. The PTO has also implemented special pay rates for their biotechnology examiners. As a result, biotech patent application pendency has been reduced from 27 months to 21 months and the backlog in applications have been reduced from 20,000 in 1992 to 17,000 in 1994.

Although this is slow progress it is a substantial improvement. However, we must continue to reduce these delays because this industry is so dependent on patents in order to raise capital for reinvestment in manufacturing plants and in new product development, and even more so for an industry targeted by Japan for major and concerted competition.

The House Judiciary Committee took the first step in 1988 when the Congress enacted two bills which I introduced relating to process patents and reform of the International Trade Commission. However, our work will not be complete until we enact this legislation. This bill modifies the test for obtaining a process patent. It overrules *In Re Durden* (1985), a case frequently criticized that has been cited by the Patent Office as grounds for denial of biotech patents, as well as chemical and other process patent cases.

Because so many of the biotech inventions are protected by patents, the future of that industry depends greatly on what Congress does to protect U.S. patents from unfair foreign competition. America's foreign competitors, most of whom have invested comparatively little in biotechnology research, have targeted the biotech industry for major and concerted action. According to the Biotechnology

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Association, in Japan the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] and the Japanese biotechnology industry have joined forces and established a central plan to turn Japanese biotechnology into a 127 billion yen per year industry by the year 2000. If we fail to enact this legislation, the Congress may contribute to fulfillment of that projection.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, this is important legislation. The biotech industry is an immensely important industry started in the United States with many labs housed in California. In the decade ahead, biotechnology research will improve the lives and health of virtually every American family. It will put people to work and it will save people's lives. I intend to schedule action early this session.

BARROW COUNTY REPUBLICAN
PARTY ENDORSES SUPER MA-
JORITY VOTE FOR TAX LIMITA-
TION**HON. CHARLES W. NORWOOD, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that this body's ability to tax and spend be limited. I have heard from my constituents back home and they heartily approve of the new rule of the House which requires a 60-percent super majority to enact any Federal tax increase on U.S. citizens.

The Barrow County Republican Party has adopted a resolution which expresses support for this new rule in the House. It is stated below:

Whereas on this date of January 16, 1995 the Barrow County Republican Party at its stated meeting on the above date, and in full accord conclude that the United States Government through taxation and regulations, has far exceeded any power granted to it by the United States Constitution, and the people of this great Nation.

And, whereas it appears to these Members of this body, that an amendment to regulate the tax and spend policies of the United States Government in such a way as to restrict the Government in the adoption of its policies of taxation on income, the ownership of personal property such as real estate, or any other personal possessions which may rightfully owned by an American citizen.

And, be it therefore resolved by the Barrow County Republican Party at this meeting that tenth district Congressman Charlie Norwood, and that United States Senator Paul Coverdell and, United States Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia be petitioned by this body to consider, and adopt the three fifth's amendment, now being considered by the U.S. House of Representatives, which would require a sixty percent super majority vote to enact any Federal tax increase on the people of the United States.

This resolution being wholeheartedly approved by this body, be it further enacted that this entire document be presented in support of this resolution, to be signed, and presented as directed by the officers present at this meeting.

Signed,

MIKE GRACE,

Chairman.

EDWIN GRAVITT,

Vice Chairman.

RANDY DUBOSE,

Secretary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 19, 1995

LOCAL OFFICIALS SPEAK OUT ON UNFUNDED MANDATES

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, one of the high priority items for the 104th Congress is resolution of the problem of unfunded mandates. Last month, I had the opportunity to meet with local elected officials in Pennsylvania to discuss this issue. I found their comments and insights revealing.

Testimony was given by every member of the Delaware County Council, including Chairwoman Mary Ann Arty, Paul Mattus, Ward Williams, Wally Nunn, and Tom Killion. I also heard from Joseph Blair, president of Upland Borough Council; Bruce Dorbian, manager of Marcus Hook Borough; Kenneth Hemphill, Upper Darby School District; Thomas Kennedy, mayor of Ridley Park; James F. Shields, executive director, Delaware County Intermediate Unit; and Thomas J. Bannar, manager of Haverford Township.

I found their insights and experience very valuable. As we prepare to debate this issue on the floor of the House, my colleagues would do well to look beyond the statements of inside-the-beltway lobbyists and listen to the experience of local elected officials. I have included the testimony of several of the participants which I found particularly insightful. I urge my colleagues to review their statements to better understand how unfunded mandates affect local governments.

STATEMENT OF WALLACE H. NUNN, DELAWARE COUNTY COUNCIL

Earlier we identified that Unfunded Mandates occur as the result of passage of legislation, by promulgation of regulations in response to legislative initiatives, through policy decisions by government bureaucrats and as a result of court orders. Each of these has played a part in helping to construct a welfare system that is one of worst bureaucratic nightmares in terms of its size and expense, its red-tape, its lack of coordination through the various state and federal agencies that mandate its operation and its effectiveness. If we view the social welfare system as a chronological continuum of services beginning with Children and Youth Services and running through the various adult services, we note redundant programs due to more than one state and/or federal agency mandating not only the services but the way in which they are provided, with no coordination or even apparent knowledge of the other agency's mandate. This concern is exemplified in the area of Drug and Alcohol (D/A) where the County receives funding through the Department of Health, the Court system and, in some instances, the Department of Public Welfare. While we are able to cooperate internally and to coordinate the provision of some of the services, we nevertheless must maintain complex administrative structures to deal with the plethora of regulations and policies imposed on us. There may be as many as fifteen (15) different programs to deal with specialized aspects of D/A problems. Each of these is governed by its own set of regulations for operation and reporting.

Many of these regulations that govern our operation are circuitous and address not just the broad policy guidelines but actually stipulate the provision of individual services. For example, in the County Juvenile Detention Home, we are mandated not just to feed and cloth the juveniles but also to supply an

evening snack. (Is eating just before bedtime a healthy practice?)

I have touched on the justice system. Approximately \$48.3 million of the County Budget is projected to be expended on Administration of Justice. This accounts for over 57% of the approximately \$84 million raised in taxes. It also points out the failure of social welfare programs since these programs obviously have not resulted in shaping all of our citizens who are clients of our systems into productive members of our society. While I am not naive enough to think that we can be 100% successful in moving people toward productivity, I would like to have the opportunity to design our own programs without interference from the federal and state bureaucracies. Block grants without the punitive strings attached would be a mechanism that could be used to funnel dollars to Counties. We suggest this approach to you.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE A. DORBIAN, MANAGER, BOROUGH OF MARCUS HOOK

On behalf of the Crum and Ridley Creeks Council of Governments I graciously recognize the Honorable U.S. Congressman from the 7th congressional district, W. Curtis Weldon, and the Honorable State Senator from the 26th senatorial district, Joseph Loeper and members of the county council. Thank you for organizing this public hearing on the subject of unfunded mandates and extending to us the opportunity to provide oral and written testimony.

The Crum and Ridley Creeks Council of Governments is an organization with 11 member municipalities formed to facilitate and develop mutual cooperation and coordination among the participating municipalities. The membership includes the boroughs of Media, Marcus Hook, Rose Valley, Rutledge and Swarthmore and the townships of Edgmont, Middletown, Nether Providence, Newtown, Upper Providence and Concord.

Whether Federal or State imposed, a mandate is a mandate. The word is feared in the local government community. Mandates can be fatal to the budget process and they occur far too frequently. They are feared because there is usually little notice or preparation, they carry new responsibilities, and seldom little authority or fiscal resources to carry them out.

WHAT ARE MANDATES?

They are requirements placed on local government by the Federal and State government to perform specified tasks. They are "mandates" because they must be done. The mandate message delivered from Federal and State government is similar to that national advertising campaign theme—"just do it."

WHO PAYS FOR MANDATES?

Local citizens and businesses pay for most Federal and State mandates through increased local taxes and fees. Most mandates are unfunded or underfunded. This means the Federal and/or the State government adopts the legislation and establishes regulatory requirements without appropriating any funds to implement the legislation or regulations. The costs for implementation are left to local and county governments.

WHY ARE MANDATES A PROBLEM?

Federal and State mandates are a problem for three reasons: (1) they are imposed without consideration of local circumstances or capacity to implement the Federal/State requirements; (2) they strain already tight budgets forcing increases in local tax rates and fees to pay for mandates while we continue to provide local services and keep local budgets in balance; and (3) they set priorities for local government without local input. Because most mandates require compliance regardless of other pressing local needs, Federal and State mandates often "squeeze out"

projects and activities that are local priorities and which would contribute more to local health, welfare and safety than the specific action or activity dictated by Federal/State laws and regulations. Local dollars spent on Federal and State mandates is money that cannot be spent on local priorities.

ARE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OPPOSED TO MANDATES THAT PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND CIVIL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS?

No, local elected officials are committed to providing public services that enhance the health, safety and welfare of their citizens.

But local officials are opposed to unfunded, inflexible, "one-size-fits-all" laws and regulations. These laws and regulations impose unrealistic time schedules for compliance, specify the use of procedures or facilities when less costly alternatives might serve as well, and require far more than underlying laws appear to require. Local officials want to concentrate on performance, not procedures.

WHY SHOULD CITIZENS CARE ABOUT FEDERAL AND STATE MANDATES?

They allow the Federal and State government to write checks on the local government checkbook. They interfere with local decision-making and give authority to remote Federal and State lawmakers and bureaucrats rather than easily accessible local mayors, council members, commissioners and supervisors. And, perhaps most importantly, they force local governments to raise local taxes and fees in order to comply with mandates and maintain local services.

As municipal managers, we have day to day, hands-on experience with mandates. They impact virtually every aspect of local government operations. Recent mandates include mandatory recycling, expanded training requirements for municipal police officers, additional pension benefits for police and fire officials, workers compensation enforcement through the local building permit system, agency shop, and public access requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act. Then there are those that simply become institutionalized in the operations of the municipality and continue to impose costs ten to twenty years after enactment. Public advertising requirements, State and Federal mandatory wage requirements for public works projects, minimum wage, to name a few. Whatever the case may be, we know one thing for certain—once a mandate is imposed it is never repealed. One recent national research study ranked Pennsylvania second in the number of new mandates imposed on municipal government.

The current system allows Federal and State lawmakers and bureaucrats to impose their priorities without considering local budget and service impacts. Local budgets are statutorily required to be balanced, taxing authority is limited, and mandates cannot be passed on to another level of government. We must bring fiscal responsibility to the mandate process in this country and in Pennsylvania.

The buck has been passed to local government for too long; it is time for the "bucks" to be passed on as well.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. SHIELDS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DELAWARE COUNTY INTERMEDIATE UNIT

It is a pleasure for me to be here today representing the Intermediate Unit, the fifteen public school districts in the county and the Delaware County School Boards' Legislative Council.

The issue of unfunded mandates has received much attention lately. I want to commend County Council for the leadership you

have shown in bringing this issue to the attention of the general public. We can also look at Governor-elect Tom Ridge's campaign pledge in which he states: "I will fight to give our communities greater control over their schools and tax dollars, free from state micromanagement. I want to provide districts with relief from existing state mandates and stop the flow of new ones to encourage greater local control and help ease the pressure on local property taxes." Likewise, the new leadership in Congress has also expressed their intent to focus on this issue. It appears that the issue of unfunded mandates is approaching front-burner status on the political agenda.

Focusing public attention on unfunded mandates and the impact they have on local school district budgets has also been a priority of Delaware County school districts for the past five years. In the 1991-92 school year, a committee of superintendents and school board members started a process to identify some of the high cost mandates affecting schools. A survey was developed and completed by all school districts that identified and placed a dollar cost on some critical areas. A presentation of the results was made to the Delaware County legislative delegation at the School Boards' Annual Legislative Breakfast held on May 15, 1992. The following is a partial list of the information shared at that time. Although the cost data will have changed since that time, what hasn't changed is the economic impact these mandates have on local school budgets.

Certification restrictions and staff ratios as applied to Nurses, Dental Hygienists, Librarians (\$3,014,750)

Sabbatical leaves for purposes of study and travel (\$4,508,317 over previous five years)

State requirement to transport nonpublic school students up to ten miles outside local school district boundaries (\$6,072,374)

Use of prevailing wage rate on school construction projects in excess of \$25 thousand (\$12,329,800 over previous five years and projected for immediate future)

Asbestos abatement (\$17,650,107)

Underground storage tank inspection and removal (\$5,901,000)

Transportation of Early Intervention students (\$302,600)

The development of Act 178 Professional Development Plans (\$668,000)

Implementation of a Teacher Induction Program (\$173,730)

Special education costs have consistently exceeded the funds available from both state and federal sources. Because of the many due process requirements and the strict limitations on class size along with additional supportive services needed, this is an expensive mandate. In addition, while not required to do so under federal law, Pennsylvania has chosen to include the education of the gifted under state special education rules and regulations. The federal government originally promised to fund 40% of the cost of this law but in actuality the federal share has never exceeded 12%. It must be said that in and of themselves each of the mandates may be considered to serve a noble purpose. However, the cumulative effects of these and all the other mandates imposed on local districts impose a fiscal and human resource cost on schools. Meeting the demands of some of these mandates may take away resources from other areas of the school program deemed important by the local community.

As a next step in this process, the fifteen Delaware County school districts and the Intermediate Unit have contracted with the Pennsylvania Economy League to identify existing mandates that impact upon the operation of the schools and to assess their

economic impact. In addition, the other three suburban intermediate units in Bucks, Chester and Montgomery Counties have likewise expressed an interest in participating and supporting this study.

In 1982 the Pennsylvania Local Government Commission, after an exhaustive study, identified 6,979 state imposed mandates upon local government units in Pennsylvania. Moreover, the Pennsylvania School Boards Association, representing all 501 school districts in the Commonwealth has identified burdensome mandates the Association has targeted for legislative remedy including the following:

Prohibiting the furlough of staff for economic reasons;

The requirement to transport nonpublic students up to 10 miles outside the district;

The awarding of tenure after two years of successful teaching;

The requirement to hire certificated school nurses, dental hygienists and home and school visitors according to a state-established pupil ratio;

Providing full year and split year sabbaticals for travel;

Permanent certification for teachers and administrators.

It is clear that now is the time for concerted action by all agencies of local government to ease the financial burden caused by unfunded or partially funded state and federal mandates. On behalf of Mr. Walter Senkow, President of the Intermediate Unit Board of Directors, Mr. James Fahey, Chairman of the School Boards' Legislative Council, and Dr. Roger Place, Chairman of the Superintendents' Advisory Council, I commend County Council and our legislative delegation for sponsoring today's hearing. We stand ready to work cooperatively with you to address these important concerns.

TRIBUTE TO JESS SOLTESS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jess Soltes as he retires from the position of Ferndale city manager after 24 years of distinguished service to Ferndale, MI, and the surrounding community. In 1971, Jess began his distinguished career serving Ferndale as community development services director. In 1978, he was elevated to his current position of city manager.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure to represent the city of Ferndale for 13 years. It is a dynamic community growing and changing to better serve its citizens. Jess has truly played a key role in Ferndale's development and success.

On the occasion of his retirement, I would like to congratulate and thank Jess Soltes for his commitment and dedication to the city of Ferndale. I would like to extend my best wishes to Jess and his wife Sue for many years of health and happiness.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF SLAIN SAN ANTONIO POLICE OFFICER FABIAN DOMINGUEZ

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a grim duty, to report to you and the House

the senseless murder of Fabian Dominguez, a patrolman who served valiantly on the San Antonio Police Force. In an act of selfless duty, he lost his life at the hands of young thugs.

The details are poignant: On his way home from his shift, Patrolman Dominguez stopped to investigate a suspicious situation at his neighbor's home. He surprised some would-be burglars and was shot to death. Three teenagers have been charged with his murder.

At his funeral, the pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, the Reverend Buckner Fanning, is reported to have said: "Fabian was off-duty. Duty didn't require he stop. But love did. Commitment did. Love for God. Love for his neighbor. Love always stops where there's trouble. Love never takes a vacation. Love is never off-duty." These words ring true.

We in this Congress must continue to strive to convince our youth, our children, that life is precious, not something to be thrown away casually. We hear about a lack of values in our society, and it stems from the failure to recognize the special unique spirit of each human. It stems from a lack of self-respect. Our challenge is to create incentives to put that ultimate value, the value of human life, into the hearts of all of us.

Each day, in San Antonio and in other cities, towns, and counties across this country, law enforcement officers put their lives on the line to protect us from those who would do us harm. Some walk the beat, some patrol in cars, on horseback or bicycles, and yet others serve from behind the desk. Brave men and women, dedicated to public safety, give us their all, and it is appropriate for us in this House of Representatives to pay tribute to each of them.

Patrolman Dominguez was laid to rest with full honors yesterday. In recognition of his service, Police Chief William Gibson retired badge No. 0399, worn proudly by Mr. Dominguez. Our hearts go out to his family, and particularly to his wife and twin 8-month-old daughters, who will look at the American flag given to them, first draped over their husband's and father's coffin, with pride and sadness.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROHIBIT PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO INCARCERATED MILITARY PERSONNEL

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that would prohibit pay and allowances to military personnel who are under a sentence that includes dismissal or a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge. In this day of heightened fiscal responsibility, it is outrageous that this Government continues to keep military personnel on its payrolls after they have been convicted of crimes. My constituents and I feel that such irresponsible practices must be stopped. This policy was originally adopted to finance the costs of shipping families of convicted criminals back to civilization during the development of the Old West. However, times have changed and such an outdated policy should be rectified. This

Government should not be paying out funds designed to solve problems that existed 120 years ago.

Certainly today no civilian firm would continue to keep on its payrolls convicted rapists and murderers. In summary, I urge my colleagues to sponsor and support this worthwhile bill to correct an existing anomaly in our Government's policy.

TRIBUTE TO MALCOLM BENNETT

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Malcolm N. Bennett, outgoing president of the Southwest Los Angeles Board of Realtors, the only African-American board of realtors in Los Angeles. His contributions to the business community have been matched by his commitment to bettering the lives of the less fortunate in Los Angeles.

In addition to being president and founder of International Realty & Investments, one of the largest minority-owned property management firms in the city, Mr. Bennett is also co-owner of one of the largest minority-owned glass installation companies, International Glass Co. Mr. Bennett's knowledge in the real estate field has allowed him to serve as State court receiver for several of the largest banks in California and his activities in the community have received recognition at the State and local level.

Mr. Bennett has also been active in efforts to better the lives of those with special needs. He has taken an active role as a member of the board of directors of the South Central Los Angeles Regional Center for the Disabled, working on special projects and programs designed for individuals with special needs. Mr. Bennett has also served as board member for the Cripple Children's Society, devoting his time and energy to organizing their annual walk-a-thon. Mr. Bennett is president and founder of the Minority Apartment Owners Association, and has led the organization's efforts to reach out to elderly and confined residents in the community.

Malcolm Bennett's success as a leader in the real estate industry in Los Angeles, and his willingness to lend his efforts on behalf of community members in need, deserve our recognition and praise. I am pleased to call attention to Malcolm's accomplishments and his tenure as president of the Southwest Los Angeles Board of Realtors, and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his contributions to the community.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LEE ECHOLS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, Lee Echols, who served our country in a number of hazardous positions, died recently at age 87 at a hospital near his home in Bonita, CA. His life

proved that truth is indeed stranger than fiction, since no fiction has ever emerged that combined Lee's true life adventures which included service in the OSS; the CIA; special Customs agent for undercover narcotics work; a Navy officer in New York City and special State Department operative in Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

Along the way, Lee became a member of the U.S. Treasury Pistol Team and won the National Pistol Championship in 1941 at the Camp Perry Shoot. He served as western field director for the National Rifle Association for several years. After retirement from 38 years of Government service, Lee helped organize the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, which had been started by his old friend, Dave Phillips, who had been Chief of the western hemisphere section of the CIA. Lee became California State chairman of AFIO.

"Hilarious High Jinks & Dangerous Assignments," the autobiography of Lee Echols, was published in 1990, and recounts his amazing career as well as outlining some of the many practical jokes he and his associates played on each other. In addition to the autobiography, Lee wrote a book, "Dead Aim" about the various shooting matches in which he participated over the years, a book of fiction, and numerous magazines articles.

In his adventuresome career, Lee encountered various smugglers, dealers in narcotics, Communists, revolutionaries, corrupt officials of Latin American countries and Mexico, and others who would have killed him had they discovered his true identity. The amazing thing is that he could operate undercover for our Government for many years and still survive.

One factor that sustained him was his great sense of humor, which led him to organize and take part in various hoaxes of his fellow workers, and for that matter, anyone who came along. It was this facet of Lee's life that attracted men of action to him, including the famous Marine general, Hollands M. "Howlin' Mad" Smith. At one of the international pistol shoots, Lee staged a scene where he appeared to have been accidentally shot and killed by another contestant.

In the Dominican Republic, where he worked undercover for our State Department, he obtained information from the revolutionaries that was of great help in protecting American dependents until the United States Government could send in the 82d Airborne and the Marines to evacuate them to United States ships. He also later ran a school for Spanish-speaking countries interested in training efficient national security forces.

His life story, "Hilarious High Jinks & Dangerous Assignments" not only tells an incredible true story of his life, but also gives an idea of the efficiency of our undercover operations, of the CIA, the OSS, Customs, and other Government agencies. Having grown up in Calexico, in Imperial County, and worked 10 years for Customs along the border, Lee spoke Spanish fluently and also understood how to get along with our neighbors to the south.

His work lives on in the lives of the young men, Americans and those from Latin America, whom he trained in law enforcement and respect for democracy. Like many others who have helped build America, Lee was a product of his times and his environment, and an inspiration to all who knew him.

U.S. CONGRESS AND GERMAN PARLIAMENT CONDUCT ANNUAL EXCHANGE

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, the United States Congress and the German Parliament, the Bundestag, have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about the working of each other's political institutions and convey Members' views on issues of mutual concern.

This year marks the fifth exchange with a reunified Germany and a parliament consisting of members from all 16 German States. A delegation of staff members from the United States Congress will be chosen to visit Germany from May 7 to May 20. During the 2-week exchange, most time will be spent at meetings conducted by Bundestag Members, Bundestag party staff members, and representatives from political, business, academic, and media groups. Cultural activities and a weekend visit in a Bundestag Member's district will round out the exchange.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States in July for a 3-week period. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Congressional Members over the Fourth of July recess.

The Congress-Bundestag Exchange is highly regarded in Germany, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff members who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag sends senior staff professionals to the United States. The United States endeavors to reciprocate.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite United States delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern in Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two staff people in their Member's district over the Fourth of July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants will be selected by a committee composed of U.S. Information Agency [USIA] personnel and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a résumé and cover letter in which they state why they believe they are

qualified, and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications should be sent to Kathie Scarrah, c/o Senator JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN, 316 Hart Senate Office Building, by Wednesday, February 15.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA SUBSURFACE CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1995

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation directing the Department of the Interior to acquire subsurface inholdings in three conservation system units. Under this legislation, entitled the "Alaska Peninsula Subsurface Consolidation Act of 1995," the United States would acquire 275,000 acres of oil and gas properties in the Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge in exchange for Federal properties of equal value in Alaska.

The subsurface properties are currently owned by an Alaska Native corporation, Koniag, Inc., which received them under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. By an accident of geography, Koniag, the regional corporation of the Kodiak Archipelago, was unable to realize its full entitlement of land within the Kodiak area under ANCSA. The prior establishment of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the limitations of the islands forced Congress to redraw the regional corporation boundaries and grant Koniag and other Kodiak corporations rights on the Alaska Peninsula. Most of these rights were exchanged in 1980, but these subsurface holdings remain. Implementation of this bill will finally remove Koniag from the area and allow the Federal agencies better management capability.

Under the terms of the bill I am introducing, after a standard risk adjusted appraisal of the oil and gas rights, Koniag will exchange these holdings for Federal property in Alaska of equal value. In the event that Koniag and the Secretary of the Interior are unable after 5 years to swap lands accounting for the full value of the oil and gas, then Koniag will be given credits equal to the remaining untraded value of the rights. With these credits, Koniag or its assignee may bid on other Federal surplus properties. Any income from the disposal of its assets by Koniag will be shared with other Alaska Native corporations just as oil and gas income is shared under the terms of ANCSA section 7(i).

Mr. Speaker, a version of this bill has been considered and passed the House in 1992. Another version was approved by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in 1994. But we have never been able to get the bill all the way through the process. I hope to change that this year.

I have made a few changes in the bill which I am introducing today. The major change is to delete the wilderness designations which have previously been part of the bill. It was my hope that moderate wilderness designations in the bill would help the bill's consideration in

this body and with the administration. Despite the courtesy and fair consideration by former Chairman MILLER, we were unable to move the bill last year. At the same time, the wilderness provisions drew opposition from other native corporations, local governments, and the State of Alaska.

I have also made minor changes to the sections of the bill regarding the mineral appraisal and the property account in response to suggestions made by the Department of the Interior and Office of Management and Budget. These provisions are similar to those in the bill approved by the Senate last session and were acceptable to the Congressional Budget Office. If there are other improvements which can be made to the bill, I will entertain them during the hearing process.

I look forward to working with the Secretary, with Mr. MILLER and the other members of the Resources Committee. I am confident we can resolve this long overdue issue for the benefit of the Alaskan Native community and for the American people.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "SOUTHWEST PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY"

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that was passed overwhelmingly in the House but killed by the other body during the 103d Congress. The "Southwest Public Health Laboratory" was included in the conference report to S. 1569, the Minority Health Improvement Act of 1994.

This cooperative regional environmental laboratory would supplement existing public health laboratories within the border States. This is necessary due to the fact that State health departments have had difficulty meeting the increasing demands being made on them over the past several years. Basic duties, such as oversight of environmental conditions to reduce and eliminate health hazards, have become increasingly difficult to sustain due to tight budget constraints and increasing public health problems.

A recent incidental discovery of highly toxic fish in the Rio Grande exemplifies the need for additional laboratory capacity and the difficulty in detecting some of these potential health threats. In fact, polluted water and contaminated food cause much higher rates of gastrointestinal and other diseases along the border than in the rest of the United States. For example, hepatitis A is two to three times more prevalent along the border than in the United States as a whole. This is a critical problem in my home county of El Paso. The rate of amebiasis, a parasitic infestation, is three times higher along the border than in the rest of the United States and the rate of shigellosis, a bacterial infection, is two times higher. These diseases don't check with immigration or customs inspectors for either country before crossing borders, nor do they remain at the border. Once these diseases are in the United States they become a public health problem for the entire country.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation. This will not only benefit the

southwestern border region, but the entire U.S. population.

A SPECIAL "DEAN"

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, the most recent edition of the Empire State Report, January 1995, contains an excellent article about the Washington based correspondent for the Watertown Daily Times known to those of us in the New York delegation as the Dean. Alan Emory has served his newspaper and the people of the north country for 43 years with distinction, style, and grace.

Recognition from our peers is always a treasured commodity. Last December, Alan was elected president of the Gridiron Club, an association of Washington journalists, because of his long-time service and professional dedication to his chosen field of endeavor. He is respected and admired within the fraternity of journalism as this honor clearly indicates. Among those in Congress who respond to his inquiries, Alan is known for his fairness and integrity. This in itself is the mark of a true professional.

I am enclosing the above-mentioned article for the RECORD. It is a well deserved tribute for one of the true gentlemen in journalism today.

THE DEAN

[By Jonathan D. Salant]

At one of U.S. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's infrequent gatherings for the Washington press corps from New York newspapers, a *New York Times* reporter attempted to sit in the front row.

"No, no, no," Moynihan sputters. "That's the dean's seat."

The "dean" in this case refers to Alan Emory, the 72-year-old correspondent for the *Watertown Daily Times*. Most of the reporters who join Emory weren't born when he came to Washington 43 years ago, the result of an effort by his publisher to give the readers something more in exchange for a price hike. The rest of the New York press corps watches Emory take his seat in front and pour a cup of coffee for the senator. They sit silent deferentially to allow Emory to ask the first question, much as the senior wire service reporter opens presidential news conferences.

Emory began covering Washington before Moynihan, who later served in the administration of four presidents, began his career in public service as an aide to then-Gov. Averell Harriman. Emory has covered Govs. Thomas Dewey, Harriman, Nelson Rockefeller, Malcolm Wilson, Hugh Carey and Mario Cuomo. He has covered Sens. Irving Ives, Kenneth Keating, Jacob Javits, Robert Kennedy, Charles Goodell, James Buckley, Alfonse D'Amato and Moynihan.

Emory has reported on the administrations of Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

Come March, he'll be dining with Bill Clinton.

"It's a very exciting prospect," Emory says.

In December, Emory was elected president of the Gridiron Club, an association of powerful Washington journalists. Some of his predecessors include David Broder, Helen

Thomas, Carl Rowan and Jack Germond. Emory says he can't remember another reporter from a small newspaper being elected club president.

Each March, the Gridiron Club holds an ultra-exclusive white-tie dinner featuring the president, his cabinet, and most of Washington's top public officials and politicians. Like the Legislative Correspondents Association's annual show in Albany, the Washington reporters write parodies poking fun at Republicans and Democrats alike. As club president, Emory gets to dine with Clinton and must keep an eye on him throughout the show, the better to report back to the membership on how he reacted to the skits.

Clinton gets to deliver a rebuttal following the show. Next year's speakers also include Moynihan and former Education Secretary Bill Bennett.

It's been a long journey between dinner with the president and Watertown, where Emory first was hired in 1947 after graduating from Columbia University with a master's degree in journalism. (He attended Harvard University as a undergraduate.)

Emory was covering the Dewey administration in Albany when his publisher, John Johnson, called him in August 1951.

"We're going to raise the price of the paper. We owe the readers something," Emory recalls Johnson telling him, "How would you like to go to Washington?"

Emory jumped at the chance. He and his wife, Nancy, packed up and moved south. Shortly after arriving in Washington, they found a house on a lake in a Virginia suburb. They've been there ever since, raising three children. They now have four grandchildren as well.

He's traveled with presidents, covered the White House, and written on foreign affairs. But his bread-and-butter is the local, day-to-day coverage of New York affairs in Washington. The congressional delegation. The St. Lawrence Seaway. The state lobbying office. Politics. Federal decisions as they affect the Empire State.

The New York connection has served Emory well. At the 1960 Republican National Convention, Emory got there a few days early and hung out with aides to then-New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. They told him that Rockefeller was not going to be nominated for president against Richard Nixon. A national scoop.

"I got the story long, long before anyone else even came close to it," Emory says.

Likewise, at the 1968 Republican convention, while waiting to interview with William Miller, the former upstate New York congressman who was Barry Goldwater's running mate four years earlier, Emory found a poll that showed Nixon being more popular than Rockefeller in New York. The two men were competing for the 1968 Republican presidential nomination. Emory gave his story to the Nixon folks with the stipulation that they agree to credit his newspaper if they used the information. Sure enough, there was Nixon a few days later, quoting the *Watertown Daily Times*.

Emory spends much of his time chronicling the Watertown-area congressman, John McHugh (R-Pierrepont Manor). McHugh was three years old when Emory first went to Washington.

"I took my first lessons about politics from Alan Emory's column," McHugh says. "I've read about his experiences and his observations. I finally had a chance to meet with him face-to-face and work with him. It was a thrill for me. To most people in the North Country, Alan Emory is our window on the Capitol."

Many regional reporters in Washington move onto greener pastures. They land jobs at larger papers or enter the government.

Emory says he has never tired of his job or the Watertown paper. He once had a shot at a bigger paper, but it fell through. Otherwise, he says, he's never wanted to leave.

"Watertown treats me like a member of the family," he says. He goes on vacation when he wants. He has the time to do projects like Gridiron. The paper was very supportive when he underwent cancer treatment a few years back.

One of Emory's friends, Allan Cromley of the *Daily Oklahoman*, walks by. "Don't believe a word he says," Cromley says. Emory smiles and goes on.

"When people play up to the big metropolitan papers, there's that frustration," Emory says. "But there's a counterweight that comes if you luck into somebody from your neck of the woods who gets way up there."

Eisenhower's press secretary, Jim Haggerty, used to work for Dewey. Nixon's secretary of state, William Rogers, was a native of St. Lawrence County. Former Central Intelligence Agency chief Allan Dulles was a Watertown native. All became sources for Emory.

Others from the North Country have passed through. Former state Sen. Douglas Barclay of Pulaski chaired President Bush's upstate campaign in 1988 and was named to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. Former North Country Rep. Robert McEwen was appointed by President Reagan to one of the joint U.S.-Canadian commissions. Former Assistant Education Secretary Donald Laidlaw was an Ogdensburg native.

Another official, former Republican National Committee Executive Director Albert (Ab) Herman, had played professional baseball in Watertown. Emory wrote a story about him, and Herman began hearing from old friends long forgotten. "He was a fabulous political source from then on," Emory recalls.

In the 1950s, the federal government used to publish a book listing the home congressional district of numerous federal workers. Anyone hailing from the North Country's congressional district could expect a call from Emory.

"I would leaf through that book, call them up and do interviews," Emory says. "These were people nobody had ever been in touch with before. They started getting mail from old neighbors who saw their write-ups in the *Watertown Daily Times*. Also, it gave me all kinds of contacts. If the individual didn't have the answer, he could lead me to someone who did."

A U.S. senator named Hubert Horatio Humphrey became a source as well. Humphrey and Emory's mother, Ethel Epstein, served together on the board of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action.

Emory lists Humphrey and former Michigan U.S. Sen. Philip Hart as his two favorite politicians. He came to know Hart after an aide to New York U.S. Sen. Herbert Lehman joined the Michigan senator's staff.

Among contemporary politicians, it is Cuomo, who Emory landed as the speaker for the 1988 Gridiron show, who is his favorite. Cuomo sent him a note a couple of years back for his 70th birthday.

Had Cuomo run for president, he might have been the chief executive accompanying Emory to the Gridiron dinner next March. But Emory says he's not surprised Cuomo never went for the White House.

"I was never totally convinced that he wanted to undergo the battle," Emory says. "He would have loved to be president but he would have hated to be a candidate."

BONILLA-EDWARDS ESA MORATORIUM AMENDMENTS

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman CHET EDWARDS and I are introducing the Endangered Species Act moratorium amendments. This bipartisan legislation will help put a stop to the current abuses of the Endangered Species Act [ESA]. In its current form the Endangered Species Act—though well intentioned—works contrary to, and often against, one particular species—the human being.

Many hardworking ranchers, farmers, and homeowners in Texas have a greater fear of the golden cheeked warbler than they do of tax hikes and tornadoes. In my own hometown of San Antonio, TX, the entire source of water has been held hostage by Federal agencies and courts over a small fish called the fountain darter. This bill is an important first step to allay some of those fears and bring common sense to the ESA process. We in Congress must act and ensure that human beings no longer play second fiddle to spiders and snakes.

Specifically, this legislation will suspend the further listing of endangered or threatened species and the designation of new critical habitat until the Endangered Species Act is reauthorized by Congress. The ESA's authorization expired in 1992. This bill is a realistic vehicle toward reforming the ESA. Passage of this bill compels Congress to consider human factors and bring balance to the ESA when it considers the reauthorization. ESA must be reconstructed with amendments which not only protect the environment, but respect property rights.

Protecting property rights does not mean that threatened species cannot be protected. It simply means that human costs should be considered when the ESA is imposed. It also means that Government agencies, such as the Fish and Wildlife Service, should be creative in finding ways to balance these goals, rather than slamming the heavy fist of the Federal bureaucracy down on landowners. The Federal Government should work in concert with the true stewards of the land, instead of threatening them with fines without warning.

Please join me in cosponsoring this important legislation. It is long since past the time that we brought sanity and common sense to the ESA process. This legislation will stop current abuses and make possible real reform of the ESA. Thank you.

ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, the Nation's costliest disaster struck the Los Angeles area. The Northridge earthquake, the epicenter of which was in the end found to be in the 24th Congressional District that I represent, changed forever the lives of those of us who experienced the 6.7-magnitude quake.

The extraordinarily quick response of my colleagues in Congress in passing legislation to ensure the delivery of urgently needed Federal funds to help the victims of this natural disaster was one of the most generous and gratifying that I have experienced. Despite the debate over the size of the Federal budget deficit, and the anxiety in Congress—an apprehension that is not entirely misplaced—about adding to that serious problem, Congress approved quickly the \$8.6 billion in earthquake relief that was so urgently needed. For my constituents and those of other Members whose districts were hit so hard by this disaster, I remain extremely grateful to my colleagues for their support and compassion.

Mr. Speaker, even now, we find it difficult to explain to those who live outside the area the disruption in the lives of so many people in southern California caused by this devastating earthquake. It not only destroyed homes and schools and roads, but also caused permanent job losses in an area that was already racked by a severe recession.

Yet, we have made remarkable progress in recovering from a disaster that caused nearly 60 deaths, left thousands homeless, and caused property damage estimated at more than \$20 billion. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, which so splendidly coordinated the network of some 13 Federal agencies and 3,600 employees in responding to the damage caused by the quake, estimated that 92,000 buildings were damaged and 20,000 dwelling units had to be vacated. So far, over 500,000 individuals and businesses have received in excess of \$5 billion in Federal aid, a figure that surpasses Federal assistance after any previous U.S. disaster.

I cannot adequately describe for my colleagues what a magnificent job FEMA and other Federal, State, and local agencies have done overall in responding to this disaster. At a time when Government is so often criticized, we should be extremely proud of all these Government agencies, programs, and employees. As the Los Angeles Times recently said, Government agencies responded "with the most splendid emergency assistance program in U.S. history." It marked a first for disaster officials who had never been called upon to provide emergency assistance to so many people. In fact, the over 20,000 dwellings that were made uninhabitable by the quake were the equivalent of an entire mid-size American city being wiped out.

And, while the Federal Government responded efficiently to the mounting challenges caused by the earthquake to help rebuild a region that is so crucial to the entire Nation, we were all especially impressed by the volunteers from all over the country who came to our area in the San Fernando Valley and in Ventura County to help. Individuals from the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and from many religious organizations in every region of the country provided food, shelter, clothes, day care, and help in cleaning up. All Members should be proud of the response of their own constituents to our constituents in their time of need.

Mr. Speaker, Federal aid was urgently needed to ensure that victims of this massive earthquake were able to recover—and the great majority of individuals and businesses have been able to do so, or at least make a very good beginning, within the year since the

quake hit. We have been able to rebuild our badly damaged transportation infrastructure, repair our schools and homes, and revive the economic health of our area.

Of course, much work remains to be done. But the words most often used to describe the residents of the area are resilience and confidence. Even as another natural disaster—the third that has affected my district within 15 months—struck our area, my constituents have rebounded; they are helping each other, just as they did following the firestorms and the earthquake, because as we all know, the Government simply cannot rescue everyone. This is one of the most significant lessons of this major disaster.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues, the thousands of volunteers from all over the country, the local, State, and Federal governments, and most of all, the residents of the San Fernando Valley and Ventura County for every effort made to rebuild and reconstruct our area and bring us back from the costliest natural disaster ever in North America.

BISHOP HEAD CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARIES

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Bishop Edward D. Head as he celebrates his 50th anniversary as a priest and 25th anniversary as a bishop.

In commemorating this occasion, we honor a man of towering strength and dignity, a man who, through his years of dedicated service to his church and his community, has earned a reputation for leadership, compassion and generosity. He has led the diocese of Buffalo through the difficult and tumultuous years of the last decades with unwavering faith and commitment.

His devotion to the values and traditions of the Catholic Church in the changing times has only strengthened the bond the church has in western New York, and has provided a haven for those in need.

Bishop Head was ordained a Catholic priest on January 27, 1945, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, by the late Cardinal Francis Spellman.

Pope Paul VI named him a bishop in 1970, and he served as auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of New York until he was appointed bishop of Buffalo in 1973.

Bishop Head was born and raised in New York State. He studied at Cathedral College in New York City, did graduate work at Columbia University and studied theology at St. Joseph's Seminary.

After his ordination, he taught sociology and did parish work until he was appointed to the staff of Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York in 1947. A year later, he received a master's degree in social work from the New York School of Social Work. He continued his work with the Catholic Charities until his ordination as auxiliary bishop in 1970.

Mr. Speaker, Bishop Head is a man who has generously devoted his life to working toward the betterment of his community. He is a tribute to the people he serves in western New York, and it is only fitting that we honor him today.

COMMENDING BRUCE AIKEN

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bruce Tansill Aiken, a native of Brownsville, Texas, who has dedicated his life to teaching the history between Mexico and the United States. In light of the fact that the Mexican-American War is often omitted from the time lines of this country's history, this is a particularly painful time for those of us who live in the American Southwest.

This reality makes the illumination of the relationship between the United States and Mexico pivotal to understanding our future together. As an educator with a specialty in military history, Bruce Aiken has been the leading teacher of local history and area military history for our entire community.

Many of those who occupy the Southwest are descended from families who have occupied this place for hundreds and hundreds of years—long before the American Revolution, much less the war for Texas' independence or the War with Mexico. Still others are descended from the immigrants who came to the United States from Mexico in search of a better social and economic life. Mexico has played a role in shaping our country since the beginning of our history—and Bruce Aiken has spent his life teaching people how to understand that integral relationship.

After his service in the U.S. Army, Bruce served the Brownsville community as Administrator of the Brownsville Independent School District. From there, he joined the faculty of the University of Texas at Brownsville—and later became the executive director of the Historic Brownsville Museum, an association for which Bruce was the founding director.

He is a widely recognized resource on local history for other authors, as well as an author in his own right. His outstanding work was recognized by Governor Ann Richards in 1993 by his appointment to the Texas Historical Records Advisory Board. In 1982 he was appointed to the Texas Professional Practices Commission by Governor Dolf Briscoe. In 1985 the Texas Historical Commission awarded Bruce a Citation for Distinguished Service.

Bruce and I worked together on a project that was of great importance to me—establishing the Palo Alto National Battlefield Historic Site, just outside of Brownsville. Palo Alto was the only site of battle waged north of the Rio Grande between the U.S. and Mexico during the War.

In 1993 Bruce was the co-host of the first annual Palo Alto Conference. This historic conference brought together academics, anthropologists, historians, political scientists, sociologists and military research analysts from both Mexico and the United States. It was the first time such a gathering occurred, and the lessons we all learned were monumental.

Mr. Speaker, Bruce Aiken is a special man who has taught the Brownsville community much more about our history than anyone could have ever imagined. He has added to the history of our area, and our community is grateful to him for his efforts to bolster our education so that we will be better able to understand our future. January 19, 1995, has been declared "Bruce Aiken Day" by the

Board of Directors of the Historic Brownsville Museum Association. I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to Bruce Aiken, a very special patriot, historian and teacher.

WILKES-BARRE SOCIAL SECURITY CENTER FOR DATA OPERATIONS CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Wilkes-Barre Center for Data Operations of the Social Security Administration. This facility provides employment for more than 1,000 residents in my district.

Although the facility is now housed in a brand-new, state-of-the-art complex, this was not always the case. In the early 1980's, the Social Security Administration sought to consolidate and modernize its operations in Wilkes-Barre, which at that time were scattered about several buildings in the area. The operation needed more space and the possibility existed that the entire operation would leave northeastern Pennsylvania.

After several setbacks in finding a location for a new facility, I testified before the Appropriations Committee on the need for funding a new building. In the fall of 1986, the House and Senate approved my amendment to provide funding for a brand new facility in the Wilkes-Barre area.

For almost 2 years, problems were encountered in finding an appropriate site for the new facility. Then, in late 1988, I worked with Governor Robert Casey and State senators and representatives to draft legislation to sell 200 acres of land in Plains Township to the Greater Wilkes-Barre Industrial Fund which would convey 35 acres to the GSA for construction of the building. In the months to follow, GSA determined that the construction of the new facility would actually save more than \$9 million over the life of the facility. More funding was appropriated for the project in 1990. In continued partnership between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government, the appropriate State legislation was passed, and in late 1990, the legislation for the transfer of the land from the Commonwealth to the industrial fund was signed into law. In 1991, the site for the new building was announced to the public.

Mr. Speaker, one of the proudest moments of my tenure in Congress came on November 29, 1993 when I joined Federal, State, and local officials in dedicating the new Social Security Center in Plains Township. Dedicating the facility signified the realization of a goal which I set when I was first elected to Congress. This new building assured the continued presence of the SSA in my district and secured more than 1,000 jobs for my constituents.

The building stands today as a tribute to the work ethic of the people I serve. It is also a monument to the cooperation and partnership possible among the Federal, State, and local governments. I am extremely pleased to congratulate the WBDON on its 50th anniversary and to have this opportunity to thank the So-

cial Security Administration again for its continued faith in the people of northeastern Pennsylvania.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEVADA FOREST PROTECTION ACT

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, 6 years of persistent drought has produced large areas of dead and dying trees and other accumulated fuels in Nevada's forested lands. The 1994 wildfire season was the worst in history, and extreme wildfire danger still exists in many of the forested lands in Nevada, including the Lake Tahoe area which, in addition to the drought, has suffered years of insect infestation, resulting in a dangerous overloading of fuels.

Last year, over 780 wildfires occurred throughout Nevada, involving well over 215,000 acres affecting areas near Caliente, Hallelujah Junction, Panacea, Lone Mountain, Bull Run, Mahogany Springs, Holbrook Junction, and Verdi. Both Federal and State resources were stretched to the limit fighting fires across Nevada as well as helping out in other States.

The risk of intense wildfires threatening the safety of people and property, like the ones that flared across Nevada and other Western States last year, can be significantly reduced by removing excessive fuel accumulations including slash piles and dead trees that become fuel ladders.

Today I am reintroducing the Nevada Forest Protection Act to preserve the health of Nevada's forested lands and to protect the lives and property of those who live in or near forested lands. This legislation requires the U.S. Forest Service and the Interior Department, working with State officials, to identify high-fire-risk Federal forested lands and to clear the forest fuels in those areas. My bill also calls for a long-term fire prevention plan to be designed by the Forest Service and Interior so that the dangerous buildup of fuels will no longer continue unchecked.

Preemptive action now will be cost effective in the long run, since the cost of fighting fires as they occur is significant. This legislation is vital in the process of preventing wildfires and improving the health of our Federal forested lands. I hope all my colleagues will support my efforts to ensure responsible management of these invaluable lands.

ALICE SPEARS TO CELEBRATE HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, January 21, 1995, will be a very special day in the lives of a wonderful family living in Peoria, IL.

Alice Agnes Spears will be celebrating her 100th birthday.

Her three sons, Joseph, George, and Bill, along with 13 grandchildren; 23

great-grandchildren; and 2 great-great grandchildren, with family and friends, will celebrate a life of caring and inspiration for those whose lives have been touched by this devoted lady.

I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Alice Agnes Spears a very happy 100th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO WOODROW W. WOODY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Woodrow W. Woody, president of Pontiac Motor Sales, Inc., parent company of the Woody Pontiac auto dealership in Hamtramck, MI.

Woodrow Woody is a remarkable person who has earned an impeccable reputation for hard work and service. In commemoration of Woody's 55 years of service, I am sharing a recent article from the Oakland Tech News that highlights Woody's American dream:

Never mind the Detroit Institute of Arts or Greenfield Village—the real treasure trove of local history is stored at the Woody Pontiac dealership in Hamtramck.

Woodrow W. Woody, president of Pontiac Motor Sales, Inc., parent company of Woody Pontiac, turned 87 years young on November 15 and his dealership celebrated 55 years of service on January 2.

After being honored by the Automotive Hall of Fame with its Distinguished Service Citation award recently, Woody, a friend of presidents and popes, took a few moments at his second-story office to talk about his career.

Woody finds great irony in being considered a civic institution in Hamtramck, where his Woody Pontiac dealership has been located at the northern end of Joseph Campau since January 2, 1940. Ironic because Hamtramck has been known as Detroit's Polish enclave while he was born in Lebanon in the Middle East.

"When I first applied for the dealership, the district manager said, 'Hamtramck is all Polish and you're not Polish, so what do you want to go there for?'" Woody recalled. "I said, 'well, I'm dating a Polish girl so if you give me the franchise I'll marry her.'"

Franchise? Yes. Girl? Ditto.

Almost 55 years later both the dealership and his marriage to the former Anna Martes are still going strong. In between, Woodrow and Anna have had a life that most only dream of—owners of the Hillcrest Country Club in Mount Clemens, world travelers and they swim with a social crowd that is definitely upper crust.

Play a "famous name" word-association game with Anna Woody and here's what you get:

Pope John Paul II?
"Oh we knew him before he was the Pope."
Richard Nixon?

"He used to write us the nicest cards and letters."

John DeLorean?
"We knew him even before he went to school."

The photographic "wall of fame" known as Woody's Gallery takes up much of the second floor of the dealership. A short list of some of the celebrities that the Woodys have had their picture taken with includes: Pope John Paul II, Dwight Eisenhower, Rocky Marciano, Helen Thomas, George Bush, Dan Quayle, Bill Milliken, Bob Hope, Gerald

Ford, Bob Dole, Phyllis Diller, Jack Nicklaus, and Ronald Reagan.

Among the notable photos:

Woody and Anna in the Oval Office of the White House in 1973, presenting then-President Nixon with a petition full of signatures of encouragement. (Nixon was sinking under the weight of Watergate at the time.)

A 1975 photo of the Woodys with Frank Sinatra and Danny Thomas, the late comedian who was a Detroit native and was also Lebanese.

Pope John Paul II visiting Hamtramck in 1987, traveling down Joseph Campau in the "popemobile" with the Woody Pontiac dealership in the background. (Alas, the popemobile is a Mercedes and not a Pontiac.)

A foursome-photo of Woodrow Woody together with Charles Dalgleish, Ed Rinke and Babe Krajenke. (Doug Dalgleish Sr. says it was the last photo taken of his father before he died.)

"And all four of us were 75 years old when that photo was taken," Woodrow Woody noted of Detroit's most famous car-dealers.

Mona Louis was recently named general manager of the dealership and she says that not much will change because of the legacy Woody established.

"He has fun doing it (working at the dealership) and he comes across just the way he really is," she said. "People like him and trust him, because he might've sold a car to their parents or maybe even their grandparents."

Even at 86, Woody videotapes a new 30-second TV commercial every six months or so and they still travel as much as is practical, having just recently come back from Memphis where they attended a function supporting St. Jude Children's hospital program started by Danny Thomas.

Woody reflects that his dealership has been so successful over the years because of a good product to sell, whether it was the Catalinas and Torpedos of the 1940s and '50s or the Grand Ams and Grand Prix of today. (Woody himself drives a Bonneville.)

"In my opinion," Woody said, "the Pontiac car is in a class by itself because it's loved by young people, middle-aged people, and older people. You can't really say that Pontiacs are only for the younger buyers. Our customers' ages vary across the board."

The secret to Woodrow W. Woody's success? Woody himself provides the answer when a phone call comes in asking him where he'll be next week.

"Right where I've been for the last 55 years," he said. "From 9:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., from Monday through Friday, I'm at the dealership and there's nowhere else in the world I'd rather be."

HONORING FRANK N. LIGUORI

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the constituents of my district in honoring Mr. Frank N. Liguori, chairman and chief executive officer of Olsten Corp., for his exceptional contributions to Long Island.

Mr. Liguori was recently profiled in the Long Island magazine for his outstanding accomplishments. It gives me a great deal of pride to reprint this article below for the benefit of my colleagues who do not know Mr. Liguori.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Mr. Frank N. Liguori for his many years of leadership on Long Island.

Reprinted from the Long Island magazine:

[From Long Island, January 1995]

SATISFYING BOTH SIDES

(By Christa Reilly)

A coin has two distinct sides, but it is valuable only as a complete unit. Frank Liguori, chairman and CEO, Olsten Corporation, North America's leading human resource services company and one of Long Island's top corporations, views the relationships between personnel and clients in a similar way. "A good deal is good only if both parties are satisfied. We run our business with this kind of approach," he says.

When Olsten places an assignment (temporary) employee with one of its clients, it seeks to fulfill the needs of both parties involved, with the intent of "custom matching" the employee's skills to the right assignment. "In essence, we have two customers—not only the client, but the employee assigned to the client," Liguori explains, "and we must maintain a good balance. The industry has matured so that staffing agencies, such as Olsten, are viewed by business as a partner in managing their biggest cost—labor. And Olsten has customized its services to address this need."

Olsten's Partnership Program weaves temporary staff into the fabric of a client's daily operations by managing entire departments or functions. Liguori explains, "We place supervisory personnel on the client's site and, in effect, become part of the client's human resources department. We are already doing this for 150 major corporations." Liguori also applies a similar principle to the home health care side of Olsten's operations, Olsten Kimberly QualityCare. "Our home health care staff blends in with the family as much as possible. They become an integral part of the patient's and family's daily life," he says.

Olsten's home health care business has mushroomed, thanks to a 1993 merger with Lifetime Corporation, doubling the size of the company, and Liguori's decision in the early '80s to have the health care side run autonomously by managers with health care expertise. "The home health care business is driven by demographics—an aging population and the related cost of services. The need for cost-effective care plus advances in medical technology that allow more patients to convalesce at home make a compelling combination."

When Liguori joined Olsten as a controller in 1971, the company had already begun testing the market for home health care, but it wasn't until the late 1970s, when Liguori had become chief financial officer, that the company established a full-fledged home health care business. Olsten built the business into a \$100-million-a-year enterprise before acquiring Upjohn's home health care business in December 1990 and Lifetime Corporation's Kimberly QualityCare in 1993. As chief executive officer, Liguori steered Olsten through the Lifetime acquisition that included not only the health care business, but a major staffing services company in the United Kingdom. Olsten plans to explore additional staffing services opportunities in Europe this year.

If Liguori had a chance to negotiate a few deals regarding Long Island, he would like to see consolidation of overlapping bureaucracies and the reduction of costs. "The quality of life is wonderful * * * but the high tax structure and overall cost of living make it very difficult for this region to recruit businesses, and for young people to grow up and stay on the Island." Fortunately, being a board member of the Long Island Association gives Liguori the means to provide input toward those ends.

Liguori is also on the board of trustees of the New York Institute of Technology, a board member of the Home Health Services and Staffing Association, a member of the

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and on the consultant board of the Epilepsy Foundation of Long Island.

HONORING DETECTIVES WILLIAM CRAIG AND DONALD DIECIDUE, OFFICERS OF THE YEAR

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Detectives William Craig and Donald Diecidue of the North Miami Police Department's homicide unit were recently chosen to share the title of 1994 Officers of the Year.

I want to join with our community in congratulating these outstanding law enforcement officers on their selection for this great honor. Detectives Craig and Diecidue are truly community assets.

Life-long residents, Detectives Craig and Diecidue are each veterans with over 20 years of investigative experience. They are described by North Miami Police Chief Kenneth Each as highly dedicated professionals who consistently perform to the highest law enforcement standards.

Detectives Craig and Diecidue have worked together very effectively to solve some of the more serious crimes in North Miami, and due in great part to their bravery and diligence, our community is a safer place in which to live.

Thank you, Detectives Craig and Diecidue, for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO LIZ KNISS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Liz Kniss, outgoing mayor of the city of Palo Alto, CA, for her contributions to our community, particularly her extraordinary service as mayor during Palo Alto's centennial year of 1994.

Mayor Kniss made it a priority to use Palo Alto's leadership in high technology to better serve her constituents. As a highly effective advocate of using cutting edge technology in city government, she was successful in making Palo Alto the first city in the Nation to be on the Internet and help its citizens to connect with the White House on the information superhighway.

Liz Kniss knows the value of a strong, vital local economy and is an ardent promoter of the Palo Alto business community. During her tenure the city council passed the economic resources plan, a guide to making Palo Alto a place that will be attractive to businesses.

Liz Kniss is a powerful advocate on behalf of children and families. And because of her leadership, a family resource center has been introduced and is destined to become a reality under her persuasive guidance.

It's been a privilege to work with Mayor Kniss and have the honor of representing her and the city she so ably serves. Mr. Speaker, Liz Kniss was an outstanding mayor of an outstanding city and continues to serve with distinction as a city council member. I ask my

colleagues to join me in saluting her for her exemplary performance of her mayoral duties during Palo Alto's centennial year of 1994.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE U.S. NAVAL SHIP REPAIR FACILITY ON GUAM: 50 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, in January 1945, the U.S. Navy formally inaugurated the Naval Ship Repair Facility on Guam. In the years that have followed, SRF-Guam has demonstrated a standard of excellence and of service beyond the call of duty.

SRF-Guam was originally established during World War II as the industrial department of the naval operation base to meet the defense needs of the Western Pacific. It played a vital role in U.S. military successes to end the war in the Pacific by giving the U.S. Navy the flexibility and speed to meet its repair needs.

By the close of World War II, the naval operating base was staffed by over 4,000 personnel, utilized 11 floating drydocks and had as many as 166 commissioned vessels undergoing repairs at any given time. These repairs ranged from minor operational maintenance to rehab of major battle, storm and collision damage on aircraft carriers, battleships and cruisers. Since 1945, SRF-Guam has continued to perform these functions both in times of crises, such as the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, and peace.

Today, SRF-Guam is under the immediate command of Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet and under the area coordination of Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Marianas. With its strategic location in the Western Pacific, SRF-Guam contributes vital repair, maintenance, overhaul, and shore support, including phased maintenance capabilities to the U.S. 7th Fleet, U.S. Coast Guard, Military Sealift Command and local Federal activities. Additionally, SRF-Guam provides authorized repair and shore support services to the Government of Guam and private agencies.

SRF-Guam is the only facility of its kind on U.S. soil in the Western Pacific. The jobs at SRF-Guam are being performed by U.S. citizens, and the investment we make in the workers is an investment in our future competitiveness.

The SRF-Guam Apprenticeship Program is a perfect example of an investment that has paid off and where the role of government has been constructive. Over the years, hundreds of young men and women have benefited from the skills they acquired during their training, which has enabled them to secure high-paying jobs that would not have been available to them otherwise.

On this 50th anniversary, I heartily commend the men and women who have served at SRF-Guam. Congratulations on your 50th anniversary and for a job well done.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LT. FLORENCE STARZYNSKI
WASHINGTONIAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and acknowledge the achievements of Arlington Police Lt. Florence Starzynski who, through her tireless commitment to the community, has been honored as one of the 1994 Washingtonians of the Year by Washingtonian magazine. Each year, the magazine chooses from hundreds of candidates who have demonstrated a long-standing dedication to improving the Washington area community. Since 1971, nearly 400 individuals have been honored as Washingtonians of the Year.

Lieutenant Starzynski, a native of Buffalo, NY, attended Annunciation Grade School on the west side of Buffalo and the Holy Angels Academy in North Buffalo. Her commitment to others was apparent soon after her graduation from Oneonta State College when she began teaching at Kensington High School. Her subsequent service in the Peace Corps further illustrated her desire to improve the lives of others. Lieutenant Starzynski presently serves in the Arlington Police Force in Arlington, VA. I wish to thank Sister Louise Alf of the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of the Divine Child in suburban Buffalo, who informed me in advance of her sister's selection by Washingtonian.

As we acknowledge Lieutenant Starzynski's achievements here today, I wish to thank her for the compassion and selflessness she has shown towards her fellow citizens. By opening her heart and her home to the less fortunate, she has succeeded in making her community a better place for all.

I believe we would all do well to emulate such service. She has touched many individuals throughout her life and I wish her continued success.

LT. FLORENCE STARZYNSKI: 1994
WASHINGTONIAN OF THE YEAR

It was one of the most poignant moments of Florence Starzynski's career as an Arlington police officer. "We went to this little clapboard house just off a main street and there was a man in there, mean as a snake and drunk as could be, carrying on and throwing stuff around. There were holes in the walls and this violent domestic fight and this poor, beaten-down woman trying to endure. And amidst this fury, this absolute fury, sat this little girl about 6 years old trying to do her homework. That image sticks with me."

That's how Starzynski explains what drives her to do what seems to be nonstop volunteer work.

"When I get a call asking me to help someone out, I find it hard to think of a reason I can't. It always seems do-able."

No matter what the request, Starzynski is always up to the challenge. When her kids had grown and left home, she added bedrooms to her house and started taking in homeless families, giving them a set of keys and letting them stay for as long as three months. She has three foster children: Ayalew, from Ethiopia, who is shown here, and two brothers from Cambodia.

She has driven patients to mental-health counseling or dialysis appointments; taught classes for the Offender Aid and Restoration

program; visited nursing home residents; and negotiated complaints for the Better Business Bureau. She also collects and distributes clothes and furniture, when necessary borrowing trucks and enlisting the aid of able-bodied helpers.

How does she find the time to help so much when she's working full-time?

"It just becomes a part of what you do. Last night I got a great big bag of clothes from somebody, so after dinner I went through the clothes, I made two or three phone calls, and this morning on the way to work I dropped off a bag here, a coat there. It's not a big deal. You get into a routine, you end up leaving 10 minutes early, and it's done."

UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today we have the opportunity to take action on an issue that we are all concerned with—unfunded Federal mandates on State and local governments and the private sector.

H.R. 5 restricts the ability of the Federal Government to impose unfunded mandates on State and local governments, and private-sector entities, without providing the necessary funds to fund them. Specifically, the bill establishes a Commission on Unfunded Mandates to make recommendations about existing mandates; requires Federal agencies to develop procedures to minimize unfunded mandates and to publish cost-benefit analyses of any new regulations expected to cost States and localities, or the private sector, more than \$100 million annually; requires the Congressional Budget Office to prepare cost estimates of proposed mandates and requires congressional committees to report whether the mandates will be funded or unfunded; and establishes automatic points of order against legislation imposing unfunded mandates greater than \$50 million.

I have heard from State, county, municipal officials, and employers in my home State of Illinois about this issue. These people live with the effects of unfunded mandates everyday. They see the costs in their communities every day in houses priced out of reach for first time homebuyers, in libraries reducing hours or closing doors entirely, and in the trade-offs that they have to make between police officers, health inspectors, firemen, refuse services, and every increasing taxes on their constituencies. For local and State governments, this is not a theoretical political science discussion—it determines in large measure how they do their job.

I am proud to come to the floor today and voice my support for H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act. I care about this issue because I firmly believe that the Federal Government should have a limited role in our lives. Before being elected to Congress, I was a family lawyer in a small town for over 20 years. I had the opportunity to see up close and personal how my community was being destroyed by unfunded mandate after unfunded mandate from the Federal Government.

When I came to Washington in 1992, I came committed to doing what I could to end

this unprecedented, unwarranted, and unfunded intrusion by the Federal Government into the affairs of local government.

While this bill does not repeal previously enacted mandates, at least it starts us on the path toward putting procedural roadblocks to unfunded Federal mandates.

This legislation is desperately needed because the Federal Government must adopt a coherent and fair policy regarding unfunded Federal mandates. That policy should be that the Federal Government should fund its mandates. That policy should further reflect the philosophy that if the Federal Government is going to weigh in on a problem or issue and propose remedies and requirements, then the Federal Government must set priorities and find a way to pay for them.

H.R. 5 embodies this philosophy. If adopted, it will establish a new, more responsible relationship between Washington and State and local governments that says the Federal Government will provide them with the necessary resources whenever it asks them to meet or satisfy any Federal standard. That is why the enactment of this bill is so important.

You can imagine my surprise when this bill is described as radical and revolutionary. One opposition group describes it as an effort to roll back most of the great social gains our Nation has made in the past 50 years. It isn't and it won't—and the people who oppose our bill know it.

What is truly radical is the way Congress currently handles mandates. There is no authorization and appropriation process, and therefore no priorities are set. Over 200 years ago, the Founding Fathers figured out that there would be more good ideas than money. Unfortunately, a number of my colleagues have not.

When Washington faces a serious problem, it only has three options available to it. It can increase revenues to fund new programs. It can eliminate old programs to fund new ones. Or it can pass on the costs of new programs to others: State and local governments. This is just a form of indirect taxation. Guess which one is most politically expedient in Washington, DC?

Unfunded Federal mandates are also the most expensive way to accomplish these good and sometimes not so good ideas. There is no incentive to discover the most cost-effective way to implement a program if some one else is paying for it. In fact, the regulations can be as cumbersome and inefficient as the Federal bureaucracy wants because they are not responsible for compliance. State and local governments are. Washington gets to feel good—and local governments get to pay the tab. It is like your friend making a big show of buying your dinner at a fancy restaurant, but when the bill comes, he is nowhere to be found, and you get stuck with the tab.

Around the Nation, some State legislatures have begun convening joint sessions with their Federal representatives, asking them to explain the how and why of their positions and their voting record on mandate issues. Even the news media is beginning to cover this issue. It does not have, as Philadelphia Mayor Ed Rendell puts it, the sexiness of many other issues, but its impact cannot be understated.

However, our day has come. If the new Congress is going to show real leadership, this bill must pass. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill and oppose all weakening amendments.

AWARD WINNERS FOR THE DALE CITY CIVIC ASSOCIATION AWARDS BANQUET

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to rise and bring the attention of my colleagues to some very special and important people in my district, the 11th District of Virginia. These are the people who put the good of their community, Dale City above their own needs, not only performing their jobs, going above and beyond the call of duty, becoming role models to others in their professions and to other volunteers. They will be honored on Saturday January 21, 1995 by the Dale City Civic Association, one of the largest, most active and accomplished citizens associations in the Commonwealth of Virginia. I would like to offer my congratulations to the following award recipients.

Middle School Teacher of the Year—Ms. Cheryl "Tonie" Lorson. Ms. Lorson has been an educator at the Mills E. Godwin Middle School for over 10 years. Her dedication and love of her work is reflected in the children of the community.

High School Teacher of the Year—Ms. Emily O'Connor. Ms. O'Connor is a teacher who is currently head of the work and family studies department at Garfield Senior High School. She is one who gives generously of her time and demonstrates the highest levels of professionalism and competence.

Elementary School Teacher of the Year—Mrs. Kathy Letsky is a devoted teacher at Christa McAuliffe Elementary School. She is also the head of McAuliffe 2000, the early childhood demonstration school grant that McAuliffe Elementary School received in 1992. This grant has let the school be a demonstration school site. Her devotion has made the program a success.

The Young Citizen of the Year—Ms. Krista Weathers Mann. This young lady has done many things in a very short time. She has been a Girl Scout for the past 12 years, involved in the Adopt-a-Grandparent Program, is a musician, dancer, and Thespian. Despite all of these activities she has maintained a 4.0 grade point average.

Police Officer of the Year—Officer M.H. Hustwayte. Officer Hustwayte was selected to serve in the Residential Police Officer Program in February 1994. Since that time the crime rate in that community has fallen due to his bridge building in the community.

Nurse of the Year—Ms. Joanne Grant. Although she moved to the area 4½ years ago she has been involved in many community programs for the betterment of the community.

The Community Service Award Winner—Mr. Adolphus "Doc" Nelum. Mr. Nelum has been extremely active in the Dale City Lions Club as well as the Dale City Civic Association for many years.

Citizen of the Year—Ms. Earnestine White. Ms. White's work as a mother, nurse, and church member has made her a very busy woman. But, her dedication to all of these tasks has made her a role model and someone deserving all of our admiration and respect.

The Firefighter of the Year—Lt. Eric Wyatt. Lieutenant Wyatt has been with the Dale City

Fire Department for over 5 years as an unpaid volunteer. Over the years he has gained the respect of his peers and members of the community.

The Emergency Technician of the Year—Mr. Desmond Miller. Mr. Miller has been with the Dale City Fire Department since 1991. He has put in many long hours providing emergency services to the citizens of Dale City.

Mr. Speaker, I also know my colleagues join in with me in congratulating these outstanding citizens for their tireless efforts to make Dale City a better place to live.

The Dale City Civic Association was created nearly 30 years ago and hosts an annual service awards banquet. In addition, the association awards a number of scholarships for college bound students from Dale City and monitors development and serves as a sounding board for citizens and businesses.

HAPPY 25TH, OIC OF METROPOLITAN SAGINAW

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Metropolitan Saginaw on its 25th anniversary. OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw has been of invaluable assistance to its more than 7,000 graduates and 32,000 other individuals who have obtained jobs over the past quarter century as a direct result of the outstanding devoted assistance provided by the most capable personnel of OIC who serve under the direction of their chairman, Martin H. Stark, and its executive director, Frederick Ford. OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw serves people in Saginaw, Bay, and Midland counties.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of economic fluctuations, people see their careers changing several times. Sometimes the change is a matter of choice, taking advantage of a new opportunity. Other times the change is a matter of necessity because of what is happening with existing industries. In either case, programs like OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw are invaluable to the people in the community.

Everyone is excited about the opening of a new OIC center in Saginaw later this year. It will provide additional space for many important programs, including Project Rescue, which helps out-of-school teenagers to improve their school work ethic so that they can return to our regular school system. It will also be a unique OIC facility having a chemistry lab that will be supported by an important business neighbor in the Saginaw metropolitan area, Dow Chemical.

Opportunities Industrialization Centers are well known to our colleagues. They operate throughout the country and they have helped many get their high school diploma, or their graduate equivalency degree with its Comprehensive Competencies Program. OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw is a national leader in the success that it has with this program.

Our colleagues will agree, Mr. Speaker, that a double problem we face today is having job skills that meet job opportunities, and a work ethic that meets the demands of a competitive work place and a competitive economy. As our industries have retooled and refocused

their objectives, so to have many of our workers. Much of what we have accomplished in the past several years with reducing unemployment and making our workers more productive could not have been accomplished had it not been for community-based, citizen and business supported OIC's. I personally congratulate the Opportunities industrialization Center of Metropolitan Saginaw for its many, many fine accomplishments since its inception in June 1969, and I look forward to doing what I can to join with the Saginaw metropolitan community in supporting this excellent entity and its committed leadership and staff for continued success in the years to come.

REGARDING THE TAIWAN-MAINLAND CHINA RELATIONS UNDER PREMIER LIEN CHAN

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention to an excellent article by Dr. Winston L. Yang, chairman of the department of Asian studies at Seton Hall University in South Orange, NJ, discusses the Taiwan-Mainland China relations under Premier Lien Chan of Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that my colleagues will refer to this article when issues related to the future of Taiwan and the Republic of China are debated on the House floor. The article follows:

TAIWAN-MAINLAND CHINA RELATIONS UNDER PREMIER LIEN CHAN (By Winston L. Yang)

Since his appointment as Premier of the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan in early

1993, Lien Chan has been advocating more people-to-people exchanges between Taiwan and Mainland China in the media, culture and art, economy and finance, and science and technology. He attaches special importance to the free exchange of information between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits to promote better understanding and cooperation in these fields. Lien calls upon the Communist authorities to leave behind the "It's you or me" zero-sum conflict, and to join the ROC in creating a "win-win" situation. A win-win policy is the best guarantee, in his view, for achieving national reconciliation and eventual reunification.

Lien Chan has repeatedly stressed that the ROC is entitled to enjoy international recognition prior to reunification. The ROC's decision to participate in the U.N. is not intended to create a permanent split between the two sides. On the contrary, the ROC's membership in this world body would increase its confidence in the principle of reunification of China and trigger more active measures to pursue eventual reunion. The Chinese Communists would be enlightened if they would turn to the case of East and West Germany, which were coexisting members of the United Nations and later unified. North and South Korea serve as another example of full participation by a divided country in the United Nations and as solid evidence that separated political entities can simultaneously belong to an international organization. The ROC's efforts to participate in the United Nations must be carried out in line with the principle of a unified China, and will, Lien Chan believes, have positive effects on eventual reunification.

Reversing separate foreign and mainland policies independent of each other, Premier Lien has established links between the two. Taiwan has taken a number of actions to improve relations with Peking, including the renunciation of the use of force to achieve national reunification and the lifting of extensive restrictions on people-to-people exchanges. But until and unless the mainland responds positively to Taipei's good-will

overtures, the ROC will not initiate official links and formal negotiations with the mainland. Peking must first halt its efforts to isolate Taipei internationally and renounce the use of force against Taiwan.

The Premier has obviously injected new and innovative ideas into the ROC's established policy toward the mainland. Taiwan has demonstrated a new sense of pragmatism and flexibility, which has won broad support both at home and abroad.

While maintaining a firm stand on the principles of the Mainland China policy, Lien's pragmatism is well reflected in his approach to the 1993 Koo-Wang talks. In view of the growing problems arising from the contacts and exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland in the early 1990s, the ROC Government established the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) and a "private" Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) to resolve emerging difficulties. The SEF has been authorized to make contacts and conduct negotiations on non-political issues of mutual concern with its Chinese Communist counterpart, the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS). Encouraged by the Premier and President Lee, the chairman of SEF, Koo Chen-foo, reached four agreements with his mainland counterpart, Wang Tao-han, the ARATS chairman, in their meetings in Singapore in April 1993. However, a number of Taiwan independence advocates and DPP leaders firmly opposed these agreements and initiated actions in both Taiwan and Singapore to block their signing. Keenly aware of the importance of these agreements to any future improvement in Taiwan-mainland exchanges, the pragmatic Premier, despite his strong anti-Communist stand, rejected the opposition, clearing the way for the signing of these historic agreements, which are the first such accords between Taiwan and the mainland since 1949. In August 1994, the Premier allowed both sides to meet in Taipei and again encouraged Taipei's representatives to reach important agreements with the mainland's delegates.