

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A RENAISSANCE MAN OF VISION,
HUMANITY, AND TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the leadership James D. Wolfensohn is displaying in his new role as the president of the World Bank. At the Bank's annual meeting this past week in Washington, Mr. Wolfensohn unveiled his ambitious blueprint for the global development agency's role in a changing world. He is fully cognizant of the difficulties facing the organization, but emphasizes the new opportunities for the Bank, the donor countries, and the recipient nations to forge a more effective partnership.

Of course, Mr. Wolfensohn has been forging productive partnerships in the business, academic, and philanthropic communities throughout his long and distinguished career. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Wolfensohn was an international banker who played a prominent role in the performing arts.

Before assuming the presidency of the World Bank on June 1, 1995, Mr. Wolfensohn was the chairman of the board of trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. From 1980 to 1991, as chairman of New York's Carnegie Hall, he oversaw the much hailed renovation of this treasured national cultural landmark.

Mr. Wolfensohn also held several key positions in the international community in addition to leading the World Bank. He is chairman of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University as well as the finance chairman of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. In addition, he is an honorary trustee of the Brookings Institution and member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD some highlights from Mr. Wolfensohn's address to the Board of Governors of the World Bank Group at their joint annual discussion on October 10. I think he offers sound advice on the future of multilateral development assistance that all of us would do well to consider:

EXCERPTS OF JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN'S ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE WORLD BANK, OCTOBER 10, 1995

"We have made good progress on poverty reduction in several areas—in East Asia and some parts of Latin America. But there are still 1.3 billion people living on a dollar a day or less. Adequate sanitation and electricity are still beyond the reach of two-fifths of the world's people.

"This shocking poverty is fueled by continuing rapid population growth—increasing by more than 80 million people a year, 95 percent of them in the developing countries. And it is compounded in the developing world. . . .

"It strikes me as bitterly ironic that just as we are reaching a consensus on how to address these challenges in our changing world, the threat to development assistance has never been greater. I refer here specifically to the funding crisis facing our concessional affiliate, the International Development Association—IDA. . . .

"... IDA is the backbone of the international effort to help the poorest nations help themselves. And yet, despite the record, there is a serious question about the fulfillment of some donor commitments under IDA-10 (covering the years 1993-1996). Budget cutting by the U.S. Congress has led to delays, and probably large reductions in the size of the contribution by IDA's leading donor. And for every dollar cut by the United States, IDA could a total of 3% as other nations reduce their contributions proportionally.

"This means that if congressional estimates of a U.S. cut of approximately 50 percent materialize, overall donor contributions to IDA this coming 12 months could be reduced from \$6 billion to under \$3 billion. Achieving an adequate IDA-11 (covering the years 1996-1999) for the next three years will be extraordinarily difficult if IDA-10 is reduced so drastically. This is not only a threat to IDA, it is a threat to the long-term viability of multilateral financing for development.

"As Michael Camdessus (Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund) has pointed out, if there is a seriously underfunded IDA, we will be faced with a world of increasingly unstable nations. . . .

"The donor community needs to understand the cons of an underfunded IDA. We must explain that world citizenship has a price and that IDA is central to the whole development process. National budget cutting exercises in the developed countries must give due weight to international considerations. Money saved now for domestic purposes will lead to huge costs later. It is the donors' own self-interest to maintain an adequate level of support.

"Obviously, IDA and its partners in government and civil society must be accountable—and must be seen to spend scarce resources wisely and well. There must be a 'compact': that in return for the donor community ensuring IDA has adequate resources, recipient countries and the bank must ensure that those resources are used more effectively. Projects must be well managed and corruption eliminated. In addition, we need to provide better information about the benefits of this important work to donor governments—and to their voters. . . .

"From my experience in the private sector I know the power of partnership. This was reaffirmed during my recent travels (to China, Mexico, and the West Bank and Gaza). . . .

"We must deepen our cooperation—as we have begun to do—with the UN system, the IMF and the WTO. We can expand our cooperation with the private sector—which plays such an increasingly important role in development. And we can do much more to reach out to NGOs and civil society. Let me also pay tribute to the regional development banks with whom we work, and to their lead-

ers who have given me so much advice and help. . . .

"Of all our partnerships, we must remember that the most important is that with the governments to which we lend—and the people that they serve. It is a point worth repeating: we must get closer to our clients. This will mean continuing to strengthen our field presence, while maintaining a very strong base at the center. At the same time, we must be mindful that the projects we finance are not World Bank projects—they are Chinese, or Haitian, or Malawian projects. But it is for the countries to own them and be responsible for them."

BEYOND THE GREAT SATAN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, the recent incidents involving China's proposed nuclear reactor deal with Iran have focused attention once again on Iran and its troubled place in the community of nations.

I commend to your attention a thoughtful piece which appeared in the Washington Post, written by Hushang Ansary, a former Iranian Ambassador to the United States and Minister of Finance in the Iranian Government before the ouster of the Shah in 1979. While I do not necessarily agree with or endorse all of Ambassador Ansary's proposals, I believe that he lays out an interesting road map for setting relations between the United States and Iran on a new course.

[From the Washington Post, July 9, 1995]

BEYOND THE GREAT SATAN

(By Hushang Ansary)

The Clinton administration has taken a series of steps to further isolate Iran and tighten the economic sanctions that could throttle its economy. If successful, these new U.S. initiatives against the Islamic Republic are likely to have a far-reaching impact on the course of events in a region that supplies much of the West's oil needs.

At the same time, U.S. failure to win strong international backing for its containment policy would allow Iran to continue its pursuit of a nuclear development program, one that continues to raise questions.

President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has retorted that the United States will be the ultimate loser. And so far, America's European allies and Japan have not been supportive.

The latest move to raise the stakes in a decade and a half of hostility between the United States and Iran is no surprise. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has called Iran an outlaw state. President Clinton has used his executive authority to nullify an agreement between Iran and Conoco. A more alarming hint was dropped in February by Gen. Binford Peay, commander of the U.S. Forces in the Middle East, that the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

two countries might even become involved in military conflict.

By the time the last of the American hostages returned home from Tehran just over 15 years ago, even the most optimistic knew that the historic friendship between the United States and Iran has suffered a terrible setback. Successive U.S. administrations have pursued policies of accommodation, military pressure and sanctions against Iran. Some of these policies have backfired, as in the case of the Iran-contra affair. Some have inadvertently provided trading opportunities for others. By and large, this potpourri of U.S. measures has not altered the fundamental positions of Iran.

These measures have, however, helped to push Iran toward international isolation and accelerated the pace of its mostly self-inflicted social and economic ills. Even a policy of critical cooperation, advocated by Germany with French support, has not had the desired effect.

Now that the Clinton administration and the new Republican majority in Congress appear to agree on placing Iran high on the agenda of U.S. foreign policy, is it not time to address the Iranian dilemma at its roots? The United States may hold to its current course of isolating Iran, but it has to reckon with all the international forces at work on this issue. Russian and Chinese nuclear agreements, and German and Japanese debt refinancings, give evidence of the fragility of the administration's approach.

This appears to be a propitious time for a different approach and it is, therefore, worth considering how relations between the United States and Iran might be set on a new course.

Iran is now facing mass unemployment, double-digit inflation, falling productivity and massive foreign debt. The value of the Iranian currency, the rial, dropped from 75 to the dollar in 1977 to 6,000 at one point. Iran's GNP per capita is now less than half its 1977 level.

Iran is also feeling the weight of diplomatic isolation. Sixteen years after the revolution, the only Western head of state to have paid a visit to Tehran is Kurt Waldheim, the former Austrian president.

Economic and governmental disorder have unleashed political forces beyond the control of the radical clergy. In recent months, Iran has faced a number of industrial strikes and anti-government demonstrations. Important social groups, including lawyers, doctors, bazaar merchants, retired military officers, writers and journalists, have publicly challenged the government and its policies.

Even the Shiite Muslim clergy, initially the backbone of the revolutionary regime, has asserted its independence. Some senior ayatollahs have said publicly that they would support new policy makers and policies capable of turning the economy around and ending the nation's diplomatic isolation.

The constant theme of these dissenting voices is a call for a new political course, one freely chosen by the Iranian people. As the level of dissent rises, there is reason to believe that even some of the more extreme elements of the regime, their customary rhetoric notwithstanding, may now be inclined to consider a plan that would address the country's economic disorder and diplomatic isolation. General elections are scheduled in 1996 and presidential elections in 1997. A workable plan, properly monitored and performance-related, could have a positive effect on these two crucial events.

Such a plan should let the people of Iran normalize the state of the nation. At home,

it should aim for democracy, respect for human rights and an agreeable quality of life. Abroad, it would need to restore the image of Iran as a responsible member of the United Nations, ready to live in peace with all other nations.

In the first phase of such a plan, Iran would have to take appropriate steps, in keeping with its constitution, to dismantle the bureaucracy it created to cope with the problems of the early years of the Islamic revolution. These steps should include the rehabilitation of those unjustly deprived of their civil rights on the basis of their political beliefs, the repeal of laws and regulations that discriminate on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity and faith, and the removal of restrictions, often unconstitutional, on freedom of expression, association and election.

The normalization of political life in Iran would facilitate the no less complex task of bringing the country's foreign policy into line with its international obligations. This would, of necessity, include measures to dispel any notion that Iran supports international terrorism and the assassination of dissidents abroad. Iran would also need to cease its campaign against the Middle East peace process, adhere to the now renewed version of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and take steps to make credible its announced decision not to acquire nuclear weapons.

Iran could also facilitate visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross to prisons where it is alleged that prisoners of conscience and members of religious and ethnic minorities are being held, often without charges being filed. It should allow international human rights organizations access to its officials and open itself to the international media in the normal manner.

Linking its response to Iranian performance, the United States would need to give evidence of its own willingness to make positive contributions. First steps would include establishing a timetable for the final settlement of all outstanding claims between the two countries and for the release of the remaining Iranian assets, setting up a procedure in which sanctions against Iran would be lifted in stages and normalizing visa requirements for Iranian nationals visiting the United States.

The United States could encourage the formation of a Council on Trade and Economic Cooperation with Iran with the participation of the leaders of the U.S. business community. The United States might also form an appropriate body to advise on various aspects of U.S.-Iranian relations. While policies are obviously formulated by governments, this could help mobilize private resources in the services of the new set of foreign policy objectives as containment gives way to rapprochement.

In the next phase, Iran would resume its quest for democracy that started almost 100 years ago. The Iranian people would be given the opportunity to return to the electoral process and the organization of presidential and parliamentary elections in line with the provisions of Iran's constitution. These elections should be open to political parties of all denominations and conducted in a verifiably fair fashion.

The last phase of the plan would thus begin in an atmosphere of stability, without which all attempts at reviving Iran's economy through domestic and international cooperation will remain tentative and fragile. At this point, the Council on Trade and Economic Cooperation with Iran, having completed its initial studies, would be in a posi-

tion to sponsor a series of conferences designed to help Iran reintegrate into the world-economy and to realize its economic potential, estimated to reach \$100 billion in annual trade and economic opportunities.

The stage could thus be set for the Middle East to open a chapter in regional economic cooperation—possibly including Central Asia, which hungers for peace and development—an enterprise that could foster opportunities not dissimilar to those in the Pacific Rim nations. Moderate Arab nations too would be helped to accelerate the pace of their social and economic transformation, and the way would be paved for a more constructive relationship between the West and the world of Islam as a whole.

Is this farfetched? It is no more farfetched than the thought of a visit to Jerusalem by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War or the thought in the mid-1980s that the Berlin Wall could be brought down before the end of that decade. The Middle East has always dealt with logjams that block the normal course of its politics through courageous steps that have defied conventional wisdom. History belongs to those who do not merely contemplate the sour aspects of present reality, but labor with persistence to give birth to new possibilities of hope.

OCTOBER IS MENTOR MONTH

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Montgomery County (Maryland) Task Force on Mentoring. The task force will be sponsoring a mentor training workshop on Saturday, October 21, 1995 in celebration of their theme, "October is Mentor Month."

The Montgomery County Task Force on Mentoring was established by the Montgomery County Human Relations Commission in response to a study of the plight of young black males in the county. In 1991, the commission hosted a conference on "Young Black Males: Is Mentoring a Solution?" At that conference, it became apparent that several mentor programs were in operation in the county unaware of each other's existence. It was obvious at that conference that an umbrella organization was needed to provide support for mentor activities in Montgomery County.

In Homer's "Odyssey," Mentor was the man to whom Odysseus entrusted the care and education of his son, Telemachus, when Odysseus embarked on his travels and adventures. The word "mentor" has come to mean "a trusted friend or teacher."

Mentoring has evolved into a time-honored tradition that smooths the path for newcomers to get ahead and allows seasoned-professionals to leave a legacy for the future. A mentor is someone who consciously serves as a career role model for students. A mentor can increase the confidence and self-esteem of students and provide the inspiration needed to persevere during the early stages of career development. Studies show that people who have been nurtured in their careers by mentors achieve more than individuals with equal talent who have not had an advocate encouraging their success.

Mentors often combat the isolation and fragmentation experienced by teenagers who lack guidance from adult role-models. Mentors have been especially important for single mothers who need encouragement to aspire to professional growth and higher-paying jobs. In many instances, mentors help their proteges overcome persistent barriers in the workplace.

Through their workshop on October 21, the Montgomery County Task Force on Mentoring hopes to assist young people who need adult guidance in their lives. Information and materials will be available to organizations interested in developing mentor programs.

Mr. Speaker, it is a proud moment for me to applaud the task force for providing organizations in the Montgomery County community with the technical assistance and support services they need to promote mentoring. I wish the winning combination of task force members, interested citizens, county agencies, community organizations, and students continued success as they embark on future odysseys in mentoring.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month. It is time to remember the 46,000 women who died last year, and the 182,000 women who will be diagnosed with breast cancer this year. I know the hard cold facts because I am a breast cancer survivor.

Women must play a vital role in the war against breast cancer by performing a monthly breast-self-examination, visiting a physician and obtaining an annual mammogram. Since there is no cure for breast cancer, early detection is the key to survival.

However, early diagnosis of breast cancer is of no use if the patient cannot get proper treatment once a tumor is discovered. The treatment for 50 percent of all breast cancers is limited to one drug, yet current law does not permit Medicare coverage.

Today I am introducing legislation which provides coverage of this drug under Medicare. Without this coverage, breast cancers are left untreated, and women are left to suffer.

Remember the women during Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Become a cosponsor of this life-saving legislation.

TRIBUTE TO CWO DENNIS ST. CLAIR

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to CWO Dennis St. Clair, a dedicated public servant who will soon retire from the Ohio Army National Guard after over 41 years of distinguished service.

Dennis St. Clair began his service at the Camp Perry Training Site, located near Port Clinton, OH, on July 22, 1954. Since that time, CWO St. Clair has distinguished himself as a man of dedication, innovation, and personal accomplishment. During his tenure, CWO St. Clair's expert management was instrumental in a comprehensive building program which included the construction of four new barracks, a new beach tower, a new troop medical clinic, new officers quarters and new motel units.

As the full-time Operation and Plans officer for the Camp Perry Training Site, CWO St. Clair developed one of the most comprehensive range safety programs in the country. His legacy is an outstanding range safety record at Camp Perry.

Mr. Speaker, Dennis St. Clair is a remarkable individual whose 41 years personal competence, unwavering commitment and selfless sacrifice is a model for public servants. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his service to the U.S. Army, the Ohio Army National Guard, and to the people of the State of Ohio.

As he begins his retirement, may he and his family fully enjoy the benefits of the freedom he has so ably defended for over four decades as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

MEDICARE SUBSTITUTE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I plan to offer a substitute for H.R. 2425, the Medicare Preservation Act of 1995 when it is debated in the House of Representatives on Thursday, October 19, 1995. My substitute is very simple. It is printed in its entirety in the amendments section of this RECORD. It contains three provisions.

First, my substitute would establish a bipartisan commission to develop recommendations to strengthen and improve the Medicare Program. The commission would be required to submit its recommendations to the Congress not later than May 1, 1997.

Second, my substitute would provide for \$90 billion less in tax reductions than now contemplated by the budget resolution. This would be accomplished by an across-the-board limitation on all the tax reductions.

Finally, my substitute would transfer the additional revenues resulting from the limitation on the tax reductions into the Medicare Part A Trust Fund. This would extend the solvency of that trust fund until the year 2006.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason to do irrevocable damage to Medicare and senior citizens by cutting \$270 billion from the program over the next 7 years—unless you want to grant excessive tax cuts to the very wealthiest of our citizens. The trustees of the fund made it clear that an infusion of \$90 billion into the Part A Trust Fund will assure solvency through 2006.

My substitute will solve any intermediate problems of the fund now, while creating a mechanism by which any long-term problems

can be addressed in a thoughtful and reasoned manner.

By this substitute, we truly can preserve, protect, and strengthen Medicare for both present and future beneficiaries.

A VISION FOR AMERICA

HON. JOHN SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Miss Jacquelyn Clark, a student at Horizon High School and a resident of my district in Scottsdale, AZ. Miss Clark is the Arizona State winner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting scholarship contest. The contest theme this year was "My Vision For America." I commend to you, Mr. Speaker, and all of my fellow Members of Congress, both in this House and in the other body, her words:

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

In 1783, a group of men had a vision for a country based on justice and liberty for all Americans. One of the most beautifully written documents in our nation's history was created, the United States Constitution.

My vision for America is that the people of our nation maintain a faith in the ideals held by our forefathers. The United States Constitution has proven itself worthy of our respect and allegiance. It has upheld its values with fortitude, and has stood the test of time by remaining true to its original principles.

James Madison, considered the "Father of the Constitution," believed that "in framing a system which we wish to last for ages, we should not lose sight of the changes which ages will produce." Our nation has undergone many remarkable changes since its beginning. We have spread the words of liberty across our entire continent, and to all people who call our great nation their home. Amazingly, our Constitution's words are as valid today as they were when first written. These words of hope have served as a guiding light for all men. No matter where our individual paths may lead us, we always know that the rights recognized to us in the Constitution are rights we realize from birth, and rights on which we can depend to shield us from civil injustice and oppression. Included, are the rights to share in our government, the right to worship God in one's own way, and the right to a full and happy life.

We must keep in mind, however, that with these rights come responsibilities, and how we invest in our country determines how we profit from it. A wise American once said, "ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." This message remains true today. From its beginning, our Constitution has represented a belief in the future, but this belief must be maintained in the present.

My vision for America is the hope of a shared vision between all Americans, and that they would be dedicated to protecting our nation's heritage. Today's Americans must have the desire and initiative to educate our children. Our coming generations need to realize that great accomplishments grow from average people. Every day, men and women had hopes for a brighter future and ended up making our great country what it is today. When I see veterans standing

proudly to salute the American flag while the National Anthem plays patriotically in the background, and when I see small children with their hands held over their hearts stumble through the Pledge of Allegiance, I feel such pride for our nation and the principles for which it stands. We need to remember that those who come before us cannot depend on those who come after us to maintain the spirit of our Constitution. The goal of our forefathers was to assure within the wording of this great document that our nation would remain strong and would be a land of opportunity for all who supported it. Our constitutional foundation will remain firm only as long as its holders continue to protect its principles. It is up to us, today's Americans, to cherish the beliefs of our fathers and keep them alive and safe for our children.

My vision for keeping this spirit alive is through a personal involvement in our government. Americans have a responsibility to its authors to not only teach the wording of the Constitution, but to demonstrate its principles through our actions. We need to encourage all citizens to exercise their Constitutional privilege of suffrage, and to actively take part in the decisions that shape and mold our nation. By encouraging our children to participate in the KIDS VOTING program, we hope to emphasize the importance of democracy and set an example of individual responsibility and citizenship. However, individual responsibility requires active participation daily, and not merely at the polls on voting day. By keeping oneself informed about the day-to-day workings of our government, citizens can experience the enthusiasm shared by our nation's patriots as they framed our basic freedoms of religion, speech, press, and assembly. In this way, the values on which our country was founded will continue to flourish and strengthen us as we meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

My vision for America is a shared vision, and it begins with us, the people. We hold the key to keeping our country on the path of greatness. In just two hundred years, much has been done, but many great accomplishments are yet to come. With continued support from its people, this country will remain a land of freedom and opportunity and will hold fast to the principles of "one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all!" May God bless America—Thank you.

THE PEOPLE'S FIREHOUSE CELEBRATE ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the People's Firehouse, Inc. which is celebrating its 20th anniversary of service to the Williamsburg and Greenpoint communities of northern Brooklyn this November. PFI was founded when, in November of 1975, the city of New York announced that it would close fire engine company 212. The threatened loss of prevention services brought the people of north Brooklyn together to form the People's Firehouse.

In an act of courage rising out of concern for their community, residents entered the fire-

house and refused to leave. They held the firetruck hostage and, for 16 months, lived and worked in the fire station, all the while pressuring the city to reopen engine company 212.

One official called off attempts to remove the protesters from the firehouse saying that the fire station was now "the people's firehouse." The name stuck and after much negotiation, engine company 212 was reopened as a fully operational fire station. Those involved in the firehouse situation decided to form a permanent organization to assist their community, and, this year, the People's Firehouse, Inc. a Housing and Community Development Co., celebrates its 20th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, PFI offers a number of services to the community deserving of recognition. PFI provides legal rights outreach and mediation services to tenants, landlords and the homeless; housing management programs; and housing preservation and development. Seniors and immigrants are given special assistance in English, Spanish and Polish. PFI manages 16 buildings consisting of 141 residential units. The NYC Housing Preservation and Development Community Management Program provided funding for PFI to renovate and manage previously abandoned, city-owned buildings. Since beginning contracting with Housing Preservation and Development in 1979, PFI has rehabilitated nine city-owned buildings and later sold them to the tenants as limited equity cooperatives.

As if their housing and citizen-outreach programs were not enough, the PFI has received fire and arson prevention funding from the U.S. Fire Administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the New York Department of State, and the mayor's office arson strike force. The PFI also offers a weatherization assistance program; participates in historic restoration; strengthens the Northside Merchants Association with marketing assistance, store renovation and a matching grant program; improves streets with the Bedford Avenue street reconstruction project; and engages in protection of the environment.

Mr. Speaker, the 20 years of service to the community provided by PFI deserve our recognition and praise. PFI takes great pride in its community and responds to the needs of its citizens throughout Greenpoint, Williamsburg, Northside and Southside. One of PFI's most recent projects includes youth job training and establishment of the People's School which offers programs designed to address issues of unemployment, poverty and neighborhood stabilization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognition of the People's Firehouse Inc.'s 20 years of service to its community. At a time when many argue that neighborhoods and any "sense of community" no longer exist—PFI strives to find more and more ways to serve its citizenry.

OVERCOMING EXTREME POVERTY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, October 17, is the World Day To Overcome Ex-

treme Poverty. In thousands of cities, towns, and villages across the United States and around the world, the poorest people, and those who stand beside them, will be solemnly recommitting themselves to the task of ending extreme poverty.

The first observance of October 17 took place in Paris in 1987. It was made possible by a partnership between extremely poor families and a man named Joseph Wresinski. Together, they founded the Fourth World Movement, which is now an international anti-poverty organization whose activities span the globe.

Around the world, there are 1.3 billion people living with little other than a dream of a better future. Their dreams are usually not for themselves, but for their children. It is our job as their fellow human beings, and as elected leaders, to recognize those dreams and to take up our full responsibilities in seeing that they become a reality. The poorest people are ready to join us in building a better world. It is only with their cooperation and partnership that we can succeed.

Today, we must resolve to work with these poor families to put an end to extreme poverty, just as apartheid and slavery have been abolished. Today, we must resolve that never again should a single man, woman, or child be condemned to the silence and uselessness that extreme poverty entails.

I hope that Members will join me in observing October 17, the World Day To Overcome Extreme Poverty.

TAMING THE EITC

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent article regarding the Earned Income Tax Credit.

TAMING THE EITC

The Earned Income Tax Credit often is hailed by Republicans as the best welfare program around. So why are they bent on cutting it? The answer: It has grown so much that it's now doing more harm than good.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer, R-Texas, hopes to cut the EITC some \$20 billion over the next seven years.

President Clinton sharply attacked the move, saying it's "inconsistent with those basic, bedrock values this country should be standing for."

What's all the fuss about?

Started in 1975, the EITC was supposed to help offset the growing costs of payroll taxes on the working poor. Those eligible could get a credit on a portion of their income taxes.

For some families below a certain income threshold, the EITC worked as a negative income tax. They paid little or no income taxes to begin with.

The idea was to encourage work among the poor by boosting their after-tax income. So the EITC has come to be seen as a welfare program with a built-in work incentive.

Popular with both Republicans and Democrats, the cost of the credit grew rapidly. Presidents Bush and Clinton both expanded the credit's size and scope dramatically.

So much so, in fact, that when the Clinton expansions are fully phased in next year, the EITC's cost will have nearly quadrupled since 1990. By 1996, the credit will cost \$26 billion—equal in size to the federal food stamp program.

As a modest program, the EITC worked fine. But most economists agree that today it's doing more harm than good.

The problem stems from the way the credit is structured.

It gets phased in for working families with income up to \$8,900. The effect of the credit is to provide a wage subsidy of 40 cents on each dollar up to that income limit.

From there, the credit is maxed out. Families who earn up to \$11,600 don't get any additional credit.

Once a family exceeds that limit, the credit is phased out. For each dollar over \$11,600, the family loses 21 cents of its EITC until its income hits \$28,000.

Economists say this acts like a marginal tax rate of 21 percent, on top of all the other state and federal taxes, giving these families one of the highest marginal rates around. And that, they say, provides a strong disincentive to work.

The trouble is, as the EITC expands, this disincentive looms larger, overwhelming the work incentives created when the credit is phased in.

Marvin Kosters, who has done extensive research on the EITC for the American Enterprise Institute, finds that today about 40 percent of American families are eligible for the credit.

But of these, there are nearly four times as many families in the phase-out range as in the phase-in range.

Worse, the work incentives for families in the phase-in range are mixed, Kosters notes. For example, the EITC encourages low-income families to work, rather than not—the so-called substitution effect.

But it also encourages them to work less. After all, they get a 40-percent raise without working any harder.

And, Kosters notes, the EITC imposes a marriage penalty on low-income workers—a problem made worse by the expansion of the credit in the '90s.

"Under the most adverse circumstances, the marriage penalty would amount to over \$5,000," Kosters said before a House panel looking at the EITC. "(That) would be about 25 percent of the combined income of the married couple."

And, as the EITC becomes more generous, it invites fraud and abuse, which has been the focus of GOP complaints. Audits by the IRS have found higher rates of false or exaggerated EITC claims.

For now, the GOP appears to be listening to these concerns.

RECOGNITION OF THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED FOOD TECHNOLOGY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Center for Advanced Food Technology [CAFT] at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

CAFT was established by our fine State in 1985. My colleagues and I in the State Senate

established CAFT and the other New Jersey Advanced Technology Centers to be administered under the auspices of the State's Commission on Science and Technology to link our State's high technology industries with some of Rutgers University's most prominent departments so as to enhance the State's economy. The resulting impacts are something of which I am particularly proud.

Over its 10-year history, the center's unique multidisciplinary approach to research and technology transfer has resulted in the development of cutting edge scientific knowledge and technologies that address the product, process, and manufacturing needs of the food industry.

As I am sure you know, the food industry is one of the major employers in our country. The food manufacturing sector is also one of the greatest contributors to our Nation's economy by adding value to our Nation's considerable agricultural commodities sector. By coordinating the research efforts of about 40 faculty members from 10 university departments who are overseeing the research of over 130 graduate and undergraduate students and post doctoral associates, CAFT is supporting the research needs of this important manufacturing sector.

CAFT's past achievements are many. Through its development of new equipment and manufacturing technologies for military rations, the Defense Logistics Agency is now better prepared to provide a variety of high quality foods to support the morale of our service men and women. By performing research aimed at understanding and enhancing food quality, these rations will continue to improve.

The facilities and equipment used for the military ration studies have been used on a cost recovery basis to assist smaller food companies and entrepreneurs to develop new businesses and to develop new or improve existing products and manufacturing operations. This type of activity is necessary to keep the food industry healthy and to enhance the viability of smaller companies which are the lifeblood of the manufacturing sector.

CAFT has also worked with food, pharmaceutical, and chemical companies which have needed highly sophisticated research analysis performed. Several of these companies have been able to bring new products to market partially because of CAFT's expert assistance.

Underlying all these efforts are the fundamental research studies through which CAFT has developed its well deserved international recognition. Companies worldwide have benefited from the cutting edge knowledge CAFT has developed. Of this, the center is understandably proud.

I am very pleased to let the people of this Nation know about the unique and wonderful research capabilities, such as those at CAFT, that have been established in New Jersey. These centers can serve as models of how industry, universities, and government can work together to make our Nation stronger.

TRIBUTE TO IVONETTE WRIGHT MILLER

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Wright family in honoring their beloved Ivonette Wright Miller who passed away this month at the age of 99. Mrs. Miller, niece of Orville and Wilbur Wright, was the last direct connection of the birth of aviation and was instrumental in preserving the Wright heritage.

Mrs. Miller became the third American woman to fly when, on August 29, 1911, she rode beside her uncle, Orville, in the Wright B Flyer. Mrs. Miller played an important role in the donation of the original 1903 Wright Flyer to the Smithsonian Institution and in the placement of the Wright papers in the Library of Congress and Wright State University in Dayton, OH.

The following are excerpts of remarks made at a memorial service by Tom D. Crouch, noted Wright brothers biographer and chairman, of the Department of Aeronautics of the National Air and Space Museum.

It is a very great honor indeed to participate in this celebration of the life of Ivonette Wright Miller. I did not know Mrs. Miller as long as some of you, but we shared a genuine friendship, and I owe her a debt of gratitude of the sort which cannot be repaid. It is a debt that I share with all of those scholars, historians, and just plain Wright enthusiasts whom she assisted over the years, and I will try to speak on their behalf this afternoon.

When I think of what I most admired about Ivonette Miller, the term "family values" comes to mind. My wife Nancy and I were privileged to attend Ivonette and Harold "Schribze" Miller's 70th anniversary celebration at Hawthorn Hill in 1989. That was a marriage you had to admire, at least I did. The two of them went through a great deal together, and through it all, they remained devoted to one another and to their daughter and her family.

Of course, Ivonette also defined herself as a member of that extraordinary family into which she was born. "It was late afternoon, on the eighth day of April in 1896," she once wrote: . . . and one could hear the tapping of a typewriter in the upstairs room at 7 Hawthorne Street in Dayton, Ohio, where Bishop Milton Wright did his writing and carried on his duties as a minister for the United Brethren in Christ denomination. . . . When he had finished a letter to [his daughter] Katharine [who was then a sophomore at Oberlin College], he picked up a small notebook in which recorded the events of each day, smiled, and wrote: "Lorin's have a little girl named Ivonette born near 4:00 this morning."

"So it was," Ivonette concluded, "that I came into this world, innocent of all that was to take place in a lifetime, in the midst of an event which had been a world wide dream as long ago as ancient Greece." Orville Wright once remarked on his own good fortune, and that of his brothers and sister, to have been born into a family where children were loved and nurtured, where genuine curiosity and self-confidence were encouraged, and real education prized. That was doubly true of the young Wrights of

Ivonette's generation. She and her brothers, sister and cousins were raised in the bosom of an extended family that included not only their own loving parents, but their Wright grandfather, uncles and aunt who lived just around the block.

"When I was about seven," Ivonette once commented, "the first flight at Kitty Hawk took place. I'm sure the family was excited by it, but they all went about their daily chores as if nothing significant had occurred." Perhaps, but it is not difficult to find traces of the young Ivonette in the records of the invention of the airplane.

There is no more important or precious manuscript in the history of flight than the small pocket notebook in which Wilbur Wright recorded the results of the flight tests of his 1902 glider. The penciled notations that fill the little notebook record the career of the world's first fully controllable airplane. The document is a treasure, not simply of the history of technology, or even American history, but of the history of the world. And on one of the final sheets in the notebook you will find the name Ivonette inscribed twice in childish block printing. ". . . I was sitting on Uncle Will's lap, as I often did," she recalled many years later, "when he asked me if I could write my name. I was six years old at the time and just learning to write. He probably pulled the notebook out of his pocket (where he usually kept it) and asked me to show him how I could write my name."

As she grew older, and her uncles emerged as the first great heroes of the 20th century, Ivonette occasionally played a more active role on the public stage. While she was not the first American woman to fly, she did take the sky at an early date. In 1910, her younger sister Leontine wrote to Wilbur and Orville, who were in Europe at the time, asking if she could be the first American girl to fly in the U.S. The next summer, when their cousin Bertha Ellwyn Wright was visiting from Kansas, Orville invited all three young ladies for a flight. The great day was August 29, 1911. Twelve year old Leontine, who had, after all, asked, went first. Their visitor and guest, fourteen year old Bertha, was next. Then it was fifteen year old Ivonette's turn.

"We used Captain [Charles DeForrest] Chandler's coat and gloves," she explained. "He was taking flight training at the time." "I wore a small hat with a scarf tied tightly under my chin to keep it on. I climbed over the wires and took my seat on the wing to the right of Uncle Orv. Our feet were braced on a cross-strut—no cockpit. We took off and soon everything on the ground was dwarfed. I remember how squared off the fields looked, just like a patchwork quilt my grandmother used to have. We circled around over the field and after some minutes Uncle Orv pointed to the interurban car approaching in the distance from Springfield. He shouted above the noise of the engine, "There comes the traction car, shall be try to catch it?" I nodded. We came down, I slid out under the wires, dropped the coat and gloves off at the hanger for Captain Chandler as I went by and by that time the traction car was slowing to a stop and we joined the passengers boarding it."

As one of the last surviving Wrights with vivid personal memories of life in the house at number 7 Hawthorn St. in Dayton, Ohio, Ivonette delighted a great many people with her recollections of her famous uncles. But her notion of the serious responsibilities of family stewardship went well beyond that.

Ivonette and "Scribe" Miller devoted themselves to insuring that the precious his-

torical treasures in their keeping would be presented as gifts to the nation, and that the achievements of Wilbur and Orville Wright would be fully understood and appreciated in an honest and accurate fashion. The Millers, and the other heirs of the Wright estate, played a key role in negotiating the presentation of the 1903 airplane to the Smithsonian, by means of an agreement that brought the forty year old dispute between the Wrights and the Institute to a final conclusion.

Moreover, the Millers took a deep personal interest in placing the Wright Papers in an archive where they would be available to the maximum number of researchers. The bulk of the papers went to the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. They insisted that the information in those precious documents be made widely disseminated. The result was the publication, in 1953, of the monumental two-volume set of "The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright."

Ivonette and "Scribe" befriended Marvin Wilkes McFarland, the chief editor and leader of the team of scholars who produced the published papers. And Mac was not alone. The Millers befriended two generations of Wright scholars. Their friendship with the great English student of early flight, C.H. Gibbs-Smith, was forged via the mails, and cemented when Charles spent a year in the U.S. as the Smithsonian's first Lindbergh Scholar. Charles dedicated his classic study, "The Wright Brothers and the Rebirth of European Aviation," to: "Ivonette Miller of Dayton, Ohio, First Lady of the Wright Descendants."

I was fortunate to count both Marvin McFarland and C. H. Gibbs-Smith as my mentors. In 1972, I was a twenty-seven year old doctoral candidate writing a dissertation on the early history of flight technology when Mac McFarland suggested that I would find the answers to some of my questions in the books and manuscripts still in the hands of Ivonette and Harold Miller in my hometown of Dayton, Ohio. It was material that the Library of Congress had chosen not to take as part of the Wright Papers.

Mac gave me Mrs. Miller's telephone number and advised me to call her the next time I was visiting my parents in Dayton. "They are nice folks," he assured me. "They won't mind." When I did make that call, I discovered that Mac had understated both the Miller's hospitality and their capacity to put up with an inquisitive graduate student requesting permission to poke around in the boxes stored in their basement.

I had never before encountered treasure of this sort outside a public repository. There were great aeronautical books—annotated by the Wright brothers. The manuscripts included volume after volume of a diary kept by their father, Milton Wright, from the middle years of the 19th century until the time of his death in 1916. One box contained Wilbur, Orville and Katharine's report cards, school papers, and early examples of the items printed by the firm of Wright and Wright. Other boxes were stuffed with financial records, and photographs, many of which I had never seen before.

At the end of that first day, Ivonette invited me to join her in the kitchen for tea and cookies. She was the real treasure. It is difficult to explain what it meant to be sitting there across the table from the woman who had sat on Wilbur's lap and written her name in his notebook; the seven year old who could remember what it was like when the news of success had arrived from Kitty Hawk; the fifteen year old who had donned

Charles DeForrest Chandler's leather coat, gloves and helmet to go flying with her Uncle Orv. She was a living link to one of the great moments in American history.

Over the next decade and a half, I recycled the material in the Miller's basement into a dissertation, two books and a dozen articles. Very early on, I suggested that, while their home was as lovely and as fire-resistant as any in Dayton, they should give some thought to selecting a final home for what amounted to an entirely new set of Wright Papers unknown to researchers. Wisely, they selected Wright State University, then a relatively new institution of higher learning named for the inventors of the airplane. A decade and a half later, that collection has provided the basis for an entire series of books, exhibitions, and educational materials.

We own Ivonette and Harold Miller, and all of the Wright heirs, our gratitude for their wise stewardship. Thanks to them, the world's first airplane hangs in the place of honor in the world's most visited museum. The priceless record of one of the world's great achievements—the letters, notebooks, photographs and other documents relating to the invention of the airplane—are safely preserved in the greatest manuscript collection in the nation. It was at their insistence that the core documents in that collection were published. They saw to it that another large collection of Wright family materials would be housed in a second great archive in the city that was home to all of them.

Such a list of achievements scarcely scratches the surface of our debt to Ivonette Wright Miller. She was our personal link to that marvelous family which nurtured the inventors of the airplane. She represented them to a curious world with grace, warmth, and dignity. Her memories helped all of us to see her uncles a bit more clearly and to appreciate their achievement a bit more deeply. The very definition of a gracious soul, she enabled those of us who knew her to touch an important moment in history. She has earned her place of honor and rest with the other members of the Wright family. We will not see her likes again, and those of us whose lives she touched can thank God for the privilege.

COMMEMORATING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF DEDICATING THE FATHER JERZY POPIELUSZKO STATUE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the statue honoring Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the young, idealistic priest who was brutally slain in October 1984. To honor Father Jerzy and the people who built the statue in his honor, a special commemorative mass will be said on Sunday, October 22, at the Stanislaus Kostka Church. The people of Greenpoint, home of the statue, and the members of the Polish-American Congress deserve our support and praise for honoring a man as brave and good as Father Popieluszko. Father Popieluszko lived his life as an outspoken supporter of solidarity and human rights. Twelve years have passed since his death

and his name has become a symbol of a heroic battle for truth and justice.

Father Popieluszko's funeral was a mass celebration which drew crowds of tens of thousands. His grave is always covered with fresh flowers and surrounded by many people—Poles as well as foreigners who visit Poland. His memory and his statue remind our community of the impact he had on his native Poles and the important message of what he preached and the way of life he showed. Many people have been and continue to be positively changed by his message of truth, justice, and moral strength.

The fifth anniversary commemoration at his statue between Bedford Avenue and Nassau Avenue in Greenpoint, Brooklyn will continue what Father Popieluszko did to unify people. His statue and his memory continue to teach us his message of forgiveness in the place of hatred and the importance of truth and courage.

Father Popieluszko was born to a poor farming family in 1947, in the village of Okopy, 20 miles from the Soviet border. From early childhood he was deeply religious: he rose every morning at 5 a.m. and walked 3 miles to serve as an altar boy before school. He became a priest in 1972 and worked as a priest for the next 8 years. He was loved by all with whom he worked. Mr. Speaker, it is important that we honor and remember a man who went wherever he was needed and worked hard, even in the face of his own serious illness.

The circumstances surrounding Father Popieluszko's abduction and murder are still unclear. But, the spirit of Father Popieluszko has outlived him and is rightfully honored in his statue and the fifth anniversary commemoration of his dedication. Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in honoring Father Popieluszko, the Polish people, and the members of the Polish-American Congress who will honor him on Sunday, October 22.

THE 72D ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to challenge the notion that one shouldn't mix business and pleasure. That's exactly what we've been doing for 72 years in Pennsylvania's Allegheny National Forest, and it's worked remarkably well.

The Commonwealth's only national forest, it is one of northwest Pennsylvania's greatest assets. Selective harvesting of timber has created thousands of jobs, provides funding for schools and roads, and returns millions of dollars annually to the U.S. Treasury. The University of Pittsburgh at Bradford has estimated that "5,540 jobs are directly related to wood products, and another 12,576 are significantly impacted by the forest products industry."

But its economic benefits don't stop there. Each year, 12 million visitors—and area residents—enjoy camping, fishing, and hiking in the forest. If any of my colleagues and their families would like to visit, I'd be happy to identify some truly amazing sites.

I'm proud to say that this mix of work and pleasure is balanced with a keen awareness and diligent attention to the forest's conservation needs. By responsibly harvesting our renewable timber resources, we allow the forest to flourish and continue to fuel the economy.

The Allegheny National Forest strikes a wonderful balance between its many uses and its needs. For many, it's a source of livelihood; for millions more, a recreational haven. And, through its responsible management, it will remain so for generations to come.

The saying "don't mix business and pleasure" may have its merits, but it's also important to remember another, "there's an exception to every rule." Pennsylvania's national forest is certainly exceptional.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to recognize the Allegheny National Forest on its 72d anniversary, and to congratulate all those who have come to enjoy, respect, and benefit from it.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. Norman Hardy of West Palm Beach, FL, sent me the following article regarding balancing the Federal budget. Mr. Hardy said this article is "right on the mark" and I agree with him. The same municipalities and local governments that the new Republican majority claim were the ones to request the block grants are now the ones saying we may need to slow down. Balancing the budget and block-granting Federal funds might have sounded good in the abstract but the reality may very well be disastrous.

[From the Palm Beach Post, Sept. 24, 1995]

WASHINGTON'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA'S CITIES:
DROP DEAD

(By Nancy Graham)

I am gravely concerned about where this country seems to be heading. That puts me among the 60 percent or more of Americans who would like to join a third political party.

What I see at the state and federal levels in the way of partisan politics disgusts me. As the elected leader of the largest city in Palm Beach County, it is clear to me that our "elected representatives" at those levels, particularly those in Washington, have no knowledge of the world in which most of us live—and, frankly, I don't think they even care. If we have any hope of putting Americans first, the power plays and the ego-driven, mean-spirited partisan politics must give way to reason and logic.

There is not and should not be anything partisan about local government. We are closest to the people we serve, provide most of the services, have to pick up the pieces of people's lives fractured by the actions of the state and federal governments and still try to maintain some quality of life for all our citizens.

There is no greater example of mean-spirited, ego-driven partisan politics than in the current debate over the proposed federal budget cuts. I think I will be sick to my stomach if I see another 30-second sound bite

by either party extolling the virtues of its actions on the budget, or slamming the other side's. What is frightening to me is that most Americans will sit back and take these professionally scripted sound bites for the truth. There is much not being told to Americans, particularly about how these budget cuts will affect each of us, no matter where we live.

Don't get me wrong. I strongly support the goal of balancing the federal budget, reducing the federal deficit and reforming a number of federal programs such as welfare and Medicare. We will all need to sacrifice to make them happen. West Palm Beach has to balance its budget every year, in good times and in bad. We know how to impose financial discipline. We know how to cut popular services, to raise revenues. West Palm Beach is ready to do our fair share.

Congress, however, is asking local communities to take a direct hit for its years of free-wheeling spending. The budget currently under consideration does not ask cities and counties to do their fair share to balance the budget. It asks cities and counties to do the lion's share.

Proposals in Washington would have a devastating impact on crime prevention, economic development, housing, children and our elderly. Amazingly, these proposals have received very little scrutiny.

So far, Congress has engaged in a "stealth" budget process. It appears that Congress is hoping that the American people don't figure out what's going on until it's too late.

The new Congress went to Washington promising to reform government.

Unfortunately, all they did was pass the buck.

The proposed budget doesn't actually solve problems, it just shifts the problems and shifts taxes to the local level.

Worst of all, this is a very short-sighted budget. It was put together with virtually no public input or hearings. The vast majority of the cuts being made are from only one-third of the federal spending, the domestic spending for Americans. In fact, the proposed budget adds about \$7 billion in the defense budget, an increase not even requested. We are spending more for our foreign agenda than to preserve a decent quality of life for our own citizens.

ECONOMIC FUTURE SACRIFICED

The proposed budget would sacrifice the long-term economic future of this country for short-term political gain. At a time when America should be investing in our people and our economic foundation, this budget is a unilateral retreat. This budget would cut job training. It would cut education. It would cut youth programs. There is absolutely no logic or rationale to the proposed cuts. No matter what political party one comes from, we should all agree on the need to invest in our economic future.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors and National Association of Counties recently conducted a survey of mayors and county officials to see how these proposed cuts would affect our cities and our citizens. The response was overwhelming—96 percent of the mayors believe the proposed cuts would hurt their cities and residents. Ninety-three percent believe the cuts would hurt their human-investment efforts; 84 percent foresee negative effects on their cities' economies; 85 percent see negative effects on their economic development efforts; and 86 percent believe that the effects of the cuts would extend to their regional economies.

For most city residents, the cuts would be felt in loss of services and/or increased taxes.

Eighty-five percent of the survey respondents said that they would have to reduce city services; 61 percent said they would be forced to lay off city workers; 41 percent said they would be forced to raise taxes.

The survey responses from the National Association of Counties were very similar.

So what does this mean for West Palm Beach? If we are to revitalize our city, we must reduce crime, clean up our decaying neighborhoods, create economic development opportunities (businesses and jobs) and focus heavily on our youth. We have started these efforts over the past few years, but much more needs to be done. We have developed partnerships with the Palm Beach County School Board, our business community and non-profit groups to save taxpayers money. We have cut staff and worked to improve services. We cannot stretch any further.

Yet, several times a day I hear from frustrated people about what they see as a declining quality of life, fear of crime, lack of affordable housing, lack of jobs and other problems that are so complex and intertwined. Balancing the federal budget almost solely on the backs of domestic programs is going to substantially aggravate these problems and increase the public's frustration with government. West Palm Beach is by no means an isolated case.

We want welfare reform—and rightly so. Yet we cut—and in some cases eliminate—job training; we cut education, cut student loans, fail to provide decent, affordable health care, and penalize poor families who try to stay together. We talk to the working poor, and we tell them, "We want you to go to work. We want to end welfare." But what does this budget do? What messages of hope does it send to the working poor? It increases the tax burden on the working poor by lowering the earned income tax credit. The working poor will pay \$230 more a year in taxes. They are getting a tax increase. In many cases, that's a substantial percentage of their income. This is in the face of a proposed tax cut for the wealthy.

CUTS WILL PRODUCE MORE CRIME

Crime among our youth is rising at frightening rates. Young people are dropping out of school at record levels. We talk to them about staying in school so they can get a good, decent job. The one program that links them, while they're students, to the job market and opens up opportunities for them to get jobs is the Summer Youth Employment Program. This money is to be completely eliminated. No jobs, no job training—no question, higher crime.

West Palm Beach receives about \$1 million annually in grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. We currently rehabilitate 25 full-scale housing units and handle 46 emergency "rehab" housing units each year. The proposed 50 percent cut would drastically reduce West Palm Beach's ability to assist low-to-moderate-income working families to maintain their homes.

We also receive \$446,000 from HUD Home Funds. Seventy-five percent is used for the Mayor's Renaissance Fund for first-time home buyers. This money generates between seven and 10 times the money in the form of investments by local lending institutions. More than 30 families have been able to purchase homes in the past year. There is a waiting list in excess of 344 applicants wanting to buy a home. The city has used HUD money to create attractive, decent, affordable rental units for low-to-moderate-income people with the Harris Music Building and Ballet Villages in the downtown area.

LONG WAITING LIST FOR HOUSING

More than 1,000 people are on the waiting list for public housing in West Palm Beach. Most of these people are decent, caring human beings who have not been as fortunate as most of us who will read this article.

I recently visited Dunbar Village on Tamarind Avenue. Most of the units there leak badly when it rains, damaging walls and floors. Is that acceptable for our seniors and poor because they are throwaways?

No summer youth jobs? Consider that last summer, the city used \$240,000 in federal money to get approximately 23 dropout youth back into education programs and job training. Our success rate was about 70 percent—excellent. Most are now continuing their educations, some at college. Others have jobs. One young man received his high school equivalency diploma, trained with the city to become a certified landscape sprayer and is now employed by us full time. Most of the youth we saved were headed toward becoming a criminal statistic.

We are all sadly aware of the problems in our schools. Yet the proposed budget cuts education, food for hungry children at school and money for Safe and Drug Free Schools. Can children learn with empty stomachs and daily fear of violence?

There are many more examples I could give about what these proposed cuts will mean here in Palm Beach County, but you have probably gotten the point. The proposed cuts are unfair, illogical and lack any rational basis.

We do need to balance the federal budget and reduce the deficit for future generations. We do need reform of entitlement programs. These important objectives can be achieved and still ensure a decent quality of life and vital communities for us all. This can only happen, however, if we demand that our elected representatives consider our best interests as they were elected to do and put the good of America over petty, mean-spirited partisan politics. We must accept no less—our future depends on it.

I would draw upon the maxim that the true test of a democracy is the treatment of its poor, its young and its elderly. Cuts will "write off" whole segments of our country's population rather than building upon action that can create improved national economic viability for our future.

West Palm Beach, as most cities in Florida, does not have the option of raising property taxes. We are too close to our legal limit. We can only cut services. The county can increase taxes, but that money comes from the same pocketbooks. The real irony is that if crime increases and neighborhoods decline, property values decrease, and we end up with even less revenue to meet the public demands.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE WEALTHY?

We can solve these problems, but the federal and state governments must do so in a logical, rational, thoughtful manner—not through immature bickering and posturing. Local governments can't make all of these changes overnight; we need time to adjust to some of them. We also have to make sure that the effort to balance the federal budget is not just a shift to local property taxes. Property taxes tend to be regressive taxes.

What is even more unbelievable to me is that while Washington is proposing to drastically cut domestic spending, at the cost of low- and middle-class Americans, it is proposing a tax cut for the wealthy. Is Washington being run only by the wealthy for the wealthy, with the interests of lobbyists being put over us regular and less fortunate folks?

Washington uses 30-second sound bites of abuses in domestic programs to convince us they are doing the right thing. They do not tell you the success stories. Let me tell you just one.

I was raised in a large, poor, but hard-working family. We lived for a number of years in public housing, received free school lunches and received some free medical care. I worked and put myself through college and law school with the assistance of student loans. (I have repaid every penny.) I have one sister who had a child out of wedlock.

Yet not one person in my family is on welfare or receives federal assistance. I am not the exception; there are many more like me. Under the proposed cuts, I can guarantee you I would not have been able to succeed alone.

Yes, there are abuses. But inept federal government and complex regulations cause many of them. Yes, families must also take responsibility for their well-being and that of their communities. But if the federal and state governments just dealt with their own waste first, we probably would be a lot closer to balancing the federal budget and reducing the deficit without the extreme measures being proposed.

Call or write your congressional representatives in Washington now. Demand truth in governance, responsibility and accountability to the people they represent—and demand that petty partisan politics stop for the sake of America's future. Let them know you are not in favor of the cuts as proposed and demand that they hold open hearings.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS FIRE DEPARTMENT 100TH ANNIVERSARY REMARKS

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to congratulate the men and women of the Shelter Island Heights Fire Department for 100 years of dedicated service to the people of the Heights. The residents of the Shelter Island Heights Fire District are very fortunate to have such a well-trained and devoted fire department. The Shelter Island Heights Fire department worked hard to establish itself as one of the best departments in New York and has achieved an impeccable record.

The success of the fire department is a direct result of selfless dedication and effective management displayed by its members. Under the leadership of Chairman Frederick J. Gurney, the fire department has continued to play an active role in the life of the Shelter Island community. This leadership umbrella extends to the other members of the Board of Fire Commissioners: Charles Williams, Eugene Tybaert, Louis Cicero, and Richard Surozenski, as well as the loyalty and hard work exemplified by Chief Officer Stuart Nicoll, First Assistant Larry Lechmanski, and Second Assistant Dave Sharp. The Shelter Island Heights Fire Department consists of more than 35 professional volunteer firefighters, containing no career employees, offering further evidence of their passion and commitment to the community they serve.

On Saturday, September 30, 1995, the Shelter Island Heights Fire Department celebrated its 100th anniversary, marking a long,

proud history by recognizing and honoring the efforts of those who have sacrificed and served the department and community over the years. Therefore Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask the rest of the House to join me in congratulating this all-volunteer fire department on achieving this momentous milestone. This is a much-deserved tribute and I wish them all the best on their day of recognition and glory. They give of themselves because of the love and pride they share for their community and we applaud their extraordinary service and efforts. These courageous individuals have truly earned this recognition. May they continue to serve their community for the many 100 years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO HUGH HANDLEY

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to pay a special tribute to Hugh Handley, who is retiring after serving 23 years as the agricultural commissioner of Kings County.

Over that time, Hugh has not only kept up with the myriad changes in agricultural practices in California's Central Valley, he has helped develop them. His coworkers consider him an encyclopedia of information, and they no doubt will miss his expertise.

As ag commissioner, Hugh has witnessed technological breakthroughs made by the farms in his county, and has tried to provide a supportive role to those breakthroughs. He managed to maintain this even as government budgets were reduced.

One major development in the county that Hugh was directly responsible for was the building of a one-stop agricultural government center. The center houses all of the agricultural offices for the county, the U.C. Cooperative Extension, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, greatly benefiting farmers by simplifying the process of dealing with government agencies.

While the center is only a building, it embodies the approach to his job that Hugh has maintained—he has always sought to make the complex world of government rules and regulations more manageable to farmers so that they can spend more of their time farming rather than digging through redtape.

For that and his wealth of knowledge and impressive body of experience, the farming community in Kings County will miss Hugh. As a county farmer myself, and as a Congressman, I salute Hugh Handley and wish him a very happy retirement.

SUPPORTING TAIWAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, last week, on October 10, the Chinese people on Taiwan

celebrated the anniversary of the Revolution of 1911 in which the last imperial dynasty in China was overthrown and the Republic of China, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was born.

Today, the Republic of China on Taiwan is a strong world economic leader and a growing and vibrant democracy which deserves our continued support.

As the President prepares to meet with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, we need to reaffirm the importance of peace and mutual understanding among all interests in the Asian region.

Now that Harry Wu has been returned to his home and the Chinese ambassador has been sent back to Washington, we hopefully anticipate a more normal relationship with Beijing.

However, it must be made clear by the President that our support for the freedom and democracy of Taiwan cannot be compromised and that continued attempts by Beijing to intimidate Taiwan or to undermine the political stability in Taipei, through the use of missile and artillery firings off the coast of Taiwan are unacceptable.

I hope that the Chinese leadership in Beijing has realized that it cannot undermine our support for the people of Taiwan by either holding a temper tantrum against us or by bullying Taiwan with military exercises.

Taiwan has been a long and steady friend to the United States. They are our sixth largest trading partner. They are a strong democracy committed to the freedoms enjoyed and promoted by the United States and other democracies throughout the world.

The President must communicate to President Zemin in an unequivocal manner as possible that Beijing should not attempt to test our resolve over Taiwan and that the United States will not sacrifice Taiwan's friendship, democracy, and status in the world as a way to normalize our relations with Beijing.

HONORING THE HISTORY OF GREENPOINT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring recognition to the Greenpoint World War II 50-Year Commemorative Day, October 21, 1995. The St. Stanislaus Memorial Post 1771, Kings County's largest American Legion will honor all veterans of Greenpoint on this day. Veterans of the United States involved in any war or conflict will be honored while World War II veterans will be a focus of these observances.

Since the Civil War, Greenpoint maintains the exclusive honor of defending this Nation's freedom throughout the years with the largest number of resident representatives compared to similar urban communities anywhere in the United States. As World War II festivities honoring D-day, V-E Day, V-J Day, and signing of unconditional surrender by all aggressive nations wind to a memorable conclusion, the Greenpoint World War II 50-Year Commemorative Day will include over 13 hours of events including outdoor ceremonies, recognition of

honored guests, recitation of patriotic letters and poems, an explanation of the proper flag presentation. Boy and Girl Scouts of the Greenpoint community will demonstrate flag presentations; and patriotic music will be played throughout the day by the John Erickson Junior High School (P.S. 126) band.

Acknowledgment of all Greenpoint veterans will be completed by playing of military theme songs and acknowledgment of every veteran in attendance.

Mr. Speaker, the show of community pride in this thank you to their veterans deserves our praise and notice. I am proud to represent the people of Greenpoint and other fine neighborhoods of northern Brooklyn, and I am also very pleased to offer recognition to the St. Stanislaus Memorial Post 1771's World War II 50-Year Commemorative Day.

PAUL SCHOELLHAMER—A TRIBUTE

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, it is the good fortune of our colleagues and the American people that talented professionals from throughout the United States seek to serve in the national interest as staff members in the House of Representatives.

One of this company, Paul Schoellhamer, has served this institution for more than a dozen years, and we have had better public policies, I believe, for his tireless efforts most recently as Democratic chief of staff for the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

In this Congress, Paul has had the thankless job of reducing the most impressive committee staff in the House by 60 percent. But in so doing Paul and the just-retired ranking Democratic Member, Norm Mineta, succeeded in creating the most versatile and experienced body of professionals to help do the work of protecting the Nation's transportation and environmental investments. For this job alone, he has the respect and appreciation of this Member.

Mr. Speaker, I would like our colleagues to know something more about Paul, who is a native Californian. He is the son of Alicia and Jack Schoellhamer. Norm Mineta, in tribute 5 years ago to Paul's late mother, said that she was "loved throughout her community, for her tireless charitable work and her devotion to bettering the lives of those around her, especially those in greatest need." Of Paul's father, Norm noted his many years of service to the U.S. Geological Survey. Paul is clearly, in the work and in the friendship I've known with him, the son of his parents.

Paul received his bachelor's degree from the University of Santa Cruz and not all that many years later found his way to Norm Mineta's personal office in 1975, volunteering as an intern. Norm soon found his work indispensable, put him on his paid staff, and within 2 years assigned him to the Public Works and Transportation Committee.

Over the years, Paul built a substantive expertise throughout our committee's jurisdiction—first, on the Public Buildings and

Grounds Subcommittee; next, on the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee; and last, on the Aviation Subcommittee until 1985, when he became a vice president of Republic Airlines.

After a few more years in the private sector, we were able to lure him back to the House as chief of staff for the Public Works and Transportation Committee in one of our most productive Congresses on record—and I say that having myself been committee administrator for Chairman John Blatnik of Minnesota prior to my election to the House in 1974.

In 1993 alone, in his first year as chief of staff at the beginning of a new Congress, here's a sampling of the legislative product Paul helped our colleagues produce:

LAW

H.R. 904, to create the Airline Commission, which investigated the condition of the Nation's airlines.

H.R. 2121, legislation to resolve the costly and contentious "negotiated rates" problem affecting the trucking and shipping industries.

H.R. 3445, legislation assisting victims of the 1993 Midwest floods.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

H.R. 5, striker replacement legislation, which would guarantee that striking employees could return to their jobs.

H.R. 2739, The Aviation Infrastructure Investment Act, a three-year program to improve airports and airways.

H.R. 3276, technical corrections to the landmark Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

H.R. 2440, reauthorization of the National Transportation Safety Board for three years.

H.R. 881, legislation banning smoking in Federal buildings, with very limited provisions for designated smoking areas.

PASSED BY THE COMMITTEE

H.R. 1865, legislation to create a Federal program to construct water supply systems.

H.R. 2442, to reauthorize the Economic Development Administration, including provisions to assist communities adversely affected by military base closings.

Mr. Speaker, Paul is now joining our former colleague, Norm Mineta, at Lockheed Martin's transportation systems and services division. I know that Paul's skills in the private sector will parallel those he polished in our company, both professionally and personally. Our loss here in the House is considerable, but we are far better for having had him with us for so many years.

I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him, his wife, and their children well in their new adventure.

A LETTER FROM THE BARONA, SYCUAN, AND VIEJAS TRIBES OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise to place into the RECORD the results of a recent California statewide voter survey on Indian gaming. In the spring of this year, California tribes commissioned an independent re-

search company, J. Moore Methods of Sacramento, to survey a cross-section of 1,000 registered voters across the State.

A letter from Clifford La Chappa, tribal chairman of the Barona Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Georgia Tucker, tribal chairperson of the Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and Anthony Pico, tribal chairman of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, states:

We needed reliable data to begin to understand public attitudes towards all forms of gaming. An objective survey was crucial as an intentionally-biased study would have served no one. What we now have is a solid sampling of public opinion we can share with community and state leaders. Voters were clear in their message of support.

Sixty percent of the state's registered voters back Indian gaming with support reaching a hefty 73 percent in San Diego County.

The opinion poll also reveals voters do not believe tribal gaming needs further government regulation, and they are opposed to Nevada casino interests operating gaming facilities in California.

The findings show 82 percent of San Diegans support continued operation of Indian reservation casinos, compared to 75.9 percent support statewide.

Overall, 54.7 percent of California voters approve various forms of legalized gambling in contrast to 29.2 percent opposed, with 16 percent expressing no or mixed opinions.

These figures show the general public favors reservation gaming to such an extent that politicians who are against Indians using gaming to improve economic conditions are not listening to the people.

Survey findings show 58 percent of California voters oppose Governor Pete Wilson's position not to negotiate gaming compacts with California tribes. In San Diego County, 57 percent of voters surveyed said they opposed the governor's position.

Seventy percent say they "do not feel" gambling in general required additional government regulation, and a majority of 50.3 percent expressed opposition to legislative restrictions on Indian reservation casino gaming.

By a 53 to 35 percent ratio, state voters also oppose expansion of legal gaming into new communities to compete with Indian reservation gaming. Californians agreed that the best place for new gambling facilities is on Indian reservations. This preference exceeded support for expanded gaming at race track (20.9%), additional card rooms (6.4%), and Nevada-style commercial casinos (15.1%).

Other survey findings included: 79 percent Republican men agree Indian gaming is good because it is eliminating welfare dependency among Indians.

85 percent of Republican women agree that Indians, not state governments, should be accountable for keeping tribal gaming free of corruption.

73 percent of Democratic women agree with the use of gaming revenue to improve life on the reservations.

California voters clearly are telling us that while they support gambling as a valid form of recreation, they feel it is best confined to certain areas. Voters support Indian gaming for two reasons: most facilities are located in relatively isolated rural areas, and Californians see gaming as the best opportunity Native Americans have to provide for their people and to secure a solid economic base for the future.

Reservation gaming is a fair play issue, in many respects. The public knows Indians

have suffered in the past and that many continue to suffer the worst of all human statistics. Today the public can support reservation gaming because it takes nothing away from the larger population and gives tribes an even chance to become self-supporting. In fact, as you are already aware, reservation gaming in San Diego County and throughout the state creates jobs and significant economic benefits to the wider community."

SENIORS: FACES OF MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of the Nation's seniors who will be devastated by the GOP-destruction of the Medicare Program. Just this morning, I heard from a number of elderly in my district who are extremely concerned about the cuts to Medicare and Medicaid. In fact, Mr. Eli Strinic said that he would like the opportunity to be on the floor to talk to the Congress himself. Well, on his behalf, and that of Mrs. Beatrice Waltoncarr, and thousands of other seniors, I would like to take this opportunity to share their specific concerns with my colleagues here on the floor.

Mr. Strinic and his wife are on Medicare. He has been seeing the same doctor for more than 15 years. In fact, he sees six different doctors. Mr. Strinic is extremely concerned about the proposed funding cuts and changes to Medicare.

He expressed opposition to the way the GOP-proposal would indirectly force seniors into managed care. Mr. Strinic is concerned that the quality of care will be restricted and that the cuts in nursing home care provided under Medicaid will devastate his family. He spoke about how he was bothered by the fact that a friend of his was not allowed to see a specialist outside his HMO plan.

With respect to Mrs. Beatrice Waltoncarr of Cleveland, OH, she spoke about the fact that the \$182 bill cut in Medicaid will make it impossible for her to make it. Just two prescriptions cost her more than \$100. In fact, while she was able to get the prescription to the drug store to have it refilled, she had to leave the medicine behind because she did not have the money to pay for it.

Mr. Strinic's and Mrs. Waltoncarr's concerns mirror those of hundreds of thousands of other seniors who must depend on Medicare and Medicaid for their health care services, and who will be forced to pay more for less under the GOP-Medicare proposal.

Our seniors must not be forced to worry about their health care coverage. They have worked long and hard to provide for their families and for a secure retirement—that security must not be taken away. They deserve better than that. For the sake of our seniors, let's not allow the GOP to destroy Medicare.

TRIBUTE TO CASA ALLEGRA
COMMUNITY SERVICES

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Casa Allegra Community Services project. Casa Allegra was founded in 1975 and provides residential, job training, and community integration services to adults with disabilities. This important organization has been an instrumental component in the successful integration of Marin County's disabled adult population.

One part of the Casa Allegra's work on behalf of people with disabilities has been the Adult Community Service [ACS] program. The staff at ACS provide individualized support in employment, education, community integration as well as instruction in self-advocacy, communication, and behavioral skills. All ACS instruction is provided in the settings and contexts in which nondisabled adults participate. The goal of ACS is to team up with family members, coworkers, employers, classmates, and others to help people with disabilities succeed as productive, accepted members of the whole community.

It is this focus, one of integration coupled with a healthy respect for self determination, that makes the work of Casa Allegra so very valuable and so very important. Mr. Speaker, Marin County has been very fortunate to have Casa Allegra Community Services in its midst. This program is a model for the entire Nation.

TRIBUTE TO "GLORY GRADS,"
JAMES MADISON HIGH SCHOOL
CLASS OF 1935

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most distinguished groups of students ever to attend New York City high school. They are members of the class of 1935 of James Madison School in Brooklyn who are coming from all parts of this land to mark the 60th anniversary of their commencement. The celebration will take place at the Stanley Kaplan Penthouse at Lincoln Center on November 12. The members of the class were named the "Glory Grads" by their teachers because of their outstanding achievements. The school was named after the fourth President of the United States, whose words are carved in stone above the entrance: "Education is the true foundation for civil liberty."

The Glory Grads attained the highest scholastic average in New York State that year and fielded a football team that won the city championship. "You are the cream and you will rise to the top," their grad advisor told them at graduation and they have fulfilled that prediction in a spectacular manner. Over the many years, they have achieved honors and national distinctions in the fields of medicine and surgery, engineering, mathematics, jour-

nalism, business, and the arts. They were children of the Great Depression, who came mostly from poor families and had to struggle to get on the first rung of the ladder of achievement. But, they were inspired by family tradition to study and work hard and, therefore, to go on to self-made success.

These Glory Grads never forgot the opportunities they were given by the country to which their parents came as immigrants. They have paid their dues many times over. The great majority of male class members served in World War II. They made their way up in professional and business careers. They also became leaders in community and civic organizations and have been unusually generous in their philanthropies.

I wish to extend special congratulations and felicitations to the chairman of the reunion committee, Stanley H. Kaplan, a friend of long standing and founder of the international chain of test-prep centers that bears his name. I congratulate, too, the members of the reunion committee, including Marty Glickman, famed sportscaster and hero of the Madison Gridiron and track oval; Martin Abramson, prize-winning author and war correspondent; businessmen Winn Heimer and Sidney Thomsahower, and travel consultant Anita Forian Fine.

I salute "Mr. Basketball Coach," Jammy Moskowit, a spry 92, who will be making the trip from Florida to New York to attend the reunion. I also salute Principal Wendy Karp and director of alumni relations, Sonya Lerner, without whose cooperation, this return to James Madison would not have been successful.

I salute the Glory Grads. May they have many years of good health, happiness, and continued friendship.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION TAKES A
GIANT STEP BACKWARD

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, movement toward universal health care coverage was the centerpiece of the Clinton health plan during the 103d session of Congress. Concern with the achievement of that ideal generated great complexity in the proposal prepared by the administration. It was a noble plan in pursuit of a most compassionate purpose. Among the industrialized nations our Government stands almost alone in its refusal to sponsor universal health care coverage. In this 104th Congress the majority has chosen to catapult our American civilization further backward and away from the health care coverage of the poor provided by the Medicaid entitlement. To end the provision of health care for the poorest Americans would be a barbaric act. Nevertheless the plan for this heartless public deed is going forward.

If the Republican health care bill is passed thousands of Americans who now have health care coverage will lose it. The Republicans are giving notice to the uncovered that when the Declaration of Independence declared that all men have a right to "life, liberty and the

pursuit of happiness" it did not mean them. This mean and extreme position cannot be accepted. The tree of life must be allowed to bloom for every human soul. Attached is a summary of the notice that the Republicans are sending to the uncovered.

REPUBLICAN NOTICE TO THE UNCOVERED

Health and happiness
The majority can pursue
But the tree of life
We won't let bloom for you
The medicine
Modern miracles make
Not available for your sake
A dose of penicillin
Cost less than a penny
With no HMO
You don't get any
Why should the government
Pay everybody's doctor bills
Only the evil poor
Contract expensive ills
Drugs cost dollars
The uncovered can't pay
On this beautiful earth
Not everybody
Is scheduled to stay
Health and happiness
The majority can pursue
But the tree of life
We won't let bloom for you
Your days of strife
Our policies renew
O say can you see
Your liberty to die free
From heavenly hospitals
Mothers hustle your
Discharged babies home quick
Abuse will be charged
If you let them get sick
For the elderly
It is wise to stay well
Unregulated nursing homes
Will be harder than hell
Health and happiness
The majority can pursue
But the tree of life
We won't bloom for you.

BRIDGEHAMPTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
100TH ANNIVERSARY RE-
MARKS

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to congratulate the men and women of the Bridgehampton Fire Department for 100 years of dedicated service to the people of Bridgehampton. The residents of the Bridgehampton Fire District are very fortunate to have such a well-trained and devoted fire department. The Bridgehampton Fire Department worked hard to establish itself as one of the best departments in New York and has achieved an impeccable record.

The success of the fire department is a direct result of the selfless dedication and effective management displayed by its members. Under the leadership of Chairman Clifford Foster, the fire department has continued to play an active role in the life of the Bridgehampton community. This leadership umbrella extends to the other members of the board of fire commissioners: William Babinski,

Howell H. Topping, Fred Wilford and James McCaffrey, as well as the loyalty and hard work exemplified by Chief Officer John O'Brien, First Assistant Robert Comfort and Second Assistant Richard Thare. The Bridgehampton Fire Department consists of more than 100 professional volunteer firefighters, containing no paid employees, offering further evidence of their passion and commitment to the community they serve.

On Saturday, June 17, 1995, the Bridgehampton Fire Department celebrated its 100th anniversary with a parade, marking a long proud history by recognizing and honoring the efforts of those who have sacrificed and served the department and community over the years. Therefore Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask the rest of the House to join me in congratulating this all volunteer fire department on achieving this momentous milestone. This is a much-deserved tribute and I wish them all the best on their day of recognition and glory. They give of themselves because of the love and pride they share for their community and we applaud their extraordinary service and efforts. These courageous individuals have truly earned this recognition. May they continue to serve their community for the many hundred years to come.

MALONEY HONORS GEORGE DELIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful event that will be taking place in my district this weekend.

On Saturday, October 14th the Broadway-Astoria Merchants & Professionals Association will be holding their 15th Annual Dinner Dance. This year's dinner dance will pay tribute to Mr. George Delis as the Association's Man of the Year.

The life of George Delis is one of those classic American success stories. Born in Greece in 1945, George's parents left Greece to move to the United States when George was still very young. In 1962, the entire Delis family moved from Manhattan to the Astoria section of Queens, and they still live there today. I am proud to represent this wonderful community in the U.S. Congress.

George Delis' contributions to Queens are well known throughout the community. After graduation from college, George was hired by the Youth Services Agency as a youth counselor. This marked the beginning of a life devoted to helping out both those in need and the community in which he lives.

In 1974, George was appointed to Community Board 1, and was hired as district manager of the board in 1977. George wrote the proposal for the Motion Picture Museum and has worked for the development of the Steinway Industrial area, which in turn became the single largest industrial development in Queens.

In addition, George has played a large part in the organization of the Greater Astoria Historical Society, the 30th Avenue Merchants

Association, and the Colon Council. He is married to Terri Angelis, a public school teacher from Forest Hills.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending George.

FLORIDA ENDORSES WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, rampant population growth causes or exacerbates many of the world's most serious problems. Civil strife, hunger, infant mortality, and soil erosion all are affected by increased population. The solution to these problems lies in striking a more equitable balance between the world's population and resources.

The first step toward solving any problem is to generate awareness of the existence of the problem. This is precisely the reason behind the recognition of World Population Awareness Week, October 22-29. I would hope that every State will join with my State of Florida in recognizing World Population Awareness Week. Population awareness is important not only to poor countries of the world that feel the impact of explosive demographic growth more directly but also to all countries, because we all have a large stake in a peaceful, harmonious world.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the proclamation of Gov. Lawton Chiles follows these remarks.

PROCLAMATION—STATE OF FLORIDA

Whereas, world population is currently 5.7 billion and increasing by nearly 100 million per year, with virtually all of this growth added to the poorest countries and regions—those that can least afford to accommodate their current populations, much less such massive infusions of human numbers; and

Whereas, the annual increment to world population is projected to exceed 86 million through the year 2015, with three billion people—the equivalent of the entire world population as recently as 1960—reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

Whereas, the environmental and economic impacts of this level of growth will almost certainly prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life and, at the same time, have deleterious repercussions for the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

Whereas, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt crafted a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States;

Now, Therefore, I, Lawton Chiles, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby proclaim October 22-29, 1995, as "World Population Awareness Week" in Florida and urge all residents to support the purpose and the spirit of the Cairo Program of Action, and call upon all governments and private organizations to do their utmost to implement that document, particularly the goals and objectives therein aimed at providing univer-

sal access to family planning formation, education and services, as well as the elimination of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social disintegration and gender discrimination that have been reinforced by the 1995 United Nations International Conference on Social Development, endorsed by 118 world leaders in 1995, and by the 1995 United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women.

ANTIPERSONNEL LASER WEAPONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on August 16, 1995, I wrote to Secretary of State concerning U.S. policy on the production or use of anti-personnel laser weapons. I expressed to the Secretary my support for a worldwide ban on such weapons.

On October 13, 1995, I received a reply from the Department of State on progress on the laser weapons issue at the Review Conference of the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons.

I commend the correspondence to the attention of my colleagues. The text of the correspondence follows:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 16, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,

Secretary of State,

Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write concerning the upcoming conference in September, 1995 to review the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention.

I want to urge you to support proposals at that conference to ban the production or use of anti-personnel laser weapons, since virtually all laser weapons systems have the potential to cause permanent damage of eyesight.

Lasers have valuable and legitimate uses in battle as range finders and target designators, but I believe it should be the policy of the United States to oppose development or production of anti-personnel laser weapons that can blind.

It is in the interest of the United States to work together with other technologically-advanced countries to stop the development or production of such laser weapons, to prevent their proliferation and possible future use against U.S. forces.

The upcoming September conference is a unique opportunity to achieve an outcome that is in the interest of the United States and the entire international community. Therefore, I urge you to support actively efforts to seek an international prohibition on the use of lasers for the purpose of blinding as a method of warfare.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, October 13, 1995.

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

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your letter of August 16, seeking Secretary Christopher's support for an international prohibition on the use of blinding laser weapons in warfare.

I am pleased to inform you that the states parties to the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) have reached consensus at the Review Conference on a new laser weapons protocol, Protocol IV. Not only does it include U.S. language prohibiting the use of "laser weapons specifically designed to cause permanent blindness of unenhanced vision," but it includes a complete transfer ban on such weapons and a requirement that parties take all feasible precautions in the use of all laser systems to avoid the incidence of such blindness. We support these provisions as well.

As you noted in your letter, lasers have valuable military uses. The Administration wants to protect the legitimate uses of lasers. Our position at the Review Conference therefore balances the concerns raised regarding such weapons with U.S. military requirements. Article 4 of the new laser protocol reflects the U.S. position: "Blinding as an incidental or collateral effect of the legitimate employment of laser systems, including laser systems used against optical instruments, is not covered by this Protocol."

Thank you for your interest in this important issue. We look forward to a favorable resolution of the blinding laser issue at the conclusion of the CCW Review Conference.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

REMEMBERING BOB BILLINGS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD remarks I made on the passing of a truly great American, Bob Billings.

Bob was an inspiration to me. President Reagan was also inspired by Bob's tireless efforts to promote family values and Christian ethics in Washington.

We often met with Bob and discussed Christian education, moral issues, and the promotion of legislation to protect the rights of Christians to guide their children to believe in God.

Bob's conviction and enthusiasm inspired us all as we sought to hold America to traditional values. Bob will be greatly missed. Those of us who love this country and want to see it survive will experience a large void at the passing of Bob Billings.

Our prayers are with the entire Billings family at this time.

SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN
PROPERTY SETTLEMENT

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the city of Scottsdale and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community in Arizona, I am introducing legislation which would approve an

agreement for the settlement of litigation over property located in Scottsdale, known as the Saddleback Mountain property. Saddleback Mountain is an important conservation resource, and this agreement will preserve it for future generations. The property is a 701-acre tract of land which was owned by the failed Sun State Savings and Loan and is now held by the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC]. The agreement approved by this legislation provides for the sale by the RTC of part of the Saddleback Mountain property to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community, to be held in trust by the United States as part of the tribe's reservation. The rest of the property will be sold to the city of Scottsdale. This legislation, which is the result of months of negotiation between the city of Scottsdale and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community, will serve to ratify and authorize the agreement and will provide that the property purchased by the tribe will be taken into trust reservation status. It does not authorize any expenditure of funds by the United States.

The Saddleback Mountain-Arizona Settlement Act of 1995 is noncontroversial and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUBSTITUTE
FOR H.R. 2425

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on H.R. 2425, the so-called Medicare Preservation Act, later this week, Representative JOHN DINGELL and I plan, along with Representative JIM McDERMOTT, and others, to offer a substitute that takes the steps needed to assure solvency for Medicare for the next decade—through 2006. Instead of cutting \$270 billion out of Medicare as the Republicans have proposed to finance their tax breaks for the wealthy, our Democratic plan reduces Medicare by \$90 billion—and achieves solvency through 2006.

To assure an informed debate, I want to share a copy of the summary of the Gibbons-Dingell substitute. The legislative language of the substitute is published in the amendments section of today's RECORD. The summary follows:

A DEMOCRATIC MEDICARE REFORM PLAN
A BALANCED PACKAGE OF REFORMS TO MAKE
MEDICARE SOLVENT FOR THE NEXT DECADE (2006)

The Gibbons-Dingell substitute

- Peace of Mind for Medicare Beneficiaries
- Assurance that Medicare—as you know it now—will be there when you need it.
- Expanded choice of providers and plans.
- A freeze in the part B premium.
- Reduced copayments for outpatient services.
- New preventive benefits—payment for more frequent mammographies, colorectal screening, pap smears, and diabetes screening.
- Quality standards for nursing homes.
- Reasonable Provider Reductions and Reforms
- Modest reductions in hospital payments.

Protection for hospitals that serve the uninsured in urban and rural areas.

Reduced funds for hospital construction.

A new graduate medical education trust fund.

Limits on physician reimbursement.

Other "Good Government" Reforms

A prospective payment system for home health services.

Reformed nursing home reimbursement.

Tough fraud and abuse prevention.

Aggressive pursuit of payment by private insurers, to assure Medicare is the payer of last resort.

A commission on the long-term solvency of Medicare.

Total savings: \$90 billion.

DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

Subtitle A. Provisions relating to Medicare

part A

A. Reasonable Hospital Reductions and Reforms

Medicare is the single largest insurer in the United States today. Reductions in payments to providers under Medicare must be carefully planned and implemented to avoid severe negative consequences for Medicare beneficiaries and the American taxpayer. Excessive reductions in hospital costs—like those proposed by the Republican majority—could be counter-productive, negatively affecting the quality of care, reducing access to care, and resulting in higher costs for the private sector. Little would be accomplished by unnecessarily blunt reductions in Medicare payments to hospitals. Our most vulnerable hospitals—those who serve a large share of the 40 million Americans who are uninsured—would carry an unfair burden.

Under this Democratic plan, reasonable reductions would be made in hospital payments. Furthermore, there would be no reductions in payments made to compensate hospitals that care for a disproportionate share (DSH) of the uninsured. In addition, funding for DSH hospitals, now paid to HMO's, would be paid directly to these high-indigent care hospitals.

Specifically, the substitute would:

1. Make modest hospital payment reductions with special protections for vulnerable rural hospitals.—Hospital payments would be limited to market basket minus one in FY '96 through FY '02 except that the rural hospital update would be set at 0.5 percent in each of these years.
2. Reduce payments for hospital capital (construction) expenses, given excess capacity.—All hospital capital payments would be reduced by 10 percent (including PPS-exempt hospitals) through 2002.
3. Retarget outlier payments.—The indirect medical education and disproportionate share hospital add-on payment would be eliminated for outlier cases.

B. Nursing Home Reforms

The Republican majority has proposed to reduce payments for skilled nursing facilities by \$10 billion over seven years, through untested limits on payments that could place patients with complex needs at risk of inadequate services or, even worse, encourage facilities to avoid patients with greater resource needs.

The Republican majority also proposes to eliminate the current nursing home reform standards, leaving elderly nursing home patients and their families without protections that have improved the quality of life for millions of nursing home residents. The regulations—which the Republican majority wants to repeal—have resulted in fewer hospital visits and healthier nursing home residents, more complete and reliable medical

records, a significant improvement in patient well-being, and savings to Medicare of \$2 billion since the regulations took effect.

This Democratic plan would retain these essential protections for Medicare beneficiaries in nursing homes. In addition, this substitute would revamp the nursing facility reimbursement system by taking the following steps:

1. Extend the skilled nursing facility (SNF) cost limits.—The OBRA '93 SNF cost limits would be extended.

2. Establish a prospective payment system to control costs.—Beginning in FY 1997, routine costs would be paid in accordance with a prospective payment system established by the Secretary. Payments under the system would be determined on a per diem basis and would equal 112 percent of the mean per diem routine costs in a base year for freestanding skilled nursing facilities located in the same region. These limits would be determined separately for urban and rural facilities; hospital-based facilities would be held harmless. Beginning in FY 1998, all costs for skilled nursing facilities would be paid based upon the prospective payment system.

3. Reform SNF transfer policies.—End gaming of discharge status by hospitals who also have their own nursing home unit. Patients transferred from a hospital to a SNF unit of the hospital would be classified as a transfer and not as a discharge. Patients discharged to home health services would still be classified as a discharge.

Subtitle B. Provisions relating to Medicare part B

A. Physician Payment Reforms

Efforts to control Medicare spending require that limits be placed on reimbursements to all providers, including physicians. Since the nation's doctors have been supportive of the reforms included in HR 2425,

this substitute includes those reforms with very slight modifications.

To control Medicare spending on physician payments, this Democratic plan adopts the recommendations of the Physician Payment Review Commission. This means that on January 1, 1996, the fee schedule conversion factor for all three categories of service—primary care, surgery, and all other services—would be set to a uniform \$34.60. Three separate expenditure targets are retained, however, for determining updates in future years for each category.

In addition, the upward bias in the current Medicare Volume Performance System (MVPS) is corrected by assuring that the targets are cumulative—the MVPS bonuses and penalties apply for only one year, and are not built into the base-year spending target. Adjustments to the annual updates are also limited.

B. Reforms in Payments for Other Health Services

The Republican majority has proposed an unprecedented seven-year freeze on payments for clinical laboratory services, durable medical equipment, and ambulatory surgery, raising questions about whether these providers will, in the future, continue to serve Medicare beneficiaries. In addition, the Republican majority curtails the steady progress Democrats have made, over the past decade, in improving preventive benefits; under the Republican plan, no new preventive benefits are offered, despite strong evidence that the basic Medicare benefit package needs improvement in this area.

This Democratic substitute offers a package of shared sacrifice combined with modest program improvements. It would:

1. Impose a two-year freeze.—Fee schedules for clinical labs, durable medical equipment, and ambulatory surgery would be frozen for two years.

2. Eliminate excessive beneficiary copayments for outpatient services by correcting the payment formula.—The hospital outpatient department formula driven overpayment would be eliminated, on a budget-neutral basis, as the savings would be returned to the beneficiaries to reduce the effective beneficiary co-payment.

3. Add new services to prevent cancer and complications from diabetes.—Medicare's preventive benefits would be improved to more quickly detect breast, cervical and colon cancer by increasing the mammography schedule and providing payment for colorectal screening, pap smears, and pelvic examinations. In addition, payment would be authorized for diabetes outpatient self-management services and for blood-testing strips for individuals with diabetes.

4. Extend limits on payments for outpatient capital expenses.—The current 10 percent capital reduction for hospital outpatient services would be extended.

c. Freeze the Beneficiary Premium

Fully 83 percent of Medicare expenditures are for beneficiaries with incomes of less than \$25,000 per year. Clearly, beneficiary premiums and copayments should be increased only as a very last resort. These senior citizens can ill-afford to pay any increase in the part B premium, however small. Under this Democratic plan, Medicare beneficiaries are protected.

Under current law, the part B beneficiary premium is \$46.10 for 1995. Under the Democratic plan, the premium will remain the same for 1996. Subsequent premiums would be determined without regard to home health services transferred from Part A to Part B as a result of this proposal. The following chart shows the premium amounts under current law, the Republican proposal (HR 2425), and the Democratic plan:

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Current law	\$46	\$43	\$48	\$53	\$55	\$57	\$59	\$61
Republican plan	46	53	57	60	64	72	79	88
Democratic substitute	46	46	47	51	53	54	56	58

D. Anesthesiology Payments

Payment for anesthesia services would be clarified such that when services are provided jointly by anesthesiologists and by nurse anesthetists, both providers would be reimbursed.

Subtitle C. Provisions relating to parts A and B

A. Continue Medicare as the Payer of Last Resort

When a Medicare beneficiary also has private insurance, Medicare pays only after the other insurer has met its obligations. The authority for this policy is temporary, however, expiring in 1998. This Democratic plan extends the so-called Medicare secondary payer provisions through 2002. In addition, insurers would be required to report on secondary payer status and current rules would be clarified, given recent judicial action.

B. Expand Beneficiary Choice

Medicare beneficiaries currently select either traditional fee-for-service or an HMO for the delivery of their health care. Under this Democratic plan, additional managed care choices would be provided, including preferred provider organizations (PPOs), point-of-service (POS) plans, and provider service organizations. Plans could not bar any professional from participating in a plan solely on the basis of their license or certification under State law.

C. Improve Graduate Medical Education

Prudent reforms are needed in Medicare's policies for reimbursing the costs of graduate medical education. Instead, the Republican majority has chosen to slash support for hospitals dedicated to training the next generation of health professionals. Under this Democratic substitute, only the needed reforms would be made. Specifically, the plan would:

1. Establish a graduate medical education trust fund.—Funds would be targeted to teaching hospitals by creating a graduate medical education trust fund. Funds for teaching hospitals, now paid to HMO's, would be deposited into the new graduate medical education trust fund. A commission on graduate medical education would also be established to develop a method for assuring that academic medical centers train the types of physicians that will be required to meet the nation's health needs.

2. Reform Medicare payments for graduate medical education.—A number of needed improvements would be made in Medicare policies for reimbursing the costs of graduate medical education. Specifically:

The total number and number of non-primary care residency positions reimbursed under Medicare would be frozen.

The OBRA '93 freeze on updates for non-primary care residents would be extended for an additional two years.

Residents in training beyond their initial residency period would be counted less, for purposes of the indirect medical education adjustment.

Reimbursement would be made for work performed in non-hospital settings for indirect medical education.

Payments would be authorized for non-hospital settings for residents receiving primary care training when a hospital is not paying the resident's salary.

D. Home Health Reforms

Payments for home health services have been one of the fastest growing components of Medicare since the late 1980's. In fact, outlays for home health services more than quintupled between 1987 and 1994. This increase is, in large part, due to a 1989 court decision—*Duggan v. Bowen*—which liberalized the Medicare benefit and made the denial of home health claims difficult. Clearly, reforms are needed to control the growth in expenditures.

Under this Democratic substitute, payments for home health would, over time, shift from cost-based retrospective reimbursement, to a prospective payment system. Specifically, the plan would:

1. Establish a prospective payment system for home health services effective in FY 2000 with the following steps.—

Impose interim cost limits.—Through the end of FY 1996, the cost limits on home health services would equal to 112 percent of

the mean labor-related and nonlabor costs per visit of free standing home health agencies.

Effective October 1, 1996, the cost limits would be reduced to 105 percent of the median costs.

Effective October 1, 1996, the Secretary would be authorized to establish a TEFRA-limits type system under which each home health agency would be subject to a total dollar cap for each beneficiary per year, based on the lesser of (1) actual costs per visit times the average number of visits per beneficiary in calendar year 1995 (the base year); or (2) the agency-specific per beneficiary limit.

Extend, through FY 1996, the OBRA '93 freeze on updates.

Modify payment rules.—Effective for FY 1996, payment to home health agencies would be based on the site where service is rendered, as opposed to the location of the site where the service is billed.

Establish a prospective payment system.—The Secretary would be authorized to impose a full per episode home health prospective payment system in FY 2000.

2. Establish a 160-visit limit.—A 160-visit limit would be imposed on home health services under part A of Medicare. Visits beyond the limit would be reimbursed under part B, as in current law.

E. Commission on the Future of Medicare and the Protection of the Health of Senior Citizens

A commission would be established to analyze the health status of the Medicare-eligible population, make recommendations on actions to improve the health of that population, analyze the effects of changes in Medicare on the private health financing system, examine the impact of the increase in the eligible population occurring after 2010, and make recommendations to the Congress on actions to preserve the program during that period.

F. Miscellaneous

Under this Democratic plan, Medicare law could not be construed to prohibit coverage of items and services associated with the use of a medical device in the furnishing of inpatient or outpatient hospital services (including outpatient diagnostic imaging services) on the grounds that the device is not an approved device if it is an investigational device or is used instead of an approved device or a covered procedure.

Subtitle D. Preventing fraud and abuse

A. Tough Anti-fraud Measures

This Democratic plan would fill the holes in the Republican fraud detection proposal by strengthening Federal anti-fraud and abuse provisions, requiring HHS to offer in-

terpretive rulings on kick-back and self-referral legislation, and pre-emption of State corporate practice laws.

B. Mandatory Funding for the Inspector General

The HHS Inspector General (IG) is responsible for Medicare fraud detection, yet this year the Republican majority has proposed to reduce funding for the IG by 6 percent. And, given limited funds, the IG doesn't even maintain a field office in 23 States. Simply put, rhetoric alone won't result in fraud detection—and prosecution. We need an aggressive IG who has the manpower to carry out the threat.

For that reason, this Democratic plan mandates appropriation of funds from the Medicare trust funds to the HHS Office of the Inspector General. This will assure adequate funds for the IG and a field office in every State. Funding would total \$130 million in FY 96, \$181 million in FY 97, and \$204 million in FY 98 with future amounts indexed to total increases in Medicare expenditures.

C. Enhanced Payment Safeguards

This Democratic substitute also mandates appropriation of funds from the Medicare trust funds for enhanced payment safeguard activities by the Health Care Financing Administration and its contractors to crack down on double billing, overcharging, and other abuses. Funding for these payment safeguards would total \$430 million in FY 96, \$490 million in FY 97, \$550 million in FY 98, \$620 million in FY 99, \$670 million in FY 00, \$690 million in FY 01, and \$710 million in FY 02.

D. Commission to Prevent Medicare Fraud and Abuse

Finally, this Democratic substitute established a temporary "blue ribbon panel" to examine the full scope of waste, fraud and abuse in the Medicare system and recommend cost effective remedies. The Commission would hold hearings, take testimony, receive evidence with full subpoena power, and report to Congress within 18 months. The Commission would terminate within 90 days after submission of its report to Congress.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK IN NORTH CAROLINA

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., of North Carolina has recently

proclaimed October 22–29 as World Population Awareness Week in the State of North Carolina. This week is being recognized by States across this country and by organizations in other countries.

The purpose of World Population Awareness Week is to focus attention on the problem of world population growth. There are more than 5.7 billion people in the world, a total that is expected to double in about 40 years. More than 90 percent of this growth is occurring in the poorest countries of the world, those that can least afford it. But it is not a problem for the developing world alone.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a copy of the proclamation.

"WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK 1995 BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

"Whereas, the world population is currently 5.7 billion and is increasing by nearly 100 million people per year, with virtually all of this growth added to the poorest countries and regions, which are the areas that can least afford to accommodate their current populations, much less such massive infusions of human numbers; and

"Whereas, the annual increment to the world population is projected to exceed 86 million through the year 2015, with three billion people—the equivalent of the entire world population as recently as 1960—reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

"Whereas, the environmental and economic impacts of this level of growth will almost certainly prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life, and, at the same time, have deleterious repercussions for the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

"Whereas, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, crafted a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources, that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, James B. Hunt Jr., Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim October 22–29, 1995, as 'World Population Awareness Week' in North Carolina, and commend its observance to our citizens."